

**FACTORS AFFECTING SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN BY
MALE POLICE IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION
UNDER METROPOLITAN POLICE DIVISIONS 7**

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FACTORS AFFECTING SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN BY MALE POLICE IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION UNDER METROPOLITAN POLICE DIVISIONS (MPD) 7

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ABSTRACT

This study's aim was to investigate factors influencing sexual abuse against women by male police officers as well as their attitudes and behavior towards sexual abuse among police in MPD 7. The sample was 220 non-commissioned officers and commissioned officers working in the areas of suppression, interrogation, traffic and office affairs in MPD 7 police stations. A questionnaire was used in data collection and statistical applications used were percentage, mean, ANOVA and MCA 9 space multiple classification analysis. Results were as follows:

1. The ages of the majority of police officers were between 41-45 years of age with 6-10 years of tenure and ranks of police lance corporal to police sergeant appointed by squad leaders. Most had graduated with a bachelor's degree and were married with cohabitation. They earned an average of 16,000-20,000 Baht per month. The majority worked in the interrogation area and were moderately involved with the female accuser.

2. The leading factor in the area of sexual abuse against women by male police officers regarding their attitudes and behavior towards sexual abuse among police in MPD 7 was the attitude followed by values, gender culture, verbal sexual abuse, gesture and physical touches respectively.

It is recommended that there should be training and encouragement for police to study human rights related to victims and offenders of sexual abuse, particularly with the opposite sex. There should be an amendment of disciplinary punishment for sexual abusers which is righteous and appropriate.

KEYWORDS: SEXUAL ABUSE/ MALE POLICE/ MPD7

149 pages.

ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศต่อสตรีของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชายในสถานีตำรวจนครบาล
สังกัดกองบังคับการตำรวจนครบาล 7

FACTORS AFFECTING SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN BY MALE POLICE IN THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE STATION UNDER METROPOLITAN POLICE DIVISIONS 7

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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาในครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีอิทธิพลต่อพฤติกรรมการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศต่อสตรีของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชาย เพื่อศึกษาถึงทัศนคติต่อพฤติกรรมการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศต่อสตรีของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชายและเพื่อศึกษาถึงพฤติกรรมการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศต่อสตรีของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชายในกองบังคับการตำรวจนครบาล 7 กลุ่มตัวอย่าง ได้แก่ เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจเพศชายทั้งที่เป็นเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชั้นสัญญาบัตรและเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชั้นประทวนที่ปฏิบัติหน้าที่อยู่ในฝ่ายปราบปราม ฝ่ายสอบสวน ฝ่ายจราจร ฝ่ายธุรการในสถานีตำรวจนครบาลสังกัดกองบังคับการตำรวจนครบาล 7 จำนวนทั้งสิ้น 220 ราย เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบ สอบถาม สถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต การวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนและการวิเคราะห์การจำแนกหมู่ ผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ ดังนี้

1. กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่ปัจจุบันมีอายุระหว่าง 41-45 ปี รับราชการตำรวจมาแล้วเป็นระยะเวลา 6-10 ปี มีชั้นยศสิบตำรวจตรี-สิบตำรวจเอก ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ในตำแหน่งผู้บังคับหมู่ จบการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี สมรสแล้วอยู่ด้วยกัน มีรายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือนประมาณ 16,000-20,000 บาท ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ในฝ่ายสอบสวนและมีโอกาสในการปฏิบัติงานที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้ต้องหาหญิง อยู่ในระดับปานกลาง

2. ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อพฤติกรรมการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศต่อสตรีของเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจชายในสถานีตำรวจนครบาลสังกัดกองบังคับการตำรวจนครบาล 7 ได้แก่ ทัศนคติเกี่ยวกับเพศ อันดับที่ 1 รองลงมา คือ ค่านิยม วัฒนธรรมทางเพศ การเคยมีพฤติกรรมต่อผู้หญิงอื่นที่เป็นพฤติกรรมทางวาจา พฤติกรรมทางอากัปกิริยาท่าทางและพฤติกรรมโดยการสัมผัสร่างกาย ตามลำดับ

ข้อเสนอแนะจากการวิจัย ควรจัดให้มีการฝึกอบรมและส่งเสริมให้เจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจได้ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับหลักสูตรทาง ด้านสิทธิมนุษยชนต่างๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้ต้องหาหรือผู้เสียหายหรือผู้กระทำผิด โดยเฉพาะกับเพศตรงข้าม รวมทั้งควรมีการปรับปรุงกฎระเบียบในการลงโทษทางวินัยแก่ผู้ที่กระทำการล่วงละเมิดทางเพศกับบุคคลอื่นๆ อย่างถูกต้องและเหมาะสม

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

Sexual abuse committed by man against woman is commonly found in every country in the world. The AAUW (the Association of American University Woman) points out that one in five sexual violence found are rape, threat, forced rape and sexual abuse. Surveys show that around 80% of girls and 60% of boys have experienced sexual abuses. (<http://www.de.psu.edu/harassment/generalinfo/background.html>.)

It is found in the Thai communities that sexual abuses have long been existing and with multiple forms. They could happen in every place either on roads, bus, and public places. The Woman News Center: Women Foundation asserts that sexual buses are things the Thai communities misunderstood, often found, near at hand and looked common. Sexual abuses likely come from a superior party either adults vs children; or employers vs employees; or teachers vs students. They could be in words and with body undesired by the abused. What commonly found are employers abuse woman employees either by talks, sarcasm, obscene words, indecent criticism on outlook, demanding sex for promotion or salary raise, hug and kiss, fondling, physical touch and many forms of scandals (The Woman News Center, 1999: 1).

Jurai Janthamrong (cited in Pinsiri Namsitharn, 2000:4) points out in 'Sex Power and Violence' that the common direct violence a man imposes on woman is a type of crime least reported and disclosed to public. Victims fear to reveal because of shamefulness and fear of vengeance and contempt. Sexual abuse victims are likely

blamed or suspicious of provocation or invitation. The Thai societies do not count as deadly. So, sexual abuses are unlikely attracted public except rapes which the public take interest.

In addition, the socio-concepts indicate socialization of the female and the male to own belief, values and different communication leading to the tradition of Male Culture – man can kid, court, joke and woo women immorally showing dishonoring female (<http://www.de.psu.edu/harassment/generalinfo/theory.html>).

The social discrimination is the conservative attachment as such the recognition of a son for inheritance and opportunity for higher education than daughters. Seeing female weaker and end up their involvement is restricting them into the followers and viewing them as a purchasable goods or only a sexual material. Catching the hem of Buddhist robe is a blessing and it reflects valuing the male (Niramol Pruettathorn, 1993:76).

Sexual abuses are thus legally misunderstood and misinterpreted into a forced assault, rape and molesting. Then it is possible that if there is any sexual abuses but not rape, it will be difficult to sue the abusers because there is no witness and evidence. Sexual abuse is yet to find clear explanation. A lawsuit is under the discretion of the interrogation officers to interpret the scope of sexual abuse. Besides, it is possible that people involved or the law enforcers are mostly short of cognition of sexual abuses.

Today, sexual abuse is a type of crime and critical problems to coexistence of societal members. Being a police and a graduate student in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice; the researcher finds sexual abuse is the societal problems. This study is focused on police on the basis that police are the first threshold in the justice administration and close to people filing all charge petitions. Reception of sexual abuse petitions tend to be growing. It arouses the researcher to investigate the woman sexual abuses committed by the male police. In other words, police working process or interrogation to find facts in the criminal lawsuit needs to

connect and to widen consequences for clarity, e.g. through witness inquiries, and checking evidences on scene. It is found that procedures allow gaps for the police to abuse women either being the visitors for official errands or women whom police have to involve or their colleagues in the police stations, superiors and subordinates. All these attract the researcher to investigate all those issues in MPD 7 police stations which is the critical areas and a fast growing number of populations. In association with the stations have received large number of petitions on sexual abuses and they overloaded the interrogation officers. So, MPD7 is the interested area with likely large number of sexual crimes. This will lead to solutions for sexual abuses in the area in future.

1.2 Research Objectives

1.2.1. To investigate factors influencing sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7;

1.2.2. To investigate attitude of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7; and

1.2.3. To investigate behavior of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7.

1.3 Scope of the Study

1.3.1. The location is in the MPD7 responsible areas accommodating eleven police stations of Thaphra, Bangkhunnont, Bangkoknoi, Talingchan, Bangsowthong, Bangkokyai, Bangplad, Bangyikhan, Saladaeng, Borvormongkhol, Dhammasala. This research is focused only on sexual abuses found in the public such as malls, movie theatres, public parks and foodshops and so on.

1.3.2. The targeted group is focused only on 20 male police either the commissioned officers or the noncommissioned officers in each station working in jobs of suppression, interrogation, traffic, office affairs and investigation. There were 220 police in total.

1.3.3. The contents involve:

1.3.3.1. Literature reviews of documents, researches, and theses about attitude and values on women and gender roles of woman and man;

1.3.3.2. Reviewing related concepts and theories of sexual abuses and attitude against sexual abuse including problems and limitations in police works.

1.4 Definition of the Terms

1.4.1. Marital Status means the present nuptial condition of the police and their spouses.

1.4.2. Rank means work position of police classified in the noncommissioned officers and the commissioned officers.

1.4.3. Income means monthly earning from major career.

1.4.4. Tenure means duration of being a police.

1.4.5. Job means opportunity to work in suppression, investigation, interrogation, traffic and office affairs.

1.4.6. Family relation means husband and wife discuss, talk, sharing common activities within the family.

1.4.7. Gender role means both spouses share activities at home without work division for male and female.

1.4.8. Surrounding means workplace or operation, colleagues, residence, and sites for visit.

1.4.9. Media means realizing information on sexual abuses through TV, criminal magazine and newspapers and so on.

1.4.10. Views on gender mean using gender attribute as indicators that male is vigorous and a good leader for rule but female is the follower.

1.4.11. Gender value means taken cultural values to be distributed into masculinity and femininity and what each should do and with the same view man and woman do differently.

1.4.12. Sexual abuse means any verbal, physical actions related to adultery or sex interrelation focusing on exploitation or responding to one's mood until the victim feel contempt and fear to that action (focused only on sexual abuses found in the public such as malls, movie theatres, public parks and foodshops and so on)

1.4.12.1 Verbal abuses are criticizing outlooks, obscene dressing, indecent jokes, courting, asking for sex or talk about sex to persuade having sex.

1.4.12.2 Gesture abuses are staring at one point intentionally, expressing adulterously, acting intentionally for sexual abuses, picturing or fixing objects liable to sex or obscene, , sending statement or picture or object looking alike sex or obscene object.

1.4.12.3 Touch abuses are holding the body looking alike sex or obscene, walking, standing or close sitting beyond necessary and using some part to intentionally touch the body.

1.4.13. Other woman means the acquainted woman, intimate but not a spouse.

1.5 Research Variables

1.5.1. Independent Variables

- Personal background, i.e. age tenure, rank, position, education, marital status, income, workplace, and job.

- Family factors, i.e. spouse relation, gender roles in family

- Related external factors, i.e. workplace surrounding, residence, site of visits and media.

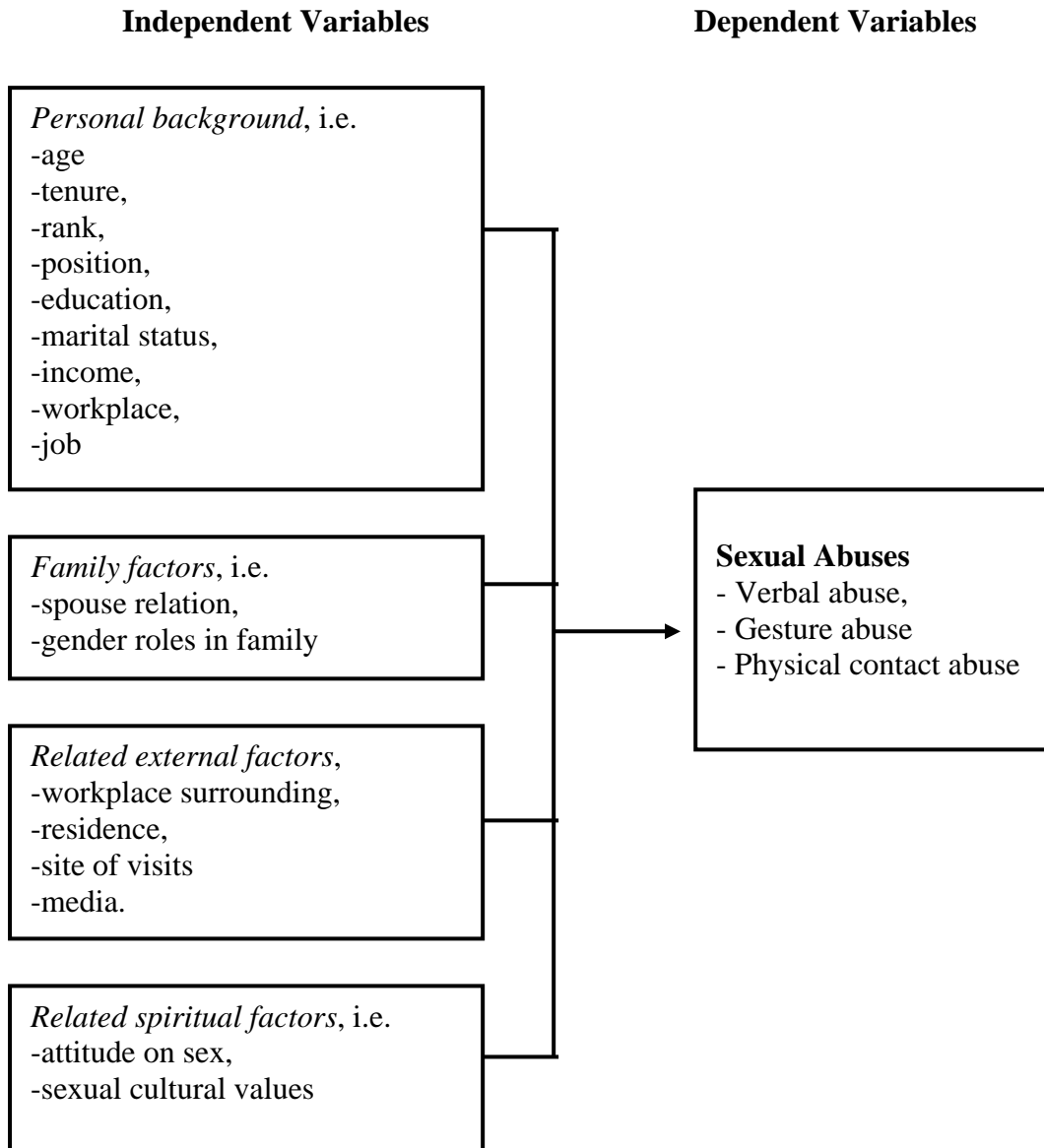
- Related spiritual factors, i.e. attitude on sex, sexual cultural values.

1.5.2. Dependent Variable, i.e. sexual abuse- verbal abuse, gesture abuse and physical contact abuse

1.6 Measurement

Variables	Measurement
Independent Variables	
<i>Personal background, i.e.</i>	
-age	Ratio
-tenure,	Ratio
-rank,	Nominal
-position,	Nominal
-education,	Nominal
-marital status,	Nominal
-income,	Ratio
-workplace,	Nominal
-job	Nominal
<i>Family factors, i.e.</i>	
-spouse relation,	Nominal
-gender roles in family	Nominal
<i>Related external factors, i.e.</i>	
-workplace surrounding,	Nominal
-residence,	Nominal
-site of visits	Nominal
-media.	Nominal
<i>Related spiritual factors, i.e.</i>	
-attitude on sex,	Nominal
-sexual cultural values	Nominal
Dependent Variable, i.e. sexual abuse-	
- verbal abuse,	Ordinal
- gesture abuse	
- physical contact abuse	

1.7 Conceptual Framework



1.8 Hypotheses

1.8.1. The personal backgrounds affect perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

1.8.2. The related external factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

1.8.3. The related spiritual factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

1.9 Expected Benefits

1.9.1. To know factors influencing sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7;

1.9.2. To know attitude of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7; and

1.9.3. To know behavior of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7.

1.9.4. Results would have been useful to find approaches to reduce sexual abuses against women and to build confidence and life security for peacefully living in a community.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

In the study of 'Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Station under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7'; the researcher reviews literatures from documents, theories, concepts theses and related researches to complement the literature reviews as below.

- 2.1. Concepts of Attitude and Values on Women
- 2.2. Concepts of Gender Role in Family
- 2.3. Concepts on Gender Roles of Women and Men
- 2.4. Concepts of Spouse Relation
- 2.5. Concepts of Sexual Abuse
- 2.6. Concepts of Attitude on Behavior
- 2.7. Concepts and Theories of Choice and Information Search
- 2.8. Related Researches

2.1 Concepts of Attitude and Values on Women

Brohan and Kutner (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:13) define that gender role is a perspective related to behavioral norms between woman and man. What proper to feminism and masculinism are:

1. Equality – accepting that woman is able to work outside home as earners like man and man can do woman's job. It is also meant equality of power as man.
2. Traditionalism or inequality - woman is worth to work at home and unequal power to man. Regarding sex activity, man is the doer while the woman is done or the responder. It is found that masculinity and femininity is depended on the

social expectation and it is the social values which influence the male and the female behavior in community. Social power and sex are the norm of gender role allowing man to be superior to woman.

In addition, values and attitude on woman is double standard or 'gender-related double standard' which is defined by many scholars as follows.

Reiss (cited in Sumittra Chowmethakij, 2001:25) define double standards of gender as value discrimination of gender, i.e. any acts of a man will not be blamed by society but with the same act; a woman will be blamed such as adultery, pre-marriage sex and so on. Suriporn Phanphueng and Buppha Sirirassami (cited in Wanya Tiandee, 2004:10) study 'Perception of Gender Role.' It is conducted on sex relation between man and woman as spouses and the university students being the majority agree that 'It is common that a man seek sexual pleasure from adultery.'

Jariya Phongwiwat (cited in Sumittra Chowmethakij, 2001:25) defines that the double standard of sex is inequality between man and woman. For example, inequality of sex and sexual values determine the man not to act with the same standard. Man can behave free sex and recognized as manliness or achievement. At the meantime, woman is subject to the condition of marriage, custom and tradition. Suriporn Phanphueng and Buppha Sirirassami (cited in Wanya tiandee, 2004:10) study 'Perception of Gender Role.' They find the male students observe, "The woman value is her virginity, avoidance of drinking, smoking, never going out with a man, self-reserved because what easily gets easily go." But a man can do what are mentioned because society accepts and recognizes as smart.

Amara Soontharadara (cited in Sumittra Chowmethakij, 2001:25-26) defines that double standard is a part of the cultural foundation of a specific group, and ethnicity. What evident is societies highlights patriarchy with many exceptions. To be moderate, one should see the meaning and the values of prohibitions of the customs.

Nanthawan Yantadilok (cited in Sumittra Chowmethakij, 2001: 26) defines that double standard is decision of appropriateness in gender expression between man and woman with equality. Any sexual act will be judged by different levels of violence on sex of the doer.

Manop Khanato (cited in Sumittra Chowmethakij, 2001: 26) defines that double standard is a discretion by using a criteria to assess man's behavior while woman is using another criteria to assess woman's behavior. The judgment of man and woman is different on the same act. Society provides more rights for man and rights shared are righteous.

The Thai societies always hold patriarchal leader of a family, community and the nation. The physio- difference is the key society assigns female is the weak sex and responsible for household works and fostering children. So, some parts of the Thai women are inferior to the men.

With the attitude and values above to women; the Thai ladies are raised to meet their roles as depicted by society. The training is focused on manners, household lady, and their spouses for marriage will be chosen by their parents. After marriage they are expected to foster children while the men earn for the family living. The tradition allows men to have unlimited number of wives while women must be 'reserved' and cannot commit 'adultery'.

In addition, values of sex discrimination is the Thai family weigh more values to tier sons rather their daughters believing that having daughters bring sex damages. But sons have no worries about such matter. This affects raising their sons because many families are negligent to raise their sons to be responsible for the female gender (Pinsiri Namsithan, 2000:16).

With social values, it bring discrimination of fostering sons and daughters such as the son has no need to help household works since they are for the daughters. Husbands leave the household works for their wives; they earn the living for their

families. This leads to problems of the family system. In addition, restraints to daughters but negligence to sons on sex such as the sons pay nothing for the sex damages affecting the female, including threatening gestures and words, and dishonoring women. So, families do not train their sons to honor the female.

When there is double standard in the Thai societies – empowering, giving status and rights for men higher than women thoughtless to sex equality. This sexualism demands women to be ‘reserved’ and loyal to their husbands in all cases while no rules and regulation enforced to men but liberty-given bottomlessly (Sirichai Choterat, 1995:12-13). This phenomenon draws the male behavioral attitude on knowing how to use violence for punishment in order to take advantage, to exploit, to release uneasiness and act upon women. Women have been tied to instruction values as being expected by societies.

It is summarized that ‘double standard’ is a value not using the same criteria’s to judge sexual properness between men and women even it is the same act but using different criteria for judgment. This creates sexual discrimination between men and women.

2.2 Concepts of Gender Role in Family

Spouse roles are another factors related to attitude and behaviors leading to analyzing the attitude against sexual abuse. So, concepts of role need understanding.

Ngarmpis Sanguansat (cited in Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:12) defines ‘role’ as an expected behavior on an individual in various situation on how to conduct oneself. It is a Role Expectation of a group or a society for a couple to socially interact and to enable them to predict what will be behaved such as raising children, sponsoring education, instruction giving affection and tenderness and others and so on.

In general, man will be more honored than woman practically and legally especially before the revolution in 1932. Man holds both power and sovereignty while woman is inferior in particular a marriage woman has to recognize her husband more than oneself as a proverb says ‘Man is the forelegs and woman is the hind legs of an elephant.’ (Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:16).

Joseph H. Pleck (cited in Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:12) summarizes the spousal roles based on sociological theories into 3 ways, i.e.

1. The Traditional Perspective - a husband has to earn the family living outside home while his wife attends household works and children.

2. The Exploitive Perspective – since 1970 the theory of ‘Feminism’ has been proposed to study the spousal roles emphasizing female influences and unfair task imposed on women to suffer responsibility of the household works and raising children. This leads to unrecognized job. There are many sociologist writs such as Mainadi (1971), Polatnic (1973) and Farrel (1974) arousing man to share such responsibility and liberate power to women. Researches show that men seek benefits for themselves and create household responsibility to their wives unfairly. Considering proportion of the household responsibility between a husband and a wife, it is found that in the case of either the wife leaving home to work or not; the husband just spends 1.6 hours to help household works whereas the wife spends 4.8 hours. A housewife has to spend 8.1 hours to attend household works (Walker and Wosol, 1976). It shows that even there is change in the spousal role, the husband still spend the same amount of time sharing the household works. This research leads to a concept to improve the principle of equality in using power and responsibility among husband and wife within a family institute.

3. The Spousal Role Change Perspective – a better perspective than No.2 seeing that man exploit woman. The 3rd perspective compromises each other. Example, Myderal and Klein (1956) propose woman to change into two roles of responsibility: career and family. Rapoport (1975) postulates the Psychosocial-Lag: the change ratio of man’s role is imbalanced with those of the woman. This leads to problems of adjustment and he further proposes promoting the understanding of role change and designing public policy to meet such changes.

In summary, the concept of gender role in a family is a factor affecting attitude and sexual abuse. Meaning, work division in a family is seen as the role of woman alone restrains the female values in specific issue. Such as this turns the attitude and behaviors man treating woman become discriminated. Rationally, prioritizing man as powerful and superior over woman and the wife must recognize her husband by being implanted can indispensably widen inequality of the spousal roles.

2.3 Concepts on Gender Roles of Women and Men

Sex means masculinity or femininity designed by nature and obligation of the unchangeable bio-condition (except through operation). This is a reproductive function and with different personality.

Gender is sex conditioned by society or culture to express wither female or male roles. So, it can be changed by socially changing situations and changing condition. Individuals learn social roles through many sources since birth and deeply implanted. Gender roles are differed in each society and each culture. Passorn Limanont (1999:23) proposes that:

Factors determining gender roles are unsettled but assumable into three groups, i.e.

Group 1: Nature and Biology – perspectives of this School are the differences of the gender roles are first determined basically from nature, and physiology or sex, i.e. the male structure in general such as bones and muscles are stronger than those of the female which are weaker and closer to nature such as menstruation, pregnancy, delivery, milking children and so on. Based on nature, social assumes roles and responsibility fit the physiology of each sex. The social also expects each sex abides in the constructed models created by the social members. It is determined that what manner or responsibility that woman or a man should do. For

example, battling, hunting, arms-making, governing, religious rites, and outdoor activities should be complete by men because of their better dexterity and vigor. On the contrary, women having menstruation, pregnancy, and raising children should take responsibility of household works, cooking, and instructing children at home. Besides, many societies prohibit them to play major public role or religious role because having menstruation is dirty. It later becomes limitations for their physiology. In addition, there is a belief that women cannot do heavy jobs as men because of weakened stature. Many activities denote that men represent humanity because men create edifices, culture and new technology for societies. Such belief raises men's importance as adapters who turn natures into cultures.

Group 2: Family Structure – this sociologist group connect gender roles in the sociology and family assuming that the family structure is the key of inequality in the female and the male statuses in a family. Equality is also spread into societies. Meaning, a nucleus family with small size has divided jobs and responsibility among spouses but unlikely incomplete because either one might feel ill or one might not stay and the other party needs to replace. It is different from an extended family which has more members. There labor division among members flows better.

Engels (cited in Walya Tiandee, 2004:15) proposes concepts of relationship between the family structure with role designs and monogamy that in the extended families when there are surplus products then men will have more shares of properties. All these male members can start their new families and separate themselves away. Such nature changes the family activities from the traditional communities or communes. The surplus products can also position the status of woman and man in society. Meaning, when there is a new product system in the nucleus family; the husband as a producer raises his family and work outside home. As being the superior and dominant over his wife while responsibility of the wife such as household works, and raising children will not permit her to control production; so, women will be generally inferior.

Ruth B. Dixson (cited in Walya Tiandee, 2004:15) summarizes the pilot models of roles and labor division between men and women in the past explaining that three key elements: sexual relation, delivery and raising children are likely in the same institution or the nucleus family. These duties are unavoidably subject to women. The female begins her family and gives birth to children and her major duty is to raise members she gives birth. Women are restricted to such duties within their homes. They will have no opportunity to share outdoor activities as men. On the contrary, men are free to involve the economic and politic activities. Such activities will contribute direct returns financially and socially. Such different opportunity discriminates male from female statuses. Consequently, women are subject to relying on social and economy.

Group 3: Cultural Factors and Social Norms - thinkers of this group believe that in each culture, men and women at first birth will be implanted with different habits. New members of each gender have to accept attitude and roles designed by societies. Designs of all roles, personality and dialogue of each gender added together will become the social sex or gender based on biological sex.

Margaret Mead, an anthropologist comments that the social sex is differed in every society but relying on values and belief of each culture. Whereas, the social animal will play roles and behave such as nesting plan, reproduction, raising young breeds into the same pattern. In addition, culture of gender roles might change by values and times because the designed roles are temporal only (cited in Walya Tiandee, 2004:16).

Many cultures believe that the male structure composes of male and female elements which opens men's world while the female structure is just only the female element which closes and limits the women's world. Such belief differs the socially adhered culture and traditions in treating the female and the male. This is witnessed from many examples, i.e.

1. Domestic fostering and instructing about the social norms passed on many generations but stressed on patriarchal leadership and maternal status. Or,

virginity those women have to secure before marriage frames girls in their homes whereas boys are free to go outside, searching for their leadership and their masculinity.

2. Most female life cycle generally is narrower than men in the ancient societies or the agro-social communities. Girls are added to the vertical integration through relative and family groups while boys are integrated horizontally. In addition, each society organizes its activity indicating the spatial arrangement where women and men can participate. Example is found in the Muslim families as below:

Female Spatial Arrangement

- family
- neighbors
- community/relatives

Female Spatial Arrangement

- relatives
- clans
- community/villages
- economics
- religion/politics

3. In many societies, gender roles are designed contradictorily which indicates the divisions of activities and duties of the husband and the wife or the male and the female. It also tells women mainly rely on men. The roles of women is close and do not connect with outsiders, being controlled, rigid supervision and they must stay at home fostering children and household works. The men is more opened or free to contact outsiders and have outdoor activities such as joining political activities, economics and social (Passorn Simanont, 1999: 3-4).

With the concepts of gender roles, it can be summarized that their roles and duties are different due to mainly on their physiology – man is stronger than woman while the woman physiology is relative to nature and they have to be pregnant, delivery or having menstruation. These roles fit the physiology such as raising children, attending household work. It leads to social inequality between the male and the female. If that is so, then the designs of roles and labor divisions are unequal in a family between the husband and the wife. Given different roles between the man and the woman will then affect different behaviors.

2.4 Concepts of Spouse Relation

A good family begins from affection, understanding, and paying attention to each other of the family members. Here, spousal relation is key since it leads either to build or to destroy the family institution. It is believed that smooth relation in a family is an effective tool to prevent a family from various problems.

2.4.1. Meaning of Family Relation

Kamala Saengsithong (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000:27) defines that the family relation as relation by role one has for one's family members. If the relation is harmony, affection, and family unity; it is the positive relation if conflicting, or feeling enmity; it is the negative family relation.

Kullawan Wittayawongsarujee (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000:27) points out it is the behaviors parents behave with children and vice-versa and behaving with each other.

Srithapthim Panichphan (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000:27) defines it is the attached affection, closeness, familiarity and intimacy between the father, the mother, children, relatives and other persons living in the same home. The family relation can lead to either pros and cons and roots of many problems.

Sirisamorn Sooksawad (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000:28) defines that the family relation leads to both pros and cons. It comes from nature rooted in each member. They are the father, the mother, and siblings who contribute affection, bond, intimacy, mood, thought, caretaking, values, treating each other, reciprocal help within the family and other relatives at different levels. If the family relation flows well, it sets good foundation for society and reinforces happiness, smoothness, security, satiability and unity of the nation. Rationally, roots of the nation are families. The national stability and peace come from stable and secure families. Directing the nation to the right way needs to first focus on families especially the family bond which is

the root of happy life and normalcy. If family separates or short of bond, and without reciprocal affection; the social life is thus broken like a following silhouette.

From the above attribute, it shows that the family relation counts on interrelation between two persons connecting, attaching, being intimate, closeness, and communicating for common understanding. Good family relation counts for the family members and society at large. Stabilizing the family relation becomes the tool to solve individual problems in a family and it thus counted significance.

2.4.2. Family Relation Components.

Applying the meaning of the family relation, it means the close attachment between two persons, i.e. the father and the mother; the husband and the wife; the parents and children with duties to treat each other and common bond. Literature reviews show that there are many scholars defines its components as below.

Em-amorn Maniwattana (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000:29) contends that good spousal relation contains, i.e.

1. Mutual affection and understanding, e.g. understanding each other needs weakness, strength, defects, and ability in the spousal roles. Affection and understanding help solve problems and limitations risen in a family with peaceful ways.

2. Expressing reciprocal sincerity, having faith, reliance and trust – each party needs to be faithful and sincere to each other and needs to avoid any behavior expressing adultery and insincerity.

3. Patience and forgiveness: no couples avoid conflict, difficulties, and worries in their marriage lives. A good husband or a good wife should try to overlook small defects of each other. Upon problems arisen, they should turn to each other and discuss so as to solve the problems.

4. Sex adjustment – some couples might meet sexual problems by imperfect understanding about it or by weakness or sexual passivity. This needs survey and improving oneself to satisfy each other.

5. The Family democracy e.g. avoidance to over interfere each other privacy but provisions of recognition, respects each other will and non-intervention the other party.

Amphol Soo-amphan (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000:29-30) the lead a happy couple life, many psychologist hints ways to build spousal relation as below.

1. Stable mood: if spouses are volatile, impulsive, irrational, and tempered, they raise trifles to titanic erosion of their own happiness.

2. Ponderousness: the couple should reflect and be aware of the sense and needs of each one rather than egocentricity.

3. Reciprocation: it is the duty of the couple so as to promote advancement of each other. When a problem arrives, they help each other to solve it rather than worsen mistakes.

4. Being compatible couple: spouses spend life and binding each other in many forms, i.e. both spouses are the compatible companion which sometimes enjoying as friends, respecting each other as siblings and spending life as couple and never get bored with each other.

5. Trusting each other: the couple should lead the life by trust, and confidence with each other without any suspicion since it is the cause of broken life.

6. Mutual concerns: each one should treat each other properly and never isolate the other party.

Siriphan Mingvanich (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000: 30) contends that a good or a bad relation of a family critically relies on roles duties, and adapting of each family member. With the components of the family relation and the positive factors of the family relation; it is conclusively arisen from interaction of the family members with the following components.

1. Number of Role – a family relation has many roles of relation such as being the parent, being the instructors, being the fosterers, being the helpers of the family members, many interactions leads to interests, values, trust and real personality of each other.

2. Communication – relation among the primary group is an open communication. There are dialogues, and widely free exchange of thoughts.

3. Emotion - relation among the primary group/ family formulates various emotions among members of affection, understanding, commitment, concerns, conflicts and anger.

4. Transfer Ability - relation among the primary group/ family formulates within any members and it is certainly difficult to transfer to interaction. Specific bond is difficult to change.

Stinneett (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000: 31-32) asserts the quality family is based on six attributes, i.e.

1. Appreciation – it is the most unexpectedly important quality. Unfailing appreciation for each other is a good thing and spiritually supports to overcome limitations because using the helps of the psychological principles. Normally, human own many good parts and is happy when being with the person whom one is satisfied with and persons around. If a family is happy, its members wish to stay with each other. Sometimes superintended appreciation from members is a significant technique for the spiritual support to build warmness and understanding within a family.

2. Spending Time Together – it is a good role model of a family life spending and is important because it well structures and becomes the foundation of a good quality family. In spending time together all members should do activities which all satisfy rather than accidental or coercion including having meal together during holidays and even the household works?

3. Commitment of Happiness and Welfare of All Member – it is very important and comes from raising one's real responsibility to spend times, efforts and spiritual supports for the family. All human tend to take responsibility for one's own routine work until sometimes become negligent to the family. If members spend time on dialogue, showing concerns and co-solving problems for better family relation and co-creating satisfaction.

4. Good Communication Patterns – regular spending time communicating with each other is the most important thing. Being a good listener in

other words respecting to listen to other, disclosing and good will can sometimes help to solve conflict rather than being oppressed alone. Disclosing feeling to other members in solving problems is a good choice to do for all.

5. High Degree of Religious Orientation – zealous believers can be successful in marriage and family life. However, a family enters religious marriage rite help to withhold conscience and patience to each other. There is forgiveness, self-control and helping others in social works including providing spiritual supports for each other which is the foundation of social responsibility.

6. Handling Crisis in a Positive Manner – all members help fight problems rather than retreats or dispersal. This quality well prevents social problems.

Weiss (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000: 32) contends that good social relation requires:-

1. Intimacy – it brings warmness, safety and the family members should share.

2. Social Involvement – its shows interpersonal participation with other leading to exchanges of experiences, information, opinions and reciprocal appreciation.

3. Responsible Habit e.g. parents take care young children while the adult sons and daughters take care the aged parents and the weaker persons.

4. Acceptance – it happens when members can fulfill their roles properly, e.g. household roles or career roles and confidence are the reward of acceptance.

5. Assistance – it is to share things together. Individuals related to each other should be reciprocally dependent.

Janya Suwannathat (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000: 32-33) concludes factors share building the family relations, i.e.

1. The economic and social conditions in a family – economic-stability deprivation free will bring happiness, unity and harmony to the families.

2. Knowing roles and duties of the family members and relevantly being applicable them to oneself, to parents and to children, it leads to good family relation.

3. Knowing the nature of the basic need of children/father/mother attempting to understand the nature of growth and ready to help children when problems are arisen shares leverage good relation.

4. Steadiness in regulating of the parents strongly influences the family climates especially the youth who are impatient and the roots of weakness in building relation between parents and children.

Spanier (cited in Phimjai Maitriprem, 2000: 33-34) asserts that the spousal relation reflects individual assessment of interaction and the marriage roles which contain consensus, satisfaction, cohesion and nuptial love are factors proving that the husband and the wife are able to adjust their marriage life to gain its good relation as follows:

1. Consensus of the couple - both should have basically relevant values and life goals which will smoothen with their own relation and their relation with society. It brings mutual satisfaction, doing activities together, spending real life together and with happiness rather than isolation. Researches show that happy couples have more consensus than couples who are not on the matters of spending free time together, religion, table manners, discipline, life philosophy, friends, raising children and wealth of the family.

2. Satisfaction - it brings the couple pleasures and enjoyment because their expectations become true. This includes sexual responsiveness and cohesive sexual behavior, cohesion of each need which brings them good relation.

3. Cohesion – the couple needs reciprocal responsibility within the family. If a party fall ill, another party has to be willing to adopt more responsibility. If both sacrifice for each other and share the family loads; they will see values of each other. Such responsibility shared turns the couple better bond.

4. Nuptial love – because love is a supportive factor for the couple to adjust and to turn themselves to each other and to try to do thing what the other party wants. However, love may wan after sometime of marriage life. But what follows is

commitment. The couple with happiness requires love, warmth, concerns, give and take, compromising, and patience.

It shows that the mentioned components are significant backgrounds for good relation of a couple and leading a happy marriage life. The current changing economic and social conditions affect the living of the societal members and the family members too. Certainly, roles and duties of each societal member will inevitably be changed. This change is indispensably affecting the marriage life of any couples. It is accepted that good relation of a couple brings happiness to the family members too. If not, it brings problems and conflict to the family. Rationally, a couple life needs many factors be it the well living, role division, family workload, family spending, and sexual relation. So, if the couple has good relation, their behaving is possibly then positive.

2.5 Concepts of Sexual Abuse

2.5.1. Violence against Women

Studies show that many scholars define about violence against women, i.e. (Department o Rural Development, 2001:66-67).

Charter to eradicate violence against women explains that it is any action of sexual violence or being victimized by sexual or mental harassment suffering women. It includes, threat, intimidation and discrimination of liberty publicly and privately.

Violence against women includes (1) violence against life, sex and mind within a family : beating; sexually torturing girls at home; rape by the spouse; circumcising woman's sexual organ and other obligation endangering women; (2) violence against life, sex and mind within community: rape, sexual harassment, sexual molestation; threat in workplace, in school, other places; woman and children trafficking for prostitution; and (3) negligence of the estate on violence either against life, sex and mind.

In addition, many thinkers define violence against women covering the following phenomenon, i.e.

Margaret (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000: 25) explains that:

1. Showing nude picture,
2. Family violence from men on women either to body or emotion or sexual abuse
3. Sexual abuse in workplace.
4. Media describing rape, which all these are counted violence.

Liddle J. (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000: 25-26) defines violence as gestures, sighting, wording and expressing sexually that intimidate or rape or coerce in either workplace or at home or in street or any places.

Duarte Sanchez, P. (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000: 26) asserts that sexual violence reflexes social attitude against violence as a natural phenomenon based on biological factors and concepts of thinkers believing that 'the stronger' dominates 'the weaker'. Accepting men act violently on women draws problems of violence in a family.

Feldheim D. (cited in Phimjai Maitripem, 2000: 26) defines that it is any action suffering the mind and the body of the person which is done by an authoritarian and even by money dominance.

Institute of Population and Social Research (2007:1) explains that sexual abuse is a violation of others' sexual rights either by wording or sights or gestures including coercion of sex, and rape. It needs besides to consider the sentiment of women and shameful act on women, violating privacy, and unwillingness of the women.

In summary, any violent act against life, sex and mind of women is counted violence. So, sexual abuse against women in this research is focused on

gestures, sights, verbal and expressions regardless in workplaces, at home and any places.

2.5.2. Definition of Sexual Abuse in General

Sexual abuse is a new topic recently raised in 1960 among female movements and demands to code law protecting its victims. It is mostly comes from patriarchal dominance, misunderstanding and dishonoring women. “Sexual harassment/ Abuse’ is defined by:

Farley (cited in Wimna Thampreecha, 1990:11) – it is the male action without responses, without invitation which shows the rights of the female gender role over her works while she is a worker.

McKinnon (cited in Wimna Thampreecha, 1990:12) – it is coercion of sex the women discontent under the relationship context of power discrimination.

Working Wineb United Institute (WWUI: cited in Wimna Thampreecha, 1990:12) – it is the repetitive and undesirable criticism, watching the shape, dating, physical contacts which are disgusting and leading to unhappiness in working.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) (<http://www.eeoc.gov/fs-sex.html>) – it is any undesirable actions of sex either by wording, and gestures affecting working in a n organization as follows:

1. Coercion to directly or indirectly accept sexual act involving employment conditions.
2. Sexual act creating surrendering or refusal using employment condition to bargain.
3. Sexual act intended to affect employees’ working either threats, unfriendliness and creating ill-wind in working for employees.

The European Commission (cited in Theeraphong Bualha, 2001:16) defines sexual harassment in workplace that it is undesirable sexual behavior

expressed either in words or not but damaging the woman honor or man honor in a workplace.

Mylene D. Hega (2000:1-2) define sexual abuse/ harassment that it is the unwanted, the degusted and what make victims feel uneasy and unhappy. Their phenomena are:

1. Sexual Harassment generally is wording or contempt and belittling on sexual attitude, e.g. criticism on sex, dirty jokes, sarcastic talks, aping other on sex, presenting nude pictures in public.
2. Seductive Behavior is the unwanted and indecent thing of the body and wording including unnecessary pats and contacts, e.g. back-rub, kidding pinch, and prolong contacts.
3. Sexual Bribery is an invitation to have sex to exchange reward or buy-off.
4. Sexual coercion is forcing and threatening to have sex taken employment as the causes.
5. Sexual Assault is the intimidation for sex.

Sexual abuse (by international principles of the developed countries and UN) is a sexual violation the victims unwelcome and unwanted. It might be in the form of verbal, gestures, contacts and environmentalization. US count it as rape in another form (Orrapin Sopcholchai, 1999:4).

Many scholars and personnel working on the Thai woman issues define sexual abuse as follows:

Chalidaporn Songsamphan (2002:3) a P/T lecture of public sciences and woman issues in Thammasart University asserts that it needs to consider the feeling of the woman first. It is any actions shaming a woman, violin her privacy and discontenting her. Another call is a sexual intimidation.

Virada Somsawad (2002:4) from the Institute of woman Studies of Chiangmai University asserts that sexual harassment has a broader meaning and covers indecent act or improper exposing oneself in public. The person may expose oneself or violate other with such act. It is not necessary meant contacting other person but may mean looking, wording and communicating sex which the receiver does not want to receive. It needs to look at the feeling of the woman. And, if it shames her, it is a sexual harassment.

Srisuda Ubon (cited in Wanee Bangprapha, 2002:4) Head of Woman and Child Labor Section, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, defines that by the Royal Institute Encyclopedia 1982, it is any acts violating tradition, customs, and practices such as contempt sight. So, it is indecent sexual behavior and it is unwelcomed for the victim to be made shame and improper as in the practical customs and traditions.

Somyos Prueksakasem (cited in Wanee Bangprapha, 2002:4) a coordinator of Labor Information and Training Center defines that sexual abuse is a physical violation of privacy to take advantage and desire for sex. It might be in words, sights, and gestures. An intimidator might use power either directly or indirectly on the victim and including proposing special reward to each case.

Visidh Dejkunchorn (cited in Matichon Daily, 2002:6) asserts that troubling behavior a man to a woman, i.e. wording, love kidding, and wooing either decently or indecently and even spying personal sexual experience of a woman or mocking. Sexual troubling might be in open or in the dark as unintended contacts such as holding hands, rubbing shoulders or knees and if opportunity permits, it turns into seduction or invitation to serve sex desire.

Such above definitions are summarized that a sexual harassment involves 'unwelcome' and mostly involves 'power'. So, it is the coercion on a person to have sex and the person unwelcome it under the context of unequal power relationship.

Sexual abuse is a sexual violence against woman regardless being intentional or unintentional criticism, or indecently wooing sights, or intimidated sexual expressions against body and mind of a woman.

2.5.3. Characteristics of Sexual Abuse

Orrapin Sopcholchai (1999:4-6) contends that sexual abuse in deep involves the powerful misuses power and it can be divided into ways, i.e.

1. Quid Pro Quo (conditional exchange) is giving what the victim needs to exchange with having sex. This is a power misuse such as:

A case of an employer and an employee or the chief and the subordinate which is mostly found using such condition to exchange employment, promotion, transfer and assignment and so on.

In school, it is commonly found and reported in news between a teacher and students, trainers and trainees or school administrator and students so as to exchange grade and special tuition and so on.

Cases above, the employer and a teacher have liable power which the victim wants or needs them.

2. Hostile Discriminatory Environment – another type of sexual harassment which might be abused by external surrounding or by employers, chiefs or teachers. Sometimes, it is found from kidding pinches, kidding, gesturing, intended contacts. Such behaviors are difficult to explain and distinguish whether they are the primary sexual abuses. When petition have been filed, they are ignored. In some cases, petitioners are viewed as troublemakers. In detail, it is found that such behaving is regular for most people and it is common. Hostile Discriminatory Environment comes in three (3) ways, i.e.

1. Verbal Harassment – doers likely have targets and with intention, e.g.

- Criticism of the shape and the dress pointed at obscenity
- Obscene jokes
- Speak/ Question on sex of someone in public
- Change job topic into sexual or obscene topic

- Blow rumors or gossips of someone's sex action
 - Insisted wooing even knowing rejection
 - Obscene talks at the back of men and women groups.
2. Nonverbal Harassment, e.g.
- Courting stares
 - Dandy looks
 - Acting or moving with intention of harassment
 - Fixing pictures or objects or devices of obscene things
 - Mailing obscene message, picture, cards, poems
 - Intentionally scanning
3. Physical Harassment, e.g.
- Contacts, holding dress, body, hair, massaging neck and arms
 - Hugs, kiss, kissing cheek, pat buttock or hips

Institute of Population and Social research, Mahidol University (2007:1-3) contends that nature and patterns of sexual harassment are divided into three (3) types, i.e.

1. Verbal Harassment, i.e.

1. Criticism of the shape and the dress pointed at obscenity
2. Obscene jokes
3. Insisted wooing even knowing rejection
4. Courting
5. Using words to arouse sex

For example, Ann has to pass a garage everyday after classes. When she passes there will be mouth blows and remarks such of 'petty...' or songs like '...baby provoking..' or sometimes counting 1..2...3...as her stepping. These make her shameful.

2. Nonphysical Harassment, i.e.

1. Staring at her private area
2. Showing obscene pictures or sex

3. Peephole in bathrooms
4. Illegal picturing (dress room / bathroom)
5. Showing organs
6. Posting internet
7. Obscene media
8. Clipping obscene pictures

For example, Wit invites Dow to play internet around their school after classes. Wit calls Dow to see his screen insisting her there is something interesting. Then an obscene appears on intercourses. This makes Dow shock and rage.

3. Evident Harassment, i.e.

1. Unwanted contacts
2. Public abuses (hug, kiss, rub, and fumble the woman body and showing sexual desire)
3. Plead having sex with
4. Force sex
5. Rape and etc.

Fore example, Saengdow is in K10 of a provincial public school. Her father escorts her everyday but on that say he is occupied and asks her to take a two-row bus home. During turning home, a man sitting nearby at her left starts placing his right hand on her tight. She was shocked but he man smiles at her.

Problems of harassment is the matter of power relationship of exercising power on sex over other inferiors such as man against woman, adult against a child, chief against subordinate, and so on. Data of child and woman victims admitted in the Dependable Centers of the public hospitals show that most have been victimized by intimate persons, the acquainted and parts are the family members.

In addition, the harassment exists because the social still conventionalizes that it is just a violated act. At present, illegally picturing and clipping immeasurable defame innocence. Shame makes fear, cowardice to notify authority, fear unsafety, fear illegal influence, fear of defame, fear of unfairness, and so on. Laws and Law enforcement do not cover all sexual abuses and the consequences are children and women have to be victimized, accumulating fear, vengeance, and oppression of rage for burst. Some change into indifference and roughness. Meaning, victims breed deep pains mentally and physically.

It is so summarized that definition and nature of sexual abuse/harassment is sexual criticism, obscene jokes, obscene talks on sex with others, date and sex (unintentional), staring on woman, courting eyes, showing sexual organ, irritating pursuance, dandy expression, clipping pictures and obscene acts, sexual kidding, hug, cheek kisses, and buttock pats. Generally, it creates a hostile discrimination environment and takes advantages for sexual harassment. Sometimes, such behavior is difficult to explain and to distinguish. When being filed, they are ignored but being viewed that the victims are the troublemakers. In details, such behaviors are regularly acted and the social takes it as common and then turns into familiar acts.

2.5.4. Cause of Sexual Abuses

The criminological theories (cited in Krittaya Laoprasobwattana, 199:25-27) propose that there are there (3) key factors of crime, i.e. (Figure 1)

1. Physical Factors)
2. Social Factors
3. Mental Factors)
4. Liability of offense

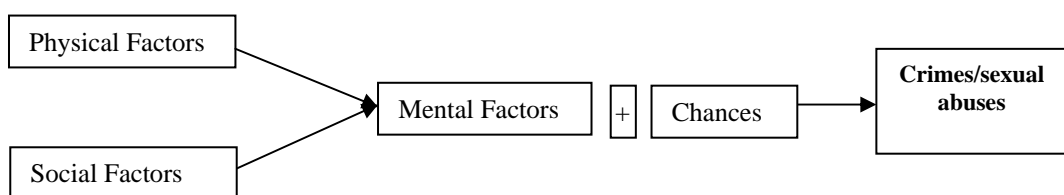


Figure 1 : Causes of Sexual Abuses

The physical factors and the social factors drive propel to be criminals, when factors are driven through the mental factors (sense of irresponsible for righteousness and morality). The human mind is similar to a key variable because only the physical factors, the social factors and opportunity to offend but without mental factors; human cannot commit crime. On the other hand, when the physical factors and the social factors facilitates and influence the mental factors and just a little change in the mentality; there is liable drive to commit crime. Beside, only little change in the mental factors; it is also liable to commit crime regardless the physical and the social factors' dominion. Such the case the criminal is psychopath.

1. The physical factors are causes of crimes related to the environmental influences around human including health which affects human behavior and living. Its examples leading to crimes or sexual abuses are residential surrounding, climate and narcotics.

2. The social factors are the critical societal environments causing crimes not less than other social factors such as family condition, slum, social discrimination, mass media and peer groups and so on.

- Family conditions, e.g. immoral members, no parents, no guardian and no empathy.

- Peer group: friends have relationship in provoking offenses and transferring techniques, encouraging offense, arousing excitements and common interest.

- Social discrimination: gender inequality and usually man exploits, commits sexual harassment, and victimizes women.

- Mass media: their irresponsibility on presenting news such as picture, indecent statements endangering in seeing things, distorting values and indecent behavior against public.

It is corresponded to the theory of Learning Disabilities. It believes that when brain dysfunctions the person is unable to learn as others. Many scholars are interested in the relationship between learning disability and crimes because it is

found that many prisoners and delinquents are disabling learn like other people. It is believed that learning disabilities entail or drive individuals to commit crimes in two ways, i.e. physical and social ways. Scholars supporting the physical factors reason that delinquents are disabling to learn are those shortening drives and motivation to absorb social motive and disable to learn life experience. So, they ignore laws, social reward and punishment which increase opportunities to commit crimes. Scholars supporting the social factors believe that delinquent disable to learn earn poor grade or drop out because they are seen as troublemakers which dishearten them and group themselves and finally drop-out or commit crimes. In addition, Murray (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:6) reviews these factors and finds that there are no studies support the above concept even some papers identify those delinquents less likely to learn than non-delinquents but here is no confirmation that learning disabilities lead to commit crimes. Murray adds that the recent researches are shortened with research methodology and are essentially needed to improvements if desiring to conduct research on the matters.

3. The mental factors – on account of human behaving or treating others, one can understand through records of growth and fostering since the past. Rationally, experience and environment shape the changing and different habits and behavior. Most psychologists consider criminal behaviors are caused by mental disorder or personality deviance.

4. Chance factors- besides the above three factors another critical factor is chance particularly chances to escape arrestment. If then there will be someone impulsively commit crimes. If incapacitated, it can as such reduce and prevent crimes.

In addition, it is corresponded with the Rational Choice Theory. It is introduced by Becker and Crouch(cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:24) though some contents and presentations might be differed but with the same two hypotheses. First, this theory believes that individual is free to choose lawbreaking, and second, lawbreaking choice is depended upon individual satisfaction and maximum benefit.

Satisfaction or benefit desired is unlimited with assets but also mental satisfaction. This hypothesis is similar to the conventional school of criminology on parts of human nature to choose behaving by estimating individual satisfaction. However, the additional criminological principles are estimating the criminal consequences of either being arrested or beneficial, punishment and other choices. Cornish and Clarke (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:25) postulating the Anticipation Theory believing that a crime has two properties, i.e. property of committing crime and the criminal property. The first is the fact that criminals differ in their criminal styles – expertise in property, benefits of crimes and numbers of victims. The latter is the difference of criminals in decision to commit crime. Before offending criminals think about general surroundings, i.e. chance, pros and cons, risk, drive and motive. After criminals have considered factors, they then decide to commit crime or not to.

The offended benefits besides property include scarification or spiritual happiness. The decision process is identical. Criminologists of the type refer that The Rational Choice Theory is broader than preventive theories because it can explain specific causes, causes of being criminals and habitual crimes.

The Anticipation Theory believes that offenders estimate costs, pros and cons and then taking action. So, its hypothesis is all criminals estimate pros and cons and plan ahead before every offense. In fact, it is no that easy to do by human nature. For example, Tunnell (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:25) finds that fear of punishment or arrestment cannot interfere recidivists because they are certain they will not be arrested and if then they will not be punished. But if arrested, they do not care because life in prison is not differed from outside the cage. So this leads them to recidivism. Critically, offenders just think of how to avoid arrestment but no evidence shows they prepare or pre-plan for escape. Generally, researchers hypothesize on the theoretical principles or do believe that criminals have no time to estimate pros and cons as in the theoretical assertions. Though there are studies support this theory but there are other covariates. For example, Paternoster (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:26) includes factors of the Social Control theory, and of the social Learning Theory. This arouses suspicion that there are few studies supporting the Rational

Choice Theory whereas if there were, they include other theoretical theories or to postulate new theories.

Bonger (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:169-170) a Netherlander criminologist is the first to adopt Marxist to explain causes of crime in his book: "Crimes and Economic Conditions." He hypothesizes that the capitalist organizations give birth to crimes. Being the owner of production process and determination to seek the capitalist gains in societies brings over-selfishness, over greediness, consciousness to social responsibility. Such attributes draw people to easily commit crime or capitalism invoke crimes. Bonger asserts all classes in societies are also affected by capitalism equally excepted laws are controlled by the middle class. But egoism of the lower classes is coded an antisocial. So, common criminal behaviors committed by delinquents, prostitutes, and alcoholists come from capitalist conditions. Bonger divides crimes into four (4) types, i.e.

1. Economic crimes from individual wealth
2. Sexual Crimes from lower classes being implanted sexual relation is like the low specie animal
3. Political Crimes for the working classes on antigovernment or dethroning the bureaucrats.
4. Vengeance Crimes come from the economic conditions arousing individuals to compete all the time on trades.

Finally, Bonger proposes that crimes will be increases in capitalist societies and solution for crimes can be just changed into socialist societies. Under this system, all will be the owners of production. Expectations of profit will be ended but common benefits come first. Besides, socialism will turn justice administration fairer and finally reduces crimes. Crimes arisen from psychopaths will be medicated rather than by justice administration. In addition, Marters and Robertson (cited on Pornchai Khantee et al, 2000:169) conclude that Marxist-based as in Bonger that:

1. Capitalism arouses people greed and selfishness and to do whatever ways to gain.

2. Justice administration depicts greed and selfishness of the proletariats the criminals but at the meantime, arouses and encourages the bureaucrats to be selfish.

3. Socialism reduces crime because it encourages common living with equality rather than struggling for any properties.

In summary, criminology can explain sexual abuses against women through physical factors are such as residential environment climate; social factors are such as family conditions, gender discrimination; and media factors are such as presenting misleading values and indecent behaviors of sexual abuses. Given the physical and social factors affect mental factors here in this research they are perspectives of sex, value, gender role. Upon discrimination of the mental factors between gender perspectives and values; there ascertain disposition of sexual abuses.

2.5.5. Factors of Sexual Abuses

They are divided into four (4) types, i.e.

1. Arousal factors which are divided into 2 styles, i.e.

1.1. Sexual socialization of the man

Jill Goodman (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:16-17) and other scholars point out that sexual abuse is historical where man is privileged over the woman. The latter is looked weaker. Culturally, man views woman as a sexual material and to raise the family. Other scholars oppose that sexual abuses more involve with power play.

Lillian Grayson (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:16-17) a psychologist asserts that man deploy sex nature to gain power which is similar to battle. She also believes that man confirms with his sexual abuse which is undesirable by the woman feels he has demonstrated his masculinity. He cannot accept truth that he is refused by a woman and believes there is something wrong with the woman.

1.2. Sexual abuse as a model of social control as an attraction of economy in a man.

Farley (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:16-17) contends that sexual abuse is a tool for man to subject woman under his command. Recently, before capitalism, residence is also a workplace and in a family, man controls labors of women and children. When capitalism arrives, there are free markets of labor and labor control to replace residential workplace.

Mary Bularsik (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:16-17) contends that sexual abuse is employed in woman labor controls in terms of achievement, promotion, remuneration and compensation for some men who have no power. There are two levels of sexual abuse, i.e. man controlling woman groups and boss privately controls works alone. So, sexual abuse is employed to support and to sustain an institution that a group dominates the other groups.

2. Factors internally deter sexual abuse

2.1. Perspectives that women should stay at home as Mary Bularzik says, "All men sense they can intimidate woman laborers because women abandon their homes are abandoning their personal stability."

Margaret Mead (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:18) similarly agrees that since women begin to work outside homes; many people clearly distinguish that woman at home and woman without supports and protections from father, elder brother, spouse or son are coerced to work outside home for money.

2.2. Acceptance of gender discrimination by Mackinnon (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:18) uses 'difference' as a principle to explain equality between man and woman in society. And, it is prohibited to inferiorize woman in all forms. Rationally, sexual abuse is viewed making woman disadvantageous on being female. So, it is lawbreaking.

2.3. Sexual abuse as a form of prostitution trafficking: Deidre Silverman (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:18) defines sexual abuse as 'treating woman labor as sexual material.' If a woman is unwilling to serve sex, she

will be viewed as a destroyer of trade and turn man angry and vengeance. The woman will feel guilty of the offensive act because she is destroying agreements she has formed. Silverman concludes that sexual abuse is done but unclear because man and woman absorb that man is given privilege to start sex especially when he 'pays' either in workplace or in dating or in marriage.

3. Factors reducing social deterrence against sexual abuse

MSPB (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999:18-19) finds that most victims of sexual abuse in the federal workplace react with ignorance and indifference. However, least request to stop action or report the intimidation to the immediate supervisors or other officers. Compliance and disinterest to the act is least effective.

MSPB points out that social deterrence against misbehaving will be increased if mechanism is improved to fit workplaces upon petition of sexual harassment. However, workers should know about this mechanism and it should be effectively improved to supervise those workers.

4. Factors reducing ability of victims to avoid sexual abuses

Jill Goodman (cited in Krittaya Laoprasopwattana, 1999: 19) believes that sexual abuse is unavoidable for those subjected under economic power. The best effective theory to reduce sexual abuse is centralization and appoints women to hold all head-positions and equal pay of wage to men.

In summary, factors leading to sexual abuses are 1) motivations coming from gender socialization, i.e. historical consequences when man dominates woman since women is viewed weaker. In cultural view, man views woman as sexual material and serve the duty to take care the family. In addition, abuses involve power, i.e. man feels dominating woman in both chance and economy. 2) Intrinsic deterrence against sexual abuse – an attitude and acceptance of gender discrimination. If society identifies and sets criteria of gender discrimination what man should do and what woman should; it can lead to sexual abuses. 3) Social factors are mechanizing or

detering sexual abuse if society sees it insignificant. Then societies find its impacts and sexual abuse thus exists. 4) Avoidance of victimization turns mainly to power and economy. If society opens chances and accepts equality of man and woman; sexual abuse will certainly reduced.

2.6 Concepts of Attitude on Behavior

2.6.1. Definition

Many scholars define it definition as follows:

Somkasem Jarak (1985:10) defines that it is perceptions or thought of an individual to a thing and practices or reactions to any environment or opinion or comments.

Hathairat Poomkhacha (1990:10) defines that it is a perception or comments of an individual to a thing and practices or reactions to any environment or opinion or comments, individual feeling to serve questions without right or wrong,. It is an individual knowledge and opinion to a thing and practices or reaction to a thing.

Boontham Kijpreedaqborrisudhhi (cited in Supalak Porpruon, 2005:15-16) defines that it is an opinion, and feeling to things such as person, things, action, situation including emotional expression and feeling reflecting mentality to a thing directly experienced, learning or home-influenced learning. Attitude is part of practicality or promptness to respond if motivated and driven. There are two expressions, i.e. positive attitude – good action or feeling to accept while negative attitude is to contradictory action.

Praphaphen Suwan (1983:5) defines that psychologically, attitude is important to human behavior in knowledge and comprehension of various facts including the study to develop ability of intellectual skills (application) and human discretion for decision making (analysis). That is acceptance begins with simple level

and increased to use thinking and gradually develop to intellectual development. It is divided into 5 stages, i.e.

1. Knowledge: it is the first step related to ability of memorization. It records first from seeing, and hearing. This step involves definition, meaning, facts, theories, structures, solutions and standards. Knowledge is then involved with memory or realization without using complex thinking and brain. So, memory is an important process in psychology and a step to behavior leading to comprehension, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating. It is a gradual uses of thought and brain ability. John Hospers explains there are four ways to gain knowledge, i.e. real experience, rationalization, guru and intuition.

2. Comprehension: it follows the step of knowing. It uses brain and high skills of 'communication' either through orally, or in writing, or in language or in symbolizing. It usually begins after receiving information from listening, seeing, reading and writing. Comprehension is then seen in using skills or interpretation such as narrating news by one's own words or translation from a language to another language with instilling the original meaning or it might be giving opinion or conclusion or prediction.

3. Application: it is an ability to implement the knowledge. It needs ability and skills of comprehension. This implementation is by other ways is solving problem. It is seen that theoretical principles and methodology is applied in solving problems.

4. Analysis: the ability in dissection helps sort out parts for clearer comprehension. It is divided into three steps, i.e.

4.1. Ability of Segmentation

4.2. Ability to see relationship

4.3. Ability to see principle of integrating many parts into a clearer structure

Generally, such ability comes from integrating the past experiences and the present experiences and frames them into a methodology. This ability of synthesis is part of creativity or intuitive but relaying on the above steps, i.e. comprehension, application and analysis.

5. Evaluation: it is the ability to value knowledge or facts which need some criteria and some standards, as part of the assessment. Results might be either qualitative or quantitative. Standards might be from one's initiatives or from any standards at hand. Ability of evaluation is the last one but the important connector to other parts. This ability is not necessary to be the last one but can be found in other skills.

Duangduan Phanthumnawin (1992:5-8) defines attitude based on sociologist contains three components, i.e.

1. Cognitive Component: an attitude toward something needs to have knowledge about the thing first, and to what extent the thing is advantageous or disadvantageous; knowledge or belief so as to evaluate the thing. For example, to have an attitude on 'morphine' a person must moderately involve with benefit-harm of morphine. If not the person cannot have an attitude on morphine. But if one starts knowing nothing about morphine, one seeks its knowledge first before setting any attitudes about it. Or one must find necessary knowledge about it. Some own little knowledge or just on-sided such as benefits of morphine then one is pessimistic about morphine. Some needs to know about morphine first before decide to set attitude about it. So, knowledge of a thing is necessary to an attitude of the matter.

2. Affective Component: this component is important to the attitude. Affection to a thing means favor or disfavor to a thing. One must know what is good or what is bad before one favors or disfavors. The affective component contains also knowledge, i.e. if one knows a thing well; one will favor the thing. If not knowing well, one will disfavor the ting.

3. Action tendency Component: upon having knowledge on evaluation and favor or disfavor; the consequence will be promptness to take action to meet the feeling of the thing. For example, knowing a psychopath is infected by a disease which is not from his but suffering from potential accidental. With such knowledge, the ill-impression will be reduced and might be optimistic such as pity and empathy. Upon optimistic, there might be donation or supports more than before. So, action tendency also reflects the comprehension of the thing.

The three components of attitude have many different important natures but their common natures are their direction and magnitude of the components.

Direction is the evaluation of the knowledge, the affection and the action tendency of either positivity or negativity; goodness or badness. For example, what involve with knowledge component, one can evaluate to what extent the person knows good or bad the thing is. What involves affection; one can evaluate its positivity and negativity –favor or disfavor. The action tendency, one can be evaluated whether to assess positively or negatively – ready to support or ready to destroy or interfering the growth.

Magnitude means the density or violent quantity of an attitude in either the positive or the negative direction. One might have strong violent attitude against a thing but weak against the other. It depends on the significance or involvement of a thing such as parents are important to a person, one will have strong affective attitude to them.

In summary, attitude is the expression of idea, affection to thing which might be in speaking or writing using basic knowledge, experience and environment as support to comment.

2.6.2. Scopes of Attitude

1. Affective or Emotional Component – it comes from conditioned learning of the past affecting either positively or negatively the perception such as negative experience of something negatively affects what will happen and if later finds, one disfavors it.

2. Cognitive or Belief Component – it express individual the belief one has over something. This belief affects one's expression and it comes from learning especially from things around.

3. Behavioral Component – when the attitude becomes part of one's thought a belief; attitude becomes the motivator for one to behave as in the direction of one's attitude. So, behavior reflects one's attitude. However, ever attitude and

behavior correspond in the same direction but many researches prove that behavior acted is unnecessarily corresponded with attitude. Rationally, behavior is not dictated by attitude only but other factors vary behavior such as conditions, situation and face-to-face surroundings.

Freeman (cited in Chawalit Anantarangsi, 2003:14) contends attitude is static and has three components, i.e.

1. Cognitive Component
2. Feeling Component
3. Behavior Component

Duangduan Phanthumnawin (1992:5-8) defines attitude based on sociologist contains three components, i.e.

1. Cognitive Component: an attitude toward something needs to have knowledge about the thing first, and to what extent the thing is advantageous or disadvantageous; knowledge or belief so as to evaluate the thing.

2. Affective Component: this component is important to the attitude. Affection to a thing means favor or disfavor to a thing. One must know what is good or what is bad before one favors or disfavors.

3. Action tendency Component: upon having knowledge on evaluation and favor or disfavor; the consequence will be promptness to take action to meet the feeling of the thing.

Theranit Limparangsi (1997:42) contends attitude has two components, i.e.

1. Affective component is favor, disfavor, affection, hatred, and fear which are the mood of a person or a spirit as of the Thai society.

2. Cognitive component is rationalization of an individual to distinguish things, their consequences, pros and cons. In deep, it is the application of social values being taught and transferred for analysis with rationalization as one evaluates. Scientifically, it includes application of one's discipline instructed in analysis, and distinguishing differences between feelings. This discretion is free from emotion but sequential rationalization from one's belief.

2.6.3. Characteristics of Attitude

Attitude comes from learning, action tendency, or reaction to arousal in some ways. It is seen in words or behaviors. Once, one does thing by attitude-based, one will have certain attitude about the thing done. Key characteristic of attitude is abstraction. It study is important to change many processes such as communication, advertisement, education and so on. Many scholars divided its characteristics as follows:

Allport (cited in Nussara Kaewsondhi, 1999:21-22) divided attitude in to five characteristics, i.e.

1. Mental ns Neural – expression of anger, hatred, love and so on,
2. Readiness to Respond – once being either optimistic or pessimistic , one react by emerging attitude such as favoring performed arts one applies to study it.
3. Organized thing – emerging in group and well systematic in itself: spiral attitude followed by relative behaviors such as rage followed by stern face.
4. Through Experience – experience helps build attitude such as Mr. A. find Mr. B is kind, he favors him.
5. Exerting a Directive and for Dynamic Influence on Behavior - such expression has attitude as key such as Mr. A disfavors Mr. B because Mr. B is bad to associate.

Patchanee Worrathawi (1983:78-79) asserts that individual attitude is differed by attitudinal dimension, i.e. direction, magnitude/ extremity, intensity/ valance, salience, affective salience, ambivalence, overtness, subconsciousness, embedded mass or connectedness and flexibility.

1. Direction is support or non-support, favor or disfavor which emphasizes feeling. If positive, it is support, agreeing, trust, while negative, it is objection, disagreeing and destroying.
2. Magnitude/Extremity is favor or disfavor above with rating scales such as best favor, much favor, most disfavors, agreeing, strongly agreeing or strongly disagreeing.

Tittaya Suwannachot (1984:79) asserts on four important characteristics of attitude, i.e.

1. Predisposition to respond to a situation or something specially.
2. Predisposition over time but there will be change.
3. Masked variable leading to respond between behavior and affection either in speaking or encountering or avoidance.

In summary, characteristics of attitude come from belief in something related to affection and they dictate individual behavior such as favor or disfavor.

2.6.4. Sources of Attitude

All attitudes come from socialization or the past experiences wither directly or indirectly. What dictate human attitude are external factors experienced by the human, i.e. the large society one is a member, a workplace, a family and person related.

1. Residential society – every society has its own culture, traditions, language, and values. One born to a society naturally adopts these societal practices from experience and familiarity and turns them into part of one's values.

2. Organization or workplace – each one is a member to some organizations either schools, volunteers association professional association, companies, and government offices. Members are associating for exchanging opinions and knowledge and help build or change individual attitude.

3. Family – it is an institute close to individual and most influencing attitude. Children learn things first from their families and parents are ones who importantly build their attitudes.

4. Peer – some spend most time with friends or even more than their families. At childhood they have neighbors, schoolmates, and associated friends upon growth. Peer groups are where they transfer affection and opinion because of intimacy, favor and their action tendency of association is the same attitude direction because they have more satisfaction.

2.6.5. Duties of Attitude

Attitude bridges individual and environment and becomes a good social indicator. Knowing other attitude helps one know how to treat others. Knowing most attitudes of people helps one knows the social atmosphere and what will follows.

Katz (cited in Supalak Porpruan, 2005: 28-29) contends attitude has four duties. If one understands them well, they help predict other behavior more sharply and when one needs to change one's attitude, it correctly directs the person. Duties are as follow:

1. Adjustment Function – generally, attitude directs individual to follow what one “favors” or what “satisfies” and avoid what one “disfavors” or “dissatisfies” physically and mentally. Here, attitude helps adjust one' direction to achieve one's satisfaction.

2. Ego-defensive Function – on different occasions, attitude adjusts itself to meet one's action for raising image. Sometime, if one act contradictorily to one's feeling, one is unhappy and stressful. One then build new attitude by rationalization to explain the action or to shift mistake to others or to find fault with environment.

3. Value Expressive Function – it tells hat others values things though one may different attitude on things around but it well reflects one's major values. People within group or the same society likely have the similar attitude. People with similar profession likely have common major values.

4. Knowledge Function - attitude shows each one's opinion and the extent of knowledge on the matter. . It is observed that what one have experienced and impressed; one remembers the data better than what one does not impress. Rationally, attitude help collects data, observes phenomenon, and refers or predict situations in one's thinking process. One's thinking process is likely collect data relevant to one's belief and feeling. So, attitude helps remember phenomenon to accumulate knowledge.

2.6.6. Cause of Attitude

Attitude does not come suddenly but gradually accumulate experiences or arousals. Attitudes come from individual learning and experiences. There are four factors help forming attitudes, i.e. (Thawin Thararoj, 1989:50)

1. Specified Experiences – phenomenon an individual met by itself and they are impressed and turned into attitude such as if one has impressive experience with other, one likely favors the persons. On the contrary, if not, one disfavors the persons.

2. Communication from others – generally, our daily life involves with others in society. From this communication, we absorb many perspectives unintentionally. By reasons, such involvements are without plans and mostly the family groups, relatives, and intimate persons. Besides, mass media is another channel of communication. Though it less influence attitude than face-to-face communication but media share shaping human's attitudes.

3. Models – often our attitudes are developed from imitation, i.e. seeing what others do and we memorize and act. The extent of attitude affected is depended upon whether the model is less or more acceptable and respectable.

4. Institutional Factors – many human attitudes come from institution, i.e. church, family, workplace, association, school, and organizations. All these institutions are the sources to shape countless attitudes

Sherif and Sherif (cited in Nussara Kaewsondhi, 1999:10) comment on causes of attitude that individual attitudes are not from birth but from learning and experiences.

2.6.7. Building and Changing Attitudes

Attitudes come from individual learning and experiences support different attitudes. Environment directly and indirectly share shaping attitudes influenced by family, school, peer groups, mass media and things around the person.

Foster (cited in Chawalit Anantarangsi, 2003:18-19) conceptualizes two causes building attitudes, i.e.

1. Individual experiences with things, persons and situations - with encountering, familiarity and experiment, they are counted the direct experiences or from indirect experiences such as seeing pictures, reading, and listening. Individuals will never have any attitudes if without experiences of the thing before because attitude is the matter of perception.

2. Adhered Values – each individual may have different attitude to the same thing. Optimistic or pessimistic or right or wrong of a thing depends upon values or peer standards. If the group finds the thing is good, an individual has positive attitude by situation and environment.

2.6.8. Theories of Building and Changing Attitudes

Attitude is to sense something which human builds and is changeable. Many theories postulate building and changing them as follows (Pornphimol Warawuddhibuddhiphong, 1985:89):

1. The Conditioning and Reinforcement Theory – in building attitude there are sensation of a human to a thing through building relation, reinforcement and imitation. When there are two things happen at the same time and in the same place; there will be relationship with the arousals.

Learning appears when there is reinforcement. Building and changing attitude is possible when there is reinforcement because attitude comes from learning.

In addition, building relations and reinforcement; attitude can learn through imitation process. Individual imitates the idol such as children ape their parents, teachers and the social leaders and so on.

Building and alternating attitude is possible through relation building reinforcement and imitation. It shows that attitude comes from learning.

2. Incentive and Conflict Theory – it believes that building and changing attitude comes from intrinsic conflict and the person will have positive

attitude to the thing if it is useful to a certain extent. For example, one knows that duty corruption is wrong; it makes the one has negative attitude to corruption. But if such corruption brings wealth and happiness to the family; the person will have positive attitude to the corruption. The examples tells that one get conflict in mind and negative attitude first but later with remunerations, one change attitude in to positive one.

This theory is similar to the Learning Theory where there is building relation and reinforcement involved. Difference is one changes attitude through benefit or common interest.

3. Cognitive Consistency Theory –it is based on when information received is inconsistent to the previous information, one is unhappy. This unhappiness will demand the person to behave something or to change his/her cognition to be consistent to the perception.

Attitude changes come through process. McQuire (cited in Chawalit Anantarangsi, 2003:20) contends there are five steps to change attitude, i.e.

1. Attentiveness – one pay attention to perception and persuasion.
2. Comprehension – it comes after one receives information.
3. Acceptance – it is through surrendering or imitation or adoption: one may accept by benefit or satisfying to imitate the model.
4. Memory – speedy or slowly changing attitude depends on individual to what extent one remembers the matters of the attitude. If it is important, one will prolongly remember?
5. Action – the last step of the process in changing attitude: it behaves to show the attitude.

2.6.9. Duties and Usefulness of Attitude

Niphon Khanthasevee (cited in Chawalit Anantarangsi, 2003:17) views that attitude directs one to act to a thing, a person and situation. It is important to react to things. One reacts to a thing by attitude to the ting. It is then influencing human behavior especially in social relation.

Edward (cited in Nussara Kaewsondhi, 1999:10) finds that while one is associating with the other; attitude is what one behaves, i.e. belief, sensation, and behavioral patterns to any things or to any persons.

Katz et al. (cited in Nussara Kaewsondhi, 1999:10) contends four duties and usefulness of attitude, i.e.

1. Understanding or Knowledge Function – many attitude help understand the world and environments, learning, and understand people in society, enabling to explain and to predict one's actions and actions of others.

2. Ego-defense or Protect Their Self-esteem – often one need to find exit for oneself for peace of mind and to protect oneself is to be serious and sincere with peers.

3. Adjective Function or Need Satisfaction – attitude helps one to adjust to environments and societies, Generally, one is likely sensing one's benefits first and develops attitude as one expects that they will respond to one's needs. For example, people turn to education believing that higher education raises better life.

4. Value Expression – attitude helps one to express one's values. For example, the more honest, one express not to be involve corruption. Scholars mention about duties and usefulness of attitude as it helps to learn that one explore knowledge of things around and understand the past experience which help one achieves what one wants. Rationally, attitude helps one understand environments surrounding and enables one to change one's attitude.

In summary, attitude contains knowledge, affection, and action. Good or bad action is depended upon positive or negative knowledge and affection to the thing. Here in this research, if one believes that man is stronger than woman and deserves to be the leader while woman then deserves to be the follower and to obey only; it might affect to negatively treating woman. In addition, if one views sexual abuse is common ignoring violence or problems; the action reflects such deed; then societies will admit sexual abuses are acceptable.

2.7 Concepts and Theories of Choice and Information Search

Concept of receiving information is another factor affecting attitude and behavior. Rationally, contents of the message can affect and change society. It is further explained as follows.

Wilbur Schramm (cited in Jantikha Rodruangdej, 2000:14) generalizes principles in fraction of selection that it depends on least effort and promise of reward as following formula:-

$$\text{Fraction of Selection} = \frac{\text{Expectation of Reward}}{\text{Effort Required}}$$

This formula explain that recipient will select any message depended on proportion of attempt to use it so as to receive the message. Human tends to receive information with fewer attempts. For example, close information is easier to select and useful contents for oneself. In addition, fraction of selection comes from other causes such as different experience, estimating useful message of each one, different background, education, and social status, ability to receive message, personality, emotion and attitude.

Sukhothaithammathirat University (cited in Jantikha Rodruangdej, 2000:15-16) asserts the selection process is like a filter of message in human perception and it is differed by experience, wants, belief, attitude, conscience and so on of each one. There are three filters, i.e.

1. Selective Exposure or Selective Attention – the recipient select to be exposed or paid attention to the messages from any sources such as selecting to listen to any radon station, watching TV or any newspapers.

Selective exposures have been widely investigated and found that exposure to information has relationship with many factors involved such as previous attitude do the recipient. By the theory of Cognitive Dissonance of Festinger, L.A. (1957) asserting that individual seeks information to support the previous existing attitude and avoiding the message contradicting it. Rationally, receiving new contradictory message or inconsistent to the understanding or the existing attitude leads to 'cognitive dissonance' or mental imbalance. So, when one decides something on pros and cons, one explores supportive message for decision making rather than messages contradicting what have been done.

2. Selective Perception or Selective Interpretation – when one receives messages from any sources; it is not certain that the recipients perceive them as the motive of the sender. Each recipient interprets each message differently but is depended upon each experience, belief, wants, expectation, physical status and emotion of the moment, such as devaluation. Some are optimistic and some are pessimistic.

3. Selective Retention – it is selective to memorize what is relevant to one's interest, want and attitude and one tends to easily forget what one is not interested or disagrees. All port and Postman study rumors and find that recipients unlikely complete conveying message as has received. Rationally, each one selectively remember what are interested them only and the rest is forgotten or do not convey.

Charles Atkin (cited in Jantikha Rodruangdej, 2000:16-17) contends that one selects to receive any message from media by estimating reward value, expenditure and consecutive liabilities. If reward value is higher than expenditures one will seek the information. But if less or if not, one ignores information. If one sees liabilities such as leading to dissatisfaction, one tries to avoid. But if unavoidable with higher expenditure one yields. For example, one yields to watch advertisement because even tuning to other channels, it is there or being lazy to change. Objectives of seeking information are to gain information and entertainment.

Friedwon Riley and Flowerman (cited in Jantikha Rodruangdej, 2000:15-16) comment that motivation to be accepted as social member attracts to expose for information to meet one's want. Merton Wright calls such phenomenon 'information seeking'. Meaning, recipients select any information from any sources, they follow social roles and status and reason to receive it is for topic of conversation. This makes receivers feel as part of society. Besides, selecting and seeking information for supporting attitude, and previous understanding; it is to explore for other benefits, e.g. to gain knowledge, guides for decision-making, solving problems, responding one's interest and entertainment. Anyone deciding to seek information, it is relying upon comparison between attempt used and rewards of receiving information.

In summary, exposures to information of sexual abuses for enhancing knowledge, and attitude of the reader help supporting the previous either positive or negative attitude on the sexual abuses. These depend upon previous attitude, i.e. sexual abuses might affect attitudes of readers at different levels. Some may find different degrees of sexual abuses.

2.8 Related Researches

Rewadee Lertsinthanaphat (1998: studies "Systems of Belief, sexual Behavior and Gender Power Relation with Low Sexual Bargaining for Safe Sex among the Middle Class House Wives: a case of public health Region 61, Bangkok." She finds that the double standards of belief, sexual behavior and gender power relation dictate woman to secure her virginity till marriage and free from sexual relation before marriage and having sex outside marriage while man can do. Meaning of sexual relation involving more on love rather than serving sexual crave of man among woman is greater than of man. Sex communication is shameful before woman. Most house wives realize they are inferior in sex to their husbands. Their duties are taking care of their homes and their family members to be happy. Husbands earn for the family living. They have power to decide and sex. Negotiation is likely low. Factors dictating negotiation power on sex for safe sex are realization of female roles

isles than man. Power relation of man is dominating spouse relation. Sexual communication and sexual decision is low. Man-based economy, age, years of marriage, condom used outside marriage, and realization of AIDS risk are lower than normal.

Weeraphol Yai-aroon (1998: Abstract) studies 'Factors Affecting Violence in Police Family: a case study of the noncommissioned police allocated in the Metropolitan Police Stations.' The research objectives are to investigate problems and factors affecting violence among the noncommissioned police families. Rationally, at present, family violence is critical and emergent for treatment. Thai societies are dire encountering family violence but the picture is still likely unclear. It is common that family violence is zipped within a family. It is called a backdoor crime. The study is to find relationships between personal backgrounds, psychological factors and family violence and factors predicting family violence. Samples are 300 non commissioned police for multiple classification sampling based on social science research methodology. Questionnaire is the instrument in data collection approved by experts. Statistical applications are Chi-square, Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis. It is found that the critical factor is the age has negative relationship with family violence by statistical significance. Involvements of either being the doer or the victim of the past violence, witnessing violence in the past, accepting violence done by important persons, social isolation, and stress have positive relationship with family violence. In additional prediction analysis, it is found that (1) Involvements of either being the doer or the victim of the past violence, e.g. victimized by torturing, beating, quarrels among siblings, relatives, and close friends; (2) witnessing violence in the past/ since childhood e.g. within the family, within the families of relatives and close friends; (3) accepting violence done by important persons and (4) social isolation are the four major factors help predicting family violence. They are critical factors affecting in solving family problems of any couples by creating family violence later. This also comes from imitating parents or important persons and violent act from the past which the police have internalized or role-adoption. It is corresponded with the explanation of the Social Learning Theory and the symbolic Interaction Theory. The above studies reflect backgrounds of the police families.

Krittaya Laowprasopwattana (1999: Abstract) studies “Causes of Sexual Abuses and Factors Relating Sexual abuses: a case of Kirk University.” She finds that most samples are students aged 20-21 years and are freshmen and juniors. Samples have been experienced sexual abuses because of residential environment, dressing, night-life goes, places of visits, and time. Abusers are strangers, but the abused are indifferent and take it as normal. It reflects that Thai women adopt western culture in dating, thingiking, and values that lead them to act as such.

Dolnapha Hongtong (1999: Abstract) studies “Some Factors Affecting Sexual Abuses with women in Families and Its Health Consequences: a case of married women in Payow Province.” 350 samples are 15-44 years. They favor gambling while their husbands favor drinking. There are violent relation between husband and wife in the family by statistical significant at 0.05 levels. There is low relationship with physical factor while it is moderately positive with mental relationship with violence happened with women by statistical significance at 0.05 levels.

Vaewroong Navaboonniyom (2000: Abstract) studies “Violence against Wife: Fact from Victims Compared to Violence-Doers and Perspectives from Community.” She finds that context and perspectives of community differently affect the meaning of violence against wives. Using violent experience since childhood in couple life spending is depended upon the meaning of parental violence met. Causes of violence against wives are adultery, jealousy, lack of communication in family, poor economy, drinking, control and interference in private life, and conflict of idea. Causes leading to assault are jealousy, disclosure of victims’ information with relevancy and irrelevancy done by doers, adoption of different gender role. Women are dictated to take care of house hold spending. Adultery, if done by women, they feel guilty and silence if being remarked. If done by men, they get angry if being remarked and even assault their wives. Perspectives of community rejecting violence against wife are personal but help mechanize handling violence against wives. Compared with other communities, violence against wife is personal and assistance in handling violence is in the model of personal relation.

Janthika Rodruangdej (2000: Abstract) studies “Exposures to News in Newspapers and Knowledge, attitude and Behavior of Avoiding Sexual Abuses of the Vocational Students.” A survey research conducted with 400 students in the levels of vocational certificate and vocational diploma studying in public schools and private schools in Bangkok. Results are 35.5% or 142 students are mostly exposed to peer information while 77.0% or 308 students are mostly exposed to TV, and followed by newspapers. Samples have moderate knowledge on sexual abuses. Different ages and different levels of education have different attitude on sexual abuses. Different demography has no different behavior of avoiding sexual abuse. Newspapers are found properly presenting news.

Pinsiri Namsisthan (2000: Abstract) studies “Idea of Sex: a case of sexual abuse.” It is a documentary research and she finds that legal measures of sexual abuse are coded only in Article 16 of the Labor Protection Act 1998 protecting woman and child labors. In addition, there is prohibition of abusers who are employers, chief, supervisors, and inspectors. Problems arisen are the provisions of sexual abuse in the Labor Protection Act are irrelevant to meet the existing sexual abuse at present. The provisions enforcing the Criminal Code at present do not cover sexual abuse. Whereas in USA, and UK, sexual abuse is coded as discrimination caused by sex and subject to Special Act and victims are recuperated through monetary compensation. Besides, employers are responsible to actions of their supervisors or vicarious liabilities. In Japan, sexual abuse is violation of personal rights and working rights under proper situation. Victims will be compensated and employers must be responsible for abusers who are supervisors or vicarious liabilities. Only in France that sexual abuse is criminal offense and subject to a year imprisonment with fine 100,000 Francs. So, Thailand should code sexual abuse in the Criminal Code.

Lucky, Locke H (cited in Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:34) studies “Self-perception of Happy Couples and Unhappy Couples.” 80 couples are samples and it is found that the happy couples have to be conscious of many factors, e.g. adjustment of possible roles and adjustment to meet the spousal expectation. If the couple has relative expectation and similar practices; then each party are most attentive to he

expected roles for each other to be in the same direction that they will relevantly meet their common expectations. Besides factors above, there are factors such as age, education, age at first marriage, intimacy before marriage, quality life, quality life of parents, and supports from important persons. There are factors during marriage life, i.e. income, career, duration of marriage, household components, and children. There are also factors of expectations of the family members in the roles of the father, the mother, the grandfathers, and the grandmothers. All these factors affect and relate to the happiness and of the stability of the family members.

Due to this research aims to investigate the equal relationship between the husband and the wife. It is concluded that the couple with equality in privacy and in career will be happier than the couple with either party inferior to the other party. Jan Dizzard (cited in Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:35-36) studies 400 couples and finds that the couple with the husband working and the housewife attending household works only and the husband is remarkably successful in career will be the couple with less happy than the couple with equality in career- both are successful in career. The equality helps balance spousal relationship, affection and respects of each other. Similarly, distributions of household works between the husband and the wife lead to family warmth and sympathy. It is further found that though the wife is successful in career with honor, fame and societal importance which distinct the wife's career such as being a physician, teacher, lecturer and sportsman while the husband is free-lance and even labeled with dishonor job or less paid jobs such as factorial worker, lower position in government office, and salesman and so on. The couple is then the unhappiest couple because honor, fame and income of the wife dominate her husband and even the husband will be contempt over his dignity. Unequal status of the couple especially in career creates discrimination and unfairness in the spousal relationship.

Hass L. (cited in Prattana Sirisatthatham, 2000:37) studies "Household Distribution among the Spouse in Sweden." It is found that age has relationship with the household distributions. The younger couple is fairer in distributions than the older couple even under controlling the variables and the family life cycle.

Theeraphong Bualha (2001) studies ‘Sexual Abuse Model in Public Organization.’ It is a quanti-qualitative approach conducted with five ministries, five state enterprises comprising 434 samples while a qualitative approach is conducted with 10 samples from five ministries and 15 samples from the state enterprises. 66% have been complete. It is found that violent sexual abuses are through words, gestures, and manner denoting sexuality and finally to assaults. The power structured system (organizational culture), working environment, proportion of gender create problems. Victims select to yield such as being indifference, playing no-interest, walking away, face-to-face avoidance, and make joke for coverage because they fear the later vengeance and bullies of the abusers. These affect their status, position, income and ill-effect to the mind and the body. In summary, there are in fact sexual abuses in the public organization but in low level of realization among the ministries and the state enterprises.

Sumitra Chowmethakij (2001: Abstract) studies ‘Relationships of Gender Double Standards among Teachers as Life Skill Coaches to Prevent AIDS for Students.’ It is conducted with 597 teachers of three subjects, i.e. physical exercise, social sciences, and science from public secondary schools and the Welfare Education Section under supervision of General Education Department, Bangkok; Ministry of Education-Year 1998. It is found that teacher with gender double standards handling AIDS protection for students, gender of the coaches and the trainees, and life skill in AIDS protection will be softer in accepting sexual behavior as man does but woman does not. It proves that man and woman can do. However, there is different between levels of acceptance between man can do and woman can do on (1) visiting entertainment complex, (2) drinking, smoking and nightlife, (3)having sex before marriage, (4) acceptance of children having sex during study life, (5) masturbation, and (6) children carrying condoms. Accepting values of sex standards is increasing among men and women.

Srisumal Sartsara (2001: Abstract) studies ‘Attitude on Sex with Sexual Behavior of the Single Youth in the Thai Rural Areas.’ Samples are 443 single male youth and 517 single female youth aged 15-24 years (defined by WHO, 1989)

excluded youth having sex with the service-girls. He finds that about different sex standards between the male and the female; the female youth has attitude over sex by values and Thai culture. For example, more than half of the male youth agrees with having sex before marriage if both love each other while just only 17% of the female youth agrees. 50% of the male youth think man should start sexual activity first while only 3% of the female youth do. 65.2% of the female youth has no behavior leading to having sex while only 28.2% of the male youth has not. Factors influencing sexual behavior with statistical significance are age, gender, having careered, having mate, and peer's influence. Factor of attitude over sex is the female youth tends to have less sex than the male youth around 7.4 times.

Chamaimas Babbhaphong (2001:Abstract) studies 'Knowledge, Attitude, Practice in Sex Education, Sexual Victimization and Sexual Protection among Students of Senior Primary Level under Supervision of Bangkok Administration.' This is a descriptive research with objectives of investigating knowledge, attitude, practice in sex education, sexual victimization and sexual protection among 1,000 students aged 11 years by average of K4-6 in 4 schools (24 classes) under Bangkok administration, Bangna Zone and Phrakhanong Zone. Students respond questions by themselves. It has been conducted during January-February, 2002. It is found that around 60% of the students can respond questions on correct knowledge of sex education (in each item). Around 50% of students have correct attitude of sex education. 23.5% of students by overall have been abused. 22.6% of male students and 24.4% of female students have been abused. 80-90% of students know how to correctly protect themselves from sexual abuses (in each item). However, there is no difference in sexual abuses by knowledge and attitude of sex education ($p>0.05$). There is difference in protection of sexual abuses by knowledge of sex education ($p<0.05$). This proves that there are sexual abuses among senior primary students. So, to reduce problems of sexual abuses, it needs to educate on sex since primary levels before they encounter them. It is also to raise students' knowledge and righteous attitude and to educate them how to avoid and to protect them from abuses.

Cholthicha Eungkhanuengdehca (2003: Abstract) studies 'Interpreting Sexual Abuse among Workers in the Thai Organizations.' A survey research is to investigate interpretation of sexual-abuse-communicative behavior arisen amid workers in the Thai organizations. It is also to compare the message interpretation among the man-workers and the woman-workers about sexual abuse; communication to prevent sexual abuses; and traits the abusers and the victims in the Thai organizations. Questionnaire is used for data collection with 37 workers directly and indirectly experience sexual abuses and 100 samples on interpretation of sexual abuse among the man-workers and the woman-workers. It is found that:

1. Communication interpreted as sexual abuses are 1) verbal abuses such as narration and kidding alias sex; 2) gestural abuses such as approaching and herding victims; 3) contact abuses such as kissing the cheek and the body of victims.

2. Generally, the man-workers and the woman-workers do not differently interpret on indecent communication of words, gestures and contact of sexual abuse but different in some situations.

3. Samples comment that ways to protect sexual abuses in an organization are 1) never intimate unnecessarily with opposite-sex colleagues; 2) properly distance one during communicating with opposite-sex colleagues; 3) avoid interaction with colleagues having behavior of sexual abuses; and 4) avoid unreliable situation.

4. Attributes of the abusers strongly affect sexual abuse, i.e. habits, ways to converse and age and abusers' personality, which are appearance, manners, age and ways to converse.

Bangkok Poll Institute, Bangkok University (Manager daily, 2003:12) surveys people's opinions in Bangkok on 'urban women and sexual abuses in workplaces.' It has been conducted during February 18-21, 2003. Most respondents were 1,157 woman officers in the government offices, state enterprise offices, and private enterprise staffs aged more than 18 years in Bangkok. It has been found that 42.2% of respondents admitted they had been abused while 40.3% had not and 17.6% were uncertain.

Through verbal abuses, it had been found that most respondent met with double meaning words or indecent ones and courting followed by indecent criticizing shape, and dress and being pestered by the disfavored. They were also abused by gestures an usually sex appeal look, intended to see obscene picture on the working desk or in computer and peeping in the restrooms. Though physical contact, it was mostly the face-to-face standing, close walk or sit unnecessarily, physical rubbing, followed by body touches, touching dress, body, massaging neck and hand, fondling, kissing cheek, patting buttock, hips and breast.

Most respondent had been abused by persons who were colleagues followed by immediate supervisors, customers, family members, and inferiors. Causes leading to sexual abuses were mostly indecent dressing, followed by mental deviance, intimacy, personal habits and dandiness.

Most respondents agreed that sexual abuses affect mentally and physically through, shame, abashment, and worries followed by rage, hatred, annoyance, distrust, disheartening, stress, oppression, and pessimism against men respectively.

Abuses by any forms affect working witnessed in less efficiency followed by absence, leave often, de-morale in working, and stressfulness. Solutions to sexual abuses in workplaces were suggested on self-defense followed by decent dress, avoiding indecent dress, conduct training, strict regulations, legal punishment, reporting immediate supervisor and retaliation.

Ratnatee Wirojrit (2004: Abstract) studies 'Sexual Abuse Affecting Stress and Satisfaction of Woman-staffs.' It is to investigate sexual abuses, level of stress and satisfaction of woman-staffs; to compare stress and satisfaction of woman-staff distributed by each abuse-variable; the relationship between stress and satisfaction of the woman-staff. Samples are 379 woman-staffs working in private companies in 10 zones of Bangkok. Purposive sampling has been used and there are 85 questions in the questionnaire. Statistics used are percentage, mean, SD. T-distribution, One-way

ANOVA, and Pearson correlation. It is found that most women-staffs have moderately high stress and moderate satisfaction in working. Those ever been abused have higher stress and lower satisfaction than those who have never been abused. Those differently meet abuses, being often abused differently, different status, and different gender have no differences in stress and satisfaction. Stress and satisfaction have negative relationship by statistical significance at .01 levels.

Wanya Tiandee (2004: Abstract) studies 'Attitudes and Sexual Abuses of the Male Police in Samutprakhan Province.' Objectives are to study factors influencing sexual abuses; and nature of sexual abuses of the police. It is a quantitative research using questionnaire distributed to 390 police in seven offices in Samutprakhan Province. Results are:

Most samples are 31-40 years of complete K12/ vocational certificate, noncommissioned officers working in suppression job and having 6-10 years of tenure. It is found with relationship that ranks, tenure, gender role in family, workplace environment, values and gender culture influence sexual abuse.

1. Rank: higher rank tends to more abuse because higher ranks have thus more power, chance and influence to any acts than police of lower ranks.

2. Tenure: police with prolong years of working have less attitude and sexual abuse. Here, most police are 31-40 years and 6-10 years of tenure; so, they less abuse whereas police with shorter tenure and higher rank tend to more abuse.

3. Gender Role in Family: if works are distributed and sharing decision-making among spouses equally and collaboration; there will be less sexual abuses.

4. Workplace environment: poor and improper workplace environment tend to sexual abuses such as private room unable to see through. In addition, unequal proportion of man and woman helps easier to abuse sexually.

5. Values and gender culture: man with modern values and gender cultures have less attitude and sexual abuse, i.e. there is no discrimination that can do a free from guilty.

The survey further finds that there are different levels of sexual abuse. Meaning, verbal abuses are greater than gestural abuses and contact abuses. Rationally, verbal abuses are unlikely violent and victims can avoid them.

Natruedee Denduong (2008:1) contends that problems of sexual abuses in workplace are wide and soundless in society except when victims file petition and media publicize to public. But if victims take such stance, it is taken as made-up or offenders. This reflects inequality of man and woman. Studies show that those who are at risk of sexual abuses are children and women both in workplaces and during training, migrant laborers, illegal laborers, service-women, low-income laborers and instable income laborers. In additional, women in workplaces dominated by men will all be abused from their working. The less one has power, one is more at risk for abuses and women are riskier than men. Abuses on body are stares, look at, catch, breast-touch, hold hands, threat of assault, oppression to have sex, and rape. Abuses by words are invitation, obscene jokes, and obscene picture in computer and e-mail and so on. All these affect victims to be stressful and reducing work efficiency.

Literature reviews above show that sexual abuse is a type of violence arisen in present societies. Power-sexual abuses are man dominating woman, and rights and opportunity limits in the scope that man finds proper. The powerful may misuse power with exchanged condition and gender relation or risen from environment and unwanted situation.

In summary, gender is accepted by nature with condition of stereotype dictating biology such as man is stronger and bolder than woman. So, man is fit to earn living for the family while woman gives birth which fits her to foster children and to attend home. She is unnecessary to work outside home like man. It creates unequal acceptance of expression between man and woman. For example, woman should be sweet, gender, and responder. She should not express on sex else she will be looked as bad girl. But man can express freely and without remarks.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A survey research is to investigate “Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Stations under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7”. The research methodology employs a quantitative research and a survey technique with two following steps, i.e.

- Documentary survey: it is literature reviews from textbooks, references, concepts, theories, related researches, official archives and related theses and dissertations.

- A field study: its data collection using questionnaire modified by the researcher as a tool for analytical processes.

This chapter is contributed to this research methodology.

3.1 Population and Samples

Population is the male commissioned officers and the male noncommissioned police working in jobs of interrogation, investigation, traffic, administrative affairs, in each MPD7 police stations. Sampling is purposive by selecting 20 police from each police station. The total samples are 220 male police. Since the number of samples are relatively low, so there is no randomization. Details of each station are as below.

Table 1: Frequency of population distributed by the MPD7 police stations

The MPD7 Police Stations	Population
1. The MPD7 Police Station of Tha Phra	20
2. The MPD7 Police Station of Bang Khun Nont	20
3. The MPD7 Police Station of Bang Sow Thong	20
4. The MPD7 Police Station of Bangkok Noi	20
5. The MPD7 Police Station of Taling	20
6. The MPD7 Police Station of Bangkok Yai	20
7. The MPD7 Police Station of Bang Plad	20
8. The MPD7 Police Station of Bang Yi Khan	20
9. The MPD7 Police Station of Sala Daeng	20
10. The MPD7 Police Station of Borvorn Mongkol	20
11. The MPD7 Police Station of Dharma Sala	20
Total	220

3.2 Research Instrument

A self-modified questionnaire from literature reviews and related researches covering the contents for studies is used in the data collection. Methodology of its formulation is as follows:

1. Formulation

- It has been modified from theories and concepts related to the studied topic found in textbooks, scholar archives, theses and research reports.
- Its contents cover what will be investigated and respondents are enabled to respond in fact best meeting the research objectives.
- The modified questionnaire has been submitted to the advisors and three experts for improvements of precision, and clarity on content validity and reliability. Then the questionnaire is tried out with similar population in MPD 8 who are 30 samples from MPD 8 police stations of Bang Mod and of Bookkhalo.
- The pre-test questionnaire is then improved for further real data collection.

2. The contents are divided into five (5) parts, i.e.

Part 1: Personal data, i.e. current age, tenure, rank, position, level of education, marital status, income, police station, current job.

Part 2: Family Factors, i.e. spousal discussion, spousal satisfaction, household-work distribution, and decision-making in the family.

Part 3: External Factors, i.e. proportion of petitioners, workplace space, job related to opposite sex, sexual abuse in workplace, residential setting, popular visiting sites, sexual abuse news from media, number of times receiving sexual abuse news, and perspective about TV and newspaper pictures presented.

Part 4: Spiritual Factors, i.e. attitude on sex, and sexual cultural values.

Part 5: Question of sexual abuses, i.e. verbal abuse, gesture abuse and physical contact abuse

Pattern of the questionnaire

There are two models of the questions, i.e.

1. The open-ended questions for multiple choices
2. The rating scale questions based on Likert's Scale for opinion.

Statements for measurement are both in positive and negative. The positive statement will be relevant to the meaning of the variables while the negative statement is irrelevant to the meaning of the variables. This is to prevent bias in responses.

3.3 Instrument Tryout for Reliability

3.3.1. Justification of the Validity

Checking the content validity is through the thesis advisors and three experts for its precision, and linguistics for the relevancy of the contents in the studies. After it has been checked, it will be re-improved for further tryout or pretest.

3.3.2. Test of Reliability

The improved questionnaire will be tried-out with similar population in MPD 8 who are 30 samples from MPD 8 police stations of Bang Mod and of Bookkhalo. The coefficient is based on Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient with below formula.

$$\alpha = \left[\frac{n}{n-1} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum s_1^2}{s_1^2} \right]$$

α = reliability of the questionnaire

n = number of question item

S_1^2 = variance of each item

Σs_1^2 = variance of entire scores of the questions

The Alpha value is 0.85 levels.

Improvements will be taken with the questionnaire after tryout and submitted to the advisors and experts to justify the instrument valid for further data collection.

3.4 Data Collections

This data collection is personally conducted by the researcher with the following steps.

1. The researcher files petition for recommendation from Faculty of Social science and Humanities, Mahidol University to MPD 7 for collaboration in data collection with the targeted samples.

2. The researcher then conducts data collection, and explains the research objectives, details of the questionnaire.

3. After all sets of questionnaire have been completed; the researcher in the end checks their completion.

4. Then all data has further been analyzed as analysis process.

3.5 Data Processing

All data collected will be categorized by their types of variable for analysis. Then SPSS is used in the process and interpretation and further presented in description and tables.

3.6 Statistical Applications

Statistics in SPSS are used as below:

3.6.1. Statistics for testing reliability is Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient.

3.6.2. Descriptive statistics are percentage, mean, and standard deviation (SD) for personal data of respondents.

3.6.3. Statistics for testing hypotheses

3.6.3.1. ANOVA (analysis of variance) for testing relationship between independent variables and dependent variables with significance at 0.05 levels.

3.6.3.2. MCA (multiple classification analysis) for explaining which factors relating or influencing the dependent variables with significance at 0.05 levels.

CHAPTER IV RESULTS

A survey research is to investigate “Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Stations under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7”. The results are divided into six (6) parts, i.e.

- 4.1. Personal Background
- 4.2. Family Factors
- 4.3. Related External Factors
- 4.4. Sexual Abuse Behavior
- 4.5. Test of Hypotheses

Table 2: Frequency of samples distributed by personal backgrounds

Personal Backgrounds	F= (220)	Percentage (100)
Current age		
Younger than 30 years	31	14.1
31 – 35 years	36	16.4
36 – 40 years	50	22.7
41 - 45 years	63	28.6
Older than 46 years	40	18.2
Police tenure		
1 – 5 years	40	18.2
6 - 10 years	69	31.4
11 – 15 years	35	15.9
16 - 20 years	52	23.6
More than 20 years	24	10.9

Table 2: Frequency of samples distributed by personal backgrounds (Conts.)

Personal Backgrounds	F= (220)	Percentage (100)
Ranks		
Police Lance Corporal- Police Sergeant	96	43.6
Police Sergeant Major - Police Senior Sergeant Major	71	32.3
Police sub-lieutenant – Police Captain	31	14.1
Police Major – Police Colonel	22	10.0
Position		
Squad Leader	167	75.9
Sub-inspector	31	14.1
Inspector	16	7.3
Deputy Superintendent	6	2.7
Levels of Education		
Secondary Ed./ Vocational. Cert.	33	15.0
Vocational Dipl./ pre-bachelor degree	50	22.7
Bachelor degree	98	44.5
Master degree	39	17.7
Marital Status		
Single	48	21.8
Married and coexistence	119	54.1
Married and separated stay	33	15.0
Widow/ divorce	20	9.1
Monthly income		
Less than 10,000 Baht	45	20.5
10,000 – 15,000 Baht	61	27.7
16,000 – 20,000 Baht	64	29.1
More than 20,000 Baht	50	22.7

Table 2: Frequency of samples distributed by personal backgrounds (Conts.)

Personal Backgrounds	F= (220)	Percentage (100)
Current workplace		
MPD7 PS of Tha Phra	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Bang Khun Nont	21	9.5
MPD7 PS of Bangkok Noi	19	8.6
MPD7 PS of Taling	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Bang Sow Thong	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Bangkok Yai	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Bang Plad	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Bang Yi Khan	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Sala Daeng	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Borvorn Mongkol	20	9.1
MPD7 PS of Dharma Sala	20	9.1
Current job		
Suppression	63	28.6
Interrogation	78	35.5
Traffic	44	20.0
Administrative affairs	35	15.9
Job related to opposite sex / Suppression		
No	153	69.5
Yes	67	30.5
Interrogation		
No	174	79.1
Yes	46	20.9
Traffic		
No	65	29.5
Yes	155	70.5
Administrative job		
No	90	40.9
Yes	130	59.1

4.1 Frequency of samples distributed by personal backgrounds

4.1.1. 14.1% of the samples are younger than 30 years; 16.4% are 31-35years; 22.7% are 36-40years; 28.6 % are 41-45years; and 18.2% are older than 46 years.

4.1.2. 18.2% of samples have tenure of 1-5 years; 31.4% of samples have tenure of 6-10 years; 15.9% of samples have tenure of 11-15 years; 23.6% of samples have tenure of 16-20 years; and 10.9% of samples have tenure of more than 20 years.

4.1.3. 43.6% of samples are Police Lance Corporal-Police Sergeant; 32.3% of samples are Police Sergeant Major- Police Senior Sergeant Major; 14.1% of samples are Police sub-Lieutenant-Police Captain; and 10.0% of samples are Police Major-Police Colonel.

4.1.4. 75.9% of samples are squad leaders; 14.1% of samples are deputy inspector; 7.3% of samples are inspector; and 2.7% of samples are deputy superintendent.

4.1.5. 15.0% of samples complete secondary education/vocational certificate; 22.7% of samples complete vocational diploma-pre-bachelor degree; 44.5% of samples complete bachelor degree; and 17.7 % of samples complete master degree.

4.1.6. 21.8% of samples are single; 54.1% of samples are married and cohabitating; 15.0% of samples are married but separate stay; and 9.1 % of samples are widow/divorced.

4.1.7. 20.5% of samples earn less than 10,000 Baht a month; 27.7% of samples earn 10,000-15,000 Baht a month; 29.1% of samples earn 16,000-20,000 Baht a month; and 22.7 % of samples earn more than 20,000 Baht a month.

4.1.8. 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Tha Phra; 9.5% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bang Khunnont; 8.6% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bangkok Noi; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Taling Chan; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bang Sowthong; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bangkok Yai; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bang Plad; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Bang Yikhan; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Sala Daeng; 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Borvornmongkol; and 9.1% of samples work in MPD7 PS of Dharma Sala.

4.1.9. 28.6% of samples work in suppression; 35.5% of samples work in interrogation; 20.0% of samples work in traffic; and 15.9% of samples work in administrative affairs.

4.1.9.1. 69.5% of samples working in job have opportunity to meet woman accused while 30.5% do not.

4.1.9.2. 79.1% of samples working in interrogation job have opportunity to meet woman accused while 20.9% do not.

4.1.9.3. 29.5% of samples working in traffic job have opportunity to meet woman accused while 70.5% do not.

4.1.9.4. 40.9% of samples working in administrative job have opportunity to meet woman accused while 59.1% do not (details in Table 2).

Table 3: Frequency of samples distributed by family factors

Family factors	Levels of Opinions				
	Most	Much	Moderate	Less	Least
To what extent do you and your spouse discuss on the following matters?					
1. Regular discussion on daily routine work of each other	46 (20.9)	61 (27.7)	52 (23.6)	32 (14.5)	29 (13.2)
2. Children's education and fostering	50 (22.7)	61 (27.7)	53 (24.1)	33 (15.0)	23 (10.5)
3. Family expenditures	46 (20.9)	59 (26.8)	50 (22.7)	35 (15.9)	30 (13.6)
4. Common activities, e.g. trips and alms donating	60 (27.3)	50 (22.7)	38 (17.3)	39 (17.7)	33 (15.0)
5. Taken rationalization upon conflict	68 (30.9)	52 (23.6)	43 (19.5)	26 (11.8)	31 (14.1)
6. Taken explanation and questioning if having spousal dissatisfaction	56 (25.5)	51 (23.3)	37 (16.8)	41 (18.6)	35 (15.9)
7. Given opportunity for spouse to fully comment	44 (20.0)	73 (33.2)	51 (23.2)	30 (13.6)	22 (10.0)
8. Honored talks for each other	64 (29.1)	54 (24.5)	42 (19.1)	32 (14.5)	28 (12.7)
9. Providing mental supports for each other if any party worries and unhappy.	47 (21.4)	63 (28.6)	54 (24.5)	30 (13.6)	26 (11.8)
10. About life goal and important things	66 (30.0)	51 (23.2)	44 (20.0)	36 (16.4)	23 (10.5)

Table 3: Frequency of samples distributed by family factors (Conts.)

Family factors	Levels of Opinions				
	Most	Much	Moderate	Less	Least
To what extent are you and your spouse satisfied on the following matters?					
1. cohabitation	59 (26.8)	52 (23.6)	46 (20.9)	35 (15.9)	28 (12.7)
2. spending free time together	54 (24.5)	69 (31.4)	42 (19.1)	29 (13.2)	26 (11.8)
3. sex	50 (22.7)	65 (29.5)	46 (20.9)	36 (16.4)	23 (10.5)

Table 3: Frequency of samples distributed by family factors (Conts.)

Family Factors	Mostly husband	Mostly wife	Both husband and wife	Children	Family member	Not involved
Who attends the following activities?						
1. house cleaning	40 (18.2)	54 (24.5)	36 (16.4)	15 (6.8)	27 (12.3)	48 (21.8)
2. laundry	37 (16.8)	62 (28.2)	24 (10.9)	13 (5.9)	36 (16.4)	48 (21.8)
3. home affairs shopping	38 (17.3)	60 (27.3)	44 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	30 (13.6)	48 (21.8)
4. cooking	35 (15.9)	60 (27.3)	32 (14.5)	20 (9.1)	25 (11.4)	48 (21.8)

Table 3: Frequency of samples distributed by family factors (Conts.)

Family Factors	Mostly husband	Mostly wife	Both husband and wife	Children	Family member	Not involved
5. fostering children	42 (19.1)	64 (29.1)	38 (17.3)	0 (0.0)	28 (12.7)	48 (21.8)
6. instructing children	37 (16.8)	57 (25.9)	43 (19.5)	0 (0.0)	35 (15.9)	48 (21.8)
7. attending the aged	32 (14.5)	50 (22.7)	47 (21.4)	17 (7.7)	26 (11.8)	48 (21.8)
8. attending the sick	28 (12.7)	40 (18.2)	54 (24.5)	20 (9.1)	30 (13.6)	48 (21.8)
9. home loan	45 (20.5)	48 (21.8)	79 (35.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	48 (21.8)
10. Social work, e.g. ceremonies of marriage, monkhood and home building	60 (27.3)	44 (20.0)	40 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	28 (12.7)	48 (21.8)
Who decides the following matters?						
1. career	45 (20.5)	36 (16.4)	63 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	28 (12.7)	48 (21.8)
2. spousal career	40 (18.2)	28 (12.7)	74 (33.6)	0 (0.0)	30 (13.6)	48 (21.8)
3. money	36 (16.4)	64 (29.1)	44 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	28 (12.7)	48 (21.8)
4. child education	46 (20.9)	58 (26.4)	37 (16.8)	0 (0.0)	31 (14.1)	48 (21.8)
5. social activities, e.g. party, marriage	38 (17.5)	41 (18.6)	60 (23.7)	0 (0.0)	33 (15.0)	48 (21.8)
6. spending time together	30 (13.6)	45 (20.5)	55 (25.0)	18 (8.2)	24 (10.9)	48 (21.8)

4.2 Frequency of samples distributed by family factors (Table 3)

To what extent do you and your spouse discuss on the following matters?

4.2.1. 20.9% of samples most agree with regular discussion on daily routine work of each other; 27.7% much agree; 23.6% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 13.2% least agree.

4.2.2. 22.7% of samples most agree with children's education and fostering; 27.7% much agree; 24.1% moderately agree; 15.0% little agree; and 10.5% least agree.

4.2.3. 20.9% of samples most agree with family expenditures; 26.8% much agree; 22.7% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 13.6% least agree.

4.2.4. 27.3% of samples most agree with common activities, e.g. trips and alms donating; 22.7% much agree; 17.3% moderately agree; 17.7% little agree; and 15.0% least agree.

4.2.5. 30.9% of samples most agree with taken rationalization upon conflict; 23.6% much agree; 19.5% moderately agree; 11.8% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.2.6. 25.5% of samples most agree with taken explanation and questioning if having spousal dissatisfaction; 23.2% much agree; 16.8% moderately agree; 18.6% little agree; and 15.0% least agree.

4.2.7. 20.0% of samples most agree with given opportunity for spouse to fully comment; 33.2% much agree; 23.2% moderately agree; 13.6% little agree; and 10.0% least agree.

4.2.8. 29.1% of samples most agree with honored talks for each other; 24.5% much agree; 19.1% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 12.7% least agree.

4.2.9. 21.4% of samples most agree with providing mental supports for each other if any party worries and unhappy; 28.6% much agree; 24.5% moderately agree; 13.6% little agree; and 11.8% least agree.

4.2.10. 30.0% of samples most agree with about life goal and important things; 23.2% much agree; 20.0% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 10.5% least agree.

To what extent are you and your spouse satisfied on the following matters?

4.2.11. 26.8% of samples most agree with cohabitation; 23.6% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 12.7% least agree.

4.2.12. 24.5% of samples most agree with spending free time together; 31.4% much agree; 19.1% moderately agree; 13.2% little agree; and 11.8% least agree.

4.2.13. 22.7% of samples most agree with sex; 29.5% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 10.5% least agree.

Who attends the following activities?

4.2.14. 18.2% of samples comment that house cleaning must be attended by the husband; 24.5% by the wife; 16.4% by both; 6.8% by children; 12.3% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.15. 16.8% of samples comment that laundry must be attended by the husband; 28.2% by the wife; 10.9% by both; 5.9% by children; 16.4% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.16. 17.3% of samples comment that home affairs shopping must be attended by the husband; 27.3% by the wife; 20.0% by both; 13.6% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.17. 15.9% of samples comment that cooking must be attended by the husband; 27.3% by the wife; 14.5% by both; 9.1% by children; 11.4% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.18. 19.1% of samples comment that fostering children must be attended by the husband; 29.1% by the wife; 17.3% by both; 12.7 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.19. 16.8% of samples comment that instructing children must be attended by the husband; 25.9% by the wife; 19.5% by both; 15.9 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.20. 14.5% of samples comment that attending the aged must be attended by the husband; 22.7% by the wife; 21.4% by both; 7.7% by children; 11.8% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.21. 12.7% of samples comment that attending the sick must be attended by the husband; 18.2% by the wife; 24.5% by both; 9.1% by children; 13.6% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.22. 20.5% of samples comment that home loan must be attended by the husband; 21.8% by the wife; 35.9% by both; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.23. 27.3% of samples comment that social work, e.g. ceremonies of marriage, monkhood and home building must be attended by the husband; 20.0% by the wife; 18.2% by both; 12.7% family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

Who decides the following matters?

4.2.24. 20.5% of samples comment that career must be attended by the husband; 16.4% by the wife; 28.6% by both; 12.7 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.25. 18.2% of samples comment that spousal career must be attended by the husband; 12.7% by the wife; 33.6% by both; 13.6 % family members; and % think it is irrelevant.

4.2.26. 16.4% of samples comment that money must be attended by the husband; 19.1% by the wife; 20.0% by both; 12.7 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.27. 20.9% of samples comment that child education must be attended by the husband; 26.4% by the wife; 16.8% by both; 14.1 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.28. 17.3% of samples comment that social activities, e.g. party, marriage must be attended by the husband; 16.8% by the wife; 23.7% by both; 15.0 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant.

4.2.29. 17.3% of samples comment that spending time together must be attended by the husband; 18.6% by the wife; 27.3% by both; 15.0 % family members; and 21.8% think it is irrelevant (details in Table 3).

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Proportion of petitioners by gender		
More male than female	76	34.5
More female than male	60	27.3
Equal proportion	46	20.9
Uncertain	38	17.3
Workplace space used		
for 4-5 colleagues (hall)	34	15.5
for 2-3 colleagues	57	25.9
for 4-5 colleagues (quarter)	79	35.9
Private room/room by partitions	50	22.7
Job responsible for opposite sex		
least	22	10.2
Little	30	13.6
Moderate	70	31.8
Much	58	26.4
Most	40	18.2
Sexual abuses in public areas, e.g. Cinema hall, malls, public parks and food shops and so on.		
Little	88	40.0
Likely little	28	12.7
Uncertain	68	30.9
Likely much	23	10.5
Much	13	5.9

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Residential setting		
Trade center/mall	29	13.2
Row house	32	14.5
Housing real estate	38	17.3
Entertainment complex	17	7.7
Flat/ apartment/ condominium	44	20.0
Government house	25	11.4
House owner	20	9.1
Relative house	15	6.8
Popular sites visiting during holidays		
Natural sites, e.g. sea, waterfalls, mountains etc.		
Never	136	61.8
Yes	84	38.2
Number of trips		
1 time per week/month	49	22.3
2 times per week/month	20	9.1
3 times per week/month	15	6.8
Never	136	61.8
Accompanied person most/often		
Alone		
No response	153	69.5
Response	67	30.5
Family members		
Male	45	20.5
Female	30	13.6
No response	145	65.9

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Accompanied person most/often		
Friend		
Male	34	15.5
Female	49	22.3
No response	137	62.3
Others, e.g. immediate supervisor, subordinate, intimate		
Male	32	14.5
Female	26	11.8
No response	162	73.6
Popular sites visiting during holidays		
Food shop		
Never	79	35.9
Yes	141	64.1
Number of visits		
1 time per week/month	47	21.4
2 times per week/month	34	15.5
3 times per week/month	32	14.5
More than 3 times per week/month	28	12.7
Never	79	35.9
Accompanied person most/often		
Alone		
Never	183	83.2
Yes	37	16.8
Family member		
Male	47	21.4
Female	59	26.8
No response	114	51.8

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Accompanied person most/often		
Friend		
Male	62	28.2
Female	48	21.8
No response	110	50.0
Others, e.g. immediate supervisor, subordinate, intimate		
Male	38	17.3
Female	24	10.9
No response	158	71.8
Popular sites visiting during holidays		
Sites after office hour, e.g. karaoke, tecque/pub/café/service house		
Never	124	56.4
Yes	96	43.6
Number of visits		
1 time per week/month	35	15.9
2 times per week/month	24	10.9
3 times per week/month	20	9.1
More than 3 times per week/month	17	7.7
Never	124	56.4
Accompanied person most/often		
Alone		
Never	163	74.1
Yes	57	25.9
Family member		
Male	46	20.9
Female	30	13.6
No response	144	65.5

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Accompanied person most/often		
Friend		
Male	65	29.5
Female	47	21.4
No response	108	49.1
Others, e.g. immediate supervisor, subordinate, intimate		
Male	48	21.8
Female	39	17.7
No response	133	60.5
Popular sites visiting during holidays		
Others, e.g. mall, arena, public park, etc.,		
Never	135	61.4
Yes	85	38.6
Number of visits		
1 time per week/month	30	13.6
2 times per week/month	23	10.5
3 times per week/month	19	8.6
More than 3 times per week/month	13	5.9
Never	135	61.4
Accompanied person most/often		
Alone		
Never	173	78.6
Yes	47	21.4
Family member		
Male	44	20.0
Female	52	23.5
No response	124	56.4

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Accompanied person most/often		
Friend		
Male	57	25.9
Female	56	25.0
No response	108	49.1
Others, e.g. immediate supervisor, subordinate, intimate		
Male	29	13.2
Female	33	15.0
No response	158	71.8
News of sexual abuses from media of		
Newspaper	46	20.9
TV	70	31.8
Radio	43	19.5
Internet	36	16.4
conversation	25	11.4
Number of news on sexual abuses		
1 time per week	48	21.8
2 times per week	60	27.3
3 times per week	39	17.7
4 times per week	30	13.6
5 times per week	24	10.9
6 times per week	19	8.6

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
Perspectives on sexual abuses in media		
Presenting woman victims without blurring faces/some organs		
Most	58	26.4
Much	53	24.1
Moderate	42	19.1
Little	35	15.9
Least	32	14.5
Woman picture in nudity, obscenity, indecency in internet		
Most	66	30.0
Much	51	23.2
Moderate	40	18.2
Little	34	15.5
Least	29	13.2
Using women dressing in two-piece for advertisement		
Most	40	18.2
Much	50	22.7
Moderate	64	29.1
Little	35	15.9
Least	31	14.1

Table 4: Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Related external factors	F= 220	Percentage (100)
In case of news about ex- politicians commit sexual scandal with woman news reporters on holding shoulders, knees, heads and to have sex		
Most	53	24.1
Much	60	27.3
Moderate	42	19.1
Little	37	16.8
Least	28	12.7
In case of female student internees in Magazine company and being abused by the owner		
Most	58	26.4
Much	51	23.2
Moderate	45	20.5
Little	36	16.4
Least	30	13.6

4.3 Frequency of samples distributed by related external factors

(Table 4)

4.3.1. 34.5% of samples comment proportion of petitioners by gender that more male than female; 27.3% comment that more female than male; 20.9% comment there is equal number; and 17.3% are uncertain.

4.3.2. 15.5% of samples comment space used for 4-5 colleague in a hall; 25.9% used for 2-3 colleagues; 35.9% used for 4-5 colleague (quarter); and 22.7% used for private room.

4.3.3. 18.2% of samples most agree that jobs responsible are related to opposite sex; 26.4% much agree; 31.8% are moderately agree; 13.6% little agree; and 10.0% least agree.

4.3.4. 5.9% of samples comments much sexual abuses are in public areas e.g. Cinema hall, malls, public parks and food shops and so on; 10.5% are likely much in public areas; 30.9% are uncertain; 12.7% are likely little; and 40.0% are least.

4.3.5. 13.2% of samples most agree with residential setting of trade center; 14.5% of row house; 17.3% of real estate; 7.7% of entertainment complex; 20.0% of flat/ condominium; 11.4% of government house; 9.1% of house owner; and 6.8% of relative's house.

4.3.6. 61.8% of samples never visit during holidays in natural sites, e.g. sea, waterfalls, mountains etc but 38.2% do.

4.3.6.1. 22.3% visit once a week/month; 9.1% visit twice a week/month; 6.8% visit thrice a week/month; and 61.8% never visit.

4.3.6.2. 69.5% do not respond that visit the above sites alone; and 30.5% respond.

4.3.6.3. 20.5% visit the sites with male family members; 13.6% with female family members; and 65.9% do not respond.

4.3.6.4. 15.5% visit the sites with male friends; 22.3% with female friends; and 62.3% do not respond.

4.3.6.5. 14.5% visit the sites with male immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; 11.8% with female immediate supervisors' subordinates and the intimate; and 73.6% do not respond.

4.3.6.6. 35.6% of samples never visit during holidays in food shop while 64.1% do.

4.3.6.6.1. 21.4% visit once a week/month; 15.5% visit twice a week/month; 14.5% visit thrice a week/month; 12.7% more than thrice a week/month and 35.9% never visit.

4.3.6.6.2. 83.2% do not respond that visit food shop; and 16.8% respond.

4.3.6.6.3. 21.4% visit the food shop with male family members; 28.6% with female family members; and 51.8% do not respond.

4.3.6.6.4. 28.2% visit the food shop with male friends; 21.8% with female friends; and 50.0% do not respond.

4.3.6.6.5. 17.3% visit the food shop with male immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; 10.9% with female immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; and 71.8% do not respond.

4.3.6.7. 56.4% of samples never visit sites after office hour, e.g. karaoke, tecque/pub/ café/ service house while 43.6% do.

4.3.6.7.1. 15.9% visit once a week/month; 10.9% visit twice a week/month; 9.1% visit thrice a week/month; 7.7% more than thrice a week/month and 56.4% never visit.

4.3.6.7.2. 74.1% do not respond on visit; and 25.9% respond.

4.3.6.7.3. 20.9% visit with male family members; 13.6% with female family members; and 65.5% do not respond.

4.3.6.7.4. 29.5% visit with male friends; 21.4% with female friends; and 49.1% do not respond.

4.3.6.7.5. 21.8% visit with male immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; 17.7% with female immediate supervisors' subordinates and the intimate; and 60.5% do not respond.

4.3.6.8. 61.4% of samples never visit other sites, e.g. mall, arena, Public Park, etc., while 38.6% do.

4.3.6.8.1. 13.6% visit once a week/month; 10.5% visit twice a week/month; 8.6% visit thrice a week/month; 5.9% more than thrice a week/month and 61.4% never visit.

4.3.6.8.2. 78.6% do not respond on visit; and 21.4% respond.

4.3.6.8.3. 20.0% visit with male family members; 23.6% with female family members; and 56.4% do not respond.

4.3.6.8.4. 25.9% visit with male friends; 25.0% with female friends; and 49.1% do not respond.

4.3.6.8.5. 13.2% visit with male immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; 15.0% with female immediate supervisors, subordinates and the intimate; and 71.8% do not respond.

4.3.9 20.9% of samples receive news of sexual abuses from newspaper; 31.8% from TV; 19.5% from radio; 16.4% from internet; and 11.4% from conversation.

4.3.10. 21.8% of samples receive news of sexual abuses from newspaper once a week/month; 27.3% receive twice a week/month; 17.7% receive thrice a week/month; 13.6% receive four times a week/month; 10.9% receive five times a week/month; and 8.6% receive six times a week/month.

4.3.11. 26.4% of samples most agree that presenting woman victims without blurring faces/some organs; 24.1% much agree; 19.1% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 14.5% least agree.

4.3.11.1. 30.0% of samples most agree that presenting woman victims without blurring faces/some organs through internet ; 23.2% much agree; 18.2% moderately agree; 15.5% little agree; and 13.2% least agree.

4.3.11.2. 18.2% of samples most agree that presenting woman victims through dressing two pieces in TV advertisement ; 22.7% much agree; 29.1% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.3.11.3. 24.1% of samples most agree that presenting woman victims In case of news about ex- politicians commit sexual scandal with woman news reporters on holding shoulders, knees, heads and to have sex ; 27.3% much agree; 19.1% moderately agree; 16.8% little agree; and 12.7% least agree.

4.3.11.4. 26.4% of samples most agree that presenting woman victims In case of female student internees in Magazine company and being abused by the owner; 23.2% much agree; 20.5% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 13.6% least agree (details in Table 4).

Table 5: Frequency of samples distributed by related mental factors

Mental Factors	Levels of Opinion				
	Most agree	Much agree	Moderately agree	Little agree	Least agree
Perspectives on gender					
1. Man is stronger than woman so he can be a better leader	60 (27.3)	49 (22.3)	53 (24.1)	32 (14.5)	26 (11.8)
2. The house head has duty to protect and to secure the family members; so man is better fit to be the head.	48 (21.8)	61 (27.7)	54 (24.5)	31 (14.1)	26 (11.8)
3. Man favors using might and less patient than woman; so he does not fit to be the leader.	32 (14.5)	35 (15.9)	41 (18.6)	50 (22.7)	62 (28.2)
4. Allowing the male to be superior and rights over the female; it is well relevant with nature.	42 (19.1)	59 (26.8)	50 (22.7)	38 (17.3)	31 (14.1)
5. Man is the leader (forefeet of elephant) while woman is the follower (hide feet of elephant).	49 (22.3)	62 (28.2)	46 (20.9)	36 (16.4)	27 (12.3)
6. The wife must strictly obey the husband.	40 (18.2)	47 (21.4)	68 (30.9)	35 (15.9)	30 (13.6)
7. Feeling very rage or very dissatisfaction if the wife blasts back or retaliates your words.	38 (17.3)	50 (22.7)	65 (29.5)	36 (16.4)	31 (14.1)
8. The husband holds rights to instruct and to punish his wife.	29 (13.2)	47 (21.4)	70 (31.8)	40 (18.2)	34 (15.5)

Table 5: Frequency of samples distributed by related mental factors (Conts.)

Mental Factors	Levels of Opinion				
	Most agree	Much agree	Moderately agree	Little agree	Least agree
9. By nature, woman should attend household works rather than working outside home.	49 (22.3)	62 (28.2)	43 (19.5)	35 (15.9)	31 (14.1)
10. At present, the husband and the wife must earn for the family living, help each other on houseworks, and foster children because, it is outdated that the wife must serve and attend the husband.	72 (32.7)	52 (23.6)	40 (18.2)	30 (13.6)	26 (11.8)
On sexual values and culture					
1. Man can enjoy nightlife but woman cannot.	26 (11.8)	50 (22.7)	70 (31.8)	39 (17.7)	35 (15.9)
2. The married man can commit adultery with other woman.	26 (11.8)	34 (15.5)	65 (29.5)	44 (20.0)	51 (23.2)
3. The married woman should not work outside home.	26 (11.8)	43 (19.5)	62 (28.2)	51 (23.2)	38 (17.3)
4. Man should not walk under woman's clothesline.	61 (27.7)	51 (23.2)	46 (20.9)	33 (15.0)	29 (13.2)
5. Woman should not sit on car machine cover.	70 (31.8)	56 (25.5)	37 (16.8)	32 (14.5)	25 (11.4)
6. Woman can work in managerial position in every career.	43 (19.5)	50 (22.7)	63 (28.6)	28 (12.7)	36 (16.4)

4.4. Frequency of samples distributed by related mental factors

(Table 5)

Perspectives on gender

4.4.1. 27.3% of samples most agree with man is stronger than woman so he can be a better leader; 22.3% much agree; 24.1% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 11.8% least agree.

4.4.2. 21.8% of samples most agree with the house head has duty to protect and to secure the family members; so man is better fit to be the head ; 27.7% much agree; 24.5% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 11.8% least agree.

4.4.3. 14.5% of samples most agree with man favors using might and less patient than woman; so he does not fit to be the leader; 15.9% much agree; 18.6% moderately agree; 22.7% little agree; and 28.2% least agree.

4.4.4. 19.1% of samples most agree with allowing the male to be superior and rights over the female; it is well relevant with nature ; 26.8% much agree; 22.7% moderately agree; 17.3% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.4.5. 22.3% of samples most agree with man is the leader (forefeet of elephant) while woman is the follower (hide feet of elephant) ; 28.2% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 12.3% least agree.

4.4.6. 18.2% of samples most agree with the wife must strictly obey the husband; 21.4% much agree; 30.9% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 13.6% least agree.

4.4.7. 17.3% of samples most agree with feeling very rage or very dissatisfaction if the wife blasts back or retaliates your words; 22.7% much agree; 29.5% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.4.8. 13.2% of samples most agree with the husband holds rights to instruct and to punish his wife; 21.4% much agree; 31.8% moderately agree; 18.2% little agree; and 15.5% least agree.

4.4.9. 22.3% of samples most agree with by nature, woman should attend household works rather than working outside home; 28.2% much agree; 19.5% moderately agree; 15.9% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.4.10. 32.7% of samples most agree with at present, the husband and the wife must earn for the family living, help each other on houseworks, and foster children because, it is outdated that the wife must serve and attend the husband; 23.6% much agree; 18.2% moderately agree; 13.6% little agree; and 11.8% least agree.

On values and sexual culture

4.4.11. 11.8% of samples most agree with man can enjoy nightlife but woman cannot; 22.7% much agree; 31.8% moderately agree; 17.7% little agree; and 15.9% least agree.

4.4.12. 11.8% of samples most agree with the married man can commit adultery with other woman; 15.5% much agree; 29.5% moderately agree; 20.0% little agree; and 23.2% least agree.

4.4.13. 11.8% of samples most agree with the married woman should not work outside home; 19.5% much agree; 28.2% moderately agree; 23.2% little agree; and 17.3% least agree.

4.4.14. 27.7% of samples most agree with man should not walk under woman's clothesline; 23.2% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 15.0% little agree; and 13.2% least agree.

4.4.15. 31.8% of samples most agree with woman should not sit on car machine cover; 25.5% much agree; 16.8% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 11.4% least agree.

4.4.16. 19.5% of samples most agree with woman can work in managerial position in every career; 22.7% much agree; 28.6% moderately agree; 12.7% little agree; and 16.4% least agree (details in Table 5).

Table 6: Frequency of samples distributed by sexual abuse behavior

Factors of sexual abuse behavior	Levels of Opinion					\bar{x}
	Most	Much	Moderate	Little	Least	
Verbal abuses						
1. Criticizing woman shape sexually	60 (27.3)	41 (18.6)	51 (23.2)	37 (16.8)	31 (14.1)	3.28 (Moderate)
2. Narrating obscene jokes	41 (18.6)	48 (21.8)	66 (30.0)	36 (16.4)	29 (13.2)	3.16 (Moderate)
3. Kidding woman, e.g. Cup D, dynamite hip, raised forehead, pretty convex	39 (17.7)	46 (20.9)	69 (31.4)	39 (17.7)	27 (12.3)	3.14 (Moderate)
4. Kidding woman while walking pass, e.g. lonely?, Going where can I escort?....	34 (15.5)	42 (19.1)	56 (25.5)	66 (30.0)	22 (10.0)	3.00 (ปานกลาง)
5. Criticizing sex of others to other women and others	28 (12.7)	41 (18.6)	50 (22.7)	67 (30.5)	34 (15.5)	2.83 (Moderate)

Table 6: Frequency of samples distributed by sexual abuse behavior (Conts.)

Factors of sexual abuse behavior	Levels of Opinion					\bar{x}
	Most	Much	Moderate	Little	Least	
6. Appreciating pretty shape, e.g. what dress fits this shape? Any boy friend?	49 (22.3)	41 (18.6)	64 (29.1)	36 (16.4)	30 (13.6)	3.20 (Moderate)
7. Persuading woman for sex	25 (11.4)	38 (17.3)	47 (21.4)	51 (23.2)	59 (26.8)	2.63 (Moderate)
8. Talking/asking sex experiences with woman e.g. any boyfriend?	36 (16.4)	41 (18.6)	65 (29.5)	48 (21.8)	30 (13.6)	3.02 (Moderate)
Gestural abuses						
1. Dandy look at woman	30 (13.6)	24 (10.9)	54 (24.5)	66 (30.0)	46 (20.6)	2.66 (Moderate)
2. Courting with eyesight	46 (20.9)	67 (30.5)	56 (25.5)	29 (13.2)	22 (10.0)	3.39 (Moderate)
3. Dandy act, e.g. raising eye brows, whistling, sending kiss	49 (22.3)	40 (18.2)	69 (31.4)	27 (12.3)	35 (15.9)	3.19 (Moderate)
4. Scandal with eye sight survey	43 (19.5)	54 (24.5)	66 (30.0)	32 (14.5)	25 (11.4)	3.26 (Moderate)
5. Sexual gesturing e.g. hand signs of shaping	26 (11.8)	32 (14.5)	44 (20.0)	52 (23.6)	66 (30.0)	2.55 (Little)
6. Showing the body/ physical vigor	29 (13.2)	34 (15.5)	43 (19.5)	64 (29.1)	50 (22.7)	2.67 (Moderate)
7. Sending sexually indecent message.	22 (10.0)	26 (11.8)	47 (21.4)	56 (25.5)	69 (31.4)	2.44 (Little)

Table 6: Frequency of samples distributed by sexual abuse behavior (Conts.)

Factors of sexual abuse behavior	Levels of Opinion					\bar{x}
	Most	Much	Moderate	Little	Least	
8. Sending obscene picture of woman.	26 (11.8)	33 (15.0)	43 (19.5)	54 (24.5)	64 (29.1)	2.56 (Little)
Physical contacts						
1. Intentionally contact woman's body	30 (13.6)	34 (15.5)	56 (25.5)	38 (17.3)	66 (28.2)	2.69 (Moderate)
2. Taking chance to hold woman's hands	30 (13.6)	34 (15.5)	68 (30.9)	49 (22.3)	39 (17.1)	2.85 (Moderate)
3. Fondling head and back of woman	34 (15.5)	52 (23.6)	67 (30.5)	39 (17.7)	28 (12.7)	3.11 (Moderate)
4. Fondling unacquainted woman	35 (15.9)	70 (31.8)	46 (20.9)	28 (12.7)	41 (18.6)	3.14 (Moderate)
5. Intentionally touch woman's body /shape	23 (10.5)	29 (13.2)	41 (18.6)	70 (31.8)	57 (25.9)	2.50 (Little)
6. Intentionally close-up and rub the woman's body	63 (28.6)	52 (23.6)	46 (20.9)	27 (12.3)	32 (14.5)	3.40 (Moderate)
7. Kidding other woman e.g. patting buttock, pinching cheeks, touching hair	44 (20.0)	57 (25.9)	73 (33.2)	26 (11.8)	20 (9.1)	3.36 (Moderate)

4.5 Frequency of samples distributed by sexual abuse behavior

(Table 6)

Verbal abuses

4.5.1. 27.3% of samples most agree with criticizing woman shape sexually; 18.6% much agree; 23.2% moderately agree; 16.8% little agree; and 14.1% least agree.

4.5.2. 18.6% of samples most agree with narrating obscene jokes; 21.8% much agree; 30.0% moderately agree; 16.4% little agree; and 13.2% least agree.

4.5.3. 17.1% of samples most agree with kidding woman, e.g. Cup D, dynamite hip, raised forehead, pretty convex; 20.9% much agree; 31.4% moderately agree; 17.7% little agree; and 12.3% least agree .

4.5.4. 15.5% of samples most agree with kidding woman while walking pass, e.g. lonely, Going where can I escort?....; 19.1% much agree; 25.5% moderately agree; 30.0% little agree; and 10.0% least agree .

4.5.5. 12.7% of samples most agree with criticizing sex of others to other women and others; 18.6% much agree; 22.7% moderately agree; 30.5 % little agree; and 15.5% least agree.

4.5.6. 22.3% of samples most agree with appreciating pretty shape, e.g. what dress fits this shape? Any boy friend?; 18.6% much agree; 29.1% moderately agree; 16.4 % little agree; and 13.6% least agree.

4.5.7. 11.4% of samples most agree with persuading woman for sex; 17.3% much agree; 21.4% moderately agree; 23.2% little agree; and 26.8% least agree.

4.5.8. 16.4% of samples most agree with talking/asking sex experiences with woman e.g. any boyfriend?; 18.6% much agree; 29.5% moderately agree; 21.8% little agree; and 13.6% least agree.

Gestural abuses

4.5.9. 13.6% of samples most agree with dandy look at woman; 10.9% much agree; 24.5% moderately agree; 30.0% little agree; and 20.9% least agree.

4.5.10. 20.9% of samples most agree with courting with eyesight; 30.5% much agree; 25.5% moderately agree; 13.2% little agree; and 10.0% least agree.

4.5.11. 22.3% of samples most agree with dandy act, e.g. raising eye brows, whistling, sending kiss ; 18.2% much agree; 31.4% moderately agree; 12.3% little agree; and 15.9% least agree.

4.5.12. 19.5% of samples most agree with scandal with eye sight survey; 24.5% much agree; 30.0% moderately agree; 14.5% little agree; and 11.4% least agree.

4.5.13. 11.8% of samples most agree with sexual gesturing e.g. hand signs of shaping; 14.5% much agree; 20.0% moderately agree; 23.6% little agree; and 30.0% least agree.

4.5.14. 13.2% of samples most agree with showing the body/ physical vigor; 15.5% much agree; 19.5% moderately agree; 29.1% little agree; and 22.7% least agree.

4.5.15. 10.0% of samples most agree with sending sexually indecent message; 11.8% much agree; 21.4% moderately agree; 25.5% little agree; and 31.4% least agree.

4.5.16. 11.8% of samples most agree with sending obscene picture of woman; 15.0% much agree; 19.5% moderately agree; 24.5% little agree; and 19.1% least agree.

Physical contacts

4.5.17. 13.6% of samples most agree with intentionally contact woman's body; 15.5% much agree; 25.5% moderately agree; 17.3% little agree; and 28.2% least agree.

4.5.18. 13.6% of samples most agree with taking chance to hold woman's hands; 15.5% much agree; 30.9% moderately agree; 22.3% little agree; and 17.7% least agree.

4.5.19. 15.5% of samples most agree with fondling head and back of woman; 23.6% much agree; 30.5% moderately agree; 17.7% little agree; and 12.7% least agree.

4.5.20. 15.9% of samples most agree with fondling unacquainted woman; 31.8% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 12.7% little agree; and 18.6% least agree.

4.5.21. 10.5% of samples most agree with intentionally touch woman's body /shape; 13.2% much agree; 18.6% moderately agree; 31.8% little agree; and 25.9% least agree .

4.5.22. 28.6% of samples most agree with intentionally close-up and rub the woman's body; 23.6% much agree; 20.9% moderately agree; 12.3% little agree; and 14.5% least agree.

4.5.23. 20.0% of samples most agree with kidding other woman e.g. patting buttock, pinching cheeks, touching hair; 25.9% much agree; 33.2% moderately agree; 11.8% little agree; and 9.1% least agree (details in Table 6).

4.6 Test of Hypotheses

The researcher has hypothesized as follows:

Hypothesis 1 : The personal backgrounds affect perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

Test of Hypothesis ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and MCA (Multiple Classification Analysis) are applied to this hypothesis.

This is to find the personal backgrounds affecting perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7. The researcher has designed Model to investigate whether and to what extent do any Models have relationship or affect the idea or perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7?

Model of this Hypothesis

Dependent Variable: perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7

Independent Variables: age, rank, position, education and income

Control Variables: jobs

Table 7: ANOVA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by personal background

Source of Variation	Hierarchical Method				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Covariates (Combined)					
Job	4.457	1	4.457	7.265	.000*
Main Effects (Combined)	65.648	16	4.103	6.688	.000*
Age	6.069	4	1.517	2.473	.046*
Rank	1.299	3	.433	.706	.050*
Position	5.697	3	1.899	3.096	.028*
Education	49.591	3	16.530	26.94	.000*
Income	2.993	3	.998	1.626	.184
Model	70.104	17	4.124	6.722	.000*
Residual	123.918	202	.613		
Total	194.022	219	.886		

*p < 0.05

By analyzing the above tables, it is found that taken the independent variables, i.e. age, rank, position, education and income to be analyzed by ANOVA, MCA with the dependent variable, i.e. perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7; all independent variables affect the dependent variable by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig.=0.000). In addition, all the independent variables can explain the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig. = 0.000).

All the covariates can explain variances of the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Model or Explained, Sig. = 0.000).

In addition, the control variable, i.e. job by co-analysis has showed that it similarly affects the dependent variable by statistical significance.

Examining each independent variable, it is found that each affect the dependent variable by order of significance is age (sig. = 0.046), rank (sig. = 0.050), position (sig. = 0.028), education (sig. = 0.000) and income (sig. = 0.184).

Affects of the independent variables over the dependent variables are:-

Age: Samples or male police in MPD7 with older than 46 years commit sexual buses more. Male police in MPD7 with younger age have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with older than 46 years have the highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.19); followed by, male police with 41-45 years (.15); male police with 36-40 years (.13); male police with 31-35 years (.06); and male police with younger than 30 years (-.08), respectively. Age has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 12.9% (Beta = .129).

Rank: Samples or male police in MPD7 with high rank have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with lower rank have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with ranks of Police Major –Police Colonel have the highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.17); followed by, male police with ranks of Police sub-Lieutenant –Police Captain (.12);

male police with ranks of Police Sergeant Major –Police Senior Sergeant Major (-.03); and male police with ranks of Police Lance Corporal – Police Sergeant (-.09), respectively. Rank has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 18.5% (Beta = .185).

Position: Samples or male police in MPD7 with high position have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with lower position have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with position of Deputy Superintendent have the highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.33); followed by, male police with position of Inspector (.26); male police with position of Deputy Inspector (-.02); and male police with position of Squad Leader (-.06), respectively. Position has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 12.1% (Beta = .121).

Education: Samples or male police in MPD7 with high education have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with lower education have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with master degree have the highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.39); followed by, male police with bachelor degree (.26); male police with vocational diploma/pre-bachelor degree (-.46); and male police with secondary education/vocational certificate (-.78), respectively. Education has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 50.7% (Beta = .507).

Income: Samples or male police in MPD7 with high income have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with lower income have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 earning more than 20,000 Baht have the highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.24); followed by, male police earning 15,001-20,000 Baht (.20); male police with earning 10,001-15,000 (-.03); and male police earning lower than 10,000 (-.13), respectively. Income has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 15.3% (Beta = .153).

However, considering proportion relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable; it is found that factors most related to perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 (by Beta values) are education (Beta = .507), rank (Beta = .185), income (Beta = .153), age (Beta = .129) and position (Beta = .121).

In summary, the independent variables, i.e. age, rank, position, education and income have relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 60.1% (Multiple R = .601) and co-explain the dependent variable at 36.1% (Multiple R square = .361).

Hypothesis 2 : The related external factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

Test of Hypothesis ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and MCA (Multiple Classification Analysis) are applied to this hypothesis.

This is to find the related external factors affecting perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7. The researcher has designed Model to investigate whether and to what extent do any Models have relationship or affect the idea or perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7?

Model of this Hypothesis

Dependent Variable: perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7

Independent Variables: Workplace space, Job related to opposite sex, Sexual abuse in general area, Residential setting, News of sexual abuses, Frequency of news on sexual abuses and Sexual abuses news

Control Variables: position and education

Table 9: ANOVA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by related external factors

Source of Variation	Hierarchical Method				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Covariates (Combined)	48.655	2	24.327	53.287	.000*
Position	7.943	1	7.943	17.398	.000*
Education	40.712	1	40.712	89.176	.000*
Main Effects (Combined)	60.452	31	1.950	4.271	.000*
Workplace space	.903	3	.301	.659	.578
Job related to opposite sex	2.637	4	.659	1.444	.221
Sexual abuse in general area	12.956	4	3.239	7.095	.000*
Residential setting	29.025	7	4.146	9.082	.000*
News of sexual abuses	8.952	4	2.238	4.902	.000*
Frequency of news on sexual abuses	2.524	5	.505	1.106	.359
Sexual abuses news	3.456	4	.864	1.892	.114
Model	115.169	33	3.306	7.242	.000*
Residual	78.854	186	.457		
Total	194.022	219	.886		

*p < 0.05

Table 10: MCA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by related external factors

Variable & Category	N	Predicted Means		Eta	Deviation		Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates	
Workplace space							
- with colleagues	34	3.03	2.99		-.06	-.02	
- with 2-3 colleagues	57	3.15	3.19		-.05	-.01	
- with 4-5 colleagues	79	3.04	3.02		-.05	.04	
- private	50	3.16	3.18		.06	.11	
				.164			.191
Job related to opposite sex							
- least	22	3.28	3.10		-.18	-.25	
- little	30	3.03	3.06		-.06	-.27	
- moderate	70	3.10	3.08		.04	-.34	
- much	58	3.18	3.20		.08	.11	
- most	40	2.91	3.00	.117	.13	.25	.173
Sexual abuses in general areas							
- little	88	3.04	3.02		-.05	-.35	
- likely little	28	2.60	3.03		-.64	-.13	
- uncertain	68	3.00	3.07		-.65	-.01	
- likely much	23	3.86	3.48		.34	.34	
- much	13	3.64	3.23	.359	.45	.46	.152
Residential setting							
- trade center	29	2.04	2.61		-.08	-.07	
- row houses	32	2.53	2.67		-.05	-.06	
- real estate	38	2.99	3.09		-.01	.01	
- entertainment complex	17	3.39	3.20		.34	.14	
- flat/condominium	44	3.77	3.48		.45	.16	
- government house	25	3.69	3.40		.55	.25	
- owner	20	3.38	3.17		.65	.34	
- relative's home	15	2.95	3.11	.622	.77	.46	.336
News of sexual abuses							
- newspaper	46	2.38	2.78		.56	-.10	
- TV	70	3.06	3.20		.97	.34	
- radio	43	3.03	2.99		.06	.55	
- internet	36	3.52	3.08		.05	.56	
- conversation	25	4.00	3.60	.511	.13	.76	.249

Table 10: MCA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by related external factors (Conts.)

Variable & Category	N	Predicted Means		Eta	Deviation		Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates	
Frequency of news on sexual abuses							
- 1 – 2 times/week	48	3.20	3.13		.45	-.12	
- 3 – 4 times/week	60	3.32	3.14		.67	-.02	
- 5 – 6 times/week	39	2.66	2.90		.78	.23	
- 7 – 8 times/week	30	3.22	3.27		.79	.33	
- 9 – 10 times/week	24	3.11	3.09		.87	.34	
- 11 – 12 times/week	19	2.78	2.99	.262	.91	.46	.122
Picture of sexual abuse							
- least	29	3.47	3.24		-1.11	-.86	
- little	33	2.53	2.95		-.60	-.04	
- moderate	56	2.95	2.96		-.17	.01	
- much	65	3.47	3.25		.24	.21	
- most	37	2.88	3.02	.369	1.08	.23	.151
Multiple R							.750
Multiple R Square							.562

By analyzing the above tables, it is found that taken the independent variables, i.e. Workplace space, Job related to opposite sex, Sexual abuse in general area, Residential setting, News of sexual abuses, Frequency of news on sexual abuses and Sexual abuses news to be analyzed by ANOVA, MCA with the dependent variable, i.e. perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7; all independent variables affect the dependent variable by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig.= 0.000). In addition, all the independent variables can explain the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig. = 0.000).

All the covariates can explain variances of the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Model or Explained, Sig. = 0.000).

In addition, the control variable, i.e. position and education by co-analysis have showed that it similarly affects the dependent variable by statistical significance.

Examining each independent variable, it is found that each affect the dependent variable by order of significance is sexual buses in workplace (sig.=0.000), residential setting (sig.=0.000) and news of sexual abuse (sig.=0.000) respectively.

Affects of the independent variables over the dependent variables are:-

Sexual abuse in workplace: Samples or male police in MPD7 having high level of sexual abuse in workplace have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 having low level of sexual abuse in general areas have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 having high level of sexual abuse in workplace have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.46); followed by, male police having likely high level of sexual abuse in general areas (.34); male police having uncertain level of sexual abuse in general areas (-.01); male police having likely little level of sexual abuse in general areas (-.13); and male police having least level of sexual abuse in general areas (-.35), respectively. Sexual abuse in workplace has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 15.2% (Beta = .152).

Residential Setting: Samples or male police in MPD7 living in residential setting have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 living in entertainment complex and public areas have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 living in relatives' houses have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.46); followed by, male police living in their own home (.34); male police living in the government houses (.25); male police living in flat/condominium (.16); male police living in entertainment complex (.14); male police living in real estate (.01); male police living in row houses (-.06); and male police living in trade center(-.07), respectively. Residential setting has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 33.6% (Beta = .336).

Reception of news of sexual abuses: Samples or male police in MPD7 receiving news of sexual abuses have high level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 receiving news of sexual abuses from other media have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 receiving news of sexual abuses from conversation have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.76); followed by, male police receiving news of sexual abuses from internet (.56); male police receiving news of sexual abuses from radio (.55); male police receiving news of sexual abuses from TV (.34); and male police receiving news of sexual abuses from newspaper (-.10), respectively. Reception of news of sexual abuses has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 24.9% (Beta = .249).

However, considering proportion relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable; it is found that factors most related to perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 (by Beta values) are residential setting (Beta = .336), reception of news of sexual abuses (Beta = .249), and sexual abuse in workplace (Beta = .152).

In summary, the independent variables, i.e. residential setting, reception of news of sexual abuses and sexual abuses in workplace have relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 75.0% (Multiple R = .750) and co-explain the dependent variable at 56.2% (Multiple R square = .562).

Hypothesis 3 : The related mental factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7.

Test of Hypothesis ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and MCA (Multiple Classification Analysis) are applied to this hypothesis.

This is to find the related mental factors affecting perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7. The researcher has designed Model to investigate whether and to what extent do any Models have

relationship or affect the idea or perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7?

Model of this Hypothesis

Dependent Variable: perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7

Independent Variables: Perspective on sex and Sexual values and culture

Control Variables: position and education

Table 11: ANOVA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by related mental factors

Source of Variation	Hierarchical Method				
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Covariates (Combined)	48.655	2	24.327	41.681	.000*
Position	7.943	1	7.943	13.609	.000*
Education	40.712	1	40.712	69.754	.000*
Main Effects (Combined)	23.384	8	2.923	5.008	.000*
Perspective on sex	14.841	4	3.701	6.357	.000*
Sexual values and culture	8.543	4	2.136	3.659	.000*
Model	72.038	10	7.204	12.343	.000*
Residual	121.984	209	.584		
Total	194.022	219	.886		

*p < 0.05

Table 12: MCA of factors affecting attitude on sexual abuse by male police in MPD 7 distributed by related mental factors

Variable & Category	N	Predicted Means		Eta	Deviation		Beta
		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates		Unadjusted	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates	
Perspectives on sex							
- Most agree	42	3.23	3.11		.13	.35	
- Much agree	57	3.69	3.45		.59	.11	
- Moderately agree	64	2.93	3.04		-.16	-.05	
- Little agree	31	2.46	2.77		-.33	-.26	
- Least agree	26	2.76	2.83	.441	-.63	-.32	.251
Sexual values and culture - -							
- Most agree	43	2.93	2.98		.16	.15	
- Much agree	61	3.48	3.26		.08	.09	
- Moderately agree	52	3.20	3.19		.01	.04	
- Little agree	34	2.49	2.67		-.13	-.14	
- Least agree	30	3.06	3.25	.349	-.25	-.35	.222
Multiple R							.609
Multiple R Square							.371

By analyzing the above tables, it is found that taken the independent variables, i.e. Perspective on sex and Sexual values and culture to be analyzed by ANOVA, MCA with the dependent variable, i.e. perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7; all independent variables affect the dependent variable by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig.=0.000). In addition, all the independent variables can explain the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Sig.= 0.000).

All the covariates can explain variances of the Model by statistical significance at 0.05 levels (Model or Explained, Sig.= 0.000).

In addition, the control variable, i.e. position and education by co-analysis has showed that it similarly affects the dependent variable by statistical significance.

Examining each independent variable, it is found that each affect the dependent variable by order of significance is perspective about sex (sig.=0.000) and sexual values and culture (sig.=0.000) respectively.

Affects of the independent variables over the dependent variables are:-

Perspectives on sex: Samples or male police in MPD7 with strong negative perspectives have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with positive perspectives have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with the strongest negative perspectives have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.35); followed by, male police with strong negative perspectives (.11); male police with moderately negative perspectives (-.01); male police with little negative perspectives (-.26); and male police with least negative perspectives (-.32), respectively. Perspective on sex has relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 25.1% (Beta = .251).

Sexual values and culture: Samples or male police in MPD7 with strong negative sexual values and culture have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse. Male police in MPD7 with positive sexual values and culture have low perspective on sexual abuse. Samples or male police in MPD7 with the strongest negative sexual values and culture have highest level of perspective on sexual abuse (.15); followed by, male police with strong negative sexual values and culture (.09); male police with moderately negative sexual values and culture (.04); male police with little negative sexual values and culture (-.14); and male police with least negative sexual values and culture (-.35), respectively. Sexual values and culture has relationship with

perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 22.2% (Beta = .222).

However, considering proportion relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable; it is found that factors most related to perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 (by Beta values) are perspectives on sex (Beta = .251) and sexual values and culture (Beta = .222).

In summary, the independent variables, i.e. perspectives on sex and sexual values and culture have relationship with perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 at 60.9% (Multiple R = .609) and co-explain the dependent variable at 37.1% (Multiple R square = .371).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS

A survey research is to investigate “Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Stations under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7” Conclusions are:

Proportion relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable; it is found that factors most related to perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 (by Beta values) are education (Beta = .507), rank (Beta = .185), income (Beta = .153), age (Beta = .129) and position (Beta = .121). They could be explained as follows:

Education: male police in police stations in MPD7 with high education have high perspective on sexual abuse against women. Male police in police stations in MPD7 with low education have low perspective on sexual abuse against women. It is corresponded with Lucky; Locke H. (cited in Prattana Sirisaddhadham, 2000:34) studies “Self-perception of the Happy Couple and the Unhappy Couple.” She finds that level of education affect happiness in the family and the family stability. It is also corresponded with another theoretical concept of criminology that three major factors leading to crime are 1) physical factor, 2) social factors, and 3) mental factors and 4) chance to commit crime in terms of social factors. Social environment is the important component not less than other environments especially education. The higher one has on education, one knows better. One with better knowledge one know better how to commit crime especially sexual buses with opposite sex and with the seam sex.

Rank: male police in police stations in MPD7 with high rank have high perspective on sexual abuse against women. Male police in police stations in MPD7 with low rank have low perspective on sexual abuse against women. It is likely possible that police under hierarchical command, the higher rank or the commissioned officer and leading position will be the commander over those with lower ranks and positions. This allows police to make decision in the station management and to meet people who contact the stations. Being the commanders, they will have private room and have opportunity to have private visitors especially women.

Age: male police in police stations in MPD7 with older than 46 years have high perspective on sexual abuse against women. Male police in police stations in MPD7 with younger age have low perspective on sexual abuse against women. By reason, men when grow older, their family relation especially the husband and wife on their love and understanding of each other such as understanding needs of each party, understanding weakness, strength, error, ability of each party and personal duties and spousal duties and so on. Love and understanding can help eradicate limitations and problems raised in the family in peaceful way. Research results show that most Thai men especially when growing older, they are more powerful and freely express more than women. Men have more perspectives on sexual abuse. Optimistically, there are perspectives that there should not be sexual abuses in workplace.

Examining each independent variable, it is found that each affect the dependent variable by order of significance is sexual buses in workplace (sig.=0.000), residential setting (sig.=0.000) and news of sexual abuse (sig.=0.000) respectively.

Sexual abuse in workplace is violence against women. Margaret (cited in Phimjai Maitreeprem, 2000:25) finds that sexual abuse in workplace is against other rights on sex regardless verbally, by sight, by gesture, forced sex and rape. In addition, it needs to be conscious on the feeling of women first. Any actions shaming women is the privacy abuse and if women do not consent, it is all then sexual abuse.

In criminology, the physical factors and social factors help drive and encourage people to be criminals when factors arouse through mental factor (shortage of righteousness and morality). Human's mental factor is compared the important transformer. By reason, only the physical factors, the social factors and chance cannot drive people to commit crime. Just little mental force, it can drive people to be criminals. In addition, the mental factor alone can drive people to commit crime even overshadowed by the physical factor and the social factors. A psychopath even his sexual abuse is not violent as violent crimes but it can be developed into violent sexual crime such as rape.

Mental factors affect opinions or perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in MPD7. It is found that related mental factors - perspectives on sex, and sexual values and culture have relationship with perspectives. Perspectives on sex – male police in MPD7 with negative perspective on sex have high level of perspectives on sexual abuse against women. Male police in MPD7 with positive perspective on sex have low level of perspectives on sexual abuse against women. Male police in MPD7 with negative sexual values and culture have high level of perspectives on sexual abuse against women. Male police in MPD7 with positive sexual values and culture have low level of perspectives on sexual abuse against women.

Sexual abuse in workplaces more found becomes common in societies. It is the wide range problem but voiceless except, victims file petitions and media present them in public but victims are consequently viewed as liars and offenders themselves.

A scholar like Asst. Prof. Natruedee Denduang, a lecturer in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mahidol University asserts that sexual abuse reflects gender discrimination. She finds that people at risk are children and women both in workplaces and during training, migrant labors, illegal labors, service girls, low income labor, and women working under men dominion. All of them might be abused because of their work. The less power a person, the more risky women will be abused by men.

Models of sexual abuse are physical – staring, looking, holding, touching the breast, holding hands threatening, oppressing to have sex, and rape. Through wording, there are persuasions, indecent jokes, showing pornography on computer screen, and obscene email and so on. They affect victims and reduce their work effectiveness.

The government is aware and prioritizes such problems and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is trying to draft an Amendment on Sexual Abuse by increasing punishment for the abusers against children, the aged and the cripple by submitting to the cabinet for approval.

So, prevention and solution need to consider, i.e.

1. Justice administration and laws,
2. Assistance to victims
3. Policy and approaches to reinforce constructive prevention in organization and workplaces which needs help from the government, employers, owners, employees, and social members to be aware of the problem and seriously take action. Justice hearing, to end sexual abuse could be proceeded into two ways, i.e. social sanction, such as disassociating with abusers but recognizing victims that they are courageous to notify authorities and legal punishment. Though it is difficult because it happens in secrecy but it will be sued till the end.

The government is thus aware and prioritizes such problems and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is trying to draft an Amendment on Sexual Abuse by increasing punishment for the abusers against children, the aged and the cripple.

Mr. Somchai Amnuoysuk, the General Inspector of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security raises discussion on the Criminal Code Amendment of guilt on sexual abuse that the amendment of Article 276-285 on rape and sexual harassment. It increases punishment for abusers of victims who are helpless to self-defense, e.g. the cripple, the aged, children, and the pregnant. The

abuser will be imposed more severe punishment than from the past of one third. It also increases sexual harassment covering verbal to obscene email. Abuser is subject to a year imprisonment or fine of 20, 000 Baht. If the abuser is dominating the victim and threatening or proposing benefit for sexual benefit; the abuser is subject to more one third punishment. In addition, there is increase of punishment in other guilt such as homosexual rape, as other rape cases. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security propose the drafted Act for the cabinet's approval.

In summary, in this research, it is found that in the Thai societies there are violations of rights around. To instruct the Thai youth to know how to use their own rights righteously coupling to respect others' rights so that they will not violate others' rights. It will be moral if fathers, mothers, grandparents, uncles, aunts and all of us to teach our children, kinships and people around. Also, it is to remind oneself that though sex is nature but it should not let go but practices of self-control to meet liable time and place and the person, only.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Research Objectives

6.1.1. To investigate factors influencing sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7;

6.1.2. To investigate attitude of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7; and

6.1.3. To investigate behavior of sexual abuse against women by the police in MPD7.

6.2 Population and Samples

220 samples are from the non-commissioned officers and commissioned officer in suppression, interrogation, traffic and administrative affairs under supervisions of MPD7 Police Stations of Tha Phra; of Bang Khunnont; of Bangkok Noi; of Taling Chan; of Bang Sowthong; of Bangkok Yai; of Bang Plad; of Bang Yikhan; of Sala Daeng; of Borvornmongkol; and of Dharma Sala. Questionnaire is used for data collection and Statistical applications are percentage, mean, standard deviation, ANOVA and MCA with significance at 0.05 levels.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1. Personal data: most male police are 41-45 years with 6-10 years of police tenure, rank of police lance corporal – police sergeant, and squad leader.

Samples complete bachelor degree, are married and cohabitation, earn income 16,000-20,000 Baht a month. Majority is working in MPD7PS of Bang Khun Nont, attending interrogation job and liable to work with the accused women.

6.3.2. Family Factors:

In the case of the spousal discussion:

- samples most agree with common activities, e.g. trips and alms donating, taken rationalization upon conflict, taken explanation and questioning if having spousal dissatisfaction, honored talks for each other and about life goal and important things. Samples much agree regular discussion on daily routine work of each other, children's education and fostering, family expenditures, given opportunity for spouse to fully comment and providing spiritual supports for each other if any party worries and unhappy.

Spousal satisfactions

- Samples are much satisfied with cohabitation, spending free time together and sex.

Home activities attending

- Samples find that the husband attends social work, e.g. ceremonies of marriage, monkhood and home building. The house wife attends house cleaning, laundry, home affairs shopping, cooking, fostering children, instructing children. Both attend the aged, attending the sick and home loan.

Decision-maker on:

- Samples find that the wife attends money matters and child education. Both decide on career, spousal career, social activities, e.g. party, marriage ceremony and spending time together.

6.3.3. External Factors:

- Samples moderately agree with both men and women are petitioners, sharing workplace space with 4-5 colleagues and job involved with opposite sex.

Most samples agree that there is low level of sexual abuse in the public areas and in flat/apartment/condominium. Samples equally spend time during holidays in food shop once a week/month, with family members, friends, immediate supervisor, subordinates and intimate person of either gender. Samples most receive news of sexual abuses from TV, followed by newspapers, radio, internet and conversation twice a week. In perspectives on presenting sexual abuse by media, samples most agree that victims are not blurred on face and some organs, disseminating woman nude, obscene picture and indecent pictures through internet and girl students has been abused by the owners during internship in the magazine companies. Samples often hear the scandal news of ex-politicians with woman news reporters on holding shoulders, knees, and heads and to have sex. It is moderate level of sexual abuse with using women dressing in two-piece for advertisement.

6.3.4. Mental Factors

Perspective on gender:

- Most samples most agree with Man is stronger than woman so he can be a better leader, and At present, the husband and the wife must earn for the family living, help each other on houseworks, and foster children because, it is outdated that the wife must serve and attend the husband. Samples much agree with the house head has duty to protect and to secure the family members; so man is better fit to be the head; allowing the male to be superior and rights over the female; it is well relevant with nature; man is the leader (forefeet of elephant) while woman is the follower (hide feet of elephant); and by nature, woman should attend household works rather than working outside home. Sample moderately agree with The wife must strictly obey the husband; feeling very rage or very dissatisfaction if the wife blasts back or retaliates your words and the husband holds rights to instruct and to punish his wife. Samples least agree with man favors using might and less patient than woman; so he does not fit to be the leader.

Sexual values and culture:

- Samples most agree with Man should not walk under woman's clothesline; and woman should not sit on car machine cover. Samples moderately

agree with man can enjoy nightlife but woman cannot; the married man can commit adultery with other woman; the married woman should not work outside home; man should not walk under woman's clothesline.; and woman can work in managerial position in every career.

6.3.5. Factors of sexual abuse behavior

Verbal abuses:

- Sample most agree with often criticizing woman shape sexually. Samples much agree with often narrating obscene jokes; kidding woman, e.g. Cup D, dynamite hip, raised forehead, pretty convex and appreciating pretty shape, e.g. what dress fits this shape? Any boy friend? Samples little agree with often kidding woman while walking pass, e.g. lonely? And going where can I escort?....; Criticizing sex of others to other women and others and Talking/asking sex experiences with woman e.g. any boyfriend?. Samples least agree with often persuading woman for sex.

Gestural abuses:

- Samples most agree with often; dandy look at woman and dandy act, e.g. raising eye brows, whistling, sending out kiss. Samples moderately agree scandal with eye sight survey. Samples little agree courting with eyesight; and showing the body/ physical vigor. Samples least agree often acting on sexual gesturing e.g. hand signs of shaping; sending sexually indecent message; and sending obscene picture of woman.

Physical contact:

- Samples most agree with often intentionally close-up and rub the woman's body. Samples much agree with often fondling unacquainted woman. Samples moderately agree with often taking chance to hold woman's hands; fondling head and back of woman; and kidding other woman e.g. patting buttock, pinching cheeks, touching hair. Samples little agree with often intentionally touch woman's body /shape; and least agree with intentionally contact woman's body

6.3.6. Test of Hypotheses.

- Personal backgrounds affect perspectives on sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 regarding levels of education, rank, age and income.

- The related external factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 regarding sexual buses in workplace, residential setting, and receiving news of sexual abuses.

- The related spiritual factors affect perspectives sexual abuse against women of male police in police stations in MPD7 regarding perspective on sex and sexual vales and culture.

6.4 Recommendations from the Study

In a survey research on “Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Stations under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7”; the researcher recommend that:

6.4.1. Effective solutions need to consider 3 elements, i.e.

1. Justice administration and laws,
2. Assistance to victims
3. Policy and approaches to reinforce constructive prevention in organization and workplaces which needs help from the government, employers, owners, employees, and social members to be aware of the problem and seriously take action.

6.4.2. Legal ambiguity is another critical factor reflecting common sexual abuses in workplace because such guilt has been punished by transfer the offenders to another place. Solution is to create sense among male police. Every office should regulate in the recruitment hat it need to consider morality and ethics, education, GPA or aptitude and training before admission. Laws are critical to solution and there must be definition of sexual harassment covering verbal abuse, eye-sight abuses and rape

for both genders. Civil Act should be urgently amended to have clear punishment before the problems become difficult to solve in future.

6.4.3. Woman organizations should intervene for solving problems of sexual abuses either in prevention, relief, and solutions of close fostering children; building good family relation, directly and indirectly cultivating men to respect values and dignity of women; campaigning to change social values of woman must serve sexual mood of man; coordinate all parties, i.e. family, school, community, and church to create rape free zone; campaign and suppress all types of pornographic media rife; encourage intellectual creativity among youth, e.g. music, sports, social works, natural trip; and assist victims by coordinating the responsible organizations to recuperate them to normalcy.

6.4.4. Offices of government, bureaucrat, state enterprise, and private should establish centers of anti-abuse in workplaces to collect petitions and to provide counseling victims in the workplaces. In addition, their duties cover listening to victims' problems; explore information, spiritual supports, and coordinating with responsible office to investigate facts; prevent, solve and assist to provide fair treatment for victims based on principles of confidentiality and dignity including summarization, follow-up and evaluation of assistance for better effectiveness.

6.4.5. Solutions to sexual abuses in workplace should begin with individual or the women who should take self-defense by properly behaving such as never stay in out-of—sight spot, avoid sexy dress, proper conduct training between men and women, strict rules and regulation with severe punishment. Upon sexual abuse, it must be reported to the immediate supervisor without delay. And, there must be endless reaction measures against sexual abusers.

6.4.6. Training and encouraging police to study human rights programs related to the woman victims and the woman alleged or of the opposite sex.

6.4.7. Disciplinary punishment should be amended on sexual abusers, righteously, properly, and fairly to the victims.

6.4.8. Management: the Royal Thai Police Bureau should set measures or practices to rest people clearly and constructively so as to reduce red tape in order to prevent unnecessarily coordinate with people. The organizational goals of achievement in each sub section should be set particularly those of disciplinary offense so as to create collaboration to follow regulations and obligation as the indicators justified by the official conducts and to further meet the goal of the Royal Thai Police Bureau

6.5 Recommendations for Further Studies

6.5.1. Studies should be conducted on factors affecting sexual abuse against women in other metropolitan police divisions to compare the results.

6.5.2. Disciplinary measures and punishment of personnel on sexual abuses against women in workplace should be investigated so as to find solution and to maximize performance.

6.5.3. Other variables should be investigates such as realization of regulation and obligations; commanders' surveillance, satisfaction of people contacting for service so as to find various conclusion and for further implementations.

6.5.4. The researcher has applied questionnaire as a tool; so for better coverage of MPD7 police's opinion, there should be other types of research instruments for data collection such as comparative studies, experimental studies, in-depth research and interviews.

6.5.5. PAR (Participatory Action Research) should be taken because it gain facts and deeper and more reliable in investigation.

6.5.6. Factors affecting sexual abuse against women in view of woman police in MPD7 or other MPDs for results' comparison within the same issue.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Title

Factors Affecting Sexual Abuse against Women by Male Police in the Metropolitan Police Stations under Metropolitan Police Divisions (MPD) 7

Instructions: Fill the blank or mark \sqrt in by fact or by your opinion

PART 1 : PERSONAL BACKGROUNDS

1. Current age.....years.....months

2. Police tenureyears.....months

3. Ranks

- Police Lance Corporal- Police Sergeant
- Police Sergeant Major - Police Senior Sergeant Major
- Police sub-lieutenant – Police Captain
- Police Major – Police Colonel
- Others (specify).....

4. Position

- Squad Leader
- Sub-inspector
- Inspector
- Deputy Superintendent
- Superintendent
- Others (specify).....

5. Levels of Education

- Secondary Ed./ Vocational. Cert.
- Vocational Dipl./ pre-bachelor degree
- Bachelor degree
- Master degree
- Others (specify).....

6. Marital Status

- Single
- Married and coexistence
- Married and separated stay
- Widow/divorce others (specify).....

7. Monthly income..... Baht

8. Current workplace

- MPD7 PS of Tha Phra
- MPD7 PS of Bang Khun Nont
- MPD7 PS of Bangkok Noi
- MPD7 PS of Taling
- MPD7 PS of Bang Sow Thong
- MPD7 PS of Bangkok Yai
- MPD7 PS of Bang Plad
- MPD7 PS of Bang Yi Khan
- MPD7 PS of Sala Daeng
- MPD7 PS of Borvorn Mongkol
- MPD7 PS of Dharma Sala

9. Jobs

Job	Chance to work with opposite sex	
	Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Suppression		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Interrogation		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Traffic		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Administrative affairs		

PART 2 : FAMILY FACTORS

Family factors	Levels of Opinions				
	Most	Much	Moderate	Less	Least
To what extent do you and your spouse discuss on the following matters?					
1. Regular discussion on daily routine work of each other					
2. Children's education and fostering					
3. Family expenditures					
4. Common activities, e.g. trips and alms donating					
5. Taken rationalization upon conflict					
6. Taken explanation and questioning if having spousal dissatisfaction					
7. Given opportunity for spouse to fully comment					
8. Honored talks for each other					
9. Providing mental supports for each other if any party worries and unhappy.					
10. About life goal and important things					
To what extent are you and your spouse satisfied on the following matters?					
1. Cohabitation					
2. Spending free time together					
3. Sex					

Family Factors	Mostly husband	Mostly wife	Both husband and wife	Children	Family member	Not involved
Who attends the following activities?						
1. House cleaning						
2. Laundry						
3. Home affairs shopping						
4. Cooking						
5. Fostering children						
6. Instructing children						
7. Attending the aged						
8. Attending the sick						
9. Home loan						
10. Social work, e.g. ceremonies of marriage, monkhood and home building						
Who decides the following matters?						
1. Career						
2. Spousal career						
3. Money						
4. Child education						
5. Social activities, e.g. party, marriage						
6. Spending time together						

PART 3 : EXTERNAL FACTORS

1. Proportion of petitioners by gender

- More male than female
- More female than male
- Equal proportion
- Uncertain
- Others (specify).....

2. Workplace space used

- For 4-5 colleagues (hall)
- For 2-3 colleagues
- For 4-5 colleagues (quarter)
- Private room/room by partitions
- Others (specify).....

3. Job responsible for opposite sex

- Least
- Little
- Moderate
- Much
- Most

4. Sexual abuses in public areas, e.g. Cinema hall, malls, public parks and food shops and so on.

- Little
- Likely little Uncertain
- Likely much Much

5. Residential setting

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trade center/mall | <input type="checkbox"/> Row house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing real estate | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment complex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flat/ apartment/ condominium | <input type="checkbox"/> Government house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> House owner | <input type="checkbox"/> Relative house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify)..... | |

6. Popular sites visiting during holidays

Tourist sites	No. of times	Person travel with/often (select more than 1item)				Other		
		alone	Family member		friend		M	F
			M	F	M	F		
1. Natural sites, e.g. sea, waterfalls, mountains etc.	Week/month... time (s)							
2. food shop	Week/month... time (s)							
3. Sites after office hour, (specified).....	Week/month...time (s)							
4. Others (specified).....	Week/month... time (s)							

7. News of sexual abuses from media of

- Newspaper
- TV
- Radio
- Internet
- Conversation
- Others (specify).....

8. Number of news on sexual abusestime per week

9. Perspectives on sexual abuses in media

Sexual abuses presented in media	Most	Much	Moderate	Less	Least
1. Presenting woman victims without blurring faces/some organs					
2. Woman picture in nudity, obscenity, indecency in internet					
3. Using women dressing in two-piece for advertisement					
4. In case of news about ex- politicians commit sexual scandal with woman news reporters on holding shoulders, knees, heads and to have sex					
5. In case of female student internees in Magazine company and being abused by the owner					

PART 4: MENTAL FACTORS

Mental Factors	Levels of Opinion				
	Most agree	Much agree	Moderately agree	Little agree	Least agree
Perspectives on gender					
1. Man is stronger than woman so he can be a better leader					
2. The house head has duty to protect and to secure the family members; so man is better fit to be the head.					
3. Man favors using might and less patient than woman; so he does not fit to be the leader.					
4. Allowing the male to be superior and rights over the female; it is well relevant with nature.					
5. Man is the leader (forefeet of elephant) while woman is the follower (hide feet of elephant).					
6. The wife must strictly obey the husband.					
7. Feeling very rage or very dissatisfaction if the wife blasts back or retaliates your words.					
8. The husband holds rights to instruct and to punish his wife.					
9. By nature, woman should attend household works rather than working outside home.					
10. At present, the husband and the wife must earn for the family living, help each other on houseworks, and foster children because, it is outdated that the wife must serve and attend the husband.					

Mental Factors	Levels of Opinion				
	Most agree	Much agree	Moderately agree	Little agree	Least agree
On sexual values and culture					
1. Man can enjoy nightlife but woman cannot.					
2. The married man can commit adultery with other woman.					
3. The married woman should not work outside home.					
4. Man should not walk under woman's clothesline.					
5. Woman should not sit on car machine cover.					
6. Woman can work in managerial position in every career.					

PART 5 : SEXUAL ABUSE BEHAVIOR

Factors of sexual abuse behavior	Levels of Opinion				
	Most	Much	Moderate	Little	Least
Verbal abuses					
1. Criticizing woman shape sexually					
2. Narrating obscene jokes					
3. Kidding woman, e.g. Cup D, dynamite hip, raised forehead, pretty convex					
4. Kidding woman while walking pass, e.g. lonely?, Going where can I escort?....					

Factors of sexual abuse behavior	Levels of Opinion				
	Most	Much	Moderate	Little	Least
5. Criticizing sex of others to other women and others					
6. Appreciating pretty shape, e.g. what dress fits this shape? Any boy friend?					
7. Persuading woman for sex					
8. Talking/asking sex experiences with woman e.g. any boyfriend?					
Gestural abuses					
1. Dandy look at woman					
2. Courting with eyesight					
3. Dandy act, e.g. raising eye brows, whistling, sending kiss					
4. Scandal with eye sight survey					
5. Sexual gesturing e.g. hand signs of shaping					
6. Showing the body/ physical vigor					
7. Sending sexually indecent message.					
8. Sending obscene picture of woman.					
Physical contacts					
1. Intentionally contact woman's body					
2. Taking chance to hold woman's hands					
3. Fondling head and back of woman					
4. Fondling unacquainted woman					
5. Intentionally touch woman's body /shape					
6. Intentionally close-up and rub the woman's body					
7. Kidding other woman e.g. patting buttock, pinching cheeks, touching hair					

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

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THANKS FOR KIND COOPERATION

BIOGRAPHY

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