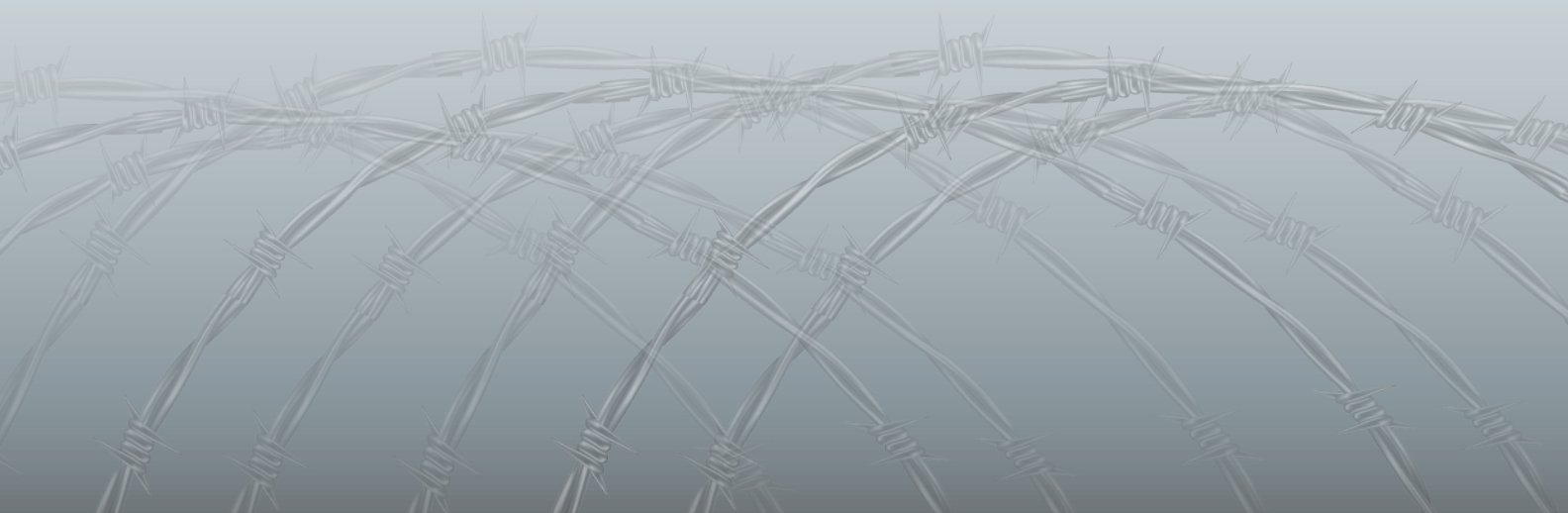




Department of Corrections
Ministry of Justice (Thailand)

CORRECTIONS IN THAILAND

2018-2019



2018-2019



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Ministry of Justice (Thailand)

FOREWORD

During 2018-2019, the Department of Corrections (DOC) has actively evolved and adjusted our strategy to the changing society with an endeavor in developing prisons and correctional institutions with a strong focus on provision of health care and custodial services reaching the minimum international standards, and developing rehabilitation programs to return a decent and contributive person to society.

Through this journal, the readers will be presented with a summary of our commitment and achievements through the years 2018 and 2019. Even though only some of the highlights of our significant outcomes are shown here, we firmly believe that our works which are full of such adaption and integration will represent well to those who are interested in the area of custodial and correctional affairs.

But above all this, it is to note that our goal cannot be achieved without the integration of all relevant agencies: our core values and determination of all staff are vital to our continued success with the support of both public and private bodies and also each individual. To help create a better world; a world of secure and safe society, the Department of Corrections has always been acting as a bridge reducing the gap between the ex-offenders and society but whether successful and sustainable reintegration could be delivered or not is in the hands of all of us.

Department of Corrections
December 2019

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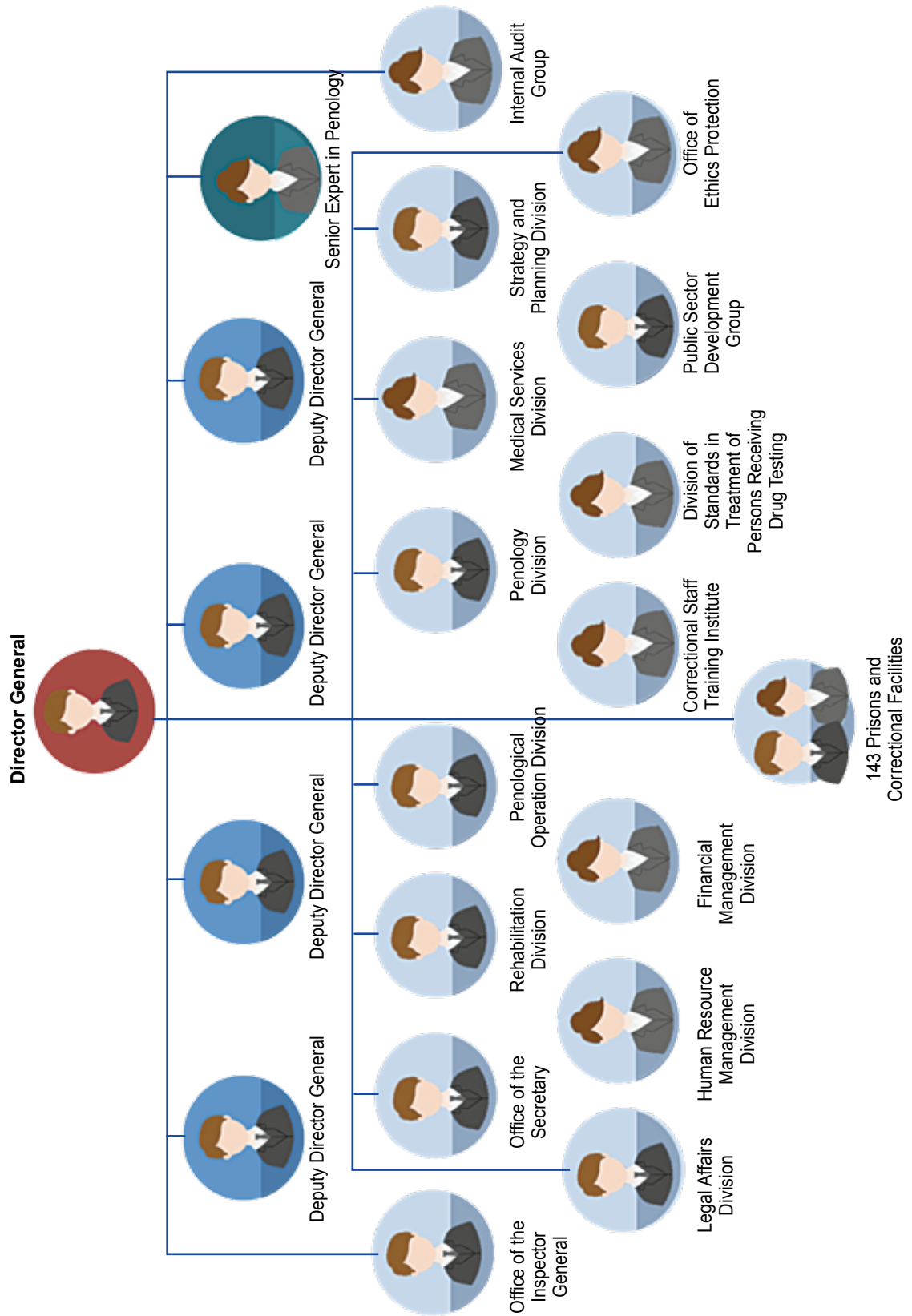


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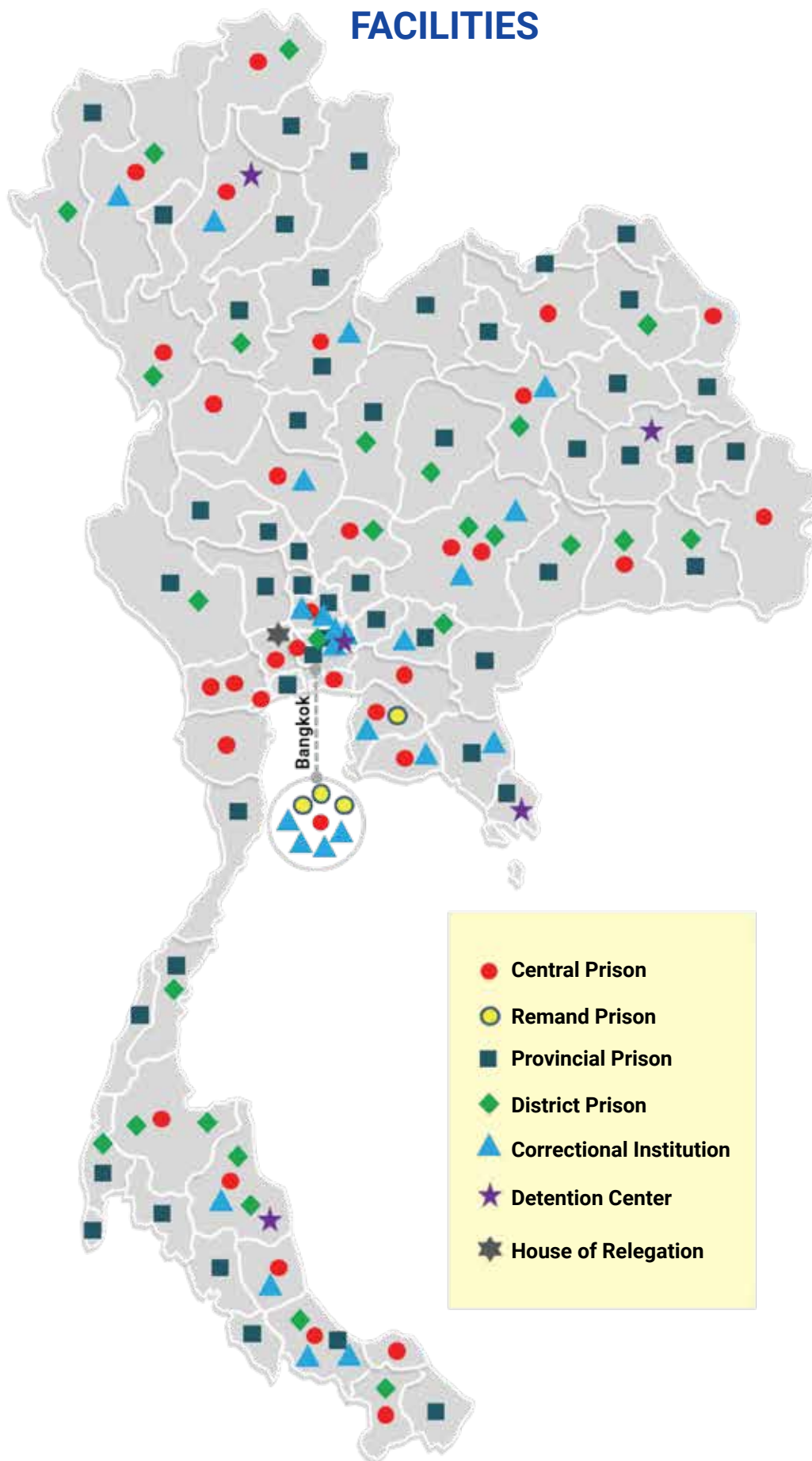


Mrs. Pacharaporn SAROBHAS
Senior Expert in Penology

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



143 PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES



OVERVIEW



OUR VISION

To become a high performance organization professionalized in custody and rehabilitation of prisoners with the implementation of integration, standards and innovation

OUR MISSION

- Professionally keeping inmates in custody
- Providing effective rehabilitation

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Providing offenders with treatment according to the court rulings by means of Corrections Act and relevant laws

- Stipulating guidelines of treatment of prisoners and other persons under care and control according to power and responsibility of department, in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, Ministry's policy, criminology and penology, as well as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- Performing duties in provision of welfare service and support for prisoners and other persons under care and control according to power and responsibility of the department
- Developing measures, requirement, standards and operating procedures for persons in custody for receiving drug testing at the places specified by laws relevant to Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation
- Performing other duties as specified by laws or assigned by the Minister or the Cabinet ■

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S POLICY

Pol. Col. Naras Savestanan, the Director General of Department of Corrections has introduced his policy and guiding principles for staff, called Three Sor Seven Kor and Four S.



THREE SOR OR 3SS



Pol.Col. Naras SAVESTANAN
Director General

Three Sor (3Ss) are the principles to take good care of all prisoners composed of these following elements:

1. *Sa-ard (Cleanliness)*

Correctional facilities and prison staff must stay clean in terms of hygienic conditions as well as drug and contraband restriction.

2. *Sut-ja-rit (Honesty)*

Correctional officers must perform their duty with honesty. Corrupt behavior and personal interests are unacceptable. Merit system is one of the criteria used for professional promotion.

3. *Sa-mer-pak (Equality)*

All inmates shall receive equal treatment with respects, regardless of their race, gender, creed, national origin, nor religious affiliation. Prisoners with disabilities or vulnerabilities may have special care and treatments which will be conducted in accordance with rights and regulations.



Additionally, there are Seven Kor (7Ks) which cover steps and procedures for taking care of all persons behind bars, starting from the first day to the last day in the prison as follows:

1. *Kak-kang* (Detention)

The core mission of DOC is to keep inmates in custody according to the court rulings or lawful orders by officers. The directors of prisons or correctional institutions must be in readiness to maintain the fair and safe operation of the prison at all times.

2. *Kae-khai* (Rehabilitation)

We do not want to only detain inmates, but also want to help them improve so that they can return to the society as a contributing member.

3. *Kod-mhai* (Laws and regulations)

All prison officers shall treat inmates with respect and recognize their human dignity in compliance with laws and regulations. Any disciplinary punishments on prisoners shall be carried out appropriately in accordance with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules) and the Bangkok Rules.

4. *Krob* (Pattern of Behavior)

There are several sets of code of conduct for all inmates to comply with in order to establish peacefulness in correctional facilities such as strict prohibition of contraband, prison discipline

reinforcement, meditation training for prisoners, and fostering social acceptance for released prisoners.

5. *Klan-krong* (Screening)

The inmates showing good behaviors, good discipline and cooperating well with prison officers in studying or training, as well as those assisting prison work and having low risks to reoffend, shall be screened with cautiousness to receive privileges, e.g. class promotion, good conduct allowance, parole, and collective royal pardon in various national special occasions.

6. *Kam-lang-jai* (Moral Support)

It is important to provide inmates with moral support and guidance on how to spend a peaceful and balanced life behind bars. They should not be discouraged as they still have family, parents, relatives and friends waiting for their reintegration.

7. *Klab-tua* (Change)

The last K is the most favorable and surely indispensable for all. It is hoped that prisoners shall learn from their mistakes so that they can return to the society without reoffending.



4SS FOR PRISON STAFF

1. SMART: Prison staff should have good personality, demonstrate friendliness, and develop well-rounded knowledge. They also have to be smart in terms of EQ and IQ with the interpersonal and multitasking skill as their role may include being a doctor, a nurse, a teacher, an inspirer, or even an employment service provider.

2. STRONG: Prison staff should appear to be strong, both the body and the mind. They need to be reliable with their deeds

3. SERVICE:

3.1 Prison staff must always keep in mind that inmates are their fellowmen who are in need of their good care and protection. It is their responsibility to prevent unnatural deaths or assaults among the inmates.

3.2 DOC shall provide the services as follows;

a) Online visit via LINE application which has been used in 5 pilot prisons and now planning to be implemented in other prisons/ correctional institutions.

b) Tele-medicine system development and primary health care service development

4. SUCCESS: Prison staff must achieve their task in returning a decent person to the society. ■

SPECIAL TRAITS OF CORRECTIONAL WORK

24/7 operation

Our officers in prisons and correctional facilities have to work 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Either weekdays or weekends, prison staff will be rotated to be on duty. Consequently, the prison officers are to perform more hours than regular officials of other agencies, resulting in tiresome, discouragement and inadequacy of time for family.

Subtle, careful, correct and accurate operation: there is no room for error.

Warrant obtaining, prisoner receipt – release and body search, release date calculation/reduction of imprisonment term and other affairs must be accomplished subtly and without mistakes. These tasks require skillful officers with experience in specific area of expertise.

Quick-response operation: declining and delaying are not allowed.

The Department of Corrections could not refuse to receive the prisoners. With regard to the fact that prisoner detention and release must be conducted without delay upon obtaining a prisoner warrant or once an order is legally issued, the prison officers must take an immediate act to finish the assignment regardless of working overtime or confronting inadequate number of staff.

Challenging task

To rehabilitate prisoners who are habitual offenders is considered an extremely difficult mission since most wrongdoers have been developing bad cognitive behavior and mindset for a long time, carrying mental disorder, obstinate and deviant behavior. As a result, rehabilitation and treatment of prisoners are regarded as arduous tasks to achieve.





Social security and safety affecting

Any omission or mistake such as prison escapes, wrong prisoner release, ineffective prisoner database system, and recidivism causing loss of lives and property may damage justice system, public order and social security.

Laws and regulations involving

The duties and responsibilities of the Department of Corrections relate to a great number of laws and regulations such as Corrections Act 2017, the Act on Detainee Treatment under Criminal Code B.E. 2510, the Act on Detainee Treatment under Criminal Code B.E. 2506, Criminal Code B.E. 2499 and Criminal Procedure Code B.E. 2478 including abiding by the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and relevant recommendations.



Moreover, the Department of Corrections has to cooperate with international organizations, foreign agencies, embassies and consulates, as well as private and public sectors. ■

DOC'S APPROACHES TO REDUCING RECIDIVISM



Classifying Tool Development

Developing a classifying tool includes 'Sentence Plan' scheme and Rehabilitation. The Department of Corrections has applied assessments which are Screening, Rehabilitation Assessment, Offender Risk Assessment (OA) and Criminal Mind Assessment to identify risks and individual needs for providing rehabilitation programs efficiently suitable for each prisoner.

Rehabilitation Program Development

Developing rehabilitation process consists of a variety of rehabilitation programs in accordance with the recidivists' requirements and the cause of offending. The Department of Corrections has been developing programs on education, vocational training, employment, religion and mind development, sport and recreation. The purpose of the programs is to provide a sense of self development for the prisoners so that they



can return to society successfully once released, preventing them from reoffending. Despite the well planned programs, it is undeniable that prison overcrowding situation is still a great obstacle for the programs to succeed proficiently.



C.A.R.E. Establishment

The Ministry of Justice, together with the Department of Corrections have been emphasizing on occupational factors and pre-release preparation as well as providing necessary help to the former prisoners. In 2018, the Department of Corrections established Center for Assistance to Reintegration and Employment (C.A.R.E.) in 137 correctional institutions as a cooperative agency providing vocational support for prisoners and former prisoners. Some of the missions include cooperating with private sector and enterprises on hiring or offering a job opportunity, giving advice and consultation, or providing funding for the ex-prisoners to start a business.

Many of the formers inmates passing vocational and rehabilitation programs have already received help and supports on job opportunities and vocational funding which allows them to be an entrepreneur of their own business matching their interest and ability. C.A.R.E. does not only give advice to the inmates but also their relatives who come to seek helps and support for their beloved ones who had been incarcerated before. ■

PRISON HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT



In order to improve and provide access to health service for prisoners in the most equitable manner and return a person of sound physical and mental health conditions to society, the Department of Corrections has been operating through integrated process in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and the National Health Security Office continuously focusing on providing health service for the prisoners and synchronizing the technological information between the Department of Corrections and the National Health Security Office.

In 2019, the Department of Corrections and the Ministry of Public Health and the National Health Security Office had been working closely registering 142 prison infirmaries which are under the Department of Corrections as 140 contracted units of primary care and 2 contracted units for referral care.



With an intention to raise the awareness of and to improve the health service system for prisoners covering health promotion, disease control and prevention, medical care and rehabilitation, the Department of Corrections has initiated projects and proceeded as follows;

1. Rights to receive National Public Health Insurance: As of 28 December 2019, 87.60% of prisoners can access health care service at the network hospital thanks to the registration of the health service rights.

2. Reformation of the guidelines to improve public health service system for prisoners : The hosting hospitals shall provide the prison infirmaries with the support on medical personnel, medicines and medical tools.

3. Prisoner Health Volunteer training: Medical Services Division, the Department of Corrections in collaboration with Primary Health Care Division and Chon Buri Primary Health Care Center had launched a project to train nurses who work in the prison infirmaries so that they can demonstrate the knowledge learned to the Prisoner Health Volunteers in prison.

4. Separate area for hospitalization in prison: 18 prisons have already arranged a separate place to confine the hospitalized prisoners.

5. Telemedicine system implementation: The Development of Appropriate Model for Telemedicine System for Inmates was already implemented in 2 pilot prisons and about to be proceeding in the 3rd one.

6. Regular inspects on disease and epidemic in prison infirmaries: All prisons shall provide all prisoners with TB testing, chest X-Ray, and vaccination. ■

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) IN INMATE REHABILITATION



As the Government is well acknowledged of the importance of recidivism prevention, the Department of Corrections has given priority to improve the rehabilitation programs by promoting vocational training so that the inmates can make a living with a lawful job after release.



Apart from equipping inmates with vocational skills, it is also crucial that these inmates will gain social acceptance. Seeing this importance, the Department of Corrections has initiated “Outside - Prison Vocational Training for Convicted Inmates Program” to encourage inmates to attend vocational training scheme in an industrial factory while learning social adaptation and reintegration skill before release. Another perk from this on- the- job training program is that inmates will also earn remuneration which they can use as their essential living fund.



The operational outcomes during 1 October 2018 – 30 September 2019

- Meetings between DOC, executive members from the AMATA Corporation Public Company Limited, prison directors in Bangkok and Eastern provincial prisons to discuss possibility of engaging incarcerated inmates in vocational training at industrial factories
- Memorandum on the collaboration of Engaging Prisoners in Public Industry Project between the Department of Employment, the Department of Skill Development, the Department of Corrections, Federation of Thai Industries, and the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand

Number of Program Participants

| Month - Year | No. of Prisons/ Correctional Institutions | No. of Participating Manufacturing Enterprises | No. of Participating Inmates |
|------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| October - 2018 | 46 | 65 | 803 |
| November - 2018 | 45 | 64 | 800 |
| December - 2018 | 51 | 72 | 783 |
| January - 2019 | 52 | 71 | 936 |
| February - 2019 | 49 | 73 | 1,044 |
| March - 2019 | 39 | 73 | 1,177 |
| April - 2019 | 46 | 83 | 1,322 |
| May - 2019 | 49 | 84 | 1,324 |
| June - 2019 | 50 | 88 | 1,378 |
| July - 2019 | 50 | 85 | 1,355 |
| August - 2019 | 49 | 84 | 1,328 |
| September - 2019 | 49 | 84 | 1,332 |

The Department of Corrections coordinates with Kasetsart University and the Federation of Thai SME to develop inmates' vocational training and preparation for re-entry



Pol. Col. Naras Savestanan, Director General of the Department of Corrections, together with Dr. Chongrak Wachrinrat (Acting President of Kasetsart University) and Ms. Chonrungsee Chalermchaikit (President of the Federation of Thai SME) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on rehabilitation and creating a job opportunity for the inmates. The objective of this MoU is to promote vocational training and employability so that the inmates will benefit from rehabilitation in all dimensions.



According to the MoU, Kasetsart University will provide support on knowledge development in different fields for the inmates and prison staff. This short-term vocational training is the curriculum that will enable the inmates to apply their knowledge to earn a living after release. In addition, the Federation of Thai SME has provided the inmates with vocational training matching their skills and abilities to be an effective entrepreneur. The Federation of Thai SME also has offered vocational training, both inside and outside the prisons, in order to create prison job opportunity for the inmates during incarceration and also upon release. ■

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS (THE NELSON MANDELA RULES)

In 2017, Thailand's Department of Corrections adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Mandela Rules to upgrade the prisoner treatment within prison in accordance with the international standards. Accordingly, the Department of Corrections in collaboration with Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) launched a project to improve Thonburi Remand Prison as a prison model implementing the Mandela Rules.

Furthermore, TIJ experts and relevant scholars were invited to assess the prisons and correctional institutions as indicated in the Assessment Form - Assessing compliance with the Nelson Mandela Rules: A checklist for internal inspection mechanisms by UNODC.





In fiscal year 2018, with an attempt to response to the Mandela Rules implementation policy, DOC organized “Mandela Rules Workshop” at the Correctional Staff Training Institute. Through the workshop, the participating staff shall develop a better understanding on the Mandela Rules including humanity dignity, justice, equality and non-discrimination, positive attitude development and prisoners’ individual need identification. The workshop was participated by staff from 19 prisons and correctional institutions.

In fiscal year 2019, to reinforce the implementation of the Mandela Rules, the Department of Corrections decided to set 3 prisons namely Thonburi Remand Prison, Bangkok Remand Prison and Uthai Thani Provincial Prison as the role models. Accordingly, DOC allocated a budget of the fiscal year 2019 valued at 600,000 THB to the three prisons (200,000 THB each). ■





IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN PRISONERS AND NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS (THE BANGKOK RULES)



The Department of Corrections officially started implementing Bangkok Rules in 2011 by identifying it as the Key Performance Assessment through the Penal Reform International (PRI) translated and edited by TIJ. The assessment can be categorized into 9 sections :

1. Prison Policy
2. Reception/Registration
3. Hygiene / Health Care Service
4. Safety and Security
5. Contact with the Outside World
6. Categorization and Individual Treatment
7. Prisoners with Special Characters
8. Pregnant Prisoners/ Breastfeeding Prisoners / Prisoners with Children
9. Pre-release Preparations



The Department of Corrections has implemented Bangkok Rules in Thai prisons by developing the Key Performance Indicators that the prisons and correctional Institutions need to achieve which includes “the 8th KPI – the number of prisons and correctional institutions achieving the implementation of Bangkok Rules”. Moreover, DOC also appointed a working committee for planning, monitoring, advising and assessing prisons’ performance to ensure that each facility meets the standards on the treatment of women prisoners. The Department of Corrections has also planned to promote the implementation of the Bangkok Rules in 73 prisons and correctional institutions which can be categorized in 4 groups divided by assessment agencies which are;

1. Self-assessment
2. Assessment by Inspector of Department
3. Assessment by Prison Model Development Working Committee
4. Assessment by Rehabilitation Division and Thailand Institute of Justice



Up until 2019, there are already 19 women's prisons meeting the criteria and passing the assessments set above. ■

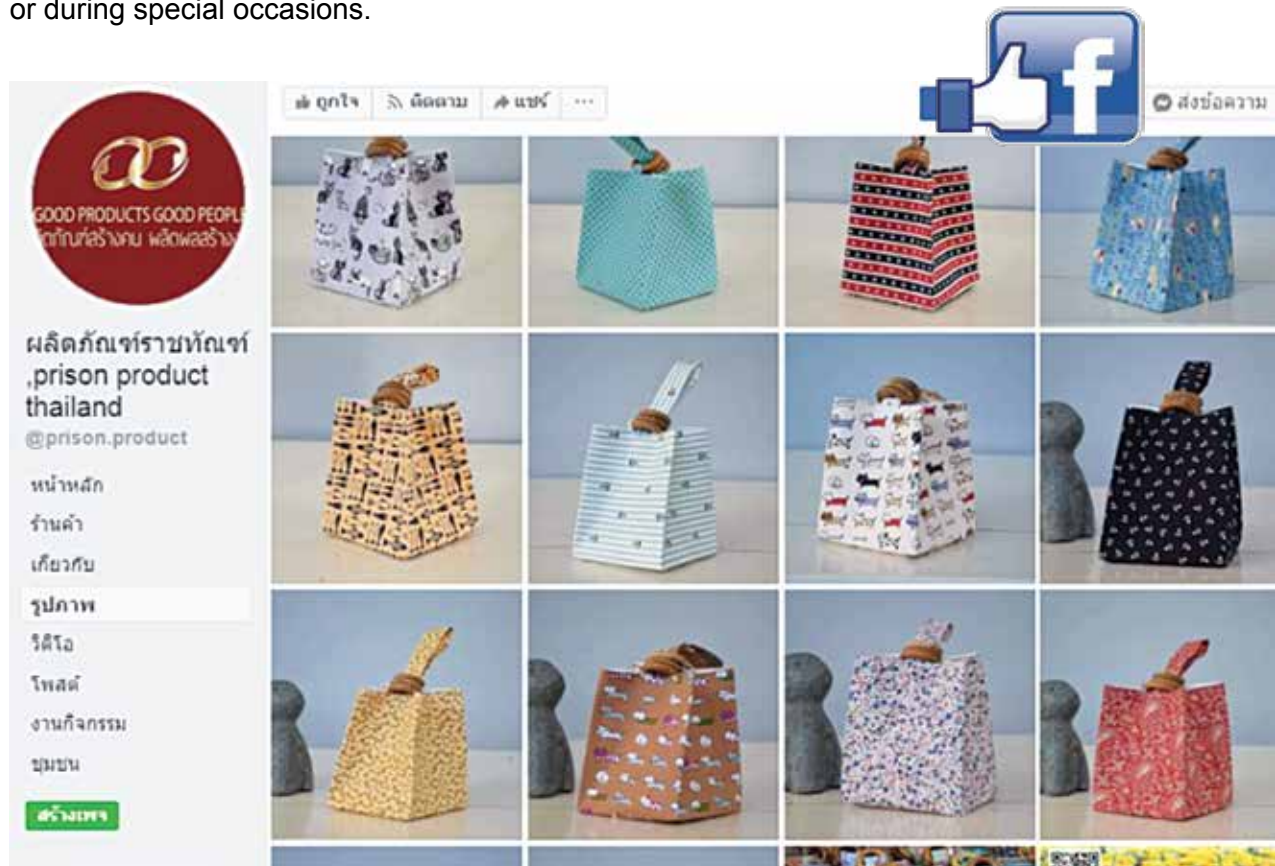
PRISON PRODUCTS TO THE PUBLIC

One of the key policies of the Department of Corrections is to expand the sales channels of prison products as it is believed that they will promote the success of the inmates' vocational skills acquired from rehabilitation programs.



This also helps foster better understanding on the rehabilitation program among the general publics, a crucial element contributing to increasing job opportunities and social acceptance as well as reducing recidivism.

To put these ideas into a concrete form, the Department of Corrections has cooperated with public sectors, private sectors, business associations and local authorities while developing the product design matching the age of variety and the marketplace needs and demands with the hope to promote continuous productivity and display the prison products in the public events or during special occasions.



This 2019 Fiscal Year

DOC by the Rehabilitation Division has selected a variety of outstanding prison products to be launched for sales at the public events and also created numerous platforms to promote the merchandise.

E-Commerce channel

To centralize the product data and managements, DOC has established Prison Product Call Center and online platform to purchase the merchandises via E-Commerce system under the theme of “Good Product, Good People” where people can buy products from 14 prisons through the lists of 200 products including furniture, garments and souvenirs.

Due to the increasing popularity of online shopping, DOC also created Facebook page, namely, GPGPthai (Good Products Good People) where people can get online access to purchase prison products directly.

Public Events

If we want to build social acceptance and foster positive attitudes towards ex-offenders among the general publics, there are no other ways better than displaying their talents to the eyes of the public.



“Love and Warmth at Winter’s End – the River of Rattanakosin”

DOC had an honour to organize an exhibition at the winter festival “Love and Warmth at Winter’s End – the River of Rattanakosin”. During 9 December 2018 – 19 January 2019, over a million of attendees had witnessed the talents of the inmates from 20 prisons through their products for sales and vocational skill training demonstration which successfully made a total income from the sales at 1,272,222 THB.



“Thailand Social Expo 2019”

DOC had selected prison products to be displayed and sold at the Thailand Social Expo 2019 during 5-7 July 2019 under the theme of Partnership for Sustainability. The products included delicate handicrafts, uniquely designed garments and jewelry.

“2019 DOC Annual Prison Product Exhibition”

The 2019 DOC Prison Product Exhibition was held during 2-11 August 2019 at Klong Prem Central Prison and Lad Yao complex area to open up an opportunity for the public to witness and give support on the inmates’ abilities and creativities. The activities at the exhibition included exhibition of rehabilitation projects, vocational skill demonstration, prison product contests, as well as inspiration shows performed by inmates. There were also over a hundred of food and drink booths provided by well-trained inmates available for sales. ■

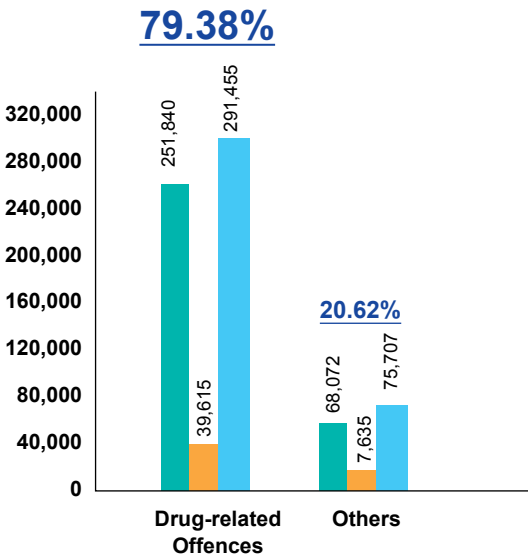
KEY STATISTICS

Thailand's Prison Population (as of 1 December 2019)

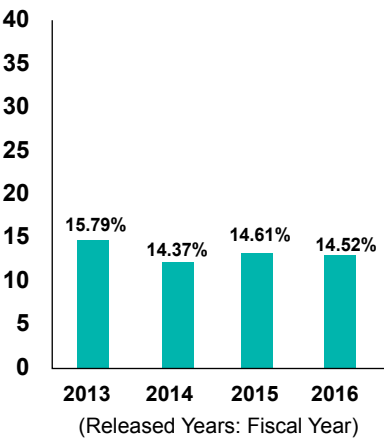
Number of Prisoners **367,162**

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Convicted Prisoners | 267,147 | 40,017 | 307,164 |
| Prisoners on Remand | 51,124 | 7,042 | 58,166 |
| Juvenile Delinquents (Transferred from Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection) | 39 | 3 | 42 |
| Relegated Prisoners | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| Detainees | 1,575 | 184 | 1,759 |
| Total | 319,912 | 47,250 | 367,162 |

Source: Strategy and Planning Division, Department of Corrections

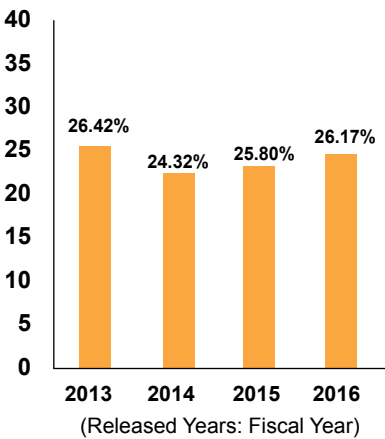


Recidivism Rates (as of 1 December 2019)



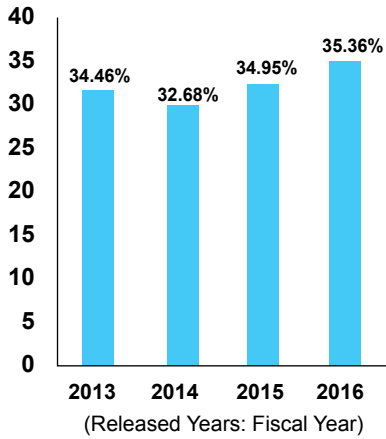
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Follow - up period



2YS

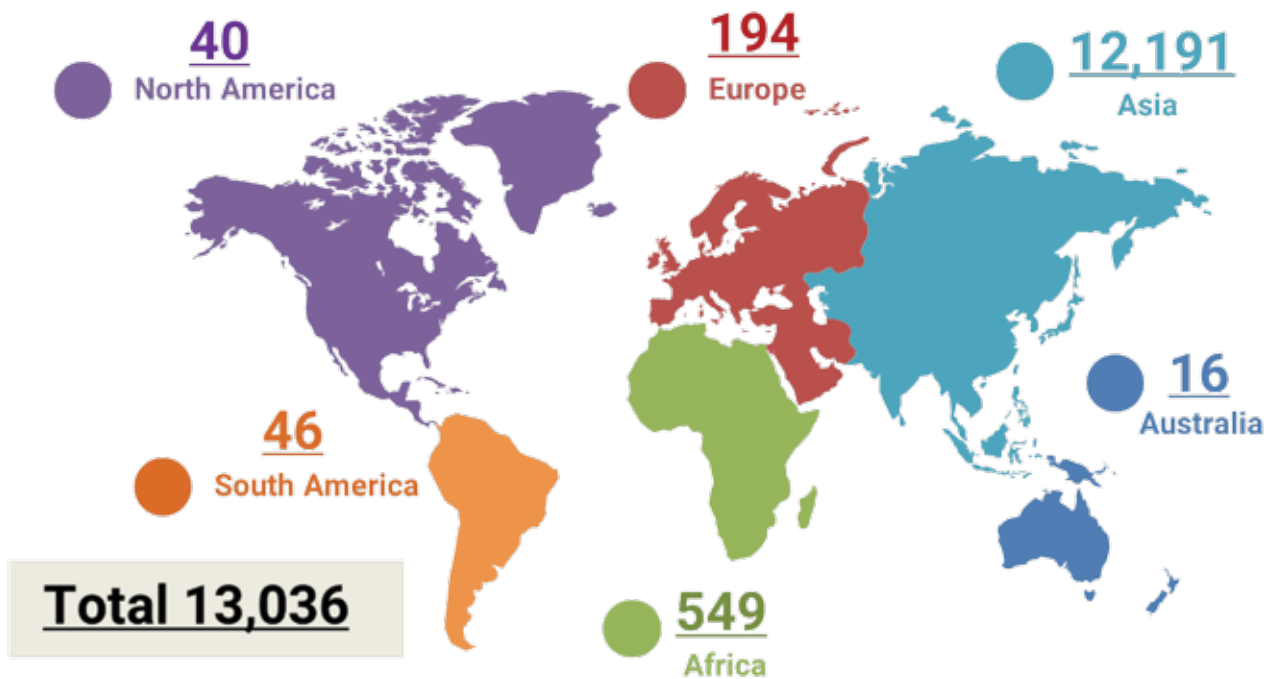
Follow - up period



3YS

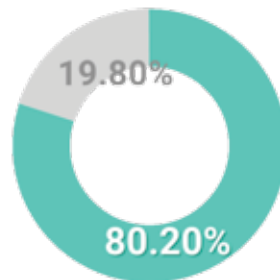
Follow - up period

NUMBER OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THAI PRISONS



Categorized by Sex

Female
2,580



Male
10,456

Top 10 Foreign Nationals in Thai prisons



| | | | |
|---|----------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | Myanmar 5,481 | 6 | China 309 |
| 2 | Lao PDR 3,147 | 7 | Vietnam 213 |
| 3 | Cambodia 2,055 | 8 | China (Taiwan) 101 |
| 4 | Nigeria 391 | 9 | Iran 66 |
| 5 | Malaysia 385 | 10 | Pakistan 58 |

SPECIAL THANKS

The Penology Division wishes to acknowledge the generous contributions of all individuals, divisions and prisons to this journal.

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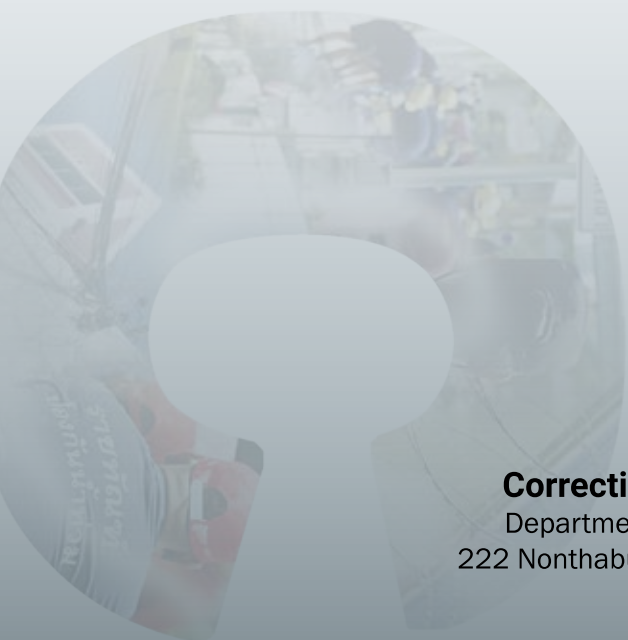
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Ministry of Justice (Thailand)



Corrections in Thailand, 2018 – 2019

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