The Developmental Model of Prisoner Classification in Thailand

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Abstract
The aim of prisoner classification in Thailand is to separate and treat various types of prisoner appropriately according to security and rehabilitation purposes. Nevertheless, there are many problems or obstacles for prisoner classification system. This paper aims to study and analyze the problems and obstacles related to the classification of prisoners in Thailand and develop an appropriate prisoner classification system model in Thailand. Delphi technique is conducted in order to contribute Thailand prisoner classification model. Accordingly, there are 21 experts as key informants in this paper. The group of experts is comprised of policy maker in correction, expert practitioner in prisoner classification, classification staff. Consequently, there are 6 issues for a development model of Thailand prisoner classification which are (1) characteristics of classification of prisoners, (2) types of classification of prisoners, (3) the process of classification of prisoners, (4) grouping of prisoners, (5) the pattern tool in the classification of prisoners, and (6) the efficiency and effectiveness of the classification of prisoner.
Keywords: Prisoner Classification, Prisoner Classification System, Delphi Technique, Corrections and imprisonment.

Introduction
Thailand prisoner classification has currently faces many problems (Ruechaikarm, 1984: 1; Duangpattra, 1995: 1; Thammacharoen, 2002: 1; Limarroon, 2008: 2) such as prison overcrowding, lack of classification staff, lack of a prisoner assessment tool (objective classification tool), less emphasis on the classification of prisoners in prisons in term of policy and staff themselves and so on.
Prisoner populations in prisons all over the country now are 314,376. Nevertheless, it can be seen that prison capacity is only 114,943 prisoners nationwide. (Department of Corrections, 2015). The classification of these prisoners is inadequate in practice. Most of prisoners could not be separated and treated clearly and appropriately. The shortage of classification staff is another important issue according to the prisoners and classification staff number across the country. In 2013, it was found that there was only 1-5 classification staff per prison (Information from 115 prisons). Total number of classification staff nationwide is only 232. According to this number, there is only 114 staffs who are trained from the Department of Corrections. Accordingly, the ratio between the number of prisoners and classification staff is approximately 1 to 1,300, and the ratio of trained classification staff is only 1 to 2,700. Moreover, the lack of an objective classification tool is another important issue in the process of prisoner identifying. Currently, prisoner has been classified by a tool called “Jor Nor 1” (Classification 1 form), which is a tool that focuses on finding the truth by prisoner interviewing method. Consequently, making an interview to get the facts of the prisoners and analyzing background history of each prisoner is a main method. It only takes into consideration prisoner information from experience of interviewing staff. It means that using discretion of classification staff is mainly involved. Nevertheless, this method is still inadequate of reliable and credible assessments. For the issue of low priority on the

classification of prisoners in both policy and practice, the results of many researchers have found that the prisoner classification system in Thailand has failed due to the management and staff involved in the prison. Insufficient attention has impacted to inadequacy of the prisoner classification process.

A study in 1984, conducted by Ruechaikarm, "A study of prisoner classification system" found that the Department of Corrections had a policy of focusing too much on vocational training. Resulting from various prisons, the more focus on only income from vocational training, and the less focus on prisoner classification.

The 1995 study, conducted by Duangpattra, "a study of the development and problems and obstacles to the classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional institutions" found that superiors did not give an importance and interest in the classification of prisoners as well as lack of materials and modern tools for the prisoner classification task.

The 2002 study, conducted by Thammacharoen, "a study of the readiness of head of prison in penological and head of prison in prisoner classification in the prisons" proposed that there should be a clear policy on the classification of prisoners, encouraging to work, and supporting the budget for the further prisoner classification.

From the above problem, the classification of prisoner characteristics in Thailand is inconsistent related to ultimate goal of the classification of prisoners in the international arena, mentioned the classification of prisoners to isolate prisoners and the appropriate treatment of prisoners by type of prison (Limarroon, 2008: 12).

According to prisoner classification data of Thailand, prisoner group is not related to the physical plant level of prison and the treatment of prisoners. Consequently, they are inappropriate for the physical structure or treatment of prisoners, or called over-classification. Over-classification can result an ineffective performance, control, and modification of the innocent behavior of the prisoners. This may affect the prisoners themselves in the future (Buapa, 2002: 4).

This can affect the prisoner classification task and the researcher has the opinion that according to these issues, it is necessary to develop a model for the classification of prisoners in Thailand. This ultimately led to the prisoner being classified in preparation for release into society and do not go back to the wrong again. Whether it is a prisoner overflow restriction the lack of capacity of staff distinguishes prisoner characteristics. This makes the correctional mission to protect public safety as much as possible. The researcher found that there is no research on this issue before. It is the source of research topics "the developmental model of prisoner classification in Thailand".

Literature Review

There are many prisoner classification systems which vary according to a goal of each agency. Duffee (1989: 33-40) has proposed guidelines for the classification of prisoners into six aspects: 1) to classify prisoners most accurate 2) should be little to be classified incorrectly 3) should be reliable and accurate 4) should be reviewed regularly 5) should have the support groups and 6) should be worth the investment of the state in term of the information and staff training.

Classification of prisoners is determined by objective. The prisoner classification system can be used for all purposes (Duffee, 1989: 34), depending on the style of each of the prison system. It can be seen as the pattern of the prison system. Each country is different. For example, prison systems in the United States and Thailand are different. Most states in US are divided into three groups according to prison security level: maximum, medium, and low security prison. Nevertheless, the prison system in Thailand being divided according to function (previous prison act including correctional ministerial regulation) has broken into

the prison such as district prison, remand prison, correctional youth prison, correctional treatment prison, correctional open prison, detention facilities, or temporary detention center.

Another main problem regarding the classification of prisoners is a prediction of the authorities to anticipate future behavior of prisoners based on the factors in the classification of prisoners (Duffee, 1989: 50-55). The authorities may use the information of escape to predict the risk of escape or history of violence to predict the risk of violence. Nevertheless, all of that is just a guess based on the information currently available. The information may sometimes be inaccurate. The use of psychological tests, for example, with the new prisoners may not accurate. New prisoners sometimes are in sorrow, anxiety which may cause the results of psychological tests incorrectly.

An assumption that prisoners should study education courses may be wrong. The prisoners did not like school if enrolled in the course may not be willing to study as much as they should. The classification of prisoners will be divided into two eras (Austin & Hardyman, 2004: 110-120). It started with a practice model on humanitarian grounds (humane treatment), which appeared in the early 19th century to the early 20 century. Prisoners in the US are separated by age, gender, number of times the offense and special needs (for example, mental illness, etc.), which is the basis of the classification of prisoners. The subsequent movement of the rehabilitation resulted in the concept of modifying behavioral habits of the prisoners. The development of the advanced development of the prisoners, so the medical model (Medical Model) or the model approach to diagnosis (diagnostic approach), also known as the classification of prisoners and empirical (objective prisoner classification). The idea is to find the cause of the issue of prisoners and determine which programs are suitable to meet the needs of individual prisoners. Classification of prisoners and empirical studies of Clements (1989: 284-299) and Wright (1985: 257-277) have categorized the classification of prisoners into three categories based on the purpose of security, personality (personality attributes), and demand (need for particular prison setting). Categorization according to the purpose of security is a tradition that continues to be an important factor to take into account of the officials at most especially in the United States (Duffee, 1989: 65-75).

On 1973, commission's recommendation on the standards and goals of the national criminal justice (The national advisory commission on criminal justice standards and goals) recognizes the legitimacy of the classification of prisoners on the management of prison to be successfully targeted in two aspects: (1) reduce the chance of escape, and (2) reduce the risk of violence and disciplinary problems. The first goal is about structures or devices on security. The second goal is more difficult than the first because it is the target of a group of prisoners. Following a recommendation of the committee consists of the constitutional amendment no. 8 (the eight amendments) set up against the cruel and unusual punishment. The goal of the classification of prisoners back from the medical model to focuses on stability before the initial (Wright, 1985: 257-277). It means that the prison regardless of the level of risk is appropriate. Prisoners will affect the atrocities against prisoners.

The emphasis on stability, making the classification of prisoners need to analyze the risks, as Jacobs and Stelle (1977: 289-312), said the ultimate goal of the prison system is to control (Control), which is sort of the ultimate control with the condition that the prisoners do not like it. The minimum security conditions, which are more like prisoners. Risk viewed from the prisoners themselves, whether imposed or behavior.

This research has also reviewed prisoner classification model in 6 countries. All countries have based on new criminology/penology and correction concept. Accordingly, researcher found that most countries were similarities in key areas such as the USA, Australia, Japan and Singapore which will have a similar point having reception and diagnostic center first and classify prisoners in the manner of management or centralized hub classification in order

to gathering and storing data from the initial classification of prisoners, integrated in a single center. This will be for analyzing the prisoners individually and make plan both control and rehabilitation. The plans included moving prisoners to be treated to a proper prison each. Unlike some countries that do not use the classification of prisoners on admission center first. They classified in the same way as the above four countries, namely Canada and the United States. In the classification of prisoners, each prison will consider the plan in compliance with the action plan for the control and action plans to correct for each prisoner in the prison.

The standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners of the United Nations on the issue of classification of prisoner aims 1) to classify the safety and security of the prison. This is consistent with the level of control and 2) a manner to rehabilitate. Its purpose is to analyze the risk of repeat offenses and to set the program of rehabilitation for prisoners appropriately.

For issues of process or procedure to classify the prisoners, the countries have mainly a process or procedure to classify the prisoners in an important 3 steps: 1) the process of compiling a history of the prisoners, physical characteristics of prisoners, social features such as occupation, family status, educational level, nature of community housing, aptitudes and interests etc. in order to lead the sentence plan to compliance with each of the prisoners appropriately 2) the action plan in the field of control and action plans in the field of rehabilitation of prisoners and behavioral habits have been created 3) there must be a process of classification of prisoners repeatedly (re-classification of prisoner), where such procedures in each country, with the timing of the classification of prisoners repeatedly. The difference is mainly determined by the duration of the follow-up to its classification as every 6 months -1 year. Nevertheless, in Thailand, a classification of prisoner's process is different from other countries. The Department of Corrections has set the stage classification of prisoners into 6 stages.

In addition, the issue of prisoner grouping, most countries focus on prisoner's control. For security control in prisons, for example, the group was divided into four groups, with emphasis on the group to comply with the level of control. But there are some countries that focus on groups which lead a practice or a group of prisoners to rehabilitate such as Japan. Japan will focus on the classification of prisoners to practice or to correct the prisoners individually. The classification of prisoners, according to the needs of prisoners should be given vocational training, educated guidance. For the United States, Canada and Australia, prisoners are grouped into two types: the grouping prisoners for security control and a group of prisoners to practice or rehabilitation.

The last issue of the classification of prisoners is a classification tool. There are many different types of prisoner classification tools. It is used as an initial interview, preliminary assessment, evaluation in psychology and so on. Researchers have taken a brief overview of comparative classification of prisoners as followed.

Table 1 Summarizes the basic details of the pattern classification of prisoners in six countries.

Issues/countries	USA	Canada	Australia	Japan	Singapore	Thailand
1) Prisoner classification is taken place.	There are a reception and diagnostic center for prisoner classification.	There are a reception and diagnostic center for prisoner classification. However, for some cases, classification is conducted in prison or detention.	There are a reception and diagnostic center for prisoner classification called prisoner classification & placement center	There are a reception and diagnostic center for prisoner classification and allocation.	There are a reception and diagnostic center for prisoner classification and allocation.	Prisoner classification is conducted in each prison or detention.
2) Purpose of prisoner classification	Type of classification is divided by the level of security at the prison.	Type of classification is divided by both security and rehabilitation purpose.	Type of classification is divided by both security and rehabilitation purpose.	Type of classification is divided by both security and rehabilitation purpose.	Type of classification is divided by both security and rehabilitation purpose.	Type of classification is divided by both security and rehabilitation purpose.
3) Step of prisoner classification	There are 2 steps 1) intake and classification 2) allocation according to security level.	There are 2 steps 1) intake and classification 2) allocation according to security and rehabilitation level.	There are 4 steps 1) intake and classification 2) make an individual plan 3) allocation 4) evaluation and adjust.	There are 3 steps 1) intake and preliminary classification 2) rehabilitation 3) re-classification.	There are 3 steps 1) intake and preliminary classification 2) rehabilitation 3) re-classification.	There are 6 steps 1) intake and fact finding 2) preliminary classification 3) making sentence plan 4) monitoring and evaluation 5) re-classification 6) pre-release classification.
4) Grouping of prisoner classification	Focus on grouping prisoners for security control according to each prison	Focus on grouping prisoners for security control.	Focus on grouping prisoners for Security control.	Focus on grouping prisoners for appropriate rehabilitation program.	Focus on grouping prisoners for Security control.	Focus on grouping prisoners for control and rehabilitation.

Table 1 (Con.)

Issues/countries	USA	Canada	Australia	Japan	Singapore	Thailand
5) Classification tool	Use objective classification tool both initial assessment and a psychological evaluation.	Use objective classification tool both initial assessment and a psychological evaluation.	Use objective classification tool both preliminary assessment and questionnaires and a psychological evaluation.	Use objective classification tool both preliminary assessment and questionnaires and a psychological evaluation.	Use objective classification tool both preliminary assessment and questionnaires and a psychological evaluation.	Use interviewing tool

Research Objectives

1. To study and analyze the problems and obstacles related to the classification of prisoners in Thailand.
2. To develop an appropriate prisoner classification system model in Thailand.

Scope of Research

A research's project was conducted through studying the concepts related to the classification of prisoner from literatures based on research papers and internet and also experts' opinion which can be described into 3 steps.

1. Basic information on the problems and obstructions to the classification of prisoners in the country.
2. Creation and development the important point for appropriated model by experts and 10 correctional staffs.
3. Formal examination the prisoner classification model, delphi technique was used to collect the data from the interview and create the first questionnaire, and then ask the experts who are willing to give the time and confidence to cooperate with the research. The same total of 21 experts responded in the first, second, and third round with freely comment. Throughout the multi-disciplinary process, the answer to that question is credible, so the experts are the unit of analysis and the data analysis expert analyzes the data to form the appropriate prisoner classification model.

Research Methodology

Step 1 is a study of the problems and obstructions to classification of prisoners in Thailand.

1. Study the concepts of prisoner classification and the process of classification both domestic and international including context of classification of prisoners.

2. Interviews with experts in criminology, social sciences, social psychology, social sciences, jurisprudence, sociology and public administration on the classification of prisoners such as condition, problems, and obstacles.
3. Interviewing the staff in the Department of Corrections the same topics as experts.
4. Studying the classification of prisoners in practice nowadays.
Step 2 is to create an appropriated prisoner classification model in Thailand.
1. Bring the information from the study in step 1 as a basis for the development of the appropriate classification system for prisoners in Thailand.
2. Create and develop a pattern of prisoner classification system. The drafts are created by the researcher based on the study of documents, texts and literature. These are related to the classification of prisoners in Thailand and abroad, including the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and Singapore. It is a typewritten semantic model of keeves (1988: 8) using language as a medium for describing or describing the classification of prisoners in order to see the structure, ideas, elements and relationships of elements in the classification of prisoners and use the text to explain to clarify. It could be called a verbal model or a qualitative model, or the format of the appropriate classification of prisoners was checked by using 3 experts for reference methods.
Step 3 Examination of the developed prisoner classification system in step 2 by the use of delphi technique. Research with delphi technique, the sample size which recommended by Young and Jamieson (2001: 42-58) should be greater than 17 or more because of the lower tolerance range. The study group used 21 experts divided into two groups. The details are as follows.
1. Bring the information from step 2 to create a questionnaire about the appropriate prisoner classification system. On the following issues:
1.1 The type of operation
1) The context includes a classification policy for prisoners.
2) The administration consists of budget, personnel, facilities, materials, technology.
1.2 The type of prisoner classification includes the level of classification of prisoner characteristics.
1.3 The prisoner classification process consists of a procedure for classifying prisoners including tracking the classification of prisoners
- Classification by characteristics of prisoners.
- Prisoner classification tools include practical tools and policy tool
Questionnaire in round 1 was conducted to ask the 21 experts. Open-ended questions are addressed to experts in order to freely express their opinions about the subject including problems and obstacles in the classification system of prisoners and also the appropriate format of the prisoner classification system in Thailand. Round 2 of the second round of questionnaires will collect the opinions from the open questionnaire responses in the first round of experts; create a five-level rating scale questionnaire and then take the second questionnaire to the judicial experts. The original sample set was independently and responded independently. In round 3, questionnaire will collect data from the answer which the second round of questionnaires were used for statistical analysis with median and inter-quartile range of questions and analysis content. Then it was developed in the third round questionnaire to collect data. In round 3, it used the original text by adding the median position, range between quartile and the position that experts answer, so that each expert reviews their answers in their second round and answer the question again. For the third round of questionnaires, each expert group will know whether they have the same or different opinion from the experts and can consider themselves to agree with the consistency of the other comments or not. If you do not agree, then you can show the reason for confirming the answer that was outside the range between the quartile.

The third round of questions is the final round of questions. The results of the data analysis are summarized in the appropriate format of the prisoner classification system in Thailand, with information on the median, quartile, and quartile 3 (Q3: upper Quartile) for consideration.

Results and Discussions

The result consists of 2 parts (1) problems and obstacles of the prisoner classification in prisons in Thailand and (2) development system for prisoner classification in Thailand. The findings can be summarized as follows:

Problems and obstacles of the prisoner classification in prisons in Thailand

Context within the prisons and outside the prison context: Issue from the context within the prison itself affects the classification operation prisoners then. It is mostly a problem of the prison environment which is not yet appropriate to the prison operation, such as lacking of buildings or area for prisoner classification's operations, interviewing, counseling, or a place or stack to support, places for meetings, or places for preparing before releasing the prisoners. Outside the prison context, we have seen several factors including the rapidly increasing of the number of prisoners. At present, the prison overcrowded is a main problem. There are 143 prisons but space is not enough. This affects operation for classification of prisoners very seriously. This is because when the number of prisoners, but the number of officials in the operator classification of prisoners is the same number as before. Prison facilities have no more than 3 classification officer. It inevitably reduces performance of classification of prisoners. In addition, the characteristics or patterns of offenders has changed from the past, such as offenders had a pattern of misconduct that no complex crimes basis in the past but currently there is a pattern of misconduct that is characterized by more organizations, or group etc.

Department of Corrections policy related to the classification of prisoners: The classification of prisoners has assigned to the Department of Corrections policy emphasizing and providing a continuous operation for more than 20 years. Nevertheless, in practice, the classification of prisoners has not complied with policy. Classification policy in Thailand has approached to all prisons. They must complete classification of all prisoners. The headquarter office conducts a task-driven classification of prisoners such as supervision system. Nevertheless, the result shows that the prisoners have not gone through classification. Also, there appears that the classification of prisoners also focuses only on control or manages the level of control of individual rather than to rehabilitate prisoner. General speaking, there are reviews to the same guidelines that Department of Corrections often give priority to the main mission of control before the treatment which is based on the main concept solution of offenders rehabilitation and embarrassing habit prisoners. In fact, it should give priority to a control with a rehabilitation corresponding as Yodudom (2009: 98-115) said Afghanistan is not intended to be punished and fear alone, but the prisoners with the revival by considering the penalty, justice and reasons of misconduct to refresh the minds of prisoners and provide a consistent, appropriate measurement.

Making the classification of prisoner also has problems and is unable to execute according to the directions that the Department of correction wanted. Therefore the vision of the Department of Corrections stated that "The department of correction is a leading organization in the region to control, rehabilitation, and develop prisoners to return to society as a valuable person". It is defined the mission into 2 aspects; 1) to control prisoners and 2) and rehabilitate prisoners.

Research found that supporting the resources for prisoner classification process is still not enough both in personnel and material, and budgets, especially lack of personnel manpower of the classification of the prisoners. According to research's result, prisons and correctional

facilities should conduct 2 aspects; the control and rehabilitation simultaneously. The idea of community correction focuses on the purpose of prison work not just to control the prisoners, only a single purpose, but must be done concurrently with the rehabilitation. Therefore, the prison system is a tool to make better offenders by embarrassing habit in corrected direction, with systems and procedures that are appropriate in order to achieve the objectives of the Department of Corrections. For this reason, the prison system is important to treat prisoner properly. Nevertheless, the classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities is still not much consistency with the vision of the department of correction, "Department of Corrections is a powerful organization in control and rehabilitation for prisoner in order to return prisoners as a valuable to society" (Department of correction, 2016: 45-50)

Management factors impact classification of prisoners

Personnel issues: The personnel are essential for the implementation of the classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities, because an officer who works on classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities has to run the process of the classification of the prisoners - 6 steps included:

1. Collecting information from intake process by interviewing, gathering basic information of individual prisoners, as well as information collected from any other relevant document, such as a copy of the court order, news, etc.
2. Setting up sentence plan as a preliminary analysis by approval of the board of prisoner classification.
3. Managing sentence plan by assigning prisoner to various activities.
4. Monitoring/evaluating prisoners by an officer who has responsible of each prisoner.
5. Re-classification of prisoners in case of trouble makers during activities problems in order to adjust sentence plan appropriately.
6. Pre-release classification providing welfare needs of individual prisoners, so prisoners are released to the society with a good life. Classification of prisoner process is very important. Therefore, knowledge and experience of classification staff is also very important respectively. According to prison standard, classification officer must be a person who graduated with at least a Bachelor's degree in various disciplines such as psychology, social work or criminology/penology, social science, criminal justice/correction, or being trained about the classification of prisoners from the Department of Corrections.

The other researchers claim with organizational management concepts that are so important to the story of the manpower, or personnel which is regarded as the heart of the work in manpower resource management or personnel is regarded as the most important management resources at all, because if there is not enough or at the lack of human resources or a lack of qualified personnel, then he definitely cannot be the target of achieving effectiveness of departments. Human resources is therefore an important factor that contribute to determining the success or failure of the organization so that “people, more important than money, and others because if a person is capable, then everything is done fast and well” (Goulet, 1992: 245-260). The assumption that quality of human resource is limited is related, the organization must therefore retain valuable employeesfor the effectiveness of the organization. Therefore, if any organizations have good people with knowledge, it will help them achieve organization goals. The important duty of executives is “personal management”, which include preparing people to be ready to comply with by recruiting, selecting and gaining personal knowledge including finding ways to develop, maintain and to motivate them (Simon, 1977: 73). According to the importance of personnel, the worker who works in prison is also important as well. This requires personnel with qualifications, and therefore the research’s findings found that classification staff must have outstanding featuresas followed.

1. Knowledge of the law and relevant regulations in practice.

2. Knowledge of related modern technologies.
3. Being honesty and a good wit, cunning, observant.
4. Passing a training course for prisoner classification.
5. Being a high level of knowledge at least a Bachelor's degree.
6. Being a perfect physical health and strength.
7. Having a cool personality, high endurance, and self-restraint.

According to the result, it can be summarized the problem of classification staff in Thailand as follows:

1. There are a few classification officers and operating multiple duties.
2. Classification officials are also lack of understanding, lack of experience in performing tasks.
3. The Committee of the classification of prisoners did not give priority to the classification board meetings each month and also not aware of the purpose of the classification and do not participate in the meeting or show a clear role and duties.
4. Other prison officials haven't yet seen the importance and benefits of classification and lack of cooperation.
5. The lack of taking note of the information for behavior of prisoners. Even as the call comes that says it should be admonished for recording reminders and information is to consider further punishment management.
6. The lack of a dedicated officer to interview the prisoners, such as psychologist, social work officers or trained staff from department of correction, etc.

The budget problems: Budget for operational classification of prisoners deemed to be important to the operational classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities because the classification of prisoners. It is necessary for finding equipment to bring help and more agile. If supported, budget, purchasing modern equipment, it enables the classification of prisoners efficiently and keeps up with the situation and the prisoners inevitably cause beneficial operational classification of prisoners such as camcorders, scanners, storage cabinets, documents about the classification of prisoners etc. Presently, the budget and operational materials classification of prisoners are is not enough. According to findings, it can be summarized the problem of classification of prisoners of prisons and correctional facilities in Thailand that the budget in the works of prisoners classification, including lack of necessary materials and equipment to perform the tasks prisoners classification is very critical.

Operation manner: Places in operation and classification of prisoners has been considered to be one of the factors that are critical to operations for classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities such as a bright light, air temperature, sound, clean and sanitary hygiene, etc. Prison and correctional facilities also have to change their physical plants to suit current conditions and in accordance with the number of prisoners. From the findings, it can be summarized the problem of classification of prisoners of prisons and correctional facilities that there is no area/task forces supported places for classification of prisoners suitably.

Materials and equipment or tools in operation: Using the necessary equipment to bring help and more agile in the process of collecting the data of prisoners (fact finding) is very important. Classification officer must use materials and equipment to collect information from prisoners, such as a camera, scanner, computer, etc., in order to enable the classification of prisoners efficiently and keep up with the situation of prisoners. From the research's finding, it can be summarized the problem of classification of prisoners of prison and correctional facilities that it is the lack of materials and equipment necessary to perform the tasks for prisoners classification. Especially, it's a computer shortage in computer storage prisoners on an individual basis, document classification, storage, etc. Researchers have concluded barriers perform classification of prisoners currently in the table 2 as follows:

Table 2 Problems and obstructions in practice of the classification of prisoners.

Issues	Details	Internal/external context in prison
1) Classification officer	The imbalance between an officer with the number of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities that are increasing. Officials work hard. Not a full performance. Making information, some prisoners did not correspond to the actual conditions that appear. And on, scheduling practices, unsuitable prisoners then.	Context within the prison.
2) Physical plant	Problem of the building, light and sound, and the physical environment of a prison. Not facilitate the process of classification of prisoners	Context within the prison.
3) Devices and materials on the budget for classification of prisoners.	The lack of tools and the budget for the operation for classification of prisoners appropriate and adequate, such as the lack of a computer for data recording in an interview the prisoners as individuals, etc.	Context within the prison.
4) Operation system	According to overcrowding, operational classification of prisoners in prison is not appropriated, according to the concepts and theories, which makes the resolution. Not as universal principles and practices that are appropriate to the individual prisoners.	Context within the prison.
5) Criminal policy	The criminal policy of the country. The number of prisoners increases The type or nature of the criminals to change. Policy, prison and correctional facilities construction in the present.	Outside the prison context.

Developmental system for classification of prisoners in Thailand

Types of classification of prisoners: Thailand should conduct the classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities using board of head of each division considering the prisoners or the so-called system of prisoners' integrated classification (the classification committee). Classification of prisoners should be conducted by "classification center" in order to considering a plan to treat the prisoners individually.

This is consistent with the operation of the classification of prisoner in the United States, Australia, Singapore and Japan which have a similar formation in all matters of the first centers to receive and distinguish (reception and diagnostic center). This center firstly receives prisoners and do classification. In such a way as to form the center of classification, it is combined for the purpose of gathering and storing information from the preliminary classification of prisoners and integrated in one center to bring relevant information to analyze prisoners individually and plan, control and rehabilitation, including allocating prisoners to prison in order to treat each of the appropriate category.

Thailand should operate a classification center in 10 regions as followed:

1. The classification center in region 1 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in central part of Thailand.
2. The classification center in region 2 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in east part of Thailand.

3. The classification center in region 3 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in lower northeast part of Thailand.
4. The classification center in region 4 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in upper northeast part of Thailand.
5. The classification center in region 5 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in upper north part of Thailand.
6. The classification center in region 6 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in lower north part of Thailand.
7. The classification center in region 7 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in west part of Thailand.
8. The classification center in region 8 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in upper south of Thailand.
9. The classification center in region 9 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in lower south part of Thailand.
10. The classification center in region 10 should be located in one or more prisons/ correctional facilities in Bangkok.

Thailand should have operational classification of prisoners which should be divided into 2 perspectives including the classification of prisoners to control and classification of prisoners to rehabilitation. According to this research, it suggests that a divided group of prisoners in Thailand will have a group similar to those of England. This is to distinguish the characteristics of prisoners in the United Kingdom. All prisoners who have been received imprisonment exceeding 3 months will be classified and sent to the centre for classification in order to categorize into category A, B, C, D, according to the classification system. Category A prisoners, namely, has been described as a prisoner is likely to escape. Type D prisoner is the person who can be trusted. Type of prisoners can be summarized as follows: (Yodudom, 2009: 309-323)

Category A refers to prisoners that are harmful to society or stability.

Category B refers to prisoners who do not require strict control, but is more likely to escape or escape would pose a danger to society.

Category C refers to the prisoners who did not try to escape but you still have to control.

Category D refers to prisoners who could relax in control.

Classification process of prisoners

Classification process in Thailand should be the first step to classification in reception center or classification center and continued towards the process of classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities after that. That is, the process of classification of prisoners must be step and not difficult to implement and there must be an element in a basic overview of the classification of all 3 steps include:1) the classification of prisoners (classification form) 2) the classification of prisoners to solve embarrassing habit restoration (rehabilitation) and classification 3) classification of prisoners (re-classification), or to track prisoners (monitoring) Therefore, from the synthesis of the research data with the literature review phase of the classification of prisoners in the country, Thailand. There should be a 6 step implementation procedures are important.

Study to gather information about the history of each individual (fact finding) by collecting the data of individual prisoners from the many tools or several guidelines.

The plan treats the prisoners as appropriate for each person (sentence plan), as well as to define the operating activities. It needs to take into consideration the risk and demand (need) of individual prisoners to contribute to the action plan or management plan that is appropriate for the prisoners to continue. By the board of directors, the prisoner classification is performed in the form of interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary

professions, which will be meeting together using specialized expertise to join the operating plans of individual prisoners appropriately.

To bring a map is defined according to practice 2 (implementation planning) in order to bring prisoners to follow an individual map is defined by the board of director classification of prisoners in a prison in each category.

Follow-up to the classification of prisoners (monitoring and evaluation process) performed by the objective is to know the plan treats the prisoners have the effect or there is a problem or not. To lead to a resolution to modify the plan to treat prisoners with the next issue which need to track prisoners each and every 6 months by officials associated with overseeing prisoners each. The classification of prisoners is repeated (re-classification of prisoners) is the classification of prisoners by prisoners then immediately when there is a problem later received the plan, according to the committeein order to contribute to consideration of a new operating plan.

Project preparation plan or release the prisoners (of pre-release program) are important, is necessary to provide relief aid to prisoners, such as return transportation fees, the judicial relief fund as well as career advice in various important aspects before releasing the prisoners back into society.

All 6 steps are steps that prisons and correctional facilities in the country, Thailand is already in action. But the findings with the expert opinions of the classification of prisoners at the center of the first pick, and the classification of diagnostic system (Reception center) follow step 1 and 2 above. Taken in the first Centre to receive and classification of prisoners and the operation in step 3, 4 and 5 must continue to move prisoners to obtain compliance action plan or management plan, the penalty is also appropriate, such as prison prisoners, each move to get compliance with the prison management Department also plans. Specialized prison for maximum stability, prisons, high stability and operate in step 6 is also preparing before prison release, so the process of classification of prisoners in the country, Thailand is the appropriate future.

According to prison system, Thailand must change prison system to 4 categories.

1. The intake prison; a remand prison, district and provincial prisons.
2. The controlprison; maximum security prison.
3. The specialized prison; educational prison, sport prison, agricultural prison, etc.
4. The pre-release prison; open correctional facilities.

Classification process of prisoners the classification process prisoners must change along with it. So to treat the prisoners as a minimum standard rules of the United Nations and in accordance with the operational plan, department of correctionwhich defined the mission of the Department of Corrections. Therefore, the prison system is as a tool to make offenders' development by embarrassing habit in the correct direction, with systems and procedures that are appropriate in order to achieve the objectives of the Department of Corrections jobs. For this reason, the prison system is very important for anyone. This is why such an attraction for the department for the importance of prisoner classification and type of appropriated prison.

The results in this research, the department of correction must take into consideration the international standards or guidelines contain requirements to comply with the minimum standards of the United Nations to treat prisoners (United Nation standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners).

Process of effective classification of prisoners need to perform according to 2 important principles which are as followed.

1. Universal principles are to perform the classification of prisoners in accordance with the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners of the United Nations.
2. Principles in the country are to continue under the classification of prisoners according to current prison law and the policy of the Department of Corrections.

Therefore, according to the synthesis of information in conjunction with a review of the literature, the process of classification of prisoners in Thailand is necessary to comply with the classification of the prison according to the classification of a 4 category of prison.

1. When the new prisonerscome into prison, they have to move to the classification center which conduct intake process and classification in each region. The officer conducts preliminary screening in accordance with the purposes of the appropriate level of control with classification committee approval to determine appropriate practices and plans to continue and move the prisoners to an appropriated prison.
2. Allocating prisoner is next stage. Prison management will move prisoners to an appropriated prison or area such as security prison or specialized prison, such as sport, education, professional training, agricultural side, etc.
3. Monitoring and evaluating in prison is usually conducted every6 months and also in category of prerelease prison which is normally used to control at the nearly release one, required within 5 years and 7 years remaining sentence in order to prepare before returning to society.
4. Prerelease preparation requires to receive assistance from the Department of Corrections to coordinate with other relevant agencies, in order to accommodate the prisoners after release and to prevent recidivism.

Group of classified prisoners;

1. Security purpose: Prisoners must be assessed by taking into consideration the risk of escape or trend of violence between detainees in prison according to circumstances within prisons and the prisoners is important. It should be to group prisoners into 4 levels.

Level 1 prisoners at very high risk or prisoners who want control very high.
Level 2 prisoners with a high risk or highly controlled prisoners.
Level 3 prisoners with moderate risk, or prisoners who want moderate control.
Level 4 low-risk prisoners, or prisoners who need low control.

2. Rehabilitation purpose: Prisoners must be evaluated, taking into account the trend of recidivism, cause factors or motives in the crime, as well as trends in the abuse of prisoners after release.It should be grouped into 4 levels.

The group 1 group of prisoners that are likely not to repeat the offense is, for example, first offense or committing offence by negligence or mistake.
The group 2 group of prisoners that can be rehabilitated is, for example, having remorse or circumstance, or not a career criminal.
The group 3 group of prisoners that are difficult to rehabilitate is, for example, the prisoners that are career criminals, the tendency to repeat the offence, or risk of escape or have no trust in circumstances in prison.
The group 4 group of prisoners that are fragile or special is, for example, sick prisoners, psychiatric symptoms, elderly prisoners, prisoners with disabilities, or foreign prisoners.

Grouping of prisoners must be consistent with the policy on the classification of the prison which has 4 categories. Accordingly, the classification of prisoners must be carried out in 3 tiers.

1) Grouping of prisoners is through preliminary screening and moving prisoners to an appropriated prison. Prisoners who are classified in the groups for control of the level 1 and level 2 include prisoners at high risk and high risk prisoners should be considered to move to security prison.
2) Grouping of prisoners, if applicable, is through the classification of prisoners to distinguish into moving prisoners to a specialize prison. Prisoners who are classified in groups to security purpose level 3 and level 4 include prisoners who have moderate risks and prisoners, as well as a low-risk prisoners are classified in the groups of rehabilitative purpose for the group 1

and group 2, are specific skills and interests are better suited to dedicated control in the specialize prison.
3) For classification of prisoners to category 4 of prison system (prerelease), which is the control of the prison that are close to acquit. It should be prisoners who are level 3 and level 4 in order to receive the opportunity to prepare in various aspects before releasing the return to society.
Therefore, it can be seen that the grouping prisoners in Thailand. It is important and essential operational classification of prisoners in 3 steps including classification for security, rehabilitation, and prerelease.

Classification tools

Research found that current tools for operational classification of prisoners of the Department of Corrections have not yet had a variety of tools which cannot study the history, analysis, monitoring prisoners individually to determine the plan was effectively. Therefore, the tool in the classification of prisoners should be objective classification tools which there must be varieties so that prisoners can be analyzed appropriately such as interviewing prisoners for preliminary evaluation form in-depth interviews, psychological assessment questionnaire for screening test for medical evaluation, etc.
The right tools for prisoner classification in Thailand could be divided into 2 categories.
1. Hands-on tools for classification of prisoners, such as evaluating a query, interview, screening, etc. Hands-on tool for classification of prisoners in prisons and correctional facilities is to collect the history of prisoners, attention, aptitudes, dealing in ability, causes and motives to commit crimes, as well as physical and mental abuse of prisoners. There are several tools to gather information on individual prisoners in many countries.
1.1 Tools for analyzing prisoners in order to assess the level of security or control in prisons, the risk of escape. Factors as the cause of action and the various factors such Level of Service Inventory-Revised as a Classification [LSI-R].
1.2 “Criminal Mind” is a tool which was produced by Thailand Department of Corrections to evaluate risk and need of prisoner. Nevertheless, it takes time to conduct so Thailand Department of Corrections has only used for parole case.
1.3 Profiling Management for Alternative Sanctions [COMPAS]is a toolto assess prisoners in the 4 main factors include violence in prison, repeated offences after discharge, in prisons, and prepared to return to society.
1.4 Risk assessment form in the control of the prisoners and the factors related to misconduct (Risk of Reconviction [ROC]) and Scale and Criminogenic Needs Inventory [CNI].
1.5 Evaluation risk in communities at risk, and in assessing the need to care for offenders later released acquit society (Community Risk/Need Management Scale [CRNMS] and Case Needs Identification and Analysis [CNIA]).
2. A mental condition and physical condition in order to evaluate the physical and mental conditions as well as the stress to be incarcerated in prisons, such as.
2.1 Evaluation of stress placement stress (Health opinion survey).
2.2 Audit form (Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised [PCL-R]).
2.3 Psychiatric evaluation (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV-TR]).
3. Prisoners Database is a mechanism for prisoner’s classification.
3.1 Client Management Classification [CMC] System.).
3.2 History and stories of life before the misconduct and mismanagement in the prison (Adult Internal Management System [AIMS]).
4. Interview prisoner’s model is to serve as a mechanism for prisoner’s classification.

4.1 Classification of management prisoners (Prisoner Management Classification System [PMC]) is an interview prisoners 11 important issues such as history of repeat offending in prisonand the needs of prisoners before release, etc.
4.2 Classification of prisoners (initial Form) is a Primary classification prisoners for preliminary interviews. When I get into prison and correctional facilities by having issues such as prisoners' personal history, history of misconduct. In the circumstances of the offence Reason or motivation to cause offence, the needs or interests of the prisoners after release, etc.
4.3 Study the history of prisoners cases (case study), style interviewed prisoners, which has in-depth information than the preliminary classification of prisoners.
According to the Thailand prison system, prisoner classification tool must be consistent with the policy.
1) Intake process would focus on preliminary screening prisoners (the Primary classification) in prison. Officer may use many types of tools in the classification of prisoners to get information, a preliminary overview of individual prisoners, such as using an interview the preliminary classification of prisoners (the primary classification Form),Model management (classification of prisoner classification Management System [PMC] Prisoner), the test of a Criminal Mind to use risk assessment to control, examine the psychological factors (Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised [PCL-R]),Psychiatric assessment (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV-TR]) and the report on the results of the meeting of the Board of Directors of classification of prisoners (The Professional Staff), etc.
2) The classification process would focus more on case management. Officer might use many types of tools in the case management, such as, classification of prisoners (Prisoner Management Classification System [PMC]), studying the history of prisoners cases (Case Study), query the history and stories of life before the misconduct and mismanagement in the prison (Adult Internal Management System [AIMS]) and risk assessment (Prisoners Correctional Offender Profiling Management for Alternative Sanctions [COMPAS]), etc.
3) The classification process for specialist cases. Officer might use several tools such as the assessment of stress placement stress (Health opinion survey), the query management counseling prisoners. (Client Management [CMC] Classification System) and the management, the classification of prisoners (Prisoner Management Classification System [PMC]).
4) Prerelease classification. Officer might use several tools such as a risk assessment to repeat offending (Level of Service Inventory - Revised as a Classification [LSI-R]), the risk assessment form (Prisoners Correctional Offender Profiling Management for Alternative Sanctions [COMPAS]) and the assessment of risk in communities at risk, and in assessing the need to care for offenders later. Drop a penalty society (Community Risk/Need Management Scale [CRNMS] and Case Needs Identification and Analysis [CNIA.]).

The efficiency and effectiveness of the classification of prisoners

The efficiency and effectiveness of the classification of prisoners can be measured, or considered the final goal (ultimate outcomes) as follows:
1. Prisoners
1.1 Individual prisoners get the classification and create the sentence planwiththe level of control and assigning to the action plan on sentence plan in order to rehabilitation.
1.2 Each prisoner has been each recognized for re-entry from all relevant sectors.
1.3 There is remorse prisoners in their own actions having self-esteem which can work to support themselves and their families and not a repeat offense after release.
2. Prison/correctional institution or Department of Corrections.

2.1 For prison and correctional facilities, classification can be conducted according to a UN minimum standards rule for the treatment of prisoners and prison law, prison standard, and the classification policy of Department of Corrections.
2.2 Reducing the problem of classification of prisoners exceeds the reality (over classification) and the prison and correctional facilities can consider the prisoners management plan by considering control risk (Risk) and the needs of the prisoners (the Need) to contribute to the target (Goal) is to not repeat the offense reverted to its prisoners were literally.
2.3 The private sector and civil society are to participate in the process, classification of prisoners at various stages, such as joining a committee to consider the prisoners classification including being guidelines on the treatment of prisoners.
2.4 Recidivism rates of prisoners when they get release is reduced.

Table 3 Comparison table of current prisoners in the classification and expert opinions

Issues	**The classification of current prisoners**	**The opinions of experts**
1) The nature of the classification of prisoners	Does not comply with the prison level.	1. must be conducted in accordance with the policy level or category prison. 2. must be a system that reduces the problem in prison management, both internally and externally.
2) Types of classification of prisoners	-Use classification system for prisoners integrated into (The Classification Committee).	System classification of prisoners first receive Centre and classification (Reception Center of Diagnosis System).
3) The process of classification of prisoners	1. the classification of prisoners basic characteristics. 2. the classification of prisoners to fix. 3. classification of prisoners to prepare before discharge.	1. the classification of prisoners (Principle Classification.) 2.the classification of prisoners to solve embarrassing habit restoration (Rehabilitation Classification.) 3.the classification of prisoners (Re-classification), or to track prisoners (Monitoring.)
4) The process of classification of prisoners	Performed in prison, 6 steps. 1. study the collected history of prisoners. 2. planning practice. 3. the introduction of a plan to practice. 4. follow-up to prisoners. 5. repeat the resolution. 6. preparation prior to release.	Executed in 3 steps. 1. the first stage of the Centre for receiving and classification. 2. the procedure of each type of prison. 2.1 in security prison. 2.2 in specialized prison. 3. preparing before release.

Table 3 (Con.)

Issues	The classification of current prisoners	The opinions of experts
5) Grouping of prisoners	1. grouping of prisoners to control. Grouping prisoners by taking into consideration the level of control without considering the penalty in the circumstances from prison and under the control of the prison. 2. the grouping of prisoners to solve embarrassing habit restoration. Consider the information from the initial resolution before coming to define the individual action plan.	The group first received prisoners classified in the Center. 1. grouping of prisoners for safe control by considering grouping prisoners by taking into consideration the level of risk to escape from prison and risk control in the prison. 2. the grouping of prisoners to solve embarrassing habit restoration. Consider the information from the initial resolution before coming to define the individual action plan. Grouping of prisoners in the prison, the prison control. Prisons and prison prepare before discharge.
6) Tool in the classification of prisoners	Form of preliminary interviews, prisoners	**Tools for classification of prisoners in the prison.** 1. evaluate prisoners. 2. the physical and mental condition assessment. 3. questionnaire prisoners. 4. interview prisoners. 5. studying the history of prisoners only if. **Tools for executives in prison.** 1. check operation. 2. the report on the results of the meeting of the Board of Directors of classification of prisoners. 3. Case Management.
7) The efficiency and effectiveness of the classification of prisoners	Get a group of prisoners to control. Grouping prisoners by taking into consideration the level of control without considering the penalty in the circumstances from prison and under the control of the prison. Grouped for prisoners was embarrassing habit restoration. Consider the information from the initial resolution before coming to define the individual action plan.	**Male prisoners** -Follow the operating plans, individual prisoners (Sentence Plan) appropriately. -Recognized by family, community and society, perfect for the start of the penalty. -Prisoners get a chance to repentance in acts of their own self esteem occupation in good faith after the penalty. **Prison or Department of corrections** • Classification of prisoners according to the international standard. -Reduce the problem of classification of prisoners exceeds the reality. -The rate of repeat offense of prisoners through control and edit from the Department of correction was reduced.

Suggestions

To improve classification of prisoners by applying the tools in the system, the classification of prisoners in a way of evaluating the interview form. A query that is academically and is reliable in the international information programs of the prisoners or used in the analysis of an individual based on the format of form scoring a greater principle in various stages of classification of prisoners, such as.

1. Thailand Classification of prisoners should be conducted by "classification center" in order to considering a plan to treat the prisoners individually. This is consistent with the operation of the classification of prisoner in the United States, Australia, Singapore and Japan which have a similar formation in all matters of the first centers to receive and distinguish (Reception and Diagnostic Center).
2. Classification characteristics for preliminary screening prisoners (the Primary classification) in prison, the Department. Officer worker classification of prisoners must use multiple tools category in the classification of prisoners to obtain preliminary overview of individual prisoners, such as using an interview the preliminary classification of prisoners (Primary classification Form), Model management (classification of prisoners Classification Management System [PMC] Prisoner), the test of a Criminal Mind to use risk assessment to control, examine the psychological factors (Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised [PCL-R]), Psychiatric assessment (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV-TR]) and the report on the results of the meeting of the Board of Directors of classification of prisoners. (The Professional Staff), etc.
3. Department of correction should also support the creation of teams working on rehabilitation and was embarrassing habit prisoners. (Team Work) that came from any part of the work within the prison system to achieve cooperation and have shared responsibility, and a rehabilitation and fix embarrassing habit culprit in knowledge from multiple disciplines in an interdisciplinary approach (Interdisciplinary) used to fix it to the maximum benefit per prisoners continue to.

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