

**THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL-DRINKING PARENT(S)
ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
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ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

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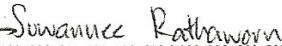
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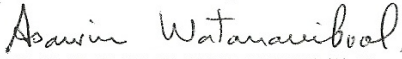
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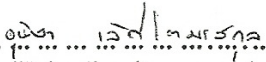
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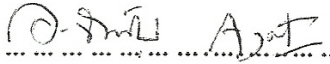

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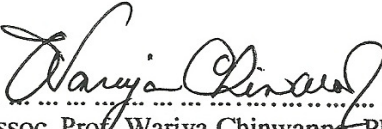

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**THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL-DRINKING PARENT(S) ON JUVENILE
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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to study the factors that affect juvenile delinquency with the influence of alcohol-drinking parent(s). The population of this study was 153 juvenile delinquents in the Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys, Thailand. Data was collect through the use of a questionnaire.

The study results showed that the population included boys with an age over 20, an education level of junior high school, no income, and who started to drink at age of 13-14 years old. The type of drink was a common local brand of beer. There was no persuasion to drink but they drank because of their own curiosity. The delinquent act committed was a drug offence and they had never been on trial before. Most of the juvenile's parent(s) did not drink. For those who did drink, they usually drank liquor and also spent all day drinking. Most of the population strongly disagreed with their parent's alcohol-drinking, behavior toward their children after drinking alcohol and they had a negative attitude toward their alcohol-drinking parent(s). However, juveniles strongly agreed that their parent(s) were good models and also strongly agreed that the factor of juvenile delinquency came from themselves

KEY WORDS:JUVENILE DELINQUENCY/ ALCOHOL DRINKING PARENT

89 pages

ผลกระทบของการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ของบิดามารดาต่อการกระทำผิดของเด็กและเยาวชน
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL-DRINKING PARENT(S) ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงปริมาณ โดยวัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัยนี้เพื่อศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยที่มีผลกระทบต่อการกระทำผิดของเด็กและเยาวชน ภายใต้อิทธิพลของการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ของบิดามารดา ประชากรในการศึกษาครั้งนี้คือ 153 เยาวชนชายในศูนย์ฝึกและอบรมเด็กและเยาวชน (ชาย) บ้านกาญจนาภิเษก โดยใช้แบบสอบถามเป็นเครื่องมือในการเก็บข้อมูล

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าเยาวชนชายส่วนใหญ่อายุมากกว่า 20 ปี มีระดับการศึกษามัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ไม่มีรายได้และเริ่มดื่มสุราตั้งแต่อายุ 13-14 ปี ชนิดของเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ที่ดื่มคือเบียร์ โดยที่ไม่มีใครเป็นผู้ชักชวนให้ดื่ม แต่ดื่มเพราะความอยากรู้อยากเห็น การกระทำผิดที่ต้องรับโทษในครั้งนี้คือข้อหาขายเสพติด ซึ่งเยาวชนชายเหล่านี้ไม่เคยกระทำผิดมาก่อนหน้านี้ และไม่ได้มีการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ก่อนการกระทำผิด บิดามารดาของเยาวชนส่วนใหญ่ไม่ดื่มสุรา สำหรับบิดามารดาที่ดื่ม จะดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ประเภทสุราและสามารถดื่มได้ทั้งวัน จังหวะเวลาไม่แน่นอน เยาวชนส่วนใหญ่ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่งกับพฤติกรรมกรรมการดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ของบิดามารดา, พฤติกรรมที่ปฏิบัติต่อลูกๆหลังจากการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ และเยาวชนมีทัศนคติที่เป็นลบต่อบิดามารดาที่ดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ อย่างไรก็ตามเยาวชนกลับมีความคิดเห็น เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่งที่บิดามารดาเป็นตัวอย่างที่ดีแก่ลูกๆ อีกทั้งยังเห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่งว่าการกระทำผิดที่ตนเองก่อขึ้นนั้นเกิดจากตัวของเขาเอง

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the problem

Alcohol is associated with a wide range of criminal offences in addition to offences of drunk driving and drunkenness; in which drinking or excessive drinking defines the offence. Alcohol-related crimes are matter of great public concern. Alcohol is also involved in many incidents of violence in family but most people in family neglect the consequences of going to the justice departments about crimes committed by their family and loved ones.

In Thailand, Alcohol is a part of many Thai life and families. It can be found anywhere and it is not only family men who drink only but also women who somehow accompany their husbands when they drink, this in general case makes both the parents not to concentrate on their children. The parent or parents who are drinking excessively may be unavailable or unpredictable. There might be increased tension or family conflict due to drinking. All of these behaviors can affect how children view themselves and how skilled they are in forming personality and relationships.

Alcohol drinking parent is the important key of having new alcohol user as parents are the first model that children will learn and imitate from. This is just like what McCord said once that father who are alcoholic and criminal are more likely to raise alcoholic and criminal sons. (McCord, 1999 cited in Dr. Mary McMurrans, 2003)

In addition, from the study of O'Donnell explained that parent who drink heavily also present a model of excessive drinking, and pro-substance use norms which have been shown to predict both delinquency and substance use in a longitudinal study of aggressive boys. (O'Donnell et al.,1995 cited in Dr. Mary McMurrans, 2003)

There is also a research called "Effects of paternal drinking, conduct disorder and childhood home environment on the development of alcohol use

disorders in a Thai population” stated that dependent-drinking father is associated more uniquely with an increased risk of his son being alcohol-dependent.

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11860393>)

Children of alcoholics also have a higher risk for many other behavioral and emotional problems. But alcoholism is not determined only by the genes that inherit from parents. In fact, more than one-half of all children of alcoholics do not become alcoholic. Research shows that many factors influence your risk of developing alcoholism. Some factors raise the risk while others lower it. Genes are not the only things children inherit from their parents. How parents act and how they treat each other and their children has an influence on children growing up in the family. These aspects of family life also affect the risk for alcoholism. Researchers believe a person's risk increases if he or she is in a family with the following difficulties:

- an alcoholic parent is depressed or has other psychological problems;
- both parents abuse alcohol and other drugs;
- the parents' alcohol abuse is severe; and
- conflicts lead to aggression and violence in the family.

<http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/familyhistory/famhist.htm>

Also, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand showed information that juveniles become victim of alcohol more and the frequency of drinking is more often per week. New young teenagers drink 3-4 times in a week and more than 40 percent of them committed crime. (The information and public relation office Ministry of Public Health, 2007)

From the above information, it showed that even the result of alcohol drinking is negative and varied but still there are some more new young drinkers increased every year. Therefore, the effect of alcohol drinking parent on juvenile delinquency is a serious thoughtful problem because it initiates the deviant behaviors for juveniles and juveniles can develop these deviant behaviors to serious crime at any time.

1.2 Research Objective

1.2.1 To study about the factors of juveniles delinquency with the influence of alcohol-drinking parent.

1.2.2 To study about the affect of alcohol-drinking parents' behaviors on juvenile delinquency.

1.2.3 To study about factors of alcohol- drinking parent that lead juvenile commits crime.

1.3 Scope of the Research

This research specifies the target group to study on the population of juveniles delinquent in Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys, Nakhonpathom. Researcher uses sampling method to collect the information from 153 juveniles who have been sentenced to be detained at this house and also have alcohol-drinking parent background.

1.4 Definition of Terms

1.4.1 Alcohol Beverage is all drinks that contain alcohol substance.

1.4.2 Alcohol drinking parent is father or mother who like to drinks alcohol until it becomes habit.

1.4.3 Attitude of juveniles toward alcohol-drinking parent is a feeling of respect or disrespect of juveniles toward their parent according to their parent drinking behavior.

1.4.4 Child/ children means son or daughter or offspring of the family.

1.4.5 Drunkenness means over intoxication by alcohol where senses are weak.

1.4.6 Juvenile Delinquent is a person who is between 14 and 18 years of age, who is found to have violated criminal legislation and is therefore subject to punishments determined by a youth court.

1.4.7 Parent is a father or a mother; one who begets or one who gives birth to or nurtures and raises a child; a relative who plays the role of guardian.

1.4.8 Parenting is rearing of a child or children, especially the care, love, and guidance given by a parent from birth until adulthood.

1.4.9 Parental duty is s responsibility that parent should take care for their children such as providing food, education, shelter for the children or giving them love and secure feeling to them.

1.4.10 Parenting Style is the ideas of child rearing in parent way. The ideas can be grouped into 4 styles as followed;

1.4.10.1 Authoritarian is a restrictive, punitive style in which the parents exhort the child to follow their directions and to respect work and effort. The authoritarian parent places firm limits and controls on the child and allows little verbal exchange.

Children of authoritarian parents are often anxious about social comparison, fail to initiate activity, and have poor communication skills.

1.4.10.2 Authoritative is a style that encourages children to be independent but still places limits and controls on their actions. Extensive verbal give-and-take is allowed, and parents are warm and nurturant toward the child.

Children of authoritative parents are socially competent, self-reliant, and socially responsible.

1.4.10.3 Neglectful is a style in which, the parent is uninvolved in the child's life. This style of parenting leaves the child feeling that other aspects of the parents' lives are more important than they are.

Children whose parents are neglectful are socially incompetent. They show poor self-control and do not handle independence well.

1.4.10.4 Indulgent is a style of parenting in which the parents are highly involved with their children but place few demands or controls on them.

Indulgent parents let their children do what they want to do which frequently leads children to expect to get their own way.

Children whose parents are indulgent rarely learn respect for others and have difficulty controlling their behavior.

1.4.11 Reason to drink of juvenile is a motivation that makes the juvenile drinks alcohol.

1.5 Variables Studied

In this research, the researcher divides variable into 2 groups, independent variables and dependent variable as follow;

1.5.1 Independent variables

-Personal factors of parent are age, education, marital status, occupation, number of children, income, alcohol consumption, time period of drinking (time and frequency), type of drinks and money spent to drink.

- Factors of parenting are parenting style and parents' role.

- Personal factors of the juvenile are education, delinquent act committed, alcohol drinking behavior and attitude toward alcohol drinking parent.

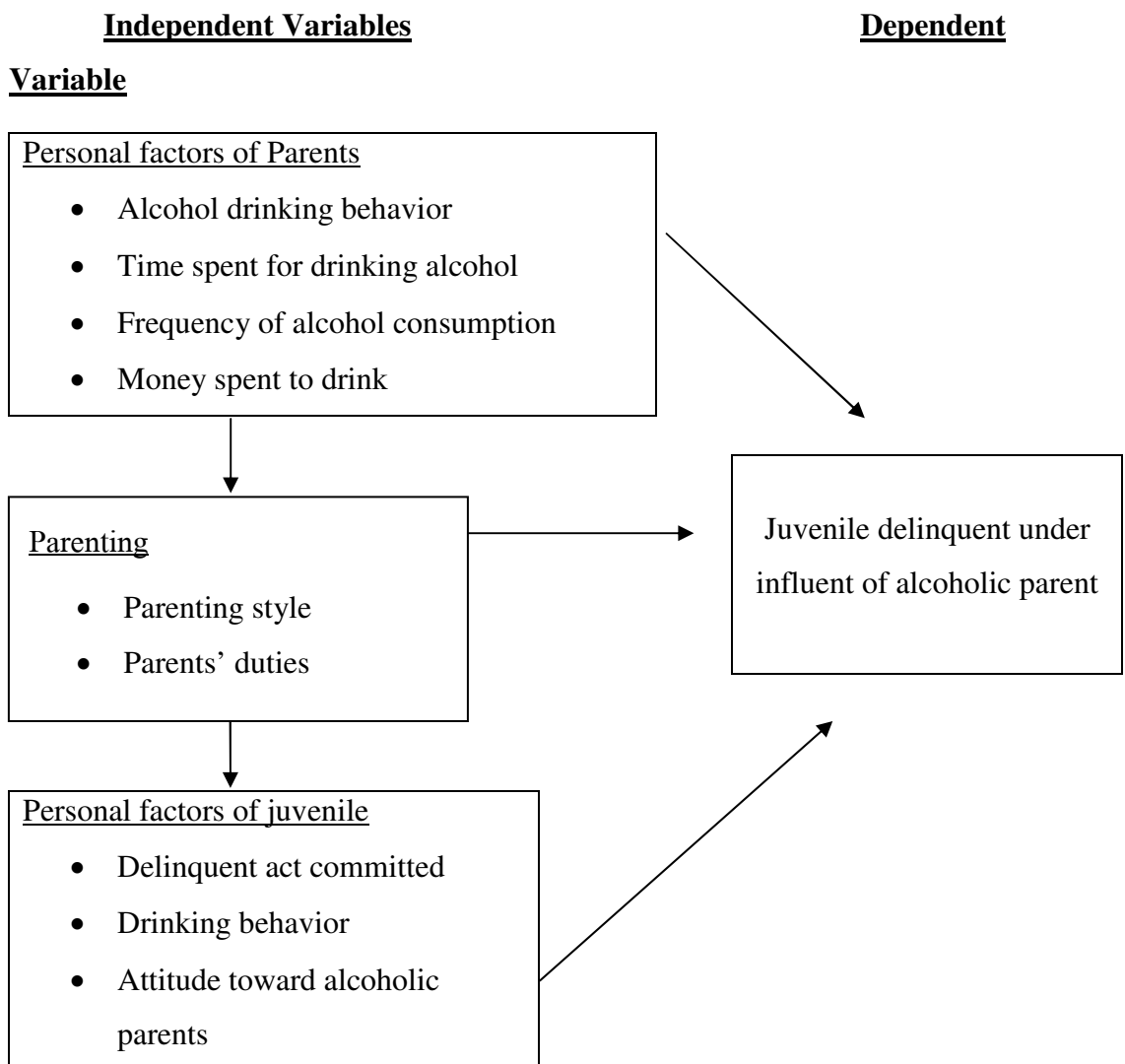
1.5.2 Dependent variable is the effect of alcohol drinking parent on juvenile delinquency.

1.6 Variables and Level of measurement

Variable	Level of measurement
• Juvenile Education	Ordinal
• Juvenile delinquents	Nominal
• Juvenile alcohol-drinking	Nominal
• Time start drinking	Nominal

- Type of drinks Nominal
- Money spent to drink Interval
- Persuasion to drink Ordinal
- Attitude toward alcohol-drinking parent Ordinal
- Parenting Style Ordinal

1.7 Conceptual Framework



1.8 Hypothesis of Research

1.8.1 Juvenile commits crime under influent of alcohol drinking parent

1.8.2 Negative behaviors of alcohol drinking parent effect juvenile to commit crime.

1.9 The Expected benefits of the research

1.9.1 To know about the factors of alcohol drinking parent that lead juvenile commits crime.

1.9.2 To know about the effects of alcohol drinking parent to juvenile delinquency.

1.9.3 To be information for further research

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study is willing to study about the effect of alcoholic parents to juvenile. The theories and relevant researches are reviewed as the following topics.

2.1 Juvenile delinquency and Theories involve effect of alcohol-drinking parent(s) on juvenile delinquency

2.2 Parent and Parental Drinking

2.3 Alcohol and the effect of alcohol

2.4 Related Research

2.1 Juvenile delinquency and Theories involve effect of alcohol-drinking parent(s) on juvenile delinquency

2.1.1 Definition of Juvenile delinquency

Delinquency is an antisocial misdeed in violation of the law by a minor.

Juvenile refers to an individual with more than complete 14 years of age but not exceeding full 18 years of age. (Pol.Lt.Col Jakgree Suntharow, 2002)

Supattra Supab (1999) referred that Delinquent Juvenile refers to bully juvenile, mischievous, homeless, beggar and truant. The gravest one is law violation which is classified by the juvenile court i.e. assault, theft, scandal, rape, violation of arms, ammunition and explosive material.

Pol.Lt.Col Jakgree Suntharow (2002) referred from Sol Rubin in Crime and Juvenile Delinquency that “Juvenile Delinquency” under the perception of social workers that it is the deeds of socially unacceptable acts, while the lawyer defines that Juvenile Delinquency is what the law say it is, and the psychiatrist defines that it is activity which deviates from normal.

The UN World Youth Report 2003 referred that Juvenile delinquency is delinquent and criminal behavior among young people, as they negotiate the transition from childhood to adulthood in an increasingly complex and confusing world. (World Youth Report, 2003)

2.1.2 Theories involve effect of alcohol-drinking parent(s) on juvenile delinquency

2.1.2.1 Role Theory is not one theory. Rather, it is a set of concepts and interrelated theories that are at the foundation of social science in general, and the study of the family in particular. The ideas and concepts formulated in the development of role theory continue to inform family theory and research more than half a century later. This is apparent in past and current research on the merging of family and work. Roles are the building blocks of social institutions and social structures. Although numerous perspectives and terms have developed around the concept of role, Ivan Nye (1976) has divided the perspectives into two general approaches: structural and interactionist.

- **Role as a structure**

From the structural perspective, roles are the culturally defined norms—rights, duties, expectations, and standards for behavior—associated with a given social position (Linton 1945). In other words, one's social position is seen as influencing one's behaviors. In addition, statuses such as gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and social class also shape roles (Lopata 1991).

For example, as a mother, a woman is expected to place the care of her child above all other concerns. Although this normative expectation varies across cultures, with some cultures expecting mothers to be paid workers as well, opinion surveys show that the majority of people in countries as diverse as Australia, Japan, and Poland believe that women with preschool-age children should not work outside of the home and that their children will suffer if they do.

The actual enactment of role behavior, however, may not correspond to the role expectations. Role competence, or success in carrying out a role, can vary depending on social contexts and resources. In countries with strong normative expectations for women to be full-time mothers, single mothers and low-

income mothers often have to violate these role expectations and have been criticized as less competent mothers as a result.

Indeed, there is pressure to conform successfully to roles. Sanctions are used as tools of enforcement. Punishments for not following the role of mother can range from informal sanctions, such as rebukes from neighbors, to formal sanctions, such as the intervention of child welfare services. An example is found among women who choose not to take the role of mother and remain voluntarily childless. In a study of Swedish couples without children, researchers found that women, in particular, felt alienated from the majority of women in their community, friendship networks, and at work who were mothers (Wirtberg 1999).

The social pressure to conform to roles can be negative for individuals. *Role captivity* refers to the unwanted participation in a particular role (Pearlin 1983). Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) is probably one of the most well-known and influential works on role captivity. She found that many women, prohibited by the threat of sanctions from taking a role other than mother and wife, felt trapped and experienced depression and frustration as a result.

Despite sanctions, roles do not remain static, but change and evolve over time (Turner 1990). Roles crystallize when they are widely recognized and deemed important by those who share a culture (Nye 1974). Yet not all roles are equally crystallized, and highly crystallized roles can decrystallize over time. Since Friedan's work in the early 1960s, it has not only become socially acceptable for women in the United States to have other roles beside those in the family, but being "only a housewife" has become stigmatized (Rothbell 1991). As roles change, there can be shifts in *clarity*, or the extent to which roles have clearly defined, unambiguous expectations (Cottrell 1942). The clarity of well-established roles is often high, while newer roles can be met with uncertainty and confusion.

- **Role as Interaction**

The *interactionist* perspective focuses on how individuals adopt and act out roles during interaction. Individuals perform their roles to others in a social context (*role-performing*), analogous to actors on a stage (Goffman 1959). Individuals also take on the role of others in order to anticipate their actions and perspectives (*role-taking*) and continually produce and reproduce roles (*role-making*) (Turner

1956). As an outcome of these interactions, individuals identify themselves and are identified by others as holding particular social statuses or positions (Stryker 1968). For example, the action of caring for a child confirms a woman's identity as a mother.

Research has uncovered the complex relationship between roles in interaction and the construction of identity. In a study of women hospital workers, Anita Garey (1999) found that women use the night shift as a way to publicly perform the dual, otherwise mutually exclusive roles of stay-at-home mom and full-time worker. This performance is done at a great cost to the women, most of whom get only a few hours of sleep each day. In another study, Cameron Macdonald (1998) showed how employed mothers and paid caregivers both acted in a way to ensure that the biological mother remains the "mother," although the two share the responsibilities and duties associated with the role.

Individuals do not equally embrace all identities associated with roles. Individuals vary in the extent to which they are committed to or identify with their different roles. Sheldon Stryker (1968) spoke of a *salience hierarchy*, or the probability of role expectations associated with an identity being displayed in a role performance. Ralph Turner (1978) wrote of *the role-person merger*, the process through which the person becomes what his or her role is, rather than merely performing a particular role in a given situation. Incongruity between a person's identity and roles results in person-role conflict. Erving Goffman (1961) spoke of *role distance*, or the way in which individuals separated themselves from particular roles that conflict with their identities.

2.1.2.2 Learning Theory hypothesizes that delinquency is learned through close relationships with others; asserts that children are born “good” and learn to be “bad” from others (Larry Siegal et al. 2006)

This theory holds that children living in even the most deteriorated areas can resist inducements to crime if they have learned proper values and behaviors. Delinquency, by contrast, develops by learning the values and behaviors associated with criminal activity. Kids can learn deviant values from their parents, relatives, or peers. Social learning can involve the techniques of crime (how to hot wire a car) as well as the psychological aspects (how to deal with guilt). The former are needed to

commit crimes, whereas the latter are required to cope with the emotional turmoil that follows.

The best known learning theory is Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association theory, which he first articulated in 1939 in *Principles of criminology*. Sutherland believed that as children are socialized, they are exposed to and learn pro-social and antisocial attitudes and behavior. Simply put, if the pro-delinquency definitions they have learned outweigh the anti-delinquency definitions, they will be vulnerable to choosing criminal behaviors over conventional ones. The basic principles of differential association theory are set out in the figure below.

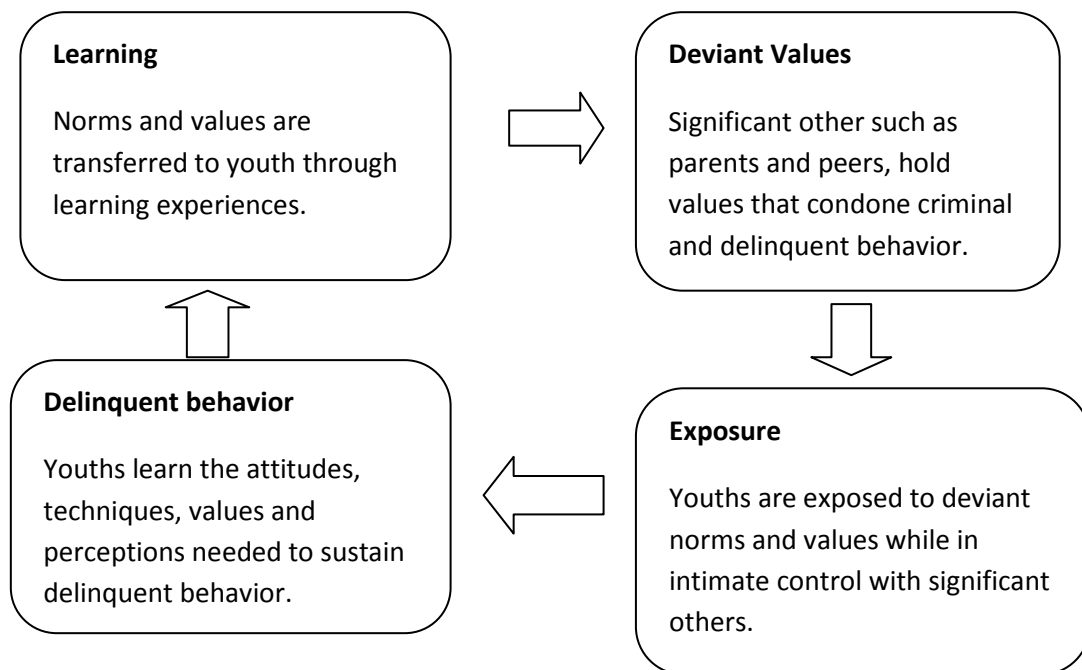


Figure 1: Social learning Theory

2.1.2.3 Social Bond theory was written and proposed by Travis Hirschi in 1969. Social Bond theory, that later developed into Social Control Theory, has historically been an interesting way of approaching social problems and how we in turn explain them. Before one can apply the Social Bond theory, they must first have an firm understanding of its definition, which can be accurately described by Hirschi (1969) as, "Elements of social bonding include attachment to families, commitment to social norms and institutions (school, employment), involvement in activities, and the belief that these things are important". This theory is rooted and derived from the General Theory of Crime. Hirschi's (1969) social bond theory emphasizes the fact that there is an absence of social attachments among juvenile delinquents. Since family,

friends, and other members of our social networks affect our lives in many ways, we in turn are direct descendents of their actions. One of the most critical times in our lives is our adolescence. During this critical time we need strong positive social ties to represent society in the best way possible. On the other hand, if the ties we share in our lives are negative and criminal-like habits, it most likely that negative results will occur. The basic difference between the General Theory of Crime and Hirschi's (1969) Social Bond Theory is the focus on peers and peer groups of individuals. The four basic elements of social bond theory are attachment, commitment, involvement in conventional versus deviant or criminal activities, and lastly the common value system within an individual's society or subgroup.

2.1.2.4 Low self control theory is posed by Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi (1990). Low self-control theory focuses on the personality and character weaknesses within offenders. Individuals with low self-control are more likely to commit crimes due to their tendency to immediately respond to stimuli rather than reasoning things out. As described by Gottfredson and Hirschi, these individuals tend to: engage in illicit sexual intercourse, be adventuresome, and find it difficult to maintain stable work and interpersonal relationships, lack perseverance, and be uninterested in long-term work and educational goals. Gottfredson and Hirschi argued that low self-control is an internal condition that is primarily set by the age of 7 or 8 and people who engage in quasi-deviant behavior such as smoking or drinking are more likely to participate in outlawed behavior as well, because smoking and drinking also reflect their low self-control.

Low self-control is not produced by socialization. In contrast, it is produced in the absence of socialization, discipline, and training. Self-control, then, must be actively pursued. Gottfredson and Hirschi locate the major cause of low self-control in the family – ineffective parents tend to produce children with low self-control. Low self-control is produced in families where there is little attachment between parent and child, in families where parents fail to recognize deviant behavior (for example, in cases where parents are also deviant), or when parents recognize deviant behavior and fail to correct it. Self-control that is not attainment in childhood is unlikely to be produced in adulthood.

Grasmick had divided element of Gottfredson and Hirchi's self-Control theory into 6 dimensions as follow; (Arneklev B.J., Grasmick H.G., Bursik Jr. R.J., 1999)

1. Impulsive Component
2. Simple Tasks component
3. Risk-Taking Component
4. Physical Activities Component
5. Self-centered Component
6. Temper Component

2.2 Parent and Alcohol Drinking parent

2.2.1 Parent

Parent is a father or mother; one who sires or gives birth to and/or nurtures and raises an offspring.

Parent refers to person, father or mother, who has legal custody of one or more children.

Parent refers to a natural parent, step-parent, common-law parent, or adoptive parent.

In summary, parent means father or mother or person who has legal custody of one or more children.

There are many types of parent as follow;

- **Natural Parent** is the man and woman who conceived a child together; also known as "birthparents" or "biological parents.
- **Adoptive parent** is a person with the legal relation of parent to a child not related by birth.
- **Stepparent** is the spouse of the parent by a subsequent marriage.

Parental duties

There is general consensus around parents providing the basic necessities, with increasing interest in children's rights within the home environment.

Providing physical security

Providing physical security refers to a safety of a child's body and life.

- To provide physical safety: shelter, clothes, nourishment
- To protect a child from dangers; physical care
- To care for a child's health

Providing physical development

Developing a child physically refers to providing a condition to a healthy growth of a child.

- To provide a child with the means to develop physically
- To train the body of a child, to introduce to sport
- To develop habits of health
- Physical games

Providing intellectual security

Intellectual security refers to the conditions, in which a child's mind can develop. If the child's dignity is safe, that is nobody encroaches upon a child physically or verbally, then he is able to learn.

- To provide an atmosphere of peace and justice in family, where no one's dignity is encroached upon.
- To provide "no-fear," "no-threat," "no-verbal abuse" environment
- To spend bonding times and share wonderful moments with children

Providing intellectual development

Intellectual development means providing opportunity to a child to learn - to learn about laws of nature and moral laws.

- Reading, writing, calculating etc.

- Intellectual games
- Social skills and etiquette
- Moral and spiritual development
 - Ethics and value systems
 - Norms and contributions to the child's belief and cultural

customs

Providing emotional security

To provide security to a child is to help protect and shield the child's fragile psyche. It is to provide a safe loving environment, give a child a sense of being loved, being needed, welcomed.

- To give a child a sense of being loved through:
 - Emotional support, encouragement
 - Attachment, caressing, hugging, touch, etc.

Providing emotional development

Development refers to giving a child an opportunity to love other people, to care, to help.

- Developing in a child an ability to love through:
 - Showing empathy and compassion to younger and older, weaker and sicker, etc.
 - Caring for others, helping grandparents, etc.

Other parental duties

- Financial support: Money provided as child support by custodial or non-custodial parent(s), or the state
- Insurance coverage and payments for education

Parenting styles

Authoritarian

This is a restrictive, punitive style in which the parents exhort the child to follow their directions and to respect work and effort. The authoritarian parent places firm limits and controls on the child and allows little verbal exchange.

Children of authoritarian parents are often anxious about social comparison, fail to initiate activity, and have poor communication skills.

Authoritative

This style encourages children to be independent but still places limits and controls on their actions. Extensive verbal give-and -take is allowed, and parents are warm and nurturant toward the child.

Children of authoritative parents are socially competent, self-reliant, and socially responsible.

Neglectful

This is a style in which, the parent is uninvolved in the child's life. This style of parenting leaves the child feeling that other aspects of the parents' lives are more important than they are.

Children whose parents are neglectful are socially incompetent. They show poor self-control and do not handle independence well.

Indulgent

This is a style of parenting in which the parents are highly involved with their children but place few demands or controls on them. Indulgent parents let their children do what they want to do which frequently leads children to expect to get their own way.

Children whose parents are indulgent rarely learn respect for others and have difficulty controlling their behavior.

Parenting issues across the child's lifespan

Planning and Pre-pregnancy

Family planning decides about whether and when to become parents, planning, preparing, and gathering resources. Reproductive health and pre-conceptional care affect pregnancy, reproductive success and maternal and child health.

Pregnancy and prenatal parenting

During pregnancy the unborn child is affected by many decisions his or her parents make, particularly choices linked to their lifestyle. The health and diet decisions of the mother can have either a positive or negative impact on the child during prenatal parenting.

Many people believe that parenting begins with birth, but the mother begins raising and nurturing a child well before birth. Scientific evidence indicates that from the fifth month on, the unborn baby is able to hear sound, be aware of motion, and possibly exhibit short-term memory. Several studies (e.g. Kissilevsky et al., 2003) show evidence that the unborn baby can become familiar with his or her parents' voices. Other research indicates that by the seventh month, external schedule cues influence the unborn baby's sleep habits. Based on this evidence, parenting actually begins well before birth.

Depending on how many children the mother carries also determines the amount of care needed during prenatal and post-natal periods.

Infants

Infant Parenting is where many of the responsibilities of parents begin. They need to keep their infant fed with special food, adapt to the infant's erratic sleep cycle and comfort their child at all times. Additionally, they must comfort and love their child constantly and become very sensitive to anything that scares the infant or makes it sad. Mothers should breast feed their infants at this stage, and sufficient exposure to language will be important for the infant when it begins speaking later on.

Toddlers

When the infant becomes a toddler, (generally 1 year after birth) the parents must begin to provide basic training of different types. Of the skills the child learns at this stage, many of them are motor skills and coordination. The child must learn to crawl, sit up, and eventually walk. They must develop their hand-eye coordination from pre basic levels to higher levels of sophistication. Most speaking ability also develops at this stage, and parents must encourage lingual development by attempting to talk with the child, get them to understand basic gestures and emotional displays, and in most developed countries, eventually teach them to read and write. (This skill overlaps with the next stage of development.) As the child develops and they learn to speak and move on their own, their curiosity takes sometimes "drives them like a motor." They will be able to crawl off staircases and swallow dangerous objects all on their own at this point, and parents will have to protect their child by protecting them, and in turn, showing them how some things (swallowing objects, falling off stairs) are dangerous.

Preschoolers

Parents are expected to make important decisions about preschool education and early childhood education. Parents have to love and care for their preschoolers doing all that they can to keep them safe. It is important not to keep things laying around that is dangerous to small children and items that say keep out of reach of children. Children at this age are very likely to put things in their mouths and eat and drink things that are dangerous to their health.

Elementary and Middle School Years

Parenting issues related to parenting school age children include Education, Kindergarten, and Primary education. Parents must also gear them for the school years to come, which require emotional toughness.

Adolescents

During adolescence children are beginning to form their identity and are testing and developing the interpersonal and occupational roles that they will assume as adults. Although adolescents look to peers and adults outside of the family for guidance and models for how to behave, parents remain influential in their development. Parents should make efforts to be aware of their adolescents activities, provide guidance, direction, and consultation. Adolescence can be a time of high risk for children, where newfound freedoms can result in decisions that drastically open up or close off life opportunities. Parental issues at this stage of parenting include dealing with "rebellious" teenagers, who didn't know freedom while they were smaller.

Young Adults

When grown-up children become adults their personalities show the result of successful or unsuccessful parenting. Especially it is noticeable when young adults make their independent life decisions about their education, work and choosing mates for friendship or marriage.

Adults and Older Adults

Parenting doesn't stop when children grow up and age. Parents always remain to be parents for old children. Their relationship continues developing, if both parties want to keep it moving or improving. The parenting issues may include the relationship with grandchildren and children-in-law.

2.2.2 Alcohol-drinking parent

Alcohol drinking parent is a major problem of children in alcoholic family. Children in such family are more likely to be unpredictable, unstable, emotional ups and downs and regardless of the social responsibilities. Families where one or both parents are problem drinkers have been studied in relation to:

- Children's behavior
- Subsequent alcohol and drug use
- Emotional and psychological functioning in childhood, adolescence and adulthood

- Family life
- Factors that enable children to weather the problems of their childhood.

Many studies have tried to synthesis parental drinking rather disparate findings and to disentangle the results of growing up in a drinking environment from any possible genetic factors and any effects associated with mothers' drinking in pregnancy. The key findings are described below, but overall it seems children of problem parental drinkers have higher levels of behavioral problems, school-related problems and emotional disturbances compared to the children of non-problem drinkers – or to children whose parents have mental or physical problems.

Children behavior

One study referred by Barber and Crisp found that three-year-olds from alcohol dependent families were more likely to fall in the extreme range for behavior problems.

A New Zealand study found that at age nine children from families with severe parental alcohol problems were more likely than other children to have behavior difficulties at school. At 13 children of heavy drinking parents displayed more behavioral problems at home, but their school behavior was not more problematic than other children's. Some studies suggest higher rates of hyperactivity and attention deficit disorder when there is a history of parental alcohol abuse, but these are not conclusive.

Subsequent alcohol and drug use

In a detailed study, Velleman compared 160 young people with problem drinking parents to a matched group whose parents had no drink problems. On the whole there were few differences between the two groups in terms of alcohol and drug use. Young people with problem drinking parents started using alcohol and drugs at a younger age than the others and were more likely to use alcohol in a risky or problematic way, especially young men.

Emotional and psychological functioning

A New Zealand study found clear evidence to suggest that teenagers whose parents reported alcohol problems were more likely to experience psychiatric problems, including mood disorders, depression, anxiety, substance use, and behavior problems. Over half the children of problem Parental drinkers appeared to have been affected in at least one of these areas. A range of emotional effects has been described especially in adult accounts of childhood in problem drinking families – low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, relationship problems etc.

In his research described above, Velleman found no real differences between the two groups of young adults in terms of self-esteem, life satisfaction, anxiety, depression and delinquency. However, those who were depressed or anxious, had relationship difficulties or were generally more dissatisfied with their lives tended to be young people where both parents had an alcohol problem or where the problem drinking took place in their childhood home. Crucially, it appeared that living in a family enduring conflict and disruption was a far more important precursor of difficulty in adult life than parents' problem drinking as such.

Family life

Velleman also summarizes the effects of problem drinking on key practical aspects of family life: roles, routines such as getting to school or preparing meals, communication, social life and celebration, and finances. These are likely to affect nearly every family with a problem drinker to some degree. How deeply their effects will be felt depends on whether the drinking also leads to violence (against the child or partner); marital conflict; inconsistent, ambivalent and unpredictable parenting; separation, divorce and parent loss.

Factors that enable children to weather the problems of their childhood

Some studies show that children of problem drinkers may exhibit undisturbed psychological functioning over time despite having a problem drinking parent. Those least at risk appear to be from families with high levels of family

support, control and cohesion; where there is a non-drinking parent who can mitigate the effects of the problem drinker and those with fewer socio-economic stresses.

(Alcohol Concern, factsheet 21: Children of problem drinking parents, 2003)

2.3 Concept of Alcohol and the effect of alcohol

2.3.1 Definition of alcohol

An alcoholic beverage is a drink containing ethanol, commonly known as **alcohol**, although in chemistry the definition of an alcohol includes many other compounds.

Alcohol refers to Ethyl alcohol or ethanol, an intoxicating by-product of fermentation, which is caused by yeast acting on sugars in the malt. Alcohol content is expressed as a percentage of volume or weight. (Kalaya Ngamakeur, 2007)

Alcohol is liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent. (wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)

Alcohol as a chemical term is a large group of organic compounds derived from hydrocarbons and containing one or more hydroxyl (-OH) groups. Ethanol is one of this class of compounds and is the main psychoactive ingredient in alcoholic beverages. (Wichuda Limsupavanich, 2001)

Alcohol as a medical term is any beverage contained not over 60% of alcohol (Ethyl alcohol or ethanol), which is considered consumable. Alcohol is produced by fermenting or distilling 'primary agricultural origin' such as various fruits, vegetable or grains. (Kalaya Ngamakeur, 2007)

Alcohol as a legal term is any alcohol mixture which is consumable or inconsumable but after mixed with water or other liquid, it can be consumable just like alcohol.

Fermented alcohol refers to alcohol which has not been distilled but contains less than 15 degrees of alcohol volume such as wine or sake.

Distilled alcohol refers to alcohol which has been distilled and contains over 15 degrees of alcohol volume.

Thai traditional vodka (Lao Khao) is distilled alcohol which has no color nor other addictive substances and contains less than 80 degrees of alcohol volume.

Special liquor refers to distilled alcohol which is produced by special process and has less than 80 degrees of alcohol content such as Whisky or Brandy.

2.3.2 Strengths and type of alcoholic drinks commonly consumed in Thailand (Kalaya Ngamakeur, 2007)

Alcoholic drinks can be classified into two groups based on the production process and the content of alcohol (° alcohol). Firstly, fermented drinks such as wine, cider, beer and etc. Secondly, distilled drinks such as contain aperitifs, brandy, cognac, liqueurs and etc.

1. Brandy is a potable spirit, distilled from a fermented mash of grapes or other fruits. Most brandy is distilled from wine but most often distilled by white wine. There are both imported brandy and Thailand made brandy. The price of brandy is usually very expensive.

2. Whisky is a spirit, aged in wooden cask, obtained from the distillation of a fermented mash of grain. Whisky is produced in four countries; the United States, Canada, Scotland and Ireland. Whisky which is produced in Canada, Ireland and Scotland take the name on their countries but whisky which is produced in other countries, even if they have similar taste, cannot be called like Canadian, Irish or Scotch whisky.

3. Rice Wine is a sweet, golden wine made from freshly fermenting steamed glutinous rice. Most rice wines are low in alcohol. The most well-known Japanese rice wines are sake and mirin. Rice wine is popular in the rural areas of Thailand or among low income population.

4. Wine is an alcohol drinks resulting from the fermentation of grapes or grape juice.

5. Beer is made from malted grains, hops, yeast and water which is not distilled after fermentation. The process of beer production is called brewing. The

grain is usually barley or wheat but sometimes corn and rice are used as well. Fruits, herbs, and spices may also be used for special style.

Table 1 show alcohol content and calories of various types of beverage.

Beverage	Percentage of alcohol	Calories/100ml.
Wine	8-12%	35-60
Beer	3.5-6%	40-60
Brandy	40-55%	225-300
Rum	40-55%	225-300
Gin	40-55%	220-300
Vodka	40-55%	220-300
Whisky	40-55%	220-300

Resource: www.pharm.chula.ac.th

2.3.3 The effects of alcohol.

2.3.3.1 The familial effects of alcohol a problem of drinking in a family can also cause or contribute to many different types of stress or hardship for family members. Financial hardship becomes a factor if a major part of disposable family income is used for alcohol and reductions are made to the general standard of living. There may be an increased risk of physical hardship seen either in violence towards family members themselves or in the destruction of household objects and furniture. There is evidence indicating that children whose parents are excessive drinker will be more likely to develop alcohol problems in adulthood and it would appear that alcohol problems do run in family. Children in alcoholic homes often try to accommodate family needs by learning roles that help the family function despite the alcoholism. For example, in a home filled with unpredictability, a child might adopt the role of being "the responsible one," then take over tasks that should have fallen on the parent. This role helps create constancy and structure in a home that was becoming increasingly chaotic.

Orford (1987 cited by Howe, 1989) concluded that children of drinking parents represent an important high-risk group both because of their proneness to problems during childhood and adolescence and proneness of problems in later life.

2.3.3.2 The social effects of alcohol the overwhelming majority of alcohol-related problems amongst young people related not only to chronic heavy drinking or to alcohol dependence but also to the illness effects of acute intoxication (Plant&Plant, 1992). The pattern of social harm associated with excessive drinking usually reflects the pattern of drinking itself. The social effects of excessive drinking lead to legal problems. There are certain legal problems typically associated with episodes of acute intoxication such as drunken driving, drunkenness offences for disturbing the peace, child abuse and so on. The numbers of such alcohol-related crimes are often committed in groups, particularly hooliganism, assaults, fights, rape and certain type of theft. Other problems related to excessive drinking are social isolation, absenteeism and poor time-keeping.

Alcohol-related problems are rarely occurred alone. More typically, they co-exist and interact with an excessive illusion, to make each other more and more difficult to be eliminated. In the most cases, different forms of problems become inter-related and it would cause increasing of drinker's consumption. In many cases, the drinker's entire life becomes amorous of physiological, psychological and social harm.

2.4 Related Research

2.4.1 Duncan S.C., Duncan T.E. and Strycker L.A. (2006) studied about alcohol use from pre-adolescence to mid-adolescence and determined the influence of hypothesized covariates on changes in alcohol use rates during this developmental period. The sample comprised 405 randomly recruited youth from three age cohorts (9, 11, and 13years), assessed annually for 4 years. Youth were 50.4% African-American, 49.6% White and 48.4% female. A cohort-sequential latent growth model was employed which modeled alcohol use (use vs. non-use) from ages 9–16 years, accounting for demographic variables of gender, race, parent marital status, and family economic status. Covariates of alcohol use included parent alcohol use, family alcohol problems, family cohesion, parent supervision, peer deviance, peer alcohol use, and peer encouragement of alcohol use. Results showed that proportions of alcohol users

increased steadily from ages 9–16 years. Significant covariates were found on the intercept and slope. Being female and higher levels of parent alcohol use were associated with higher initial rates of alcohol use whereas greater friends' encouragement of alcohol use was related to lower initial rates of alcohol use (intercept). Alternatively, more peer deviance and friends' encouragement of alcohol use was related to an increase in alcohol use rates from ages 9–16 years (slope), as was being White and from a single-parent family.

2.4.2 Larry J. Siegel et al. (2006) explain that a number of studies have found that parental deviance has a powerful influence on delinquent behavior. Deviant behavior is intergenerational; the children of deviant parent produce delinquent children themselves.

Parental deviance disrupts the family's role as an agent of social control. Some of the most important data on parental deviance has been gathered by David P. Farrington and his associates as part of a long-term study of English youth called the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD). The data found that significant number of delinquent youths have criminal fathers. About 8 percent of the sons of non-criminal fathers become chronic offenders, compared to 37 percent of youths with criminal fathers. Farrington has also found that one type of parental deviance, bullying, may be both inter- and intra-generational. Bullies have children who bully others and these "second-generation bullies" grow up to become the fathers of children who are also bullies. Analysis of more recent data from the CSDD again confirms the intergenerational nature of antisocial behavior: Delinquent youth grow up to become the parents of antisocial children.

The cause of intergenerational deviance is uncertain. Genetic, environmental, psychological and childrearing factors may all play a role. One finding that supports a genetic basis is that fathers of youths who suffer attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), a condition linked to delinquency, are five times more likely to suffer antisocial personality disorder (APD) than fathers of non-ADHD youths. This linkage may be evidence that aggressive tendencies are inherited. Similarly, research on the sons of alcoholic shows that they suffer from neurological impairments related to delinquency. It is possible that parental alcoholism causes

genetic problems related to developmental impairment or that the children of substance-abusing parents are more prone to neurological impairment.

As with other forms of contributors to delinquency, the quality of family life may also be key. Criminal parents may be least likely to have close relationships with their offspring, and research confirms that substance-abusing or criminal parents are more likely to use harsh and inconsistent discipline, a factor linked to delinquent behavior. This association may be reinforced by stigmatization of children of known deviants. Social control agents may be quick to fix a “delinquent” label on the children of known low violators.

Data from the CSDD may help shed some light on the association. Recent analysis shows that parental conflict and authoritarian parenting were related to early childhood conduct problems in two successive generations. In addition, males who were poorly supervised by their parents were themselves poor supervisors as fathers. These findings indicate that parenting styles may help explain antisocial behavior in children and that style pass down from one generation to the next. CSDD data also found that antisocial males tend to partner with antisocial female peers and produce antisocial children. In sum then, the CSDD data indicate that the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behaviors may have both genetic and environmental dimensions.

2.4.3 Andrew McNeill (2003) shows information about his study that alcohol-related crime and drunken offenders place a huge burden on the police and other public services:

- From approximately 10.30pm to 3.00am the majority of arrests are for alcohol-related offences
- There is the potential for routine incidents of public nuisance to escalate to more serious, especially violent, offences
- Dealing with intoxicated offenders can be difficult and time consuming. For example, they may have to be kept in cells long enough to sober up; while they are there the police have a duty of care and have to ensure the offender does not come to harm by choking on their own vomit. The offender may have to be checked every 15 minutes. Medical attention may be necessary. Female offenders need female police officers to attend certain procedures who may have to be taken off other duties.

- Intoxicated prisoners can be disruptive, uncooperative and may present severe hygiene problems, urinating or defecating in their clothing during or after arrest.

Institute of Alcohol Studies (2007) also show the number of people arrested by police that surveys carried out for the Home Office in six English cities in 1996 and 1999 found varying but significant proportions of arrestees tested positive for alcohol for a range of offences:

1996

• aggravated bodily harm/grievous bodily harm	32%
• robbery	32%
• burglary	24%
• joyriding	36%
• criminal damage	46%
• breach of the peace	75%

1999

• assault	32%
• robbery	75%
• criminal damage	29%
• breach of the peace	61%
• theft of/taking vehicle	30%

A high proportion of arrestees also tested positive for other drugs.

A recent study of police murder investigation files from three police force areas in England and Wales found that in over half (52%) of all adult male-on-male homicides analysed, either the victim or the offender had been drinking, often to excess. In 36% of cases, both the offender and the victim had been drinking.

In Scotland in 2002, where the drink/drug status of the accused was known (which was in 68% of cases), 45% of those accused of homicide were drunk at the time of the offence, 10% were on drugs and 15% were both drunk and on drugs. Hence, only 30% of those accused of homicide were neither drunk nor on drugs.

Alcohol-related homicides occur predominantly among unrelated adult males and are the result of some kind of quarrel. Few of them actually occur inside pubs or clubs.

Based on alcohol test findings of arrestees, the following proportion of crimes are estimated to be alcohol-related:

NEW-ADAM alcohol test data – Alcohol attributable fractions

Violence against person	37%
Sexual offences	13%
Robbery	12%
Burglary	17%
Theft and handling stolen goods	13%
Fraud and forgery	16%
Criminal damage	47%
Drug offences	19%
Other	26%

2.4.4 Ann Goetting (1994) wrote a research called *The Parenting-Crime Connection* which examines delinquency as it related to family influences. She added that there are many factors that interact with one another to produce delinquency and crime, and among them is a cluster of family-related antecedents. Evidence that parenting factors may play a critical role in determining whether or not people misbehave as children and even later as adults is one of the most replicated findings in the deviance literature. Most of this research focuses on parenting factors as a cause of delinquency, and a good part of that relates specifically to the child maltreatment-delinquency connection. Despite this sizeable body of research extending across various academic disciplines, the empirical and causal connections between parenting and delinquency/crime remain ambiguous and equivocal.

The sources of this ambiguity lie with several considerations. One relates to the complex and multidimensional nature of both crime and delinquency and also of parenting. There are many different kinds of delinquency and crime and many dimensions of parenting. The study of parenting outcomes has focused on variation in

terms of genetic considerations; demographic, social and structural factors such as race, class, drug abuse, criminal background, maternal employment and family type.

2.4.5 Mr.Chumnan Punnak (2552) studied the relationship between leading factors; which are population and social characteristics, a sense of value in themselves of juvenile, juvenile's believing, acknowledgement of bad side effect of alcohol, say no skill to alcohol and support factors which are time spending, money spending and also additional factors which are alcohol drinking history in family, supporting and controlling of alcohol in family, family financial status, parents marital status, experience of having close friend drink alcohol, and peer pressure; and drinking behavior of juvenile in Huayjode sub-district and found that support factors are related to drinking behavior of juvenile significantly at the $p < 0.05$. Moreover, the study found that alcohol drinking history in family and drinking behavior of juvenile have relationship between each other significantly at the $p < 0.05$. Therefore, from the study showed that influence of parental drinking affect juvenile to commit crime in high rate.

2.4.6 Miss Luksana Inklub (2548) studied about drinking behavior and realize of impact of drinking of student in private universities in Southern Bangkok metropolitan and surrounded area found that sample do not drink 34.8% and currently drinking 18.2% .Beside, result from hypothesis testing found that family factors such as drinking behavior of parents and drinking behavior of relatives have affected drinking behavior of private university student significantly at .05.

2.4.7 Mr. Ruja Phuphaiboon et al. (2545) have studied about parents behavior that affect drinking and smoking behavior in teenager found that 18.2% of teenagers drink. 16.6% of teenagers drink occasionally and usually drink and drink all the time 1.6%. After studied about drinking behavior of father, mother and children found that a factor that has more impact to drinking behavior of teenager is drinking behavior of father and secondary is drinking behavior of mother. The risk factor is teenager's age for example if father usually drink and the teenage is in the late teenage age, he will drink more often significantly. Therefore, parents' behavior can impact drinking behavior of teenager children directly so parents should consider that children can imitate parents' behavior.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research aimed to study about the effects of alcoholic parents to juvenile. The methodology of this study follows:

3.1 Population and samples

This research specifies the target groups to study on the populations of juveniles delinquent in Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys. Researcher uses sampling method to collect the information from 153 juveniles who have been sentenced to be detained at this house and also have drinking parental background.

3.2 Instrument of the study

The instruments used for collecting of the data in this study are questionnaire, following these steps

3.2.1 Questionnaire developed by review of literature for variables, measurement and to construct questionnaire.

3.2.2 Questionnaire consists of 7 parts;

Part 1 Question about the personal background of juvenile

In this part questionnaire will concern about personal backgrounds of juvenile such as hometown, delinquent acts committed, and drinking behavior.

Part 2 Question about personal background of parent

In this part questionnaire will concern about personal background of parent such as age, education, marital status, occupation, number of children, income, alcohol consumption and etc.

Part 3 Question about the drinking behavior of parent.

Part 4 Question about taking care of the children when the parent is drinking

Part 5 Question about attitude toward drinking parent

Part 6 Question about the factor of committing delinquent act from parent's drinking behavior

Part 7 additional comment

3.3 Data collection

3.3.1 Examine the questionnaire

- Content Validity: taking to the experts who have proved the appropriation and language's instrument and afterward refine the questions according to the suggestion of the experts to apply in this study.

- Reliability: the researcher takes the questionnaire to pre-test with the juvenile in Juvenile Observation and Protection Center Bangkok for 50 cases.

3.3.2 Collecting data

Take the questionnaire (which pass examine) to Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys, Nakhonpathom to collect data with the target group.

3.4 Analysis of data

Information of this study is descriptive statistics taking analyze with the SPSS Program as follow:

1. Descriptive statistics are analyzed and described the information at the beginning such as frequency, percentile, mean, standard deviation.
2. Then analyze the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables by using multiple regressions.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT

This research studies about The Effect of Alcohol-drinking Parent to Juvenile Delinquency. The research found results by analyzing questionnaire and presenting them in arranged terms of table of 7 parts respectively as followings;

Part 1: Personal background of juvenile

Part 2: Personal background of parents

Part 3: Drinking behavior of parents

Part 4: Parenting behavior of parents toward children after drinking

Part 5: Attitude toward alcohol-drinking parent

Part 6: Factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents

Part 7: Hypothesis testing

Table 2 Number and percentage of sample grouping by personal background of juvenile

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Age		
Below 18	28	18.3
Between 18-19	56	36.6
Above 20	69	45.1
Education		
Elementary school	39	25.5
Junior high school	80	52.3
Senior high school	31	20.3
Other	3	2.0
Income per month		
0-2,000 Baht	12	7.8

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
2,001-4,000 Baht	4	2.6
4,001-6,000 Baht	4	2.6
6,001-8,000 Baht	1	0.7
8,001-10,000 Baht	3	2.0
Other	129	84.3
Drinking		
Drink	95	62.1
No drink	58	37.9
Drinking age onset		
Never	56	36.6
13-14	42	27.5
15-16	40	26.1
Above 17	15	9.8
Type of drink		
Liquor	22	14.4
Beer	35	22.9
Thai traditional vodka (Laokhao)	16	10.5
Tincture (Yadong)	6	3.9
Wine	1	0.7
Chinese Liquor	1	0.7
Other	16	10.5
No drink	56	36.6
Persuasion of drinking		
Parent	5	3.3
Friend	46	30.1
Yourself	69	45.1
Other	33	21.6
Delinquent act committed this time		
Robbery/ Burglary/Theft	36	23.5

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Violence against person	32	20.9
Sexual offences	16	10.5
Drug offences	46	30.1
Other	23	15.0
Have been on trial before		
Yes	42	27.5
No	111	72.5
Delinquent act committed before		
Robbery/ Burglary/Theft	11	7.2
Violence against person	6	3.9
Sexual offences	3	2.0
Drug offences	21	13.7
Other	4	2.6
Never	108	70.6
Drinking before committed crime		
Yes	40	26.1
No	113	73.9

4.1 Numbers and percentages of sample are grouped by personal background of juvenile (Table 2)

4.1.1 The age of sample, age below 18 group was 18.3%, age between 18-19 group was 36.6% and age above 20 group was 45.1%.

4.1.2 The education of samples, 25.5% had highest education level at elementary school, 52.3% had highest education level at junior high school, 20.3% had highest education level at senior high school and 2.0% had other education.

4.1.3 The income of samples between 0-2,000 baht was 7.8%, between 2,001-4,000 baht was 2.6%, between 4,001-6,000 baht was also 2.6%, between 6,001-8,000 baht was 0.7%, between 8,001-10,000 baht was 2.0% and 84.3% was other.

4.1.4 The result showed 62.1% of sample which drink and 37.9% which do not drink. The age onset of drinking, 27.5% started drinking at age between 13-14, 26.1% started drinking at age between 15-16, 9.8% started drinking after age of 17 and 36.6% said they have never drunk before.

4.1.5 Type of alcohol that the samples like to drink, they like to drink liquor 14.4%, 22.9% like to drink beer, 10.5% like to drink Thai traditional vodka (Lao Khao), 3.9% like to drink tincture (Yadong), 0.7% like to drink wine, 0.7% like to drink Chinese liquor, 10.5% like to drink other alcoholic beverages and the sample who do not drink are 36.6%.

4.1.6 Persuasion of drinking, 45.1% samples started drinking in persuasion of themselves, 30.1%, started drinking in persuasion of friends, 3.3% started drinking in persuasion of parent and 21.6% started drinking in persuasion of other.

4.1.7 Delinquent act the sample committed this time, 23.5% sample had offences committed about robbery/ burglary/theft, about violence against person 20.9%, about sexual offences 10.5%, about drug offences 30.1% and other about 15.0%. 72.5% of sample has been on trial before and 27.5% has never been on trial. 26.1% samples drink before committed crime and 73.9% did not drink before committed crime

Table 3 Number and percentage of sample grouping by personal background of parents

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Age of Father		
No answer	34	22.2
Below 40	18	11.0
Between 40-45	40	26.1
Between 46-50	28	18.3
Above 51	33	21.6
Age of Mother		
No answer	23	15.0

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Below 40	44	28.8
Between 40-45	46	30.1
Between 46-50	24	1.7
Above 51	16	10.5
Marital status		
Being together	80	52.3
Separate/work outside hometown or country	25	26.3
Divorce	31	20.3
Father or mother died	17	11.1
Education of parent		
Elementary school	78	51.0
Junior high school	32	20.9
Senior high school	17	11.1
Vocational school	15	9.8
College/University	3	2.0
Other	8	5.2
Occupation		
Vendor	43	28.1
Hireling	76	49.7
Self employment	17	11.1
Government officer	5	3.3
Company employee	2	1.3
Other	10	6.5
Number of children		
1-2	84	54.9
3-4	56	36.6
5-6	10	6.5
More than 7	3	2.0
Hometown		

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Bangkok	69	45.1
Central part	63	41.2
Northern part	6	3.9
North Eastern part	10	6.5
Eastern part	4	2.6
Southern part	1	0.7
Number of member in family		
0-3	33	21.6
4-6	86	56.2
7-9	26	17.0
More than 10	8	5.2
House status		
Parent's house	93	60.8
Rental house	36	23.5
Relative's house	16	10.5
Other	8	5.2
Family income		
0-5,000	28	18.3
5,001-10,000	52	34.0
10,001-15,000	20	13.1
15,001-20,000	9	5.9
20,001-25,000	10	6.5
25,001-30,000	11	7.2
Other	23	15.0
Parental drinking		
Both drink	14	9.2
None of them	83	54.2
Just father	52	34.0
Just mother	4	2.6

Personal Data	Number (153)	Percent (100)
Period of time of drinking		
Less than 1 year	1	0.7
1-5 years	18	11.8
6-10 years	4	2.6
More than 10 years	2	1.3
Unknown	123	80.4
Since remember	5	3.3
Type of drink		
Liquor	24	14.7
Beer	24	22.2
Thai traditional vodka (Laokhao)	6	3.9
Tincture (Yadong)	2	1.3
Wine	2	1.3
Chinese Liquor	2	1.3
Other	83	54.2
Usually time of drinking		
Morning	5	3.3
Day time	41	26.8
After work	4	2.6
All day	101	66.0
Not certain	2	1.3
Time spent for drinking		
Less than 1 hour	11	7.2
1 hour	13	8.5
2 hours	4	2.6
3 hours	4	2.6
4 hours	2	1.3
Not certain	119	77.8

4.2 Number and percentage of sample grouping by personal background of parents (Table 3)

4.2.1. 11.0% samples had father age below 40, 26.1% had father age between 40- 45, 18.3% had father age between 46- 50, 21.6% had father age above 51 and 22.2% of the sample did not answer/ knew about their father's age

4.2.2. 28.8% samples had mother age below 40, 30.1% had mother age between 40-45, 1.7% had mother age between 46-50, 10.5% had mother age above 51 and 15.0% of the sample did not answer/knew about their mother's age.

4.2.3 Marital status of the samples' parents, 52.3% parents is still living together, 26.3% parents is living separately or work out of town or country, parents divorced 20.3% and one of the parents has pass away 11.1%.

4.2.4 The education of samples' parent, 51.1% of parent had highest education level of elementary school, 20.9% of parent had highest education level of junior high school, 11.1% had highest education level of senior high school, 9.8% had highest education level of vocational school, 2.0% had highest education level of college/university and other 5.2%.

4.2.5 The occupation of samples' parent, parent is working as vendor 28.1%, hireling 49.7%, self employment 11.1%, government officer 3.3%, company employee 1.3% and other 6.5%.

4.2.6 Number of children of samples' parents , 54.9% parents have number of children between 1-2, 36.6% between 3-4, 6.5% between 5-6 and 2.0% have number of children more than 7 .

4.2.7 Hometown of samples' parents, parents who came from Bangkok 45.1%, from central part 41.2%, from northern part 3.9%, from north eastern part 6.5%, from eastern part 2.6% and from southern part 0.7%.

4.2.8 Total member in family of samples' parents, 0-3 number of member in family between 21.6%, between 4-6 member in family of samples' parent 56.2%,

between 7-9 member in family of samples' parent 17.0% and more than 10 member in family of samples' parent 5.2%.

4.2.9 House status of samples' parents, parental house 60.8%, rental house 23.5%, relative's house 10.5% and other 5.2%.

4.2.10 Samples' parents family income, income between 0-5,000 Baht 18.3%, between 5,001-10,000 Baht 34.0%, between 10,001-15,000 Baht 13.1%, between 15,001-20,000 Baht 5.9%, between 20,001-25,000 Baht 6.5%, between 25,001-30,000 Baht 7.2% and other 15.0%.

4.2.11 9.2% samples' both parents drink, none of them drink 54.2%, just father drinks 34.0% and just mother drinks 2.6%.

4.2.12 Period of time that samples' parents have been drinking, less than 1 year 0.7%, between 1-5 years 11.8%, between 6-10 years 2.6%, been drinking more than 10 years 1.3%, unknown 80.4% and been drinking since samples remember 3.3%.

4.2.13 Type of drink that samples' parents usually drink, liquor 15.7%, beer 22.2%, Thai traditional vodka (Laokhao) 3.9%, tincture (Yadong) 1.3%, wine 1.3%, Chinese Liquor 1.3% and other 54.2%.

4.2.14 Time of samples' parents usually drink, in the morning 3.3%, day time 26.8%, after work 2.6%, all day 66.0% and not certain 1.3%.

4.2.15 Time spent for each drinking of samples' parents, less than 1 hour 7.2%, 1 hour 8.5%, 2 hours 2.6%, 3 hours 2.6%, 4 hours 1.3% and not certain 77.8%.

Table 4 Number and percentage of sample grouping by alcohol-drinking behavior of parent

Drinking behavior of parent	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
They drink inside the house only	5 (3.3)	21 (13.7)	27 (17.6)	32 (20.9)	68 (44.4)
They like to invite	0	8	21	47	77

Drinking behavior of parent	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
friends to join the drinking	(0.0)	(5.2)	(13.7)	(30.7)	(50.3)
Their friends will stay overnight at your place if they are drunk	0 (0.0)	6 (3.9)	9 (5.9)	52 (34.0)	86 (56.2)
They make loud noise while they are drinking	1 (0.7)	6 (3.9)	21 (13.7)	42 (27.5)	83 (54.2)
They spend more than 500 baht per drink	1 (0.7)	8 (5.2)	26 (17.0)	44 (28.8)	74 (48.4)
They are more kind when they drink	8 (5.2)	15 (9.8)	26 (17.0)	34 (22.2)	70 (45.8)
They usually like to go out to drink	1 (0.7)	3 (2.0)	19 (12.4)	48 (31.4)	82 (53.6)
They like to order you to by some drinks for them even it is a night time	1 (0.7)	7 (4.6)	7 (4.6)	44 (28.8)	94 (61.4)
You will get a compliment/reward if you serve them around when they are drinking	2 (1.3)	6 (3.9)	14 (9.2)	45 (29.4)	86 (56.2)
They like to have you close to them when they are drinking	3 (2.0)	6 (3.9)	12 (7.8)	43 (28.1)	89 (58.2)
They are more rude when they drink	3 (2.0)	8 (5.2)	10 (6.5)	45 (29.4)	87 (56.9)
They always fight to	2	7	11	39	94

Drinking behavior of parent	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
each other when they are drunk	(1.3)	(4.6)	(7.2)	(25.5)	(61.4)
They like you to drink with them	0 (0.0)	3 (2.0)	8 (5.2)	38 (24.8)	104 (68.0)
They like to drive when they are drunk	1 (0.7)	5 (3.3)	9 (5.9)	39 (25.5)	99 (64.7)
They are more quiet than usual when they are drunk	2 (1.3)	12 (7.8)	18 (11.8)	43 (28.1)	78 (51.0)
When they are drunk they like to destroy things	0 (0.0)	4 (2.6)	8 (5.2)	41 (26.8)	100 (65.4)
They like to fall or hurt themselves when they are drunk	2 (1.3)	4 (2.6)	12 (7.8)	36 (23.5)	99 (64.7)
They get angry more easier when they drink	1 (0.7)	5 (3.3)	21 (13.7)	44 (28.8)	82 (53.6)
They will always be upset if they don't drink	2 (1.3)	5 (3.3)	21 (13.7)	41 (26.8)	84 (54.9)
They will fight each other if they don't have money to buy some drinks	3 (2.0)	3 (2.0)	10 (6.5)	44 (28.8)	93 (60.8)
They drink as for recreation	4 (2.6)	18 (11.8)	9 (5.9)	39 (25.5)	83 (54.2)
They always get back home after midnight if	2 (1.3)	6 (3.9)	11 (7.2)	46 (30.1)	88 (57.5)

Drinking behavior of parent	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
they go out to drink					
They can't go to work in the next day if they drink too much	2 (1.3)	1 (0.7)	12 (7.8)	47 (30.7)	91 (59.5)
They will steal each other money to buy some drinks	0 (0.0)	5 (3.3)	5 (3.3)	37 (24.2)	106 (69.3)
They have other activities along with drinking such as playing card, singing or doing drug	1 (0.7)	10 (6.5)	9 (5.9)	33 (21.6)	100 (65.4)

4.3 Number and percentage of sample grouping by alcohol-drinking behavior of parent (Table 4)

4.3.1 The samples strongly agree that their parents drink inside the house only 3.3%, agree 13.7%, neither agree nor disagree 17.6%, disagree 20.9% and strongly disagree 44.4%.

4.3.2 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to invite friends to join the drinking 0.0%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 13.7%, disagree 30.7% and strongly disagree 50.3%.

4.3.3 The samples strongly agree that their parents' friends will stay overnight at your place if they are drunk 0.0%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 5.9%, disagree 34.0% and strongly disagree 56.2%.

4.3.4 The samples strongly agree that their parents make loud noise while they are drinking 0.7%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 13.7%, disagree 27.5% and strongly disagree 54.2%.

4.3.5 The samples strongly agree that their parents spend more than 500 baht per drink 0.7%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 17.0%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 48.4%.

4.3.6 The samples strongly agree that their parents will be more kind when they drink 5.2%, agree 9.8%, neither agree nor disagree 17.0%, disagree 22.2% and strongly disagree 45.8%.

4.3.7 The samples strongly agree that their parents usually go out to drink 0.7%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 12.4%, disagree 31.4% and strongly disagree 53.6%.

4.3.8 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to order them to by some drinks for them even it is a night time 0.7%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 4.6%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 61.4%.

4.3.9 The samples strongly agree that they will get a compliment or reward from parents if they serve the parents around when they are drinking 1.3%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 9.2%, disagree 29.4% and strongly disagree 56.2%.

4.3.10 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to have the samples stay close to them when they are drinking 2.0%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 28.1% and strongly disagree 58.2%.

4.3.11 The samples strongly agree that their parents will be more rude when they drink 2.0%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 6.5%, disagree 29.4% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.3.12 The samples strongly agree that their parents always fight to each other when they are drunk 1.3%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 7.2%, disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 61.4%.

4.3.13 The samples strongly agree that their parents like you to drink with them 0.0%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 5.2%, disagree 24.8% and strongly disagree 68.0%.

4.3.14 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to drive when they are drunk 0.7%, agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 5.9%, disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 64.7%.

4.3.15 The samples strongly agree that their parents will be more quiet when they are drunk 1.3%, agree 7.8%, neither agree nor disagree 11.8%, disagree 28.1 and strongly disagree 51.0%.

4.3.16 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to destroy things when they are drunk 0.0%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 5.2%, disagree 26.8% and strongly disagree 65.4%.

4.3.17 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to fall or hurt themselves when they are drunk 1.3%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 23.5% and strongly disagree 64.7%.

4.3.18 The samples strongly agree that their parents get angry more easier when they drink 0.7%, agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 13.7%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 53.6%.

4.3.19 The samples strongly agree that their parents will always be upset if they don't drink 1.3%, agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 13.7%, disagree 26.8% and strongly disagree 54.9%.

4.3.20 The samples strongly agree that their parents will fight each other if they don't have money to buy some drinks 2.0%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 6.5%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 60.8%.

4.3.21 The samples strongly agree that their parents drink as for recreation 2.6%, agree 11.8%, neither agree nor disagree 5.9%. disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 54.2%.

4.3.22 The samples strongly agree that their parents always get back home after midnight if they go out to drink 1.3%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 7.2%, disagree 30.1% and strongly disagree 57.5%.

4.3.23 The samples strongly agree that their parents can't go to work in the next day if they drink too much 1.3%, agree 0.7%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 30.7% and strongly disagree 59.5%.

4.3.24 The samples strongly agree that their parents will steal each other money to buy some drinks 0.0%,agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 3.3%,disagree 24.2% and strongly disagree 69.3%.

4.3.25 The samples strongly agree that their parents will have other activities along with drinking such as playing card, singing or doing drug 0.7%, agree 6.5%, neither agree nor disagree 5.9%, disagree 21.6% and strongly disagree 65.4%.

Table 5 Number and percentage of sample grouping by parenting behavior of parents toward children after drinking

Parenting behavior of parents toward children after drinking	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
They will take a special care when they drink	4 (2.6)	7 (4.6)	20 (13.1)	44 (28.8)	78 (51.0)
They like to go drink outside and leave you alone	1 (0.7)	4 (2.6)	11 (7.2)	50 (32.7)	87 (56.9)
They like to teach you about things when they drink	4 (2.6)	20 (13.1)	15 (9.8)	37 (24.2)	77 (50.3)
They always prepare food for you before they drink	6 (3.9)	22 (14.4)	14 (9.2)	36 (23.5)	75 (49.0)
They like to let you play with friends when they drink	6 (3.9)	8 (5.2)	24 (15.7)	43 (28.1)	72 (47.1)
They don't like you to stay close to them when they drink	3 (2.0)	14 (9.2)	20 (13.1)	35 (22.9)	81 (52.9)
They always ignore you when they are drunk	3 (2.0)	5 (3.3)	14 (9.2)	45 (29.4)	86 (56.2)
They like to embarrass you when they are drunk	2 (1.3)	7 (4.6)	13 (8.5)	44 (28.8)	87 (56.9)
You have to take care of all chores when they are drunk	3 (2.0)	10 (6.5)	18 (11.8)	43 (28.1)	79 (51.6)

Parenting behavior of parents toward children after drinking	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
They used to punish you unreasonably when they are drunk	4 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	6 (3.9)	49 (32.0)	91 (59.5)
They still drink even if you are sick	4 (2.6)	4 (2.6)	6 (3.9)	44 (28.8)	95 (62.1)
They like to yell at you when they are drunk	5 (3.3)	6 (3.9)	7 (4.6)	43 (28.1)	92 (60.1)
They like to let you buy some food for yourself when they drink	3 (2.0)	9 (5.9)	13 (8.5)	40 (26.1)	88 (57.5)
They teach you to drink	0 (0.0)	1 (0.7)	6 (3.9)	40 (26.1)	106 (69.3)
They pay attention to their friends more than you when they drink	5 (3.3)	4 (2.6)	6 (3.9)	40 (26.1)	98 (64.1)

4.4 Number and percentage of sample grouping by parenting behavior of parents toward children after drinking (Table 5)

4.4.1 The samples strongly agree that their parents will take a special care for them when parents drink 2.6%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 13.1%, disagree 2.8% and strongly disagree 51.0%.

4.4.2 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to go drink outside and leave them alone 0.7%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 7.2%, disagree 32.7% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.4.3 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to teach them about things when parents drink 2.6%, agree 13.1%, neither agree nor disagree 9.8%, disagree 24.2% and strongly disagree 50.3%.

4.4.4 The samples strongly agree that their parents always prepare food for them before parents drink 3.9%, agree 14.4%, neither agree nor disagree 9.2%, disagree 23.5% and strongly disagree 49.0%.

4.4.5 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to let them play with friends when parents drink 3.9%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 15.7%, disagree 28.1% and strongly disagree 47.1%.

4.4.6 The samples strongly agree that their parents don't like them to stay close to parents when parents drink 2.0% , agree 9.2%, neither agree nor disagree 13.1%, disagree 22.9% and strongly disagree 52.9%.

4.4.7 The samples strongly agree that their parents always ignore them when parents are drunk 2.0%, agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 9.2%, disagree 29.4% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.4.8 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to embarrass them when parents are drunk 1.3%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 8.5%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.4.9 The samples strongly agree that they have to take care of all chores when parents are drunk 2.0%, agree 6.5%, neither agree nor disagree 11.8%, disagree 28.1% and strongly disagree 51.6%.

4.4.10 The samples strongly agree that their parents used to punish them unreasonably when parents are drunk 2.6%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 3.9%, disagree 32.0% and strongly disagree 59.5%.

4.4.11 The samples strongly agree that their parents still drink even if they are sick 2.6%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 3.9%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 62.1%

4.4.12 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to yell at you when they are drunk 3.3%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 4.6%, disagree 28.1% and strongly disagree 60.1%.

4.4.13 The samples strongly agree that their parents like to let you buy some food for yourself when they drink 2.0%, agree 5.9%, neither agree nor disagree 8.5%, disagree 26.1% and strongly disagree 57.5%.

4.4.14 The samples strongly agree that their parents teach them to drink 0.0%, agree 0.7%, neither agree nor disagree 3.9%, disagree 26.1% and strongly disagree 69.3%.

4.4.15 The samples strongly agree that their parents pay attention to their friends more than them when parents drink 3.3%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 3.9%, disagree 26.1% and strongly disagree 64.1%.

Table 6 Number and percentage of sample grouping by Attitude toward drinking parents

Attitude toward drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Your parent is a good model	54 (35.3)	33 (21.6)	18 (11.8)	12 (7.8)	36 (23.5)
Your parent works hard so it is normal to drink for relaxing	3 (2.0)	25 (16.3)	30 (19.6)	28 (18.3)	67 (43.8)
You feel good when you take care of parents when they are drunk	9 (5.9)	22 (14.4)	22 (14.4)	35 (22.9)	65 (42.5)
You want to grow up and become like what your parents are	34 (22.2)	21 (13.7)	26 (17.0)	24 (15.7)	48 (31.4)
You feel shame when you see your parents usually drink	9 (5.9)	20 (13.1)	16 (10.5)	34 (22.2)	74 (48.4)
You think it is common	5	24	30	29	65

Attitude toward drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
to drink	(3.3)	(15.7)	(19.6)	(19.0)	(42.5)
You think that drinking caused financial problem to your family	19 (12.4)	18 (11.8)	26 (17.0)	27 (17.6)	63 (41.2)
You think drinking caused stress to family	19 (12.4)	17 (11.1)	28 (18.3)	29 (19.0)	60 (39.2)
Your parents have strong health because of drinking	0 (0.0)	7 (4.6)	12 (7.8)	37 (24.2)	97 (63.4)
You think that because of your parents drink so you have to take care of family more than other kids	10 (6.5)	7 (4.6)	27 (17.6)	31 (20.6)	78 (51.0)
You think that drinking is a family activity	4 (2.6)	3 (2.0)	11 (7.2)	48 (31.4)	87 (56.9)
You think it is good that your parents left you to be with friend when they are drinking	0 (0.0)	7 (4.6)	17 (11.1)	50 (32.7)	79 (51.6)
You think it is good to start drinking from family	4 (2.6)	2 (1.3)	12 (7.8)	56 (36.6)	79 (51.6)
Your friend used to critic on your parents drinking and you don't like it	4 (2.6)	13 (8.5)	17 (11.1)	44 (28.8)	75 (49.0)
Drinking bring your	3	3	13	42	92

Attitude toward drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
family member close to each other	(2.0)	(2.0)	(8.5)	(27.5)	(60.1)
You feel angry when you parents drink and punish you with no reason	11 (7.2)	16 (10.5)	13 (8.5)	36 (23.5)	77 (50.3)
You think problems inside your family are caused by drinking	7 (4.6)	16 (10.5)	22 (14.4)	33 (21.6)	75 (49.0)
You think drinking is more important for your parent than you	3 (2.0)	7 (4.6)	13 (8.5)	39 (25.5)	91 (59.5)
You want your parents quit drinking	48 (31.4)	20 (13.1)	10 (6.5)	19 (12.4)	56 (36.6)
You are tired to face problem of drinking in your family	19 (12.4)	19 (12.4)	28 (18.3)	30 (19.6)	57 (37.3)

4.5 Number and percentage of sample grouping by Attitude toward drinking parents (Table 6)

4.5.1 The samples strongly agree that their parents are a good model 35.3%, agree 21.6%, neither agree nor disagree 11.8%, disagree 7.8% and strongly disagree 23.5%.

4.5.2 The samples strongly agree that their parents work hard so it is normal to drink for relaxing 2.0%, agree 16.3%, neither agree nor disagree 19.6%, disagree 18.3% and strongly disagree 43.8%.

4.5.3 The samples strongly agree that they feel good when they take care of parents when they are drunk 5.9%, agree 14.4%, neither agree nor disagree 14.4%, disagree 22.9% and strongly disagree 42.5%.

4.5.4 The samples strongly agree that they want to grow up and become like what their parents are 22.2%, agree 13.7%, neither agree nor disagree 17.0%, disagree 15.7% and strongly disagree 31.4%.

4.5.5 The samples strongly agree that they feel shame when they see their parents usually drink 5.9%, agree 13.1%, neither agree nor disagree 10.5%, disagree 22.2% and strongly disagree 48.4%.

4.5.6 The samples strongly agree that it is common to drink 3.3%, agree 15.7%, neither agree nor disagree 19.6%, disagree 19.0% and strongly disagree 42.5%.

4.5.7 The samples strongly agree that drinking caused financial problem to their family 12.4%, agree 11.8%, neither agree nor disagree 17.0%, disagree 17.6% and strongly disagree 41.2%.

4.5.8 The samples strongly agree that drinking caused stress to family 12.4%, agree 11.1%, neither agree nor disagree 18.3%, disagree 19.0% and strongly disagree 39.2%.

4.5.9 The samples strongly agree that their parents have strong health because of drinking 0.0%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 24.2% and strongly disagree 63.4%.

4.5.10 The samples strongly agree that because of their parents drink so they have to take care of family more than other kids 6.5%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 17.6%, disagree 20.3% and strongly disagree 51.0%.

4.5.11 The samples strongly agree that drinking is a family activity 2.6%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 7.2%, disagree 31.4% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.5.12 The samples strongly agree that it is good that their parents left them to be with friend when they are drinking 0.0%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 11.1%, disagree 32.7% and strongly disagree 51.6%.

4.5.13 The samples strongly agree that it is good to start drinking from family 2.6%, agree 1.3%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 36.6% and strongly disagree 51.6%.

4.5.14 The samples strongly agree that their friend used to critic on their parents drinking and they don't like it 2.6%, agree 8.5%, neither agree nor disagree 11.1%, disagree 28.8% and strongly disagree 49.0%.

4.5.15 The samples strongly agree that drinking bring your family member close to each other 2.0%, agree 2.0%, neither agree nor disagree 8.5%, disagree 27.5% and strongly disagree 60.1%.

4.5.16 The samples strongly agree that they feel angry when their parents drink and punish them with no reason 7.2%, agree 10.5%, neither agree nor disagree 8.5%, disagree 23.5% and strongly disagree 50.3%.

4.5.17 The samples strongly agree that problems inside their family are caused by drinking 4.6%, agree 10.5%, neither agree nor disagree 14.4%, disagree 21.6% and strongly disagree 49.0%.

4.5.18 The samples strongly agree that drinking is more important for their parents than them 2.0%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 8.5%, disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 59.5%.

4.5.19 The samples strongly agree that they want their parents quit drinking 31.4%, agree 13.1%, neither agree nor disagree 6.5%, disagree 12.4% and strongly disagree 36.6%.

4.5.20 The samples strongly agree that they are tired to face problem of drinking in their family 12.4%, agree 12.4%, neither agree nor disagree 18.3%, disagree 19.6% and strongly disagree 37.3%.

Table 7 Number and percentage of sample grouping by factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents

Factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------

Factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Yourself is a cause of your offence	54 (35.3)	45 (29.4)	16 (10.5)	11 (7.2)	27 (17.6)
Parents drinking is a cause of your offence	2 (1.3)	8 (5.2)	15 (9.8)	39 (25.5)	89 (58.2)
Friends is a cause of your offence	16 (10.5)	26 (17.0)	25 (16.3)	30 (19.6)	56 (36.6)
You don't want to stay with your parents so you took offence	4 (2.6)	6 (3.9)	17 (11.1)	41 (26.8)	85 (55.6)
You want to attract your parents' attention so you took offence	3 (2.0)	7 (4.6)	11 (7.2)	45 (29.4)	87 (56.9)
Parent drinking is not a part of your offence	21 (13.7)	20 (13.1)	17 (11.1)	30 (19.6)	65 (42.5)
You think if your parents pay attention to you more than drinking you wouldn't take offence	11 (7.2)	8 (5.2)	17 (11.1)	32 (20.9)	85 (55.6)
You need some money to support family because your parents took money for drinking	4 (2.6)	13 (8.5)	12 (7.8)	37 (24.2)	87 (56.9)
Your offence is family business as your parents have no job and keep drinking	5 (3.3)	5 (3.3)	15 (9.8)	36 (23.5)	92 (60.1)
You have a problem with	4	11	21	39	78

Factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
alcohol and drug	(2.6)	(7.2)	(13.7)	(25.5)	(51.0)
You feel free from problem when you take offence	2 (1.3)	10 (6.5)	14 (9.2)	43 (28.1)	84 (54.9)
You have more attachment with your friends than your parents as they keep drinking all the time	9 (5.9)	4 (2.6)	14 (9.2)	41 (26.8)	85 (55.6)
You need money for your personal expense according to alcohol and drug	7 (4.6)	7 (4.6)	18 (11.8)	38 (24.8)	83 (54.2)

4.6 Number and percentage of sample grouping by factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parents (Table 7)

4.6.1 The samples strongly agree that themselves is a cause of their offence 35.3%, agree 29.4%, neither agree nor disagree 10.5%, disagree 7.2% and strongly disagree 17.6%.

4.6.2 The samples strongly agree that parents drinking is a cause of their offence 1.3%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 9.8%, disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 58.2%.

4.6.3 The samples strongly agree that friends is a cause of their offence 10.5%, agree 17.0%, neither agree nor disagree 16.3%, disagree 19.6% and strongly disagree 36.6%.

4.6.4 The samples strongly agree that they don't want to stay with their parents so they took offence 2.6%, agree 3.9%, neither agree nor disagree 11.1%, disagree 26.8% and strongly disagree 55.6%.

4.6.5 The samples strongly agree that they want to attract their parents' attention so they took offence 2.0%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 7.2%, disagree 29.4% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.6.6 The samples strongly agree that parents drinking is not a part of their offence 13.7%, agree 13.1%, neither agree nor disagree 11.1%, disagree 19.6% and strongly disagree 42.5%.

4.6.7 The samples strongly agree that if their parents pay attention to them more than drinking they wouldn't take offence 7.2%, agree 5.2%, neither agree nor disagree 11.1%, disagree 20.9% and strongly disagree 55.6%.

4.6.8 The samples strongly agree that they need some money to support family because their parents took money for drinking 2.6%, agree 8.5%, neither agree nor disagree 7.8%, disagree 24.2% and strongly disagree 56.9%.

4.6.9 The samples strongly agree that their offence is family business as their parent has no job and keep drinking 3.3%, agree 3.3%, neither agree nor disagree 9.8%, disagree 23.5% and strongly disagree 60.1%.

4.6.10 The samples strongly agree that they have a problem with alcohol and drug 2.6%, agree 7.2%, neither agree nor disagree 13.7%, disagree 25.5% and strongly disagree 51.0%.

4.6.11 The samples strongly agree that they feel free from problem when they take offence 1.3%, agree 6.5%, neither agree nor disagree 9.2%, disagree 28.1% and strongly disagree 54.9%.

4.6.12 The samples strongly agree that they have more attachment with their friends than their parents as parent keeps drinking all the time 5.9%, agree 2.6%, neither agree nor disagree 9.2%, disagree 26.8% and strongly disagree 55.6%.

4.6.13 The samples strongly agree that they need money for their personal expense according to alcohol and drug 4.6%, agree 4.6%, neither agree nor disagree 11.8%, disagree 24.8% and strongly disagree 54.2%.

4.7 Hypothesis testing

In this research, the researcher used Multiple Regression Analysis of personal background factors that influence the problem of juvenile delinquency to test hypothesizes as in table 8.

Table 8 Result of Multiple Regression Analysis by using 16 independence variables as a factor and using juvenile delinquency as dependence variable

Factors	Regression Coefficients		t	Sig
	B	Beta		
Constant	-3.126		-1.813	0.72
- Juvenile drinking	.216	.073	.814	.417
- Have Been on trial	1.361	.425	2.926	.004*
- Never been on trial	.416	.452	3.115	.002*
- Drinking before taking offence.	.926	.284	2.952	.004*
- Parental drinking	.197	.069	.756	.451
- Parent drinks to relax.	-.152	-.120	-1.006	.316
- Parents are kind when they are drunk.	-.254	-.217	-1.503	.135
- Money spend to drink	.250	.164	1.196	.234
- Parent teaches children to drink.	.071	.029	.303	.763
- Parent takes special care for children when they are drunk.	-.083	-.059	-.059	.561
- Parent yells at children when they are drunk	.329	.225	1.678	.096
- Juvenile thinks problem in family start from parental drinking.	-.162	-.144	-1.362	.175
	.080	.080	.576	.566
	.016	.016	.119	.905

Factors	Regression Coefficients		t	Sig
	B	Beta		
parental drinking.				
– Juvenile thinks parental drinking caused financial problem.	-.164	-.108	-.989	.324
– Juvenile thinks parental drinking caused tension in family.	.208	.155	1.585	.115
– Parental drinking causes juvenile committed crime.				
– Juveniles have problem with drug.				

R = .414

R² = .171

F = 1.759 (P < .05)

After using juvenile delinquency as dependence variable, found that all 16 independence variables can explain the variance of juvenile delinquency 17.1%. Never been on trial before is the best explanation and secondary such as have been on trial, drinking before taking offence, parent yells at children when they are drunk and juveniles have problem with drug respectively. However, there are only 3 independence variables that can explain juvenile delinquency significantly which are Never been on trial (p=.002) after that is have been on trial (p=.004), drinking before taking offence (p=.004).

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The objectives of the study are based on “the effect of alcohol-drinking parent on juvenile delinquency” to study about the factors of juveniles delinquency with influence of alcohol-drinking parent , study about the affect of alcohol-drinking parents’ links behaviors to juvenile delinquency and study about factors of alcohol-drinking parent that lead juvenile commits crime. This study focuses on the sample of 153 male juvenile that has court order to be detain in the Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys, Nakhonprathom province.

After testing the hypothesis, it was found that juvenile background factor, parents’ background factor and factor of juvenile delinquency from drinking parent have influence on juvenile delinquents.

From the study, we found that juvenile background which is never been on trial before is the best explanation. Never been on trial factor has effected to juvenile of taking offence which is according to the result on table 1 which show that 72.5% of this research population have never been on trial. From this data can be explained by Gottfredson and Hirchi’s self –Control theory. This theory Grasmick had divided element of this theory into 6 elements as follow; (Arneklev B.J., Grasmick H.G., Bursik Jr. R.J., 1999)

- Impulsive Component
- Simple Tasks component
- Risk-Taking Component
- Physical Activities Component
- Self-centered Component
- Temper Component

The result is consistent in matter of elementary of risk taking component which may be consistent with “Excitement and adventure are more important to me than security”. The offender knows that he may get caught after taking the offence but

the offender will still take a risk because of thrilling and excitement feeling. He will not be afraid of getting caught by police that is the reason why juvenile with this attitude do not afraid at all to take a risk which is related to the research result that found that never have been on trial before has direct influence to juvenile delinquency.

In contrast, result found that the juvenile who have been on trial before ($p=.004$) will be afraid of getting caught and will not dare to take offence like before. He will have a better self-control which related to Travis Hirschi's theory which stated that people tend to commit crime but it is under control. The reason that people can keep it under control is that they are afraid to lose relationship with family, friends, relatives or neighbors. Without tie or bond and compassion, people are free to commit crime. This theory called Social Bond Theory. Therefore, juvenile who have been caught before are afraid to commit crime again because they might lose family relationship according to social bond theory. That would be a reason that juvenile who have been on trial before take less offence than juvenile who have never been on trial. This also according to the statistic of Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection which showed the percentage of recidivism across the country in 2551 is just 14.5 % of every offense comparing with new offender which is 85.5% (Annual Report 2008 : Case Statistic , Data & Information Division, The Office of Juvenile Justice System Development, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection)

In addition, the study found the key that drinking before taking offence is an influence variable to juvenile delinquency. Drinking before taking offence effects juvenile to commit crime significantly and can be explained that this result is related to a study of Andrew Mcneill who studied about alcohol related crime and drunken offender found that most of the offenders have alcohol in the blood also including other substances. In 1999, found 75% of the offender who drink before committing crime did commit crime in robbery mostly and secondary is breach of the peace for 61%. Furthermore, this also related to a study of Candito who concluded that low self-esteem is the cause of behavior problems. Low self-esteem can lead a person to use drug or drink alcohol and also include other behavior problems such as committing crime.

From the study of Duncan S.C., Duncan T.E. and Strycker L.A. which aim to study about alcohol use from pre-adolescence to mid-adolescence and determined

the influence of hypothesized covariates on changes in alcohol use rates during this developmental period. The sample comprised 405 randomly recruited youth from three age cohorts (9, 11, and 13 years), assessed annually for 4 years. Youth were 50.4% African-American, 49.6% White and 48.4% female. A cohort-sequential latent growth model was employed which modeled alcohol use (use vs. non-use) from ages 9–16 years, accounting for demographic variables of gender, race, parent marital status, and family economic status. Covariates of alcohol use included parent alcohol use, family alcohol problems, family cohesion, parent supervision, peer deviance, peer alcohol use, and peer encouragement of alcohol use. Results showed that proportions of alcohol users increased steadily from ages 9–16 years. Significant covariates were found on the intercept and slope. Being female and higher levels of parent alcohol use were associated with higher initial rates of alcohol use whereas greater friends' encouragement of alcohol use was related to lower initial rates of alcohol use (intercept). Alternatively, more peer deviance and friends' encouragement of alcohol use was related to an increase in alcohol use rates from ages 9–16 years (slope), as was being White and from a single-parent family. This study supports Social Learning theory in the point that juvenile drinking is an imitation from parents' behavior and normally drinking started at home. Besides, the environment in family and family parenting can affect juvenile development and that means drinking behavior that will be developed also. Even more, if there are no attachment in family and malparenting (lack of discipline, no proper teaching, no proper punishment, bad monitoring) are important risk factors to juvenile drinking and substance abusing.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Research Objective

6.1.1 To study about the factors of juveniles delinquency with the influence of alcohol-drinking parent.

6.1.2 To study about the effect of alcohol-drinking parents' behaviors on juvenile delinquency.

6.1.3 To study about factors of alcohol- drinking parent that lead juvenile commits crime.

6.2 Population and Sampling

This research specified the target group to conduct a study on the population of juveniles delinquent in Ban Kanchanapisek Vocational Juvenile Training Centre for Boys, Nakhonpathom. Researcher used sampling method to collect the information from 153 juveniles who have been sentenced to be detained at this house and occur to was associated with alcohol-drinking parent background. Researcher collected the information by using questionnaire and statistics based on data analysis which is percentile and testing hypothesizes using statistical regression and a statistically significant level at 0.05.

6.3 Research Result

6.3.1 Personal background factors of juvenile found that the sample were male, age above 20 years old, junior high school graduated, no income and started

drinking at age of 13-14. The types of drink were common local brand beer, Thai traditional vodka (Lao Khao), and others respectively. There was no persuasion for drinking but they started to drink because of their curiosity lead by watching their parent drinking in their presence. Delinquent act they committed were drug offences and they had never been on trial before also they did not drink before committing crime.

6.3.2 Personal parents background factors found that age of fathers was in between 40-45 and age of mothers was in between 40-45. Their marital status was being together, graduated from elementary school(Por 1-Por 6), occupation was hireling, number of children was 1-2, hometown Bangkok, number of member in family 4-6, house status was their own house and income per month are between 5,001-10,000 baht. Most of the parents did not drink and had unknown period of time about their drinking habits. Types of drink they usually drink were liquor, beer, Thai traditional vodka (Lao Khao), Tincture (Yadong) and others. The time they usually drink was drink all day and time spent for drinking was uncertain and undecided.

6.3.3 Drinking behavior of parent factor found that most of the sample strongly disagreed in every question about their parents drink inside the house only, they like to invite friends to join and accompany them with the drinking, their friends will stay overnight at the place if they are drunk, they make loud noise while they were drinking, sometimes the parent sometime spend more than 500 baht per drink, they are more kind when they drink, they usually like to go out to drink, they like to order children to by some drinks for them even it is a night time, children will get a compliment/cash or special food as reward if children serve them around when they are drinking, parents like to have children close to them when they are drinking, parent are more rude when they drink, parent always fight to each other when they are drunk, parent like children to drink with them, parent like to drive when they are drunk, parent are more quiet than usual when they are drunk, when parent are drunk they like to destroy things, parent fall or hurt themselves when they are drunk, parent get angry more easier when they drink, parent will always be upset if they don't drink, they will fight each other if they don't have money to buy some drinks, parent drink as for recreation, parent always get back home after midnight if they go out to drink, parent can't go to work in the next day if they drink too much, parent will steal each other

money to buy some drinks and parent have other activities along with drinking such as playing card, singing or doing drug

6.3.4 Parental behavior of parents toward children after drinking factor found that, most of the sample strongly disagreed in every question about their parents if parents will take a special care of them when they drink, they like to go drink outside and leave you alone, they like to teach you about things when they drink, they always prepare food for you before they drink, they like to let you play with friends when they drink, they don't like you to stay close to them when they drink, they always ignore you when they are drunk, they like to embarrass you when they are drunk, you have to take care of all chores when they are drunk, they used to punish you unreasonably when they are drunk, they still drink even if you are sick, they like to yell at you when they are drunk, they like to let you buy some food for yourself when they drink , they teach you to drink and they pay attention to their friends more than you when they drink.

6.3.5 Attitude toward alcohol-drinking parent factor found that most of the sample strongly agreed only about their parents were a good models but most of the sample strongly disagreed in the question about their parent works hard so it is normal to drink for relaxing, children feel good when they take care of parent when they are drunk, if children want to grow up and become like what your parents are, if children feel shame when they see their parent usually drink, if children think it is common to drink, if children think that drinking may be cause of financial problem to the family, if children think drinking caused stress to family, if their parents have strong health because of drinking, if children think that because of their parent drink so they have to take care of family more than other kids, if children think that drinking is a family and social activity, if children think it is good that their parent left them to be with friend when they are drinking, if children think it is good to start drinking with family and family members, if children's friends used to critic on their parent drinking and if the children don't like it, if drinking bring children family member close to each other, if children feel angry when their parent drink and punish the children with no reason, if the children think problems inside their family are caused by drinking, if children think drinking is more important for their parent than the children themselves, if

children want their parent to quit drinking and if children are tired to face problem caused by drinking in their family.

6.3.6 Factor of juvenile delinquent from drinking parent found that most of the sample strongly agreed that they themselves were a cause of offences but most of the sample strongly disagreed on parental drinking is a cause of their offence, friend is a cause of their offence, if the children don't want to stay with their parents so they commit offences, if the children wanted to attract their parents' attention so they committed offence, parental drinking is not a part of their offence, if they think their parents pay attention to them more than drinking they wouldn't commit offence, if children need some money to support family because their parents took money for drinking, if the criminal offence are base of the family business as their parents have no job and keep on their drinking habits , if children have a problem with alcohol and drug, if children feel free from their problem when they commit offence to distract their thoughts, if children have more attachment with their friends as the parents keep themselves busy drinking all the time and if children need money for their personal expense according perpendicular to alcohol and drug.

6.3.7 Result of hypothesizes testing found that 16 independence variables can explain the variance of juvenile delinquency 17.1%. Never been on trial before is the best explanation and secondary such as have been on trial, drinking before taking offence, parent yells at children when they are drunk and juveniles have problem with drug respectively. However, there are only 3 independence variables that can explain juvenile delinquency significantly which are Never been on trial ($p=.002$) after that is have been on trial ($p=.004$) and drinking before taking offence ($p=.004$).

6.4 Recommendation

6.4.1 Parents, it is impossible for a heavy drinking person not to drink at all but the person who is already a parent should have more responsibility towards their children. Drinking in front of the children is not appropriate. It can affect children in multiple aspects of social behavior so the appropriate way of drinking is to drink outside not in front of young immature children and also not to drink and drive for

avoiding accidents. Drinking in a reasonably quantity is fine but drinking beyond the limits and too often until alcohol makes the self dependent person a dependant drunk person is a very serious issue.

6.4.2 Family, to prevent and solve the problem of juvenile delinquency is really hard and need support from every angle of society including family but if the family especially parents still cannot be a front fort to prevent the children from the bad influences such as friend, media or the inappropriate children curiosity itself, it would lead the children into a wrong path. Family is the most important educational system to prevent the children from these negative things, so parents play the most important duty automatically from the start when the child was born, to nurture the kid and raise him up to be a good positive social person in the future.

6.4.3 Social, we need to encourage people to quit drinking by using media and show the effects of alcohol that can lead problems to their future generations. In fact, in present media there are multiple commercial on television about anti-drinking which come from the effort of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Society but most of these commercials are in response of drinking violence and accidents, people in society should take the issues of effect of juveniles commit crime under influence of alcoholic parent which is a serious problem and should be taken action more than before.

6.4.4 Government, even the government has passed the regulations and has the campaigns to reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages such as limited time to purchase alcohol, limited time of advertise alcohol commercial on television or radio, prohibit to sell alcohol in Buddhism holyday but yet there are still many new drinkers increased. This means that the government should enforce the law to make the laws that are already passed more effective and also launch new policy in meaning of decreasing consuming alcohol in the country.

6.5 Recommendation for future research

6.5.1 There should be the research of effect of alcohol drinking parent to female juvenile delinquency to compare the result.

6.5.2 There should be the research of effect of alcohol drinking parent to juvenile delinquency in other area or in other district to improve the solution of the juvenile delinquency problem.

6.5.3 There should be some other researches according to parents that could affect juvenile delinquency problem to see this problem in other angle and get the differences conclusion for the better solution of this problem.

6.5.4 In this study, researcher used questionnaire to collect data so in the future research there should have some other material to collect data such as in dept interview, comparative study or sample study.

6.5.5 In future study, there should be a Participatory Action Research (PAR) as in this research can get a true deeper data which can make this research more reliable and accuracy.

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APPENDIX



COA. No. MU-IRB 2010/141.1005

Documentary Proof of Mahidol University Institutional Review Board

Title of Project: The Effect of the Acoholic Parent to Juvenile Delinquency
(Thesis for Master Degree)

Principal Investigator: Miss Suwannee Rathaworn

Name of Institution: Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Approval includes: Annual Report version recieved date 10 May 2010

Mahidol University Institutional Review Board is in full compliance with International Guidelines for Human Research Protection such as Declaration of Helsinki, The Belmont Report, CIOMS Guidelines and the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP)

Date of Renewal (1st): 10 May 2010

Date of Expiration: 9 May 2011

Signature of Chairman:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rutja Phuphaibul', is written over the signature line.

(Professor Rutja Phuphaibul)
Vice Chair for Chair

Signature of Head of the Institute:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Samsanee Chaiyaraj', is written over the signature line.

(Associate Professor Samsanee Chaiyaraj)
Vice President for Research and Academic Affairs

แบบสอบถาม

เรื่องผลกระทบของการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ของบิดามารดาต่อการกระทำผิดของเด็ก และเยาวชน

คำชี้แจง

แบบสอบถามที่ใช้ในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ประกอบไปด้วยเนื้อหาที่สำคัญ ดังนี้

ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลของเยาวชน

ปัจจัยภูมิหลังของบิดา-มารดา

พฤติกรรมการดื่มสุราของบิดา-มารดา

พฤติกรรมการดูแลเลี้ยงดูบุตรเวลาที่ดื่มสุรา

ความคิดเห็นและความรู้สึกของเยาวชนต่อบิดา-มารดาที่ดื่มสุรา

ปัจจัยการกระทำผิดของเยาวชนจากการดื่มสุราของบิดา-มารดา

ความคิดเห็นเพิ่มเติม

กรุณาตอบคำถามโดยใส่เครื่องหมายถูก / ลงในช่อง () หน้าข้อความ หรือเติมความใน

ช่องว่างให้ตรงกับความเป็นจริงหรือใกล้เคียงกับความคิดของท่านเห็นมากที่สุด

ผู้วิจัยจะใช้ข้อมูลของท่านเพื่อการศึกษาเท่านั้น โดยจะเก็บข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลของท่านไว้เป็น

ความลับ

ขอขอบพระคุณท่านเป็นอย่างยิ่งที่ได้ให้ความอนุเคราะห์ในการให้ข้อมูล

นางสาวสุวรรณี รั้ววร

นักศึกษาระดับปริญญาโท สาขาอาชญวิทยาและงานยุติธรรม

คณะสังคมศาสตร์และมนุษยศาสตร์

แบบสอบถามเรื่องผลกระทบของการดื่มเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ของบิดามารดาต่อการกระทำผิดของเด็กและเยาวชน

ส่วนที่ 1. แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยภูมิหลังของเยาวชน (จำนวน 9 ข้อ)

1. อายุปี.....เดือน
2. การศึกษา
 - () ประถมศึกษา 1 - 6
 - () มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น
 - () มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย
 - () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ
3. รายได้ของครอบครัวต่อเดือน
 - () 0 - 2,000 บาท
 - () 2,001 – 4,000 บาท
 - () 4,001 – 6,000 บาท
 - () 6,001 – 8,000 บาท
 - () 8,001 - 10,000 บาท
 - () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....
4. คุณดื่มสุราหรือไม่ () ดื่ม ตั้งแต่เมื่ออายุ.....
 - () ไม่ดื่ม
5. ชนิดของสุราที่คุณดื่มเป็นประจำ โปรดระบุ.....
6. ใครเป็นคนชักจูงให้คุณดื่มสุรา () พ่อ - แม่
 - () เพื่อน () ตัวคุณเอง () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....
7. ฐานความผิดของคนที่กระทำครั้งนี้.....
8. เคยถูกดำเนินคดีมาก่อนหรือไม่ () เคย โปรดระบุ.....
 - () ไม่เคย
9. ก่อนที่คุณจะก่อคดีดังกล่าว คุณได้ดื่มสุราก่อน () ใช่ () ไม่ใช่

8. สถานะภาพของบ้าน

- () บ้านของพ่อ - แม่
 () บ้านเช่า / ห้องเช่า / อพาร์ทเมนต์
 () บ้านญาติ
 () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

9. รายได้ภายในครอบครัวต่อเดือน

- () 0 – 5,000 บาท () 5,001-10,000 บาท
 () 10,001-15,000 บาท () 15,001-20,000 บาท
 () 20,001 – 25,000 บาท () 25,001 – 30,000 บาท
 () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ

10. พ่อ-แม่ดื่มสุรา

- () ดื่มทั้งคู่ () ไม่ดื่มทั้งคู่
 () ดื่มเฉพาะพ่อ () ดื่มเฉพาะแม่

11. พ่อ-แม่ดื่มสุรามานานเท่าใด

- () น้อยกว่า 1 ปี () 1-5 ปี
 () 6-10 ปี () 10 ปี ขึ้นไป
 () ไม่ทราบ () เห็นตั้งแต่จำความได้

12. เครื่องดื่มที่พ่อ-แม่ดื่มเป็นประจำ

- () เหล้า () เบียร์ () เหล้าขาว
 () ยาแดงเหล้า () ไวน์ () เหล้าจีน
 () อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

13. เวลาที่พ่อ-แม่ดื่มสุราเป็นประจำ

- () ตอนเช้า () ตอนกลางวัน () หลังเลิกงาน
 () ทั้งวัน () ไม่แน่นอน

14. ระยะเวลาที่พ่อ-แม่ใช้ในการดื่ม ต่อครั้ง

- () น้อยกว่า 1 ชั่วโมง () 1 ชั่วโมง

() 2 ชั่วโมง

() 3 ชั่วโมง

() 4 ชั่วโมง

() ไม่แน่นอน

ส่วนที่ 3. แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ (จำนวน 25 ข้อ)

คำชี้แจง แบบวัดต่อไปนี้นี้เป็นแบบวัดพฤติกรรมการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ เพื่อตรวจสอบพฤติกรรมการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ ซึ่งอาจมีผลต่อการกระทำผิดของเยาวชน โดยประกอบไปด้วยคำตอบว่า “เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง” “เห็นด้วย” “ไม่แน่ใจ” “ไม่เห็นด้วย” และ “ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง” ให้ทำเครื่องหมายลงในช่องว่าง โดยให้ท่านเลือกเพียงคำตอบใดคำตอบหนึ่งที่ตรงกับตัวท่านหรือความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด (กรุณาตอบให้ครบทุกข้อ)

คำถาม	เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง
1. พ่อแม่มักจะดื่มสุราในบ้านด้วยกันหรือกับญาติเท่านั้น					
2. พ่อแม่ชอบชักชวนเพื่อนๆ มาร่วมดื่มสุราอย่างเฮฮา					
3. เพื่อนร่วมวงของพ่อแม่เมา เขามักจะนอนค้างคืนที่บ้าน					
4. พ่อแม่มักส่งเสียงดังเวลาที่ดื่มสุรา					
5. พ่อแม่ใช้จ่ายเงินมากกว่า 500 บาทในการดื่มสุรา					
6. พ่อแม่มักจะใจดีกว่าปกติ เวลาดื่มสุรา					
7. พ่อแม่ออกไปดื่มสุรานอกบ้านเป็นประจำ					
8. พ่อแม่ชอบให้คุณออกไปซื้อสุรามาให้แม่เป็นตอนดึก					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง
9. พ่อแม่ชอบให้รางวัลหรือชมเชยหากคุณอยู่รับใช้ใกล้ชิดๆ เวลาที่ท่านดื่มสุรา					
10. พ่อแม่ชอบให้คุณอยู่ใกล้ชิดๆ เวลาดื่มสุรา					
11. พ่อแม่มักพูดจาหยาบคายกว่าปกติเวลาดื่มสุรา					
12. พ่อแม่มักจะเกิดเรื่องทะเลาะวิวาทเวลาที่เมา					
13. พ่อแม่ชอบให้คุณมาดื่มสุราด้วย					
14. พ่อแม่จะชอบขับรถเวลาที่เมา					
15. พ่อแม่จะเียงกว่าปกติเวลาที่ท่านเมา					
16. เมื่อพ่อแม่เมาแล้วมักจะทำลายข้าวของต่างๆ					
17. เมื่อพ่อแม่เมาแล้วจะดื่มหรือทำตัวเองให้ได้รับบาดเจ็บเป็นประจำ					
18. พ่อแม่มักจะโกรธง่ายเมื่อดื่มสุราไปแล้ว					
19. พ่อแม่จะมีอาการหงุดหงิดเมื่อไม่ได้ดื่มสุรา					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง
20. พ่อแม่จะทะเลาะกันเอง ถ้าไม่มีเงินซื้อสุรา					
21. พ่อแม่ดื่มเหล้าเพื่อเป็นการพักผ่อน					
22. พ่อแม่มักจะกลับบ้าน หลังเที่ยงคืนหากออกไปดื่มสุรานอกบ้าน					
23. พ่อแม่มักจะไปทำงานไม่ไหวในวันถัดไปจากวันที่ดื่มหนัก					
24. พ่อหรือแม่มักจะขโมยเงินกันเองเพื่อไปซื้อสุรามาดื่ม					
25. การดื่มสุราของพ่อแม่มักมีกิจกรรมอื่นร่วมด้วย เช่น เล่นไพ่ เล่นการพนัน ร้องเพลง หรือใช้ยาเสพติด					

ส่วนที่ 4. แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับพฤติกรรมดูแลเลี้ยงดูบุตรของพ่อ-แม่เวลาที่ดื่มสุรา

(จำนวน 15 ข้อ)

คำชี้แจง แบบวัดต่อไปนี้นี้เป็นแบบวัดพฤติกรรมดูแลเลี้ยงดูบุตรของพ่อ-แม่เวลาที่ดื่มสุรา เพื่อตรวจสอบพฤติกรรมดูแลเลี้ยงดูบุตรของพ่อ-แม่เวลาที่ดื่มสุราซึ่งอาจมีผลต่อการกระทำผิดของเยาวชน โดยประกอบไปด้วยคำตอบว่า “เห็นด้วยเป็นอย่างยิ่ง” “เห็นด้วย” “ไม่แน่ใจ” “ไม่เห็นด้วย” และ “ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง” ให้ทำเครื่องหมายลงในช่องว่าง โดยให้ท่านเลือกเพียงคำตอบใดคำตอบหนึ่งที่ตรงกับตัวท่านหรือความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด (กรุณาตอบให้ครบทุกข้อ)

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
1. พ่อแม่จะดูแลลูกๆเป็นพิเศษเวลาที่ท่านดื่มสุรา					
2. พ่อแม่มักชอบออกไปดื่มสุราข้างนอกและทิ้งให้ลูกอยู่คนเดียว					
3. พ่อแม่จะคอยตักเตือนสั่งสอนเวลาที่ท่านดื่มสุรา					
4. พ่อแม่จะเตรียมอาหารให้คุณก่อนที่จะดื่มสุรา					
5. พ่อแม่มักจะปล่อยให้ไปเล่นกับเพื่อนๆเวลาที่ท่านดื่มสุรา					
6. พ่อแม่ไม่ชอบให้คุณมาอยู่ใกล้ๆเวลาที่ดื่มสุรา					
7. พ่อแม่ไม่เคยสนใจคุณหรือลืมนัดคุณไปเลยเวลาที่เมา					
8. พ่อแม่ชอบทำให้คุณอับอายเวลาที่ท่านเมา					
9. ถ้าพ่อแม่เมา ท่านมักจะให้คุณทำงานบ้านเอง					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
10. พ่อแม่เคยลงโทษคุณ อย่างไรไม่มีเหตุผลเวลาที่เมา					
11. แม้เวลาที่คุณไม่สบายพ่อ แม่ของคุณก็ยังดุด่า					
12. พ่อแม่ชอบตะคอกใส่ คุณเวลาที่ท่านเมา					
13. พ่อแม่ชอบให้คุณ ออกไปซื้อข้าวกินเองข้าง นอกบ้านเวลาที่ท่านดุด่า หรือเมา					
14. พ่อแม่เป็นคนสอนให้ คุณดุด่า					
15. พ่อแม่มักจะสนใจ เพื่อนๆของเขามากกว่าคุณ เวลาที่ดุด่า					

ส่วนที่ 5. แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความคิดเห็นของเยาวชนต่อพ่อ-แม่ที่ดุด่า (จำนวน 20 ข้อ)

คำชี้แจง แบบวัดต่อไปนี้ เป็นแบบวัดความคิดเห็นของเยาวชนต่อพ่อ-แม่ที่ดุด่า เพื่อตรวจสอบความคิดเห็นของเยาวชนต่อพ่อ-แม่ที่ดุด่า โดยประกอบไปด้วยคำตอบว่า “เห็นด้วยเป็นอย่างยิ่ง” “เห็นด้วย” “ไม่แน่ใจ” “ไม่เห็นด้วย” และ “ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง” ให้ทำเครื่องหมายลงในช่องว่าง โดยให้ท่านเลือกเพียงคำตอบใดคำตอบหนึ่งที่ตรงกับตัวท่านหรือความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด (กรุณาตอบให้ครบทุกข้อ)

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
1. พ่อแม่ของคุณเป็นแบบ อย่างที่ดี					
2. พ่อแม่คุณเป็นคนที่ทำงาน หนักการดื่มสุราเพื่อพักผ่อน จึงถือเป็นเรื่องปกติ					
3. คุณรู้สึกดีที่ต้องดูแลท่าน แม่ตอนที่ท่านมา					
4. คุณต้องการที่จะเติบโต เป็นผู้ใหญ่แบบที่พ่อหรือแม่ ของคุณเป็น					
5. คุณรู้สึกอายที่พ่อแม่ดื่ม สุราเป็นประจำ					
6. คุณคิดว่าการดื่มสุราก็ เป็นเรื่องปกติทั่วไป					
7. คุณคิดว่าการดื่มสุราของ พ่อแม่ทำให้ที่บ้านมีปัญหา เรื่องการเงิน					
8. คุณคิดว่าการดื่มสุราทำให้ เกิดความเครียดภายใน ครอบครัว					
9. พ่อแม่ของคุณมีร่างกาย แข็งแรงเพราะการดื่มสุรา					
10. การที่พ่อแม่ดื่มสุราทำ ให้คุณต้องรับผิดชอบต่อ					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
ครอบครัว และงานบ้าน มากกว่าเยาวชนอื่นๆ					
11. คุณคิดว่าการดื่มสุราก็ เป็นกิจกรรมในครอบครัว					
12. คุณคิดว่าเป็นการที่ดีที่พ่อ แม่ปล่อยให้คุณไปอยู่กับ เพื่อนๆเวลาที่ดื่มสุรา					
13. คุณคิดว่าเป็นเรื่องที่ดีที่ เริ่มดื่มสุราจากภายใน ครอบครัว					
14. เพื่อนๆเคยวิจารณ์การ ดื่มสุราของพ่อแม่ของคุณ และคุณไม่ชอบการวิจารณ์ ของเพื่อนๆ					
15. การดื่มสุราทำให้ ครอบครัวอบอุ่น					
16. คุณรู้สึกโกรธที่พ่อแม่ ดื่มสุราและคิดว่าคุณ โดยไม่มี สาเหตุ					
17. คุณคิดว่าปัญหาภายใน ครอบครัวของคุณเกิดขึ้น เพราะพ่อแม่ดื่มสุรา					
18. คุณคิดว่าสุรามี ความสำคัญกับพ่อแม่					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็น ด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
มากกว่าตัวคุณเอง					
19. คุณอยากให้พ่อแม่เลิก ดื่มสุรา					
20. คุณเบื่ที่ต้องมาพบกับ ปัญหาภายในบ้านแบบนี้ เสมอๆ					

ส่วนที่ 6. แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับปัจจัยการกระทำผิดของเยาวชนจากการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ (จำนวน 13 ข้อ)

คำชี้แจง แบบวัดต่อไปนี้นี้เป็นแบบวัดปัจจัยการกระทำผิดของเยาวชนจากการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ เพื่อตรวจสอบปัจจัยการกระทำผิดของเยาวชน ที่อาจเกิดมาจากการดื่มสุราของพ่อ-แม่ โดยประกอบไปด้วยคำตอบว่า “เห็นด้วยเป็นอย่างยิ่ง” “เห็นด้วย” “ไม่แน่ใจ” “ไม่เห็นด้วย” และ “ไม่เห็นด้วยอย่างยิ่ง” ให้ทำเครื่องหมายลงในช่องว่าง โดยให้ท่านเลือกเพียงคำตอบใดคำตอบหนึ่งที่ตรงกับตัวท่านหรือความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด (กรุณาตอบให้ครบทุกข้อ)

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
1. คุณคิดว่าสาเหตุจากการ กระทำผิดของคุณนั้นเกิดจาก ตัวคุณเอง					
2. การดื่มสุราของพ่อแม่ทำ ให้คุณต้องกระทำผิด กฎหมาย					
3. เพื่อนๆ คือสาเหตุแห่งการ กระทำผิดของคุณ					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
4. คุณไม่ต้องการอยู่กับพ่อแม่ ที่ดื่มสุราจึงกระทำผิด กฎหมาย					
5. คุณต้องการความสนใจ จากพ่อแม่โดยการกระทำผิด กฎหมาย					
6. การที่พ่อแม่ดื่มสุราไม่มี ส่วนในการกระทำผิดของคุณ					
7. คุณคิดว่าหากพ่อแม่สนใจ คุณมากกว่าสุราคงไม่ต้อง กระทำผิด					
8. คุณต้องการรายได้มา ช่วยเหลือครอบครัวเพราะ พ่อ-แม่เอาเงินไปดื่มสุราหมด					
9. การกระทำผิดของคุณเป็น ธุรกิจของครอบครัวเนื่องจาก พ่อ-แม่ไม่มีงานทำเพราะติด สุรา					
10. คุณมีปัญหาเกี่ยวกับสุรา และยาเสพติด					
11. คุณมีความรู้สึกปลดปล่อย จากปัญหาที่พ่อแม่ดื่มสุราเมื่อ ได้กระทำผิดกฎหมาย					
12. คุณมีความผูกพันกับ					

คำถาม	เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง	เห็นด้วย	ไม่แน่ใจ	ไม่เห็นด้วย	ไม่เห็นด้วย อย่างยิ่ง
เพื่อนๆมากกว่าพ่อแม่ เนื่องจากพ่อ- แม่ดื่มเหล้าตลอดเวลา					
13. คุณต้องการเงินมาใช้จ่าย ส่วนตัวมากๆเนื่องจากปัญหา การติดสุรา-ยาเสพติด					

ส่วนที่ 7. ความคิดเห็นเพิ่มเติม

คำชี้แจง ผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามสามารถแสดงความคิดเห็นเพิ่มเติมหรือข้อเสนอแนะต่างๆได้
ตามช่องว่างด้านล่าง

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BIOGRAPHY

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