

THESIS TITLE: THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY POLICE ROLES IN
CRIME PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

This operations research had three objectives namely, 1) to conduct problem analysis of the roles of community police; 2) to find the suitable strategies for promoting the roles of community police in crime prevention; and 3) to evaluate the achievement after the strategies were implemented.

The sample for this study included 8 policemen, and 293 villagers in each of the two rounds of survey of the experimental community; 297, 273 and 332 respectively in each of the other three controlled villages.

Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed by various statistical techniques. The development intervention in this study consisted of meeting the villagers during the twilight time, distributing information about crimes, participating in social festivities and ceremonies, organizing a crime prevention patrolling unit, publishing and distributing information related to the roles of community police to all villagers, putting up a poster board containing crime prevention guidelines, and setting up a villager peace keeping committee. The analyses of data indicated that the intervention in this study did not have a clear and independent effect on the experimental village. There were significant interaction effects among some controlled variables, and among the controlled variables and group as a variable (indicating areas of study).

The conclusion for this study was that: 1) the villagers who did not engage in agriculture in the experimental village were more likely to see that the community police had an important roles in crime prevention, whereas those who were residing in the same village but were engaged in agricultural occupation were less likely to do so; and 2) the villagers who lived with their spouse and were farmers were more likely to see the essential roles of the community police than the villagers who did not live with their spouse, regardless of their occupation. However, the interaction model of marital status and occupation was less pronounced than the interaction model of groups and occupation. But when consideration was given to three way interaction model, it was found that, the villagers who finished higher than primary education, who lived with their spouse and were the residents of the experimental village, and those villagers who finished not higher than primary education, who were separated or did not live with their spouse and were not engaged in agricultural activities, regardless of place of residence, both groups were more likely to perceive the significant roles of community police in crime prevention . In another analysis of three way interaction effect on actual participation of the villagers in crime prevention, it was found that the villagers who lived in Tambol Bantoom who finished higher than primary education and did not live with their spouse were more likely to involve in crime prevention, than the villagers of other three combined characteristics.