

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL BOND AND THE FIRST  
CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON BEHAVIOR OF  
JUVENILES IN BAAN UBEKKHA TRAINING SCHOOL**

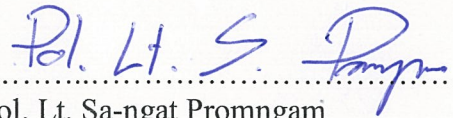
**Pol. Lt. SA-NGAT PROMNGAM**

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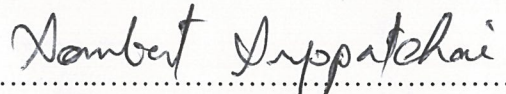
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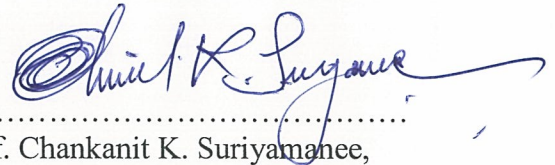
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Pol. Lt. Sa-ngat Promngam



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to study the relationship between social bond factors and the cause of the first offence involving in-depth interviews of 28 male juveniles in Baan Ubekkha training school. Additional data were collected and results were analyzed by statistical analysis of the relationship between social bond factors and offences against persons committed by juveniles, in five training schools in the Bangkok Metropolitan area. Specifically, the study examined elements of social bond theory which might relate to the causes for first time offences against persons by juveniles.

For the quantitative study, results indicated that 53.6% of the sample were 17 years old at time of first offence, and were currently 20 years old (28.6%). 57.1% of juveniles lived with their parents and reportedly had a lovely/warm family relationship. They were educated only at the primary to secondary school level (94.6%). They accepted that the causes of their first offences happened because of peer pressure from friends, low self-control, and weak social bonding. Half of them were tried for murder, and all of them were involved in offences against persons. The results of the in-depth interviews showed that there was an inverse relationship between social bond factors and the occurrence of the first offence against persons. For the qualitative study of 154 male juvenile offenders, the results were the same as those from the quantitative study, i.e., the age of first offence, current age, education, family background, and offenders' background. Concerning community context, 16.9% of them lived in a slum, 7.8% lived in a high crime rate community especially where offences against persons were being committed. The statistical results were consistent with the in-depth interviews: t-test analysis demonstrated that attachment and commitment were inversely related with time of offense. Pearson r correlation analysis showed that crimes against persons offences were inversely correlated with attachment, commitment, and involvement in a significant way. However, the results of both studies supported the relationship between social bonds and offences against persons behavior. The implications of these finding for prevention and resolution of crime are discussed.

KEY WORDS: JUVENILE AGAINST PERSON OFFENDER / THE FIRST TIME  
OF OFFEND / SOCIAL BOND / IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW

113 pages

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างพันธะทางสังคมกับพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดครั้งแรกทางด้านการชีวิตและร่างกายของเด็กและเยาวชนชายในศูนย์ฝึกและอบรมเด็กและเยาวชนชายบ้านอุเบกขา

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL BOND AND THE FIRST CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES IN BAAN UBEKKHA TRAINING SCHOOL

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### บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัยในครั้งนี้เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปัจจัยทางด้านพันธะทางสังคมและสาเหตุของการมีพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดทางด้านการชีวิตและร่างกายของเด็กและเยาวชนในครั้งแรก โดยศึกษาในกลุ่มเด็กและเยาวชนชายที่กระทำผิดในคดีชีวิตและร่างกายจำนวน 28 คน ที่ได้รับการฝึกอบรมอยู่ในศูนย์ฝึกและอบรมเด็กและเยาวชนชายบ้านอุเบกขา โดยการใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก และสนับสนุนผลการวิจัยที่ได้จากการสัมภาษณ์ด้วยผลการวิจัยทางสถิติในการหาความสัมพันธ์ดังกล่าว โดยศึกษาในกลุ่มเด็กและเยาวชนชายในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล

จากผลการศึกษาในเชิงคุณภาพพบว่า เด็กและเยาวชนชายที่กระทำผิดในคดีชีวิตและร่างกายที่ได้รับการฝึกและอบรมอยู่ในศูนย์ฝึกฯ บ้านอุเบกขาจำนวนทั้งสิ้น 28 คน ร้อยละ 53.6 มีอายุเฉลี่ยในการกระทำผิดครั้งแรกที่ 17 ปีและ ปัจจุบันมีอายุเฉลี่ย 20 ปี ร้อยละ 28.6 ร้อยละ 57.1 ของเด็กและเยาวชนกลุ่มดังกล่าวนี้ กล่าวว่าตนเองอาศัยอยู่กับพ่อแม่ ซึ่งมีสัมพันธภาพในครอบครัวที่รักใคร่กลมเกลียวและมีความอบอุ่นดี ร้อยละ 94.6 มีระดับการศึกษาอยู่ในชั้นประถมศึกษา-มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย และไม่ได้ศึกษาต่อในระดับการศึกษาที่สูงขึ้น ผู้ตอบแบบสัมภาษณ์ยอมรับว่าสาเหตุของการกระทำผิดในครั้งแรกเกิดขึ้นจากแรงกระตุ้นจากเพื่อน และการขาดการควบคุมตนเอง รวมทั้งขาดการดูแลเอาใจใส่ ความผูกพัน และความเชื่อในสังคมที่ตนอาศัยอยู่ เด็กและเยาวชนทั้งหมดยอมรับว่า เคยกระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับชีวิตและร่างกายมาแล้วทั้งสิ้น ในขณะที่ครึ่งหนึ่งของเด็กและเยาวชนที่ถูกจับกุมมีฐานความผิดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการฆ่า ซึ่งเมื่อพิจารณาผลจากการสัมภาษณ์แล้วสามารถบ่งชี้ได้ว่าสาเหตุสำคัญในการตัดสินใจกระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับชีวิตและร่างกายในครั้งแรกของเด็กและเยาวชนนั้น เกิดจากการมีความสัมพันธ์ในทางลบต่อการมีพันธะทางสังคมของเด็กและเยาวชน ผลจากการศึกษาวิจัยเชิงปริมาณพบว่า เด็กและเยาวชนที่ได้รับการฝึกอบรมอยู่ในศูนย์ฝึกอบรมเด็กและเยาวชนในเขตกรุงเทพมหานครและปริมณฑล จำนวนทั้งสิ้น 154 คน มีความคล้ายคลึงกับเด็กและเยาวชนที่ได้รับการฝึกอบรมอยู่ในศูนย์ฝึกฯ บ้านอุเบกขา เช่น อายุแรกเริ่มขณะกระทำผิด, อายุปัจจุบัน, ระดับการศึกษา, ภูมิหลังทางด้านครอบครัว และ ภูมิหลังในการกระทำผิดที่กระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับลักษณะของที่อยู่อาศัยของเด็กและเยาวชนก่อนถูกการจับกุมพบว่า ร้อยละ 16.9 อาศัยอยู่ในเขตพื้นที่ชุมชนแออัด และร้อยละ 7.8 ตอบว่าบริเวณที่อยู่อาศัยนั้นมีอัตราการการเกิดอาชญากรรมสูง โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งการกระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับชีวิตและร่างกาย ผลการวิจัยทางสถิติโดยใช้การทดสอบค่าเฉลี่ยระหว่างกลุ่ม พบว่า การมีพันธะทางสังคมและการผูกมัดทางสังคมมีความสัมพันธ์ในทางลบกับจำนวนครั้งในการกระทำผิดอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ และการวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์แบบ Pearson r correlations พบว่าการมีพันธะทางสังคม, การผูกมัดทางสังคมและการเข้าร่วมกับกิจกรรมต่างๆของสังคม มีความสัมพันธ์ในทางลบกับพฤติกรรมการทำผิดทางด้านการชีวิตและร่างกายเช่นกัน ซึ่งผลจากการวิจัยทั้งเชิงปริมาณและเชิงคุณภาพในครั้งนี้ให้การสนับสนุนความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างพันธะทางสังคมกับพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดครั้งแรกทางด้านการชีวิตและร่างกาย โดยผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้สามารถนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการหาแนวทางป้องกันและแก้ไขพฤติกรรมของเด็กและเยาวชนที่กระทำผิดทางด้านการชีวิตและร่างกายได้ต่อไป

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem**

For many young people today, traditional patterns guiding the relationships and transitions between family, school and work are being challenged. Social relations that ensure a smooth process of socialization are collapsing; lifestyle trajectories are becoming more varied and less predictable. The restructuring of the labor market, the extension of the maturity gap (the period of dependence of young adults on the family) and, arguably, the more limited opportunities to become an independent adult are all changes influencing relationships with family and friends, educational opportunities and choices, labor market participation, leisure activities and lifestyles. It is not only developed countries that are facing this situation; in developing countries as well there are new pressures on young people undergoing the transition from childhood to independence. Rapid population growth, the unavailability of housing and support services, poverty, unemployment and underemployment among youth, the decline in the authority of local communities, overcrowding in poor urban areas, the disintegration of the family, and ineffective educational systems are some of the pressures young people must deal with.

Youth nowadays, regardless of gender, social origin or country of residence, are subject to individual risks but are also being presented with new individual opportunities— some beneficial and some potentially harmful. Quite often, advantage is being taken of illegal opportunities as young people commit various offences, become addicted to drugs, and use violence against their peers.(World Youth Report, 2003; 189)

Statistical data from 1999 to 2008 in Thailand indicated the growing violence statistic of juvenile delinquent. These juvenile crime trends and an increased level of public alarm appeared to have led to a focus on the serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders. The most of juvenile offenders that juvenile were offense against property, narcotic drugs, and offense against person as shown in table below.

**Table 1** Frequencies of Delinquents in OPC, Nationwide Distributed by Offence in 1999-2008

Offences	year									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	37,388	35,439	31,448	5,285	29,915	33,308	36,080	48,218	51,128	56,981
Offence against property	7,986	7,719	7,374	7,949	8,886	10,496	10,733	14,314	14,764	12,658
<b>Offence against person</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>6,112</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>7,784</b>	<b>6,661</b>
Sexual abuses	1,004	961	1,026	1,479	1,735	2,416	2,680	3,652	2,154	1,916
Offence against peace, liberty, fame and administration	557	482	397	681	1,016	1,149	1,271	1,731	3,247	2,989
Narcotic drugs	21,099	20,103	16,563	16,723	5,897	5,310	6,542	8,803	10,279	11,207
Offence of weapon and explosives	892	900	933	1,380	1,957	2,031	2,404	3,414	3,650	3,215
Others	3,546	3,328	2,980	4,019	5,581	5,937	6,338	8,020	9,250	8,299

**Sources:** Statistic and Data Collection Department, ITC Center, Department of juvenile Observation and Protection, Ministry of Justice

Young people who are at risk of becoming delinquent often living in difficult circumstances. Children who for various reasons—including parental alcoholism, poverty, breakdown of the family, overcrowding, abusive conditions in the home, the growing HIV/AIDS scourge, or the death of parents during armed conflicts—are orphans or unaccompanied and are without the means of subsistence, housing and other basic necessities are at greatest risk of falling into juvenile delinquency. By above the reasons, we found that the important reasons to support the delinquents of juvenile are social and family factors of the youth especially social bonding, peer or friend bonding, school bonding and community bonding.

The correlation between social bond factors i.e. family bond, friends bond, school bond and community bond and levels of criminal offending has long been documented in criminological research. Therefore, this study emphasized on analysis of social factors in the role of social bonding related to the onset of offenses against person by male juvenile delinquency in Thailand: case study in Baan Ubekkha Training School.

## **1.2 Study Objectives**

1.2.1 To investigate relationships between elements of social bond especially in family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding and onset of offenses against persons by juvenile delinquency.

1.2.2 To investigate the way to protect delinquent of juvenile in offenses against persons.

1.2.3 To be the guideline for future research.

## **1.3 Scope of the Study**

1.3.1 This case study will be conducted in male juveniles sentenced on offence against person and admitted in the Central Observation and Protection Centers in Bangkok metropolitan which are Baan Karuna training school, Baan Mudita training school, Baan Ubekkha training school, Baan Sirindhron training school and Baan Kanjanapisek training school for qualitative study and specifically male

juveniles sentenced on offence against person Baan Ubekkha training school for quantitative study.

1.3.2 This case study subject is male juvenile who are offence against person with the age of exceeding 7 years old but not exceeding 18 years old

## 1.4 Definition of Terms

1.4.1 *Offences against persons* are referred to any acts violating laws and code offending. Such as are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, attempted murder, negligent manslaughter, melee causing death, assault, attempted assault, assembling for more than a person, negligent endangering the mind and the body the other, melee causing other injuries, and abortion.

1.4.2 *Delinquent juvenile* is referred to individual with the age of exceeding 7 years old but not exceeding 18 years old admitted to the training school in Bangkok metropolitan areas (Baan Karuna training school, Baan Mudita training school, Baan Ubekkha training school, Baan Sirindhron training school and Baan Kanjanapisek training school)

1.4.3 *Training school* is referred to centers under the Central Observation and Protection Center, where male juveniles are confined and trained under the verdict of the courts. In this study it refers to training school of Baan Karuna training school, Baan Mudita training school, Baan Ubekkha training school, Baan Sirindhron training school and Baan Kanjanapisek training school.

1.4.4 *Personal factor* is current age, age in offense, hometown, the highest education, younger and older brother with father and mother, marry status of parent, occupation of parent, income of parent, the highest education of parent, and guardian in children time.

1.4.5 *Social bond* in this study referred to relationship with family, friend, school, and community.

1.4.6 *Social bond explained by four elements*

- *Attachment*, this can be described as the level of values and or norms that an individual holds in society. In this study was interested in parental attachment, friends or peer attachment, school attachment and community attachment.



- *Commitment*, refers to the investment an individual has in social activities and institutions (Hirschi, 1969). In this study was interested in parental commitment, friends or peer commitment, school commitment and community commitment.

- *Involvement* refers to the large amounts of structured time spent in socially approved activities reduces the time available for deviance (Hirschi, 1969). In this study was interested in parental involvement, friends or peer involvement, school involvement and community involvement.

- *Belief* refers to an individual's level of belief in the moral validity of shared social values and norms (Hirschi, 1969). In this study was interested in parental belief, friends or peer belief, school belief and community belief.

## **1.5 Variable and Measurement**

**1.5.1 Independent Variables and Dependent Variables** in this study focus on factors of social bond and demographic background.

The *Independent Variables* consist of

### **1.5.1.1 Demographic background variables**

- The first age of offences against person
- Current age
- Hometown
- Salary
- Education
- Parental Status
- Parental Relationship
- Religious

**1.5.1.2 Social bonding** i.e. family bond, friends bond, school bond and community bond that is explained by the elements of social bond below.

- Attachment
- Commitment

- Involvement
- Belief

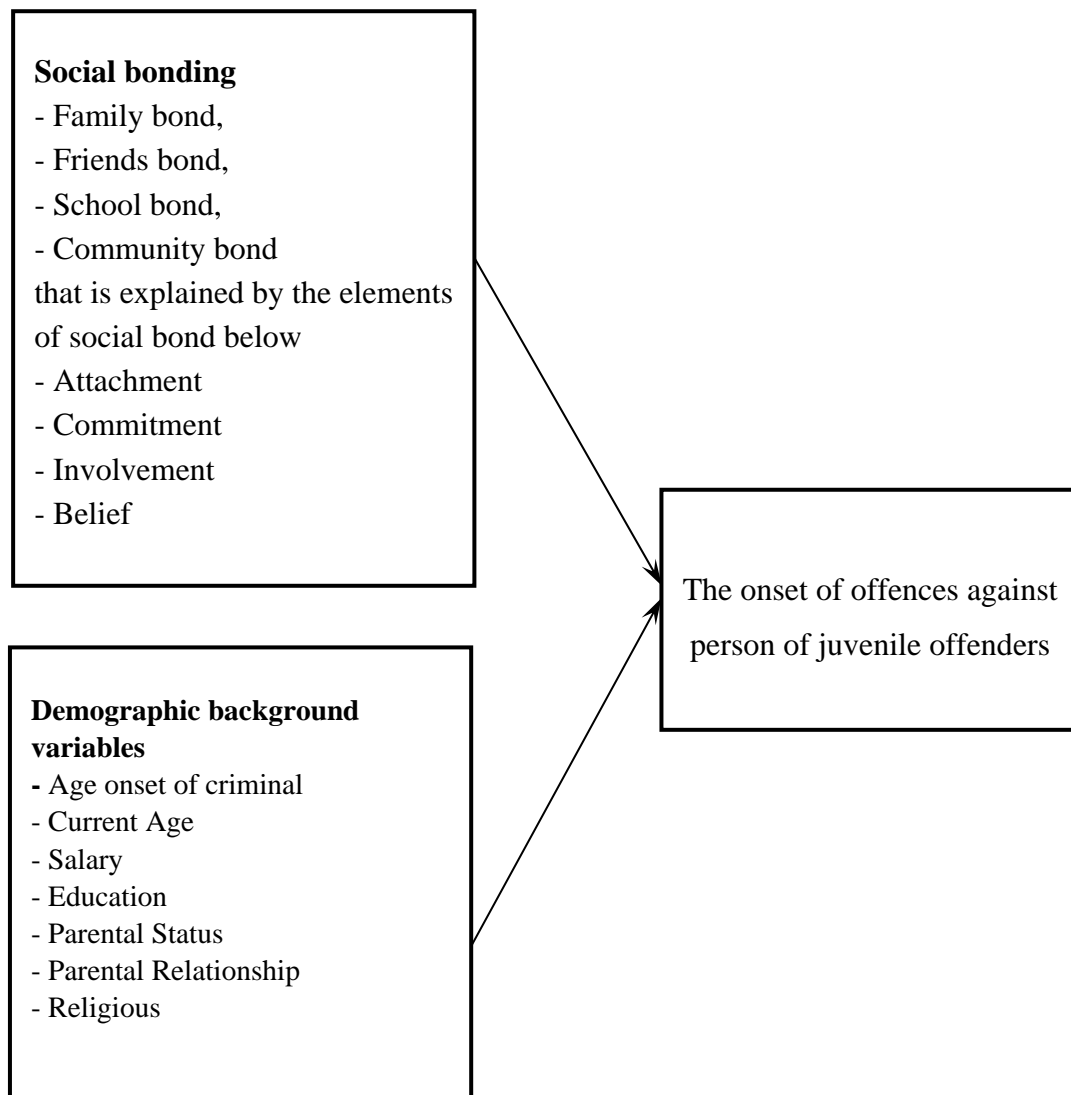
*Dependent variable* is the onset of offences against person of juvenile offenders.

## 1.6 Measurement variables

Variables	Measurement
<b>Independent Variables</b>	
<b>Social bond factors</b>	
- Family bond	Interval
- Friends bond	Interval
- School bond	Interval
- Community bond	Interval
That is explained by the elements of Social bond factor	
- Attachment	Interval
- Commitment	Interval
- Involvement	Interval
- Belief	Interval
<b>Demographic background variables</b>	
- Age onset of criminal	Interval
- Current Age	Interval
- Salary	Nominal
- Education	Interval
- Parental Status	Interval
- Parental Relationship	Interval
- Religious	Interval
<b>Dependent Variable</b>	
The onset of offences against person of juvenile offenders	Interval

## 1.7 Conceptual Framework

From the literature reviews in chapter 2, it would be conceptualized the framework of study by following figure of risk factor model



**Figure 1** Conceptual framework of elements of Social bond model and relevant variables in explaining against person offence recidivism of male juvenile against person offenders

## **1.8 Hypothesis**

Social bond factors and elements of Social bond are reversely relationship with criminal against person by juvenile delinquents at the first time.

## **1.9 Expected benefit**

1. To know the relationships between Social bond factor and elements of Social bond factor and criminal against person by juvenile delinquents at the first time.
2. To gain the way to protection and resolve of delinquency.
3. To be guidelines for further researches.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEWS OF LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL CONCEPT**

In this study “Relationship between Social bond and the first criminal offence against person behavior of juveniles in Bann Ubekkha Training School”, emphasized on analysis of the Social bonding factors related to male juvenile delinquency. The purpose of this chapter is to review relevant empirical current literature review of relationship between Social bonding and juvenile deviant behavior or juvenile offences. From research conducted on these studies, it has been possible to discern which aspects of the variables are associated with a higher probability of success (i.e. relationship between social bond and against person offender) and these aspects subsequently are present below.

#### 2.1 Concepts of juvenile delinquency

##### 2.1.1 Definition of youth

##### 2.1.2 Definition of juvenile

##### 2.1.3 Definition of juvenile delinquency

#### 2.2 Constitution in delinquency about against person

#### 2.3 Thai Juvenile Justice System

##### 2.3.1 Intendment of Juvenile Justice

##### 2.3.2 Procedure of Justice

##### 2.3.3 Arrest

##### 2.3.4 Custodial Procedure

##### 2.3.5 Case Interrogation

##### 2.3.6 Police Arrest Procedure

#### 2.4 The Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre

2.4.1 The Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre and its powers  
and duties

2.4.2 Proposal of the opinion for Non-Prosecution Order

2.4.3 Criminal Prosecution

2.4.4 Prosecution Timeline

2.4.5 Escape

2.4.6 Prohibition of Publicity for and Disclosure of Juvenile Information

2.5 The causes of juvenile status offense behaviors

2.6 Concepts and Theories of juvenile delinquency: Social Control or Social Bond Theory

2.7 Research on juvenile delinquency against person

## **2.1 Concepts of juvenile**

### **2.1.1 Definition of youth**

Youth in Thailand refers to those aged below twenty-five years, according to the definition of National Youth Policy. In this monograph, however, youth will be confined to young persons in the 15 to 24 year age group, in order to conform to the United Nations definition of youth (Youth in Thailand, United Nations, 2000).

### **2.1.2 Definition of juvenile**

Based on the Act establish the children and juvenile and family court, producers of juvenile and family cases 1991 defined “children” and “juvenile” as follows:

“Children” referred to an individual aged over complete seven years but not more than complete fourteen years.

“Juvenile” referred to an individual aged over complete fourteen years but not more than complete eighteen years.

Therefore, the children and juvenile under authority juvenile and family court are individual aged complete seven years because in Criminal Code, offend is

not legible to punishment. Thus, in case there were children involved with criminal offence which had to be brought fourth juvenile and family court, if the delinquent were children aged less than seven years old, the children committed crime but free from punishment. Therefore, the trial could not be brought fourth in the juvenile and family court.

It is observed that individual subjects to criminal punishment have to be individuals committed crime without any lawful exemption from offends and from punishment.

Following the counting ages of a children or a juvenile raised to a juvenile and family court, Article 5 coded that, “The criminal case alleged that a children or a juvenile offending is counted on the age of a children or a juvenile at date of offense.” This means ages of children or a juvenile are counted while they are offending.

On the other hand, older ages tried the juvenile and family court must be the “juvenile” with not complete age of 18 years old. However compared with previous law, we found that Article 4 previously defined “juvenile” as an individual age over complete 14 years but not reached complete 18 years. This excluded age individual of marriage. Then by the previous law, authority of the juvenile and family court limited maximum age of not more than complete 18 years and immature but not wedding. Having individual aged complete 18 years or being mature by marriage, and based on civil and commercial law Article 20 in corroboration of Article 1448, those individuals were not juvenile.

Article 20 coded that “juvenile is legible to maturity by marriage had marriage follows Provision Article 1448.

Article 1448 coded that, “marriage is functional be when the man and the woman are complete seventeen years but in case of reasonable grounds, the court may approve prior marriage.”

By the judgment of Dika 1220/2496 (1953) and Dika 1362/2496 (1953), the interpretation was based on the previous Act instituting the juvenile and family



court which adjudicated that trial on the juvenile and family court counted age filing the case. In the case that the age was exceeded juvenile upon the arrest, the case had to be tried at the adult court and illegible at the juvenile court. Judgment of both cases reasoned at the individual was adult. It was improper to try at the juvenile court. Then the previous Dika was thus discrete. The new Act counted age at offending as criteria.

With the definition of juvenile by the previous law and the existing law committing verses, “but excluded the mature individual by marriage”. Rationally, even juvenile was mature by marriage but body and mind were still young. Even criminally offending, they should be treated as juvenile aged more than the complete 18 years are treated like adult. Therefore the current juvenile and family court asserted criteria of maximized ages of not more than complete 18 years only. (Pornsiri Mooltichai, 1998: 12-14)

### **2.1.3 Definition of juvenile delinquency**

The term “juvenile delinquency” has been differently interpreted but, generally speaking, it refers to a large variety of behavior of children and adolescents which the society does not approve. Some kind of admonishment, punishment or preventive and corrective measures are justified in public interest. The word “juvenile” has been derived from Latin term “Juvenis”, meaning thereby young. The term delinquency has also been derived from the terms *do* (away from) and *liquere* (to leave). The Latin initiative “*delinquere*” translate as to emit its original, earliest sense. It was apparently used in times to refer to the failure of an individual to perform a task or duty. The term “delinquent” describes a person guilty of an offence against the customs. The concept of delinquency has been viewed differently by various authors. According to Tappan, there are two kinds of delinquency: (a) the adjudicated delinquents, who have been processed through the courts and (b) “in official delinquents” who are handled officially by the police, courts and other agencies.

Ruth Cavan described the delinquency as “A delinquent child is one who, by habitually refusing to obey the reasonable and lawful commands of his parents or

other persons of lawful authority” is deemed to be habitually uncontrolled, habitually disobedient or habitually wayward or who habitually is a truant from home or school, or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the moral, health or welfare of himself or others.

The Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in London in 1960, considered the scope of the problem of juvenile delinquency. Without attempting to formulate a standard definition of what should be considered to be juvenile delinquency in each country, the congress recommended (a) that the meaning of the term juvenile delinquency, should be restricted as far as possible to violation of criminal law.

In India, the concept of delinquency does not create any problem as the juvenile delinquency is confined to the violation of the ordinary penal law of the country so far as the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is concerned. The term “juvenile” has been defined in clause (h) of Section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, as a boy who has not attained the age of sixteen years or a girl who has not attained the age of eighteen years. Offence under clause (n) of section 2 of the above Act means an offence punishable under any law for the time being in force which includes the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987. Reading the above two definitions, delinquent juvenile means a boy below the age of 16 years and a girl below the age of 18 years who has been found to have committed an offence punishable under any law for the time being in force. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, separate provisions have been laid down for the neglected and uncontrollable juveniles. They are dealt with by the Juvenile Welfare Boards and not by Juvenile Courts.

In EU countries, each country has its own definition of juvenile delinquency based on different factors. For some countries, the concept covers behavior by minors that corresponds to one of the types described in their legislation or criminal law code. In other countries, the juvenile justice system is based on an educational or welfare model. The ranges of acts are pursued under the justice system. When committed by a minor is extended to include acts which, if committed by an

adult, would only be liable to proceedings through administrative or civil channels, or would not even lead to prosecution. Furthermore, there are significant differences between punitive systems, in that some countries have drawn up laws on punishments for young offenders that include a specific punitive system, and others apply the same punishments to minors as adults while providing for certain limited and reduced punishments. In addition to this, there are differences between the ages of juvenile criminal responsibility: although there is greater agreement on the upper age limit (18, although it may be raised to 21 in some enlargement countries), the lower age limits vary significantly from age 7 to 16 (Official Journal of the European Union, 2006).

## **2.2 Constitution in delinquency about against person**

### **2.2.1 Criminal Code**

The Criminal Code B.E. 2499 (1956) (as amended until the Criminal Code (No. 17), B.E. 2547(2003)) determined the Section to punishment for person who offence against person or offence against body in Book 2 (specific offence), Title 10, Chapter 1 – 2. The Sections are follows;

#### **Offence causing death**

##### **Section 288**

Whoever, murdering the other person, shall be imprisoned by death or imprisoned as from fifteen years to twenty years.

##### **Section 289**

Whoever commits murder on:

1. An ascendant;
2. An official in the exercise of his functions, or by reason of exercising or having exercised his functions;
3. A person who assists an official in the exercise of his functions, or by the reason of the fact that such person will assist or has assisted the said official;
4. The other person by premeditation;

5. The other person by employing torture or acts of cruelty;
6. The other person for the purpose of preparing or facilitating the commission of the other offence; or
7. The other person for the purpose of security the benefit obtained through the other offence, or concealing the other offence or escaping punishment for the other offence committed by him, shall be punished with death.

#### Section 290

Whoever, causes death to the other person by inflicting injury upon the body of such person without intent to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years. If the offence being committed under any of the circumstances mentioned in the Section 289, the offence shall be punished with imprisonment of three to twenty years.

#### Section 291

Whoever, doing the act by negligence and that act causing the other person to death, shall be imprisoned not out of ten years or fined not out of twenty thousand Baht.

#### Section 292

Whoever, practicing the cruelty or employing the similar factor on the person to have depended on him for subsistence or any other activities so as to that person shall commit the suicide, if suicide to have occurred or to have been attempted, shall be imprisoned not out seven years and fined not out fourteen thousand Baht.

#### Section 293

Whoever, aids or instigates a child not over sixteen years of age, or a person who is unable to understand the nature and importance of his act or who is unable to control his act, to commit suicide, if suicide has occurred or has been attempted, be punished with imprisonment not exceeding five years or fined not exceeding ten thousand Baht, or both.

#### Section 294

Whoever, in as affray among three persons upwards, and any person, whether such person to be participant in such affray or not, to be death, shall be imprisoned not out of two years or fined not out of four thousand Bath, or both.

If the participant in such affray can show that one has acted so as to prevent such affray or prevent lawfully, such participant shall not be punishment.

#### **Offence against body**

#### Section 295

Whoever, causes injury to the other person in body or mind is said to commit bodily harm, and shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding two years or fined not exceeding four thousand Bath, or both.

#### Section 296

Whoever, committing bodily harm, if such offence having any circumstance as prescribed by Section 289, shall be imprisoned not out of three years or fined not out of six thousand Bath, or both.

#### Section 297

Whoever, commits bodily harm, and thereby causing the victim to receive grievous bodily harm, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to ten years.

Grievous bodily harms are as follows:

1. Deprivation of the sight, deprivation of the hearing, cutting of the tongue or loss of sense of smelling;
2. Loss of genital organs or reproductive ability;
3. Loss of arm, leg, hand, foot, finger or any other organ;
4. Permanent disfiguration of face;
5. Abortion;
6. Permanent insanity;
7. Infirmary or chronic illness which may last throughout life;

8. Infirmary or illness causing the sufferer to be in severe bodily pain for over twenty days or to be unable to follow the ordinary pursuits for over twenty days.

#### Section 298

Whoever, committing the offence under Section 297 under any circumstances as prescribed by Section 289, shall be imprisoned as from two years to ten years.

#### Section 299

Whoever, grievous bodily harm is caused to any person in an affray in which three persons upwards are engaged, whether such person is a participant in such affray or not, the participants in such affray shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one year or fined not exceeding two thousand Bath, or both.

If the participant in such affray can show that he has acted in order to prevent such affray or in lawful defense, he shall not be punished.

#### Section 300

Whoever, committing the act by negligence and such act to cause the grievous bodily harm to the other person, shall be imprisoned three years or fined not out of six thousand Bath, or both.

## **2.3 Thai Juvenile Justice System**

In the past, Thailand had no specific justice proceedings for juveniles who have conflict with the law, alleged juveniles were served as same as adults. Nevertheless, punishments for juvenile offenders differed from adult offenders even their cases were preceded in the same court using the same criminal procedure code. In addition, the Correction Act B.E. 2479 (1936) were applied to the cases that had been sentenced for imprisonment. On the contrary, when judges had sentenced juvenile cases for training, they were treated in accordance with the Discipline and Training of Certain Children Act B.E. 2479 (1936). Later on, the Act on Establishment of Juvenile Court B.E. 2494 (1951) and Juvenile Procedure Act B.E. 2494 (1951) were enacted; it defined the justice proceedings particularly juvenile offences. The Juvenile

Central Court was established and in operation on 28 January 1952 – located in Phra Nakorn Province and Thonburi Province (present name is Bangkok). The Juvenile Central Court was later renamed “the Juvenile and Family Court” according to the Act for Establishment of and Procedure for Juvenile and Family Court B.E. 2534 (1991). At present, there are 76 Juvenile Provincial Courts in operation over the country since 7 August 2006. (Vimai Srichantra, 2009)

### **2.3.1 Intendment of Juvenile Justice**

As clearly defined in the remark at the end of the Act for the Discipline and Training of Certain Children B.E. 2479 (1936) on the intendment of juvenile justice is that “.....practice and treatment provided for juvenile offenders toward their behavioral improvement with the purpose to give the juveniles a chance to improve themselves and successfully reintegrate into their families and the society after released, more than using suppression and punishment as before.”

It is believed that the causes of the offence are from their broken family background, lack of intention from their families, bad environmental influence or the perversity of their bodies or minds. As a result, it is necessary to consider on their social environment, families, physical and psychological conditions, in order to analyze the motivation of crime that they committed and find appropriate supports or treatment programs that meet their needs.

According to the Act on Establishment of Juvenile Court B.E.2494 (1951) and Juvenile Procedure Act B.E. 2494 (1951) as well as the Act for Establishment of and Procedure for Juvenile and Family Court B.E. 2534 (1991), that is in force at present, the legislative intendment of these Acts are not different from those mentioned-above. In addition, there are many affirmatives shown in the context of the Act for Establishment of and Procedure for Juvenile and Family Court B.E. 2534 (1991) that is emphasizing on the importance of juvenile behavior improvement. For example



- If the Director of the Observation and Protection Centre considered that a child or young person committed crimes may reform, the Director (as the case may be) shall report his opinion to the public prosecutor for non-prosecution order (Section 63).

- The Court shall take into consideration the particular personality, health and mentality of the juvenile as distinguished from those of other and the Court shall inflict such punishment or employ such measure as may be suitable to each juvenile and the particular circumstances of his or her committing the offence charge, even in the case where the juvenile have jointly committed an offence (Section 82)

- In the case where the Court orders the release of an accused child or young person for not being guilty, if it thinks fit to lay down any conditions for his or her conduct, the Court has had the power to prescribe on or many conditions of probation into the judgment. (Section 100)

- In the case where, after giving final judgment or order awarding punishment or employing any measures for child or young persons, if there is a change of circumstances, the Court has the power to amend the judgment or order concerning the punishment or employing measures for a child or young person when it deems necessary. (Section 99)

### **2.3.2 Procedure of Justice**

Section 5 defined that the age of criminal responsibility will count from the day the child committed crime. Nevertheless, Section 61 stated that if the person who is committed the criminal offence and his or her age is not exceeding twenty years old, the Court where has the power to try the ordinary case shall be taken into consideration on his/her physical, mental health, psychological and habitual conditions. If it deemed that this person is still to be as a child or young person; thus, the Court shall have the power to transfer the case to the juvenile and Family Court having jurisdiction for further trial and adjudication.

### **2.3.3 Arrest**

Section 49 of the Act specified about the arrest of a child that can only be made

1. On spot where the offence is committed
2. When injured party identified and verified the officer to arrest
3. When the person who reported the police about the offence request the officer to arrest the accused child
4. If there is a warrant for arrest

Nevertheless, the arrests when the injured party (no.2) or the one who reported to the police requested (no.3) are contradictory with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand; as a result, the arrest can be made only at the spot (no.1) or when there is a warrant of arrest (no.4).

Regarding the Section 78 of the Criminal Procedure Code identified that the officer or police shall not arrest without a warrant of arrest or the order for arrest from the Court except

1. Accused person committed a flagrant offence (as specified in the Section 80)
2. Under the circumstance considering that the person might be endangering people or property by possessing instrument, weapon or any objects that can be used to commit an offence.
3. An emergency case, in accordance to the Section 66(2) to issue a warrant of arrest but there was too limited time to make a request for a warrant of arrest from the Court
4. It is the arrest of child offender or accused child who escaped or attempted to escape while on bail (Section 117).

### **2.3.4 Custodial Procedure**

The custody of accused juvenile is preceded in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code Act which specified that

“Section 86 prohibit to custody arrested person when it deems unnecessary, the custody of the arrested can be made only to prevent his/her escape.”

The Act for the Establishment of and Procedure for Juvenile and Family Court B.E. 2534 (1991) stated that no fetters shall be used on the person of the child kept in custody pending trial. Except in the case where a child is alleged to have committed what the law has provided to be offence punishable with a term of imprisonment of ten years upwards as provided by the Act.

In practice, police may handcuff the accused juvenile to ensure the safe custody while referring him/her to the Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre. At the Centre, no fetters are used in regard to the Department's Rule B.E. 2549 (2006): Prohibition against the use of fetters (mechanical restraints). In the case where the juvenile is transferred to be in custody of the prison or committed another offence under the care of the Department of Corrections, fetters may be used in accordance with the Correction Department's Rules.

### **2.3.5 Case Interrogation**

The inquiry official shall interrogate the juvenile together with

- Psychologist or Social Worker
- Person requested by the juvenile
- Public Prosecutor
- Lawyer

It is the responsibility of the inquiry official to inform the Psychologist, Social Worker Public Prosecutor or Lawyer that they will be paid for the participation in the inquiry in line with the Regulations. The inquiry must be held in the private and appropriate place for juvenile. Photograph taking and voice recording should be made for further use.

### **2.3.6 Police Arrest Procedure**

When the police officer arrested a child or young person and took them to the police station, the inquiry official must make an inquiry to the arrested and then send him/her to the Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre within 24 hours after arrived at the police station.

The person requested by the juvenile to participate in the case interrogation who is not his/her parents, guardian or other person that the juvenile residing with, the inquiry official shall inform him/her of the case interrogation.

When the questioning of the facts is complete, if the case will try in the Juvenile and Family Court, the inquiry official then inform the Director of Juvenile Observation and Protection

Centre in the area of the Juvenile and Family Court has the jurisdiction over. It can be the Court of the locality where a juvenile has usual residence or the Court of the locality where juvenile committed the criminal offence. Ultimately, the best interest of the juvenile must be taken into consideration.

In term of a case investigation proceeding, the inquiry official shall investigate promptly and send the information gained to the public prosecutor within the period specified in the law.

## **2.4 The Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre**

### **2.4.1 The Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre and its powers and duties**

The duty of the Centre is to

1. Keep the juvenile in custody
2. Investigate and search for the facts related to the juvenile.

In keeping the juvenile in custody, the Director has the power to give him/her the temporary release with or without bond or bond with a security or transfer the juvenile to be under the care of an appropriate person or organization. In case the juvenile is not released, he/she will be kept in custody in the Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre (the Centre). The juvenile will

- Clean his/her body and change the dress
- Have a physical check up by doctor (in some cases mental check may apply if deem necessary)
- Receive a medical treatment when he/she is sick

Multidisciplinary team that comprise of probation officer, psychologist, social worker, doctor or medical practitioner will cooperate to search for the facts. They will search for the backgrounds on the age, biography, conduct, intelligence, education, health, mentality, character, occupation and social status of a child and young person alleged to have committed what the law has provided to be an offense as well as of their parents, guardians and person with whom they are residing with, including their environments and crime motives and then make a report to the Court.

The report comprise of different issues of (depend on each case).

- Environment, made by probation officer
- Physical or Health Check, made by doctor
- Mental Check, made by psychologist
- Classification, made by the Classification Committee that consists of social worker, house master, instructor and psychologist

#### **2.4.2 Proposal of the opinion for Non-Prosecution Order**

After the Director has taken all of the facts into consideration and found that the juvenile may reform and meet the criteria set below

1. Committed an offence with less than 5 years imprisonment and not the offences that against the national interest specified in the National Policy

2. The juvenile confess
3. The juvenile behavior may improve
4. The victim is repaired from what the harm done and consent
5. His/her family can take a good care of the juvenile

If the juvenile meet all the mentioned criteria, then the Centre can organize a Family and Community Group Conferencing. The conference participants comprise of

- The juvenile and his/her parents guardian or the person he residing with
- The victim and his/her parents or guardian (if the victim is a juvenile)
- Community leader, teacher or employer as deem appropriate
- The Director
- Public prosecutor
- The inquiry official
- Probation officer
- Psychologist
- Other persons that the Director invites to participate in the conference

If the participants agree to make an agreement, the follow up result will be reported before proposing the opinion to the public prosecutor. Even the public prosecutor agree with the opinion for non-prosecution order, the follow up still continue to give support and assistance thoroughly the period stated in the agreement.

### **2.4.3 Criminal Prosecution**

The Centre is responsible for making a report on the facts of the juvenile and send to the inquiry official who is in charge of the case. The report will be a part of the file of the case sending to the public prosecutor.

### **2.4.4 Prosecution Timeline**

- The public prosecutor must prosecute the case within 30 days
- In the case that the offence committed is punishable with a maximum term of imprisonment of more than six months but not exceeding five years and the

prosecution cannot be made in time, the inquiry official or public prosecutor can postpone the prosecution two times, fifteen days each.

- In the case that the offence committed is punishable with a maximum term of imprisonment of more than five years, the case can be postponed two times (fifteen days each).

The postponement of the case, the witness has to be presented at the court to testify for the reasonable cause and the necessity until the Court is satisfied. If the case cannot prosecute in time, the Director has to release the juvenile from the custody. Nevertheless, the public prosecutor still has the right to prosecute the case but he has to have permission from the Attorney General.

#### **2.4.5 Escape**

If the juvenile escape from the custody institution or absent from appointment in case he/she is on temporally release, it is accounted as escape. The prosecution timeline specified above will be hold - it won't count the period of time he escaped. In addition, if the juvenile escape during investigation or trial period, they will not be charged as escape from the confinement. When the escape occurs, the Director has to report to the inquiry official. The inquiry official then searches for and arrests the juvenile and proceeds in the same charge.

#### **2.4.6 Prohibition of Publicity for and Disclosure of Juvenile Information**

The law prohibited

- Photograph taking, publicizing or printing
- Sound recording, broadcasting
- Publicizing any fact found during inquiry or trial to the public
- Publicizing the criminal record, name of the school or workplace of the

juvenile

It is to protect the right of the juvenile that his/her personal information such as name, surname or pictures will not be revealed to the public. The prohibition



shall not apply for conducting in order to be beneficial of education by getting permission from the Court or necessary conducting for the benefit of official service.

## **2.5 The causes of juvenile status offense behaviors**

The causes of juvenile status offense behaviors that numerous possible causes of status offense behaviors. These non criminal behaviors were often caused by poor family functioning or dynamics, school problems, youth characteristics or community problems. For example, most of research indicated that risk factors for potential truancy include domestic violence, academic problems, substance abuse, lack of parental involvement in education, and chronic health problems. The research also indicated that many youth who run away were physically or sexually abused at home in the year prior to their runaway episode. Family dysfunction and drug use in the company of the child were also endangerment factors for youth who run away (Hammer et. al., 2002)

The relationship between community problems or social disorganization and juvenile delinquency that described by many researchers such as Shaw and McKay, 1969; Park et al., 1928. Shaw and McKay proposed that “in the areas of low rates of delinquents there was more or less uniformity, consistency, and universality of conventional valued and attitudes with respect to child care, conformity to law, and related matters; whereas in the high-rate areas systems of competing and conflicting moral values had developed”. They discussed further that this similarity of values in middle-class areas existed and was expressed through institutions and voluntary associations which were “designed to perpetuate and protect these values”. Whereas children in lower-class areas were exposed to a variety of values and behavior patterns from strictly conventional to directly oppositional. The Chicago studies plotted out the residential location of those youths who had been referred to juvenile court from different areas of the city. These studies showed that the distribution of delinquents around the city fits a systematic pattern. The rates of delinquency in the lower class neighborhoods were highest near the inner city and decreased outwardly toward the more affluent areas. The inner city neighborhoods maintained high rates of

delinquency over decades, even though the racial and ethnic makeup of the population in those areas underwent substantial change. The same pattern of declining rates of delinquency as the distance from the inner city neighborhood increased was found within each racial or ethnic group (Shaw and McKay, 1942; 1969).

## **2.6 Concepts and Theories of juvenile delinquency; Social Control or Social Bond Theory**

Hirschi (1969) was not interested in explaining the reason for delinquency but in explaining the reason for not committing it. In other words, his major aim was to show what prevented juveniles from acting in delinquent ways. He viewed delinquency or deviance as being taken for granted and considered conformity or conventional conduct as being problematic (Matsueda, 1989). He also took for granted that there exists one type of moral value system (Hirschi, 1969). After that, social control theory was among the most popular criminological theories, having been widely cited and tested (e.g. Agnew 1985; Rosenbaum 1987; Wiatrowski and Anderson 1987; Rankin and Wells 1990; Agnew 1991; Jenkins 1995; Jenkins 1997; Costello and Vowell 1999; Hoffmann and Xu 2002; Huebner and Betts 2002; Stewart 2003).

Social bond theory was originally formulated by Travis Hirschi. According to Hirschi (1969, p.82), "we are moral beings to the extent we are social beings." The social bond essentially "refers to the connection between the individual and society" (Shoemaker, 1996, p. 164). This theory posited deviance occurring when the social bond was weak or lacking. According to Hirschi (1969), there were four elements of the social bond—attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Social bond theory is one of the dominant perspectives on deviant behavior, and probably the most frequently tested and discussed of all of the sociological theories of deviance (Akers, 1997). This theory had received considerable empirical support, and its explanatory value was typically described as good or moderate (Gardner & Shoemaker, 1989).

The first element of the social bond is attachment. This referred to the ties that an individual had to significant others such as family members. Attachment

involves the degree to which the individual have affection or emotional ties to these people, identifies with them, and cares about their expectations. According to social bond theory, individuals with strong attachments are less likely to engage in deviant behavior.

For young people, attachment to parents was of primary importance (Leonard & Decker, 1994). The quality of communication with parents is a major indicator of parental attachment. The author focused on the primary parental attachments in this study, which was consistent with the general emphasis of social control theory.

The second element of the social bond, commitment, refers to the aggregate investment of time, energy, and resources in conventional activities such as getting an education or a holding a job and developing a productive career. Essentially, an individual who had conventional plans for the future had something to lose by engaging in delinquency. Together, the attachment and commitment bonds represented “stakes in conformity” because they operated to curb delinquency when the individual considers what he/she had to lose – relationships and future plans – by engaging in delinquency (Hirschi 1969). Social bond theory posits that individuals with strong commitments are not want to jeopardize them by engaging in deviant behavior. For college students, commitment to higher education was very important. Indicators of this aspect of commitment included an academic orientation and grade point average (G.P.A.). Several recent studies on social bond theory had also considered religious commitment (e.g., Cherry, 1987; Gardner & Shoemaker, 1989; Igra & Moos, 1979). This typically measured by religiosity or "the degree to which one expresses an earnest regard for religion" (Cochran & Akers, 1989, p.204).

The third element of the social bond is involvement. This consisted of the amount of time a person spends engaging in conventional activities, such as doing school work or participating in clubs or athletics. According to social bond theory, the person spent their time involving in conventional pursuits simply, they have not enough time available to engage in deviant behavior. For college students, indicators

of this element of the social bond included time spent studying or working at a part-time job while they are not in class.

The final component of the social bond is belief. This was the acceptance of a conventional value system. Social bond theory maintains that any weakening of these conventional beliefs increases the likelihood that an individual will engage in deviant behavior (Shoemaker, 1996). Hirschi proposed that individuals who had a greater belief in society's norms would be more likely to follow them. "Persons [who] do not have an attitude of respect toward the rules of society . . . [may] feel no moral obligation to conform regardless of personal advantage" (Hirschi, 1969, p. 25). This belief component included a general acceptance of the rules of society as being morally valid and binding, as well as respect for authority.

In short, Hirschi (1969) asserted that when youths were strongly attached to parents, peers, and school; committed to customary lines of action; engaged in conventional activities; and believe in the validity of the moral values of society (normative beliefs), there would be less likelihood of delinquency. In other words, when social bonds to conventional society were strong, individuals would be prevented from becoming delinquent, deviant, or criminal. In line with the theory, we expected that the elements of social bonding will be inversely related to juvenile delinquency.

## **2.7 Research on juvenile delinquency against person**

Many papers were also examined the relationship of several social bonding elements and juvenile violence. Specifically, the components were attachment to family, attachment to school and belief in conventional values. For instance, social bond research, social bond theory and bring drinking among college students: a multivariate analysis (1999), showed employed as predictor variables in causal model and examined both the direct and indirect effects each of these variables had on juvenile violence. Separate path analyses were conducted for African-American and white-American youth. Differences in the strength of the predictive ability of these variables were found across racial group. Although attachment to family proved to be

the most significant predictor variable for the African-American sample, it was not significant for the white-American sample. The findings reveal disaffection with the conventional community to be the most important predictor for the white-American sample. The causal models explained more of the variance in violence for the African-American sample than white-American sample. Finally, this study found indicates to difference between these two groups as far as the level of violent behavior was concerned.

Jeb A. Booth, Amy Farrell and Sean P. Varano (2008) studied Social Control, Serious Delinquency, and Risky Behavior A Gendered Analysis. The authorities found social control theory asserted that strong social bonds inhibited delinquency, whereas weak bonds offered little resistance to offending. In the development of this theoretical perspective, new research suggested that the type and magnitude of social bonds had differing effects on male and female delinquency. This study added to understanding of how social control factors of parental attachment, involvement in diverse pro-social activities, belief in traditional norms, and school climate affected both young men's and young women's reported of serious delinquency and risky behavior in a sample of high school youth. Whereas previous research had generally either controlled for the effect of gender statistically or studied all-male samples, this article used separate models to examine the independent effects of social bonds on male and female delinquency. The findings supported the development of gender-specific analyses to understand how social control affects male and female pathways into delinquency.

Marlanne Junger and Ineke Haen Marshall (2009) studied the interethnic generalizability of social control theory: an empirical test. They used the social control theory to model the self-reported delinquency in a sample of 788 Surinamese, Moroccan, Turkish, and Dutch boys (all living in the Netherlands). Four hypotheses are tested: (a) social bonding variables predict variations in general delinquent involvement among Turkish, Surinamese, Moroccan, and Dutch male youths; (b) social bonding variables predict variations in a variety of types of delinquency involvement and deviance among Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, and Dutch male youths; (c) delinquent friends play the same role in the causation of general

delinquency among Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese, and Dutch male youths; and (d) the dimensions of the social bond are interrelated in the same way among all four ethnic groups. The multivariate analyses supported the key propositions. The variables most consistently related to delinquency among the four samples are beliefs in conventional values, virtual (family) supervision, (school) conflict, and participation in unconventional leisure activities.

More specifically, significant reversely relationships have been found to exist between social bond and juvenile delinquency, such as delinquency, religion, and the social bond: a Longitudinal test. (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Royal York, Toronto, 2009), Delinquency, schools, and families: Elaborating and testing social control theories with the NLSY97. (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Marriott Hotel, Loews Philadelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, 2005), Self-Control and Social Bonds: A Combined Control Perspective on Juvenile Offending (Douglas Longshore, Eunice Chang and Nena Messina, 2005), A Test of Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory Juvenile Delinquency in the High Schools of Ankara, Turkey. (Özden Özbay and Yusuf Ziya Özcan, 2006) and Testing a Model of Corporate Offending Using Social Bond Theory (Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, 2006)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study was survey research for finding the relationship between social bond factors and juvenile delinquency in offense against persons. However, the study was separated into two parts; quantitative part and qualitative part. Therefore, research methodology had two parts below.

#### **3.1 Part one: Quantitative Study**

##### **3.1.1 Population and Sampling**

3.1.1.1 Populations in this study were the children and youth offense in juvenile delinquency recidivism about against person: in case study of juvenile sentenced to admitted to Bann Ubekkha training school subject to offense against person delinquency that had age in delinquency more than 7 years old but not exceeded 18 years old.

3.1.1.2 Sampling was determined by positive sampling method on male juvenile charged with murder, non-negligent manslaughter, attempted murder, negligent manslaughter, melee causing death, assault, attempted assault, assembling for more than a person, negligent endangering the mind and the body the other, melee causing other injuries, and abortion.

The sample for this study consisted of 28 convicted male juvenile recidivism against person offenders who took part in this study without sampling. In addition, a case study sample will purposively be chosen from among male juvenile against person offenders.

### 3.1.2 Study Instruments

#### 3.1.2.1 Questionnaire

1) Study theories and researches that related to offense against person by juvenile delinquency for conceptual framework.

2) Draft questionnaire for in-depth interview.

3) Check validity and reliability the draft questionnaire.

Validity of the draft questionnaire will be submitted a content validity of term by 5 specialists.

#### 3.1.2.2 Content of Questionnaire

Its structure was divided 2 parts as follows;

**Part 1:** Social background which age, age in delinquency, residence, high level education, domicile, the mount of cousin, status, status of parents, job in parents, and income of father and mother these questions by chose and writing the answer.

**Part 2:** Questionnaire in this part was concerned about relationships between social bonding that emphasized family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding and against person offence behavior of youth in the first time.

### 3.1.3 Data Collection

This study used the in-dept interview to collect data form specifically individual thinking. The author was set the question which related to conceptual framework and literature review. The questionnaires were open-ended question. Therefore the responders could be express an opinion and opened their mind to share personal experience about their offended. Moreover, the questions were flexible related to situation but the core of questions were follow to study objectives.

In current interview, the author would be interview and collected data by my self. The method were below



3.1.3.1 The author made to request responding questionnaire from Faculty of Social sciences and Humanities, the observation and protection centers in Bangkok metropolitan.

3.1.3.2 The author contributed and collected the questionnaire by my self

3.1.3.3 After that the author was checking in questionnaire

3.1.3.4 After 28 responses had been collected, the questionnaires were analyzed.

### **3.1.4 Data Process and Data Analysis**

The author analyzed data follow to quantitative study principles. The data from in-depth interview were classified by typological analysis, constant comparison and content analysis after that the data were organized, interpreted and finding the conclusion in the final method. In this method, the guideline of data analysis used the concept of Social bond theory in chapter 2 and classified data analyses followed to study objectives.

The data after classified would be separated the point of interview, conceptual specification and finding the point of meaning relation that analyzed associate with theory concept and previous related study for answer this study questions.

Data grouping were analyzed and separated the points for understanding the relationship between social bonding (family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding) and onset of offend behavior of youth in Baan Ubekkha Training School. In other words, the probabilities specified by the current analyses provide probabilities of the dependent variables being positive (i.e. onset against person occurring) given the present of relationship with other factors.

## **3.2 Part two: Qualitative Study**

### **3.2.1 Population and Sampling**

3.2.1.1 Populations in this study were the children and youth offense in juvenile delinquency recidivism about against person: in case study of juvenile sentenced to admitted to the observation and protection centers and the training school in Bangkok metropolitan periphery subject to recidivist offense against person delinquency that had age in delinquency more than 7 years old but not exceeded 18 years old.

3.2.1.2 Sampling was determined by positive sampling method on male juvenile charged with murder, non-negligent manslaughter, attempted murder, negligent manslaughter, melee causing death, assault, attempted assault, assembling for more than a person, negligent endangering the mind and the body the other, melee causing other injuries, and abortion. They were confined in

- 1) Baan Karuna training school
- 2) Baan Mudita training school
- 3) Baan Ubekkha training school
- 4) Baan Sirindhron training school
- 5) Baan Kanjanapisek training school

The samples for this study consisted of 154 convicted male juvenile against person offenders who took part in this study without sampling. In addition, a case study sample would purposively be chosen from among male juvenile against person offenders.

### **3.2.2 Research Instruments**

#### **3.2.2.1 Questionnaire**

1) Study theories and researches that related to offense against person by juvenile delinquency for conceptual framework.

- 2) Draft questionnaire

### 3) Check validity and reliability the draft questionnaire.

Validity of the draft questionnaire would be submitted a content validity of term by 5 specialists. After that, the author found reliability by tested draft questionnaire with male juvenile delinquency recidivism in Baan Metta that was similar the population group.

#### 3.2.2.2 Content of Questionnaire

Its structure was divided 3 parts as follows;

**Part 1:** Social background which age, age in delinquency, residence, high level education, domicile, the mount of cousin, status, status of parents, job in parents, and income of father and mother these questions by chose and writing the answer.

**Part 2:** Questionnaire about family bond, friends bond, school bond and community bond that divided into 4 components as follows attachment, commitment, involvement and belief in rule of each bonding for assess the relationship in family. These questions are chosen Likert scale 4 items.

**Part 3:** Questionnaire about criminal offences against person by juvenile delinquents.

#### 3.2.2.3 Rating Scale Data Collection

The questionnaire about offence against person by the author decided follow as type offences, statistic data and data in Ministry of Justice that purpose was according to practice and absolute group sampling. These questionnaires were combined with Likert scale (4 items) and Grasmick scale (4 items)

Type of variables	Scale
Self-control	strongly agree = 1 much agree = 2 little agree = 3 least agree = 4

#### 3.2.2.4 Interpretation of the Questionnaire were as follow

Scores	Interpretation
1.00 – 1.80	Least
1.81 – 2.60	Less
2.61 – 3.40	Moderate
3.41 – 4.20	Much
4.21 – 5.00	Most

### 3.2.3 Data Collection

3.2.3.1 The author made to request responding questionnaire from Faculty of Social sciences and Humanities, the observation and protection centers in Bangkok metropolitan.

3.2.3.2 The author contributed and collected the questionnaire by my self

3.3.3.3 After that the author was checking in questionnaire

3.3.3.5 After 154 responses had been collected, the questionnaires were analyzed.

### 3.2.4 Data Process

The analyze program provided by SPSS (version 11.5). According to this analysis, alpha was set as 0.05, 154 participants were needed to be able to find significance with the set of predictor variables in the analyses of the present study

### 3.2.5 Data Analysis

Descriptive and bivariate correlation analyses were used to explore the association between elements of Social bond variables and against person. With a dependent variable with two levels, T-test method was used to testing relationships between elements of Social bond and offence against person.

With a correlation between dependent variables and independent variable, Pearson r correlations were conducted for the current study. The purpose of using

Pearson r correlations in this research was to finding the intercorrelations of the variables of against person offenders and the relationships between variables.

In this study was computed independent variables using version 11.5 of SPSS.

### **3.2.6 Statistic analysis**

There were analyzing data as follow;

#### **3.2.6.1 Statistical explanation for describe social background that**

- Percentage
- Means
- Standard Deviation

3.2.6.2 Statistical conclude for test hypothesis was T-test, correlation as Pearson Correlation.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS**

The study on “Relationship between Social bond and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile in Baan Ubekkha Training School” had been divided into two major parts, the first part was in-depth interview (quantitative part) and the one was a qualitative part. In the first part, this result showed personal background in qualitative and followed to in-depth interview of the samples, the against person offence on juvenile delinquent, that specifically probation in Baan Ubekkha Training School.

In the second part, indicated statistic results of personal background and relationship between components of Social bond and offence against person of samples that probation in Baan Sirindhron, Baan Kanjanapisek, Baan Muthita, Baan Karuna and Baan Ubekkha Training School.

#### **4.1 Factors of Personal Background specifically Baan Ubekkha Training School**

**Table 2** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (28)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Hometown		
Bangkok	9	32.1
Uptown	19	67.9
First Age of offence		
Less than 12 years	1	3.6
13 – 14 years	1	3.6
15 – 16 years	11	39.3
More than 16 years	15	53.6
Minimum	12	
Maximum	17	
Average	16.24	
Std.	1.143	
Current age		
Less than 16 years	1	3.6
17 – 19 years	7	25.0
20 – 22 years	18	64.3
More than 22 years	2	7.1
Minimum	16	
Maximum	23	
Average	20	
Std.	1.826	
Religious		
Buddhist	27	96.4
Islam	1	3.6

**Table 2** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background  
(cont.)

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (28)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Education		
P. 1 – 6 (primary)	10	35.7
M. 1- 3 (Junior Secondary)	11	39.3
M. 4 – 6 (High School)	6	21.4
Voc. Cert./ dip./ pre-bachelor degree	1	3.6
Occupation		
No occupation	11	39.3
Student	9	32.1
Business	3	10.7
Employee of company	2	7.1
Work as employee	3	10.7
Monthly Income		
2,000 Bath and less	16	57.1
2,001 – 4,000	7	25.1
4,001 – 6,000	2	7.2
More than 6,000 Bath	3	10.7
Minimum	0	
Maximum	8,000	
Average	1,935.71	
Std.	2,609.98	
Parental marital status		
Married and co-stay	9	32.2
Separated	13	46.4
Widow/ divorce	3	10.7
Father or Mother or Both Death	3	10.7
Father Occupation		
No occupation	1	3.6
Work as employee	6	21.4
Government officer	4	14.3
Farmer	2	7.1
Business	6	21.4
Employee of company	4	14.3
Others	5	17.9
Mother Occupation		
No occupation	1	3.6
Work as employee	6	21.4
Government officer	1	3.6
Farmer	3	10.7
Business	9	32.1
Employee of company	4	14.3
Others	4	14.3



**Table 2** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background  
(cont.)

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (28)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Family Income		
10,000 Bath and less	18	21.4
10,001 – 20,000	6	3.6
20,001 – 30,000	1	3.6
30,001 – 40,000	1	7.1
More than 40,000 Bath	2	
Minimum	4,000	
Maximum	60,000	
Average	19,823.53	
Std.	15,079.934	
Family Relationship		
Lovely	16	57.1
No Contact in family person	3	10.7
No time to use together of family person	6	21.4
Sometime to disruption	2	7.1
Severe disruption	1	3.6
Lived with before probation		
Friend	3	10.7
Girl friend	4	14.3
Cousin	11	39.3
Parents	10	35.7
Living environment		
Slum	4	14.3
Business Center	5	17.9
Central of the city	3	10.7
Uptown	4	14.3
Entertainment venue	1	3.6
The place to assemble for unlawful purposes	3	10.7
High crime rate (offence against person)	4	14.3
High rate of immigration	1	3.6
High rate of drug abuse	2	7.1
Others	1	3.6
Living Characteristic		
Dormitories	1	3.6
Rented house	4	14.3
Rented room	1	3.6
Apartment/ condominium	4	14.3
Private home/ parental home	18	64.3

Frequency and percentage of samples distributed by personal background  
(Table 2)

4.1.1) 32.1% of the samples lived in Bangkok and 67.9% lived in Uptown.

4.1.2) 3.6% of the samples had the first offence age less than 12 years; 3.6% were 13 – 14 years; 39.3% were 15 – 16 years and 53.6% were more than 16 years. The minimum age was 12 years, the maximum was 17 years and average of age was 16.25 years.

4.1.3) 3.6% of the samples had current age less than 16 years; 25.0% are 17 – 19 years; 64.3% were 20 – 22 years and 7.1% were more than 22 years. The minimum age was 16 years, the maximum was 23 years and average of age was 20 years.

4.1.4) 96.4% of the samples were Buddhism and 3.60% were Islam.

4.1.5) 35.7% of the samples earned P. 1 -6 (Primary School); 39.3% earned M.1 – 3 (Junior Secondary School); 21.4% earned M. 4 – 6 (High School) and 3.6% earned Vocational certificate/ diploma/ pre bachelor degree.

4.1.6) 32.1% of the samples were student; 32.1% were business; 10.7% were employee in company and 10.7% were work as employee

4.1.7) 57.1% of the samples earned less than 2,000 Bath a month; 25.1% earned 2,001 – 4,000 Bath; 7.2% earned 4,001 – 6,000 and 10.7% earned more than 6,000 Bath. The minimum income was 0 Bath, the maximum was 8,000 Bath and average of income was 1,935.71 Bath

4.1.8) 32.2% of the samples had parental married and co-stay; 46.4% had parental separated; 10.7% had parental widow or divorce and 10.7% had father or mother or both dead.

4.1.9) 3.6% of the samples had father that was non occupation; 21.4% had father that worked as employee; 14.3% had father that was government officer; 7.1% had father that was agriculture; 21.4% had father that worked in business; 14.3% had father that worked in company and 17.9% had father that worked in others.

4.1.10) 3.6% of the samples had mother that was non occupation; 21.4% had mother that worked as employee; 3.6% had mother that was government officer; 10.7% had mother that was agriculture; 32.1% had mother that worked in business;

14.3% had mother that worked in company and 14.3% had mother that worked in others.

4.1.11) 64.3% of the samples had family income less than 10,000 Bath a month; 21.4% had family income 10,001 – 20,000 Bath; 3.6% had family income 20,001 – 30,000 Bath; 3.6% had family income 30,001 – 40,000 Bath and 7.1% had family income more than 40,000 Bath. The minimum income was 8,000 Bath, the maximum was 60,000 Bath and average of income was 19,823.53 Bath

4.1.12) 57.1% of the samples had lovely family; 10.1% had no contact of family person; 21.4% had no time to use together of family person; 7.1% had sometimes to disruption; and 3.6% had severe disruption.

4.1.13) 10.7% of the samples lived with friend; 14.3% lived with girl friend; 39.3% lived with cousin and 35.7% live with parents.

4.1.14) 14.3% of the samples lived in slum; 17.3% lived in business center; 10.7% lived in central of the city; 14.3% lived in uptown; 3.6% lived in entertainment venue; 10.7% lived in the place to assemble for unlawful purposes; 14.3% lived in high crime rate community (offence against person); 3.6% lived in high rate of immigration community; 7.1% lived in high rate of drug abuse community and 3.6% lived in others community.

4.1.15) 3.6% of the samples lived in dormitories; 14.3% lived in rented house; 3.6% lived in rented room; 14.3% lived in apartment or condominium; 64.3% lived in private home or parental home and 1.3% lived in government home.

## **4.2 In-depth Interview about Relationship between Social bond and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile**

### **A (named)**

#### *Personal Background*

A offended in murder and rob. This time was the third time of trailed. He was two times to trial before, the first time that he offended in drug abused and the second time was offence in assault. Now, he is 20 years old. He was the first age of against person in 17 years old in assembling for more than a person but he was not

trialed. He educated in primary school. Before trialed he worked as employee and he had income about 8,000 Bath monthly. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brother. His family had a lovely family relationship but sometime the parents had disruption. A family income and money status of his family was bad and made the problems for the person in family (they had about 15,000 per month).

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### Family bond

About family bond, he was slightly relationship with his father but he was the best relationship with his mother. Thus his activities in family with his father were few too. He lived with his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends or his girl friend. Sometimes he was scolded from his father about his activities or his offended but he never interested in the father's sentence or punishment.

“...I am not interesting in father punishment. The relationship between my father and I is bad...”

#### Friend bond

He had four close - friends. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young. He contacted the friends everyday and had many activities with this group i.e. practices, played games or the offended at the last time, he offended with the gang. He told that when someone in his group wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from his friends but also he wanted to be a head of other gangs too. He called honor.

“...When I want to do something such as this offence, my friend does not stop me but they support me to do. ...”

“...My friends and I had trialed together in the same offended because we want money to buy drug and party...”

### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level because his family could not support him. When he studied in school, he always had scolded and punishment from teacher because he was not respect the rules of school. From punishments and rules, it was making him bad relation with school. A involved in school activities sometimes i.e. sport day or tradition activities. He thought each activity were funny more than reading or studying in the class-room. Thus, he spent a few times in school or in his class-room.

### Community bond

He lived in uptown country. His community characteristic was highly against person offence and against property. Moreover, his community has many entertainment venues and the following from that used narcotic drugs in the places. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities.

“... I did not like to contact with person in my community, they though my friends and I were bad boys. ... I involved in community activities when Songkran day or Loy kra thong day. Sometime I had fight with other gangs in the community activities place. ...”

### **B (named)**

#### *Personal Background*

He offended in assault and against property (robbery). Before this time, he was trailed in try to murder and narcotic drugs. The first against person offended he was 14 years old and now he was 19 years old. He educated in primary school. Before trialed he worked as employee and he had income about 3,000 Bath monthly. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brothers. His family had a lovely family but sometime the parents had disruption. Family income and monetary status of B was good for the persons in family.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

### Family bond

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family. His family was take care, look after and close relationship with the family member and more attachment between the family members too. However, his activities or involvement in family with other members were few. One of reason, he was only son of family (he had two sisters), thus he could not interaction, shared and talkative about his lifestyle or his problems with his cousin. He lived with his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends nearly his home. Sometimes he was punishment from his father about his activities or his behavior.

“...Sometime I wanted counseling about my problem from my family or my sisters but never person understood me. They not interesting in my problem or my life...”

### Friend bond

He had friends about 30-40 persons. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young. He contacted his friend everyday and had joined many activities with his gang i.e. exercised or played games. He tried to drug abuse from his gang. He told that many friends were drug addiction. Someone was trial in narcotic drugs more than five times. He accepted that his friend had force and stimulated him to do everything both good and bad. Sometime, his offended mimicked from his friend behavior. He told that when someone in his group wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he would to protect them suddenly.

“...First time of my offence (try to murder), I involved in the offence with my friends. They told me that the victim challenged my gang. I feel that I must be fight for my friends and my gang....”

### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level because he bored to study. He had fighting with head of another gang in school. When he studied in school, he always had scolded and punishment from teacher because he was not respect the rules of school. He told that he was bad relationship with teachers

or friend in school. He never got cared, look after or counseling from them. He always avoided going to school in everyday but sometime he joined with school activities sometimes i.e. sport day or tradition activities. He thought each activity were funny more than reading or studying in the class-room.

“...I did not like school, teacher and school friends. My friend that I had connected was out of school. I did not like rule and punishment of school, I though it was not fair with a student that was intelligent. ...”

#### Community bond

He lived in slam. His community characteristic was highly rate of against person offence, against property and the place to assemble for unlawful purposes. He told that in his community found drug for abuse normally and police never patrolled. About community attachment, he was not receives care and look after from his person in the community and he was not involved in community activities

“... I did not like to contact with person in my community, they though my gang and I were made problem in community. ...”

#### **C (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in attempt murder and assembling murder. The judge had four years for the probation. This time was the first time of trailed but he ever offended in against person before. He is 21 years old. He was age onset of against person in 17 years old in assembling for more than a person but he was not trialed. He educated in Junior Secondary School. Before trialed he worked as employee and he had income about 6,000 – 7,000 Bath monthly. About his family, he lived with his grandmother because his mother and father were separate. He had one brother and he was best relationship with him. His family had a lovely family and monetary status of C family was moderated. Most of family income came from family business. They had about 30,000 per month.

For his cognitive behavior, he accepted that he was impulsive, liked to risk taking and most the temper. When he was stimulated from his friends, he was reaction suddenly.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

Family bond

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family although his father and mother were not co-stay. His family was not involved in every offences and always taught him that avoided the risk taking to involve in bad activities. Sometime, he was punishment about bad behavior but was not severe.

He usually involved in family activities i.e. going to travel, play sport and helped to work of family.

Friend bond

He had ten close friends. He was the best relationship with the friends because he contacted with friends about ten years. He told that his friend was take care, look after and supported everything for him. They had many activities and used the most of times with their gang.

“...I used the most of times of my life with my friends and my gang. We always were going to pubs, karaoke and game centers together...”

“...My friend and I had trialed together in the same offended (two persons) but other persons were escaped ...”

School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level because he was caught. When he studied in school, he had never scolded or punishment from teacher but he was best relationship with his teacher. He told that his teachers was look after and take care him. About the school rules, he accepted that he was both to do and do not these rules. Sometime he was punishment from teacher because he did not doing the rule of school or command of teachers. However, he accepted that he came to school not everyday although he told his family that he was



going to school. He involved in school activities in sometime i.e. sport day but he did not care and interested about it.

#### Community bond

He lived in Bangkok but it was a slam area. His community characteristic was highly against person offence, against property, narcotic drugs and high rate of immigration. However, sometimes the persons in his community were asked and take care about his life. He had good relationship with community and sometimes he involved in community activities or volunteer for community too.

“... I was not problem with persons in my community. Sometimes I was a volunteer to help some activities for my community such as traffic volunteer or anti narcotic drugs volunteer. ...”

#### **D (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in murder cause of helped his friend from trouble. He judge had five years and six months for the probation. This time was the first time of trailed but he ever offended in against person before. He is 23 years old. He was age onset of against person about 17-18 years old. He educated in Junior Secondary School and had not income. About his family, he lived with his parents, father and mother. He had one brother and he was best relationship with him. His brother was trialed in Loie prison in try to murder offence. His family had a lovely family but monetary status of family was not better. Most of family income came from only father, he was a farmer. He had about 10,000 per month.

For his cognitive behavior, he accepted that he was impulsive, liked to risk taking and most the temper.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### Family bond

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family. He was expected from his family but he could not to do. He felt bad about it. He lived with

his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends or his girl friend. He never punished from his family persons. Although he was caught, his family was come to look after him.

“...I love my family and I love my parents. I had the best relationship with my family although sometimes I did not interest in the touch of my parents but I still love them....”

#### Friend bond

He had many friends about 50-60 person. Most of his friends were many offences i.e. against person, fighting, try to murder or etc. His gang had not rule or command for member but when someone of members got into trouble with the other gangs, every member in the gang was helping suddenly. He told that when someone in his group wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He accepted that some of his behavior or others friend behavior mimicked from his gang behavior.

“...I though some of my behavior such as offence behavior, I mimicked from my friends because when you wanted to involve in the gang you will be doing everything for accepted from the members of the gang. The behavior that the members accepted was against person or fighting with other gangs or did everything in risk. ...”

#### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level because his family could not support him. When he studied in school, he was good relation with school and teachers. About the rules of school, sometime he accepted and did not accept these rules. He involved in school activities sometimes i.e. sport day or tradition activities. He told that stimulation to do offence was not happen from school but it was happen or created from him self.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic has not the problems. Most of people were farmer. He was not expected or strain from his community. He accepted the rule of community or rule of country but the offence that he did was

happen from high of his impulsive and he could not stop his angry. He involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities.

“... My offence was not related to my community, my family or my school because everything around my life was good but the offence happened from my self. I could not stop my angry emotion. ...”

### **E (named)**

#### *Personal Background*

He offended in murder. This offence was the first time of trailed but he was many against person offences before. He judge had seven years for the probation. He is 20 years old but he was age onset of against person about 17 years old. He educated in high school and had not income. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brother. His family had a lovely family but sometime the parents had disruption. His family income and money status of family was moderately (about 7,000 per month).

About his self cognitive behavior, he told that he was temper and simply to angry.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### **Family bond**

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family. His family was care, attachment, close relation and look after. He accepted his rule family but sometime he was not to do. He lived with his sister and grandfather in Bangkok but his parents were co-stay in uptown. Sometime he lived with his friends but he was told to his sister before. He never punished from his family persons. Although he was caught, his family was come to look after him.

“...I was the best relation to my family. They understood me and did not punish or scolded me about everything that I did. ...”

### Friend bond

He had a large group of friend. His friends was a member in the gang about 40-50 persons. He contacted with friends about one to two years because they studied in the same school. He usually met his friend. He accepted that cause and stimulation of offended was happened from his friends and the gang. He was the best relationship with the friends. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from his friends but also he wanted to be a head of other gangs too. He called this honor and his friends as same as this thinking.

“...When I want to do something such as this offence, my friends were not stop me but they supported me to do. ...”

### School bond

He educated in the high school before he was trialed. When he studied in school, he always had scolded and punished from teacher because he was not respect the rules of school. From punishments and rules, it was making him bad relation with school. He involved in school activities sometimes i.e. sport day or tradition activities. However, he told that punishment, rules or straining from school were not causing of against person of him. He accepted that his offence happened by himself.

### Community bond

He lived in Bangkok. His community characteristic was not highly against person offence but his community has many entertainment venues and the following from that used narcotic drugs in the places. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities. The persons in community were not interest or care him because everyone had non contact.

“... I did not like to contact with person in my community and I though everyone did not to contact me too. Lifestyle of Bangkok people were not interest about others although I was caught the persons in my community did not know. However, I involved in community activities when traditional day. ...”

**F (named)***Personal Background*

He offended in attempted murder. He judge had seven years for the probation. This the first time of trailed. He was not assault or did not to fighting before. This offence happened by himself. He could not stop his angry. Now, he is 21 years old. He was age onset of against person in 16 years old. He educated in primary school and he had not income. About his family, he lived with his mother and his brother. His mother and father were separated but he never felt bad about the relationship of his parents.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

**Family bond**

About family bond, he was slightly relationship with his father but he was the best relationship with his mother. His mother and grandfather always take care and look after him. However, his family was high expected about educated of him but he did not interesting. His family had the rule that sometime he did no to do that but his mother did not scold or punished him. He lived with his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends. The involvement in family activities, he accepted that was a few time because he must used the most of times with his friends.

“...I knew that the disruption to the rule of family was bad. However my mother or other persons of my family did not punish me. They taught me by the reason. At the time I was not interest about it but at this time I knew about the taught of them. ...”

**Friend bond**

He had ten close friends. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young about ten years. He contacted friends everyday and had many activities with this group i.e. played sports, played games. His gang had against offence sometime but he little joined with them. He told that when someone in his group wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got

into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from his friends but also came from his cognitive behavior too.

“...When I want to do something such as this offence, my friends were not stop me but they supported me to do. ...”

#### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level. When he studied in school, he always had scolded and punishment from teacher because he was breaking the rules of school. From punishments and rules, it was making him bad relation with school. He involved in school activities sometimes. He spent a few times in school or in his class-room.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown country. His community characteristic was highly against person offence and narcotic drugs in the places. He involved in community activities especially tradition activities and volunteer to public work.

“...I involved in community activities when traditional days and I was a volunteer for community about traffic volunteer and helped public work. ...”

#### **G (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in murder. He judge had four years for the probation. This time was not the first time to offence. He was many times to offences before i.e. assembling for more than a person, assault and attempted murder. Now, he is 21 years old. He was age onset of against person in 17 years old in gang fighting but he was not trialed. He educated from vocational certificate school. He was not income by working but he received about 5,000 Bath monthly from his uncle. About his family, he lived with his grandfather and his uncle. Although, his father and mother separated but his family that he lived with was a lovely and worm. His family income and money status was bad moderately.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

Family bond

About family bond, he accepted that although he was not usually met his mother and father but it was good relationship His family was not strain or expected about him. The one of his family wanted from him that he was a good person and not to make problems. However his activities in family were few because he must used most of time with his friends or his girl friend.

“...My family was not expecting me. They wanted me to be a good person but today I could not to do that for them. ...”

Friend bond

He had many friends in his gang (about 100 persons). He was the best relationship with the friends. He contacted friends everyday and had many activities with this gang i.e. played sports or played games with them. The offended at the last time, he offended with the gang. He told that when someone in his group wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. He said his friends and his gang were importance for him. He accepted that friends and gang were mainly cause of his offence behavior.

“...I though my friend and my gang were importance about my life. They had lifestyle as same as me. When I have a problem, I could tell them in every problem. ...”

“...I accepted that not only cognitive behavior but also friends and gang were mainly cause of my offence behavior too. ...”

School bond

He educated from vocational certificate school and he went out of school to work. When he studied in school, he had scolded and punishment from teacher because he was not respect the rules of school in sometimes. However he stills a good

relationship with his teacher. He often involved in sport activities of his school because he was a sport player of the school.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community has many entertainment venues and narcotic drugs. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities.

#### **H (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in assembling murder. It was the first time of trailed in against person offence. He was trial in narcotic drug offence two years ago. He judge had four years for the probation. He is 18 years old. He was age onset of against person in 15 years old but he was not trialed. The cause of offence that he could not controls his impulsive and follows to his friends. He educated in primary school but he was not to study in higher level. He lived with his father and his cousin. His family had not contact of family person. His family income and money status were bad.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### Family bond

About family bond, he accepted that he was slightly relationship with his family. He was not receiving care, look after and attachment from his family. Thus his activities in family with his father were few too. He lived with his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends. Sometimes he was scolded from his father about his activities or his behavior but he did not care.

“...I was not interesting in father punishment. The relationship between my father and I was not better...”

#### Friend bond

He had two close friends. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young. He contacted the friends everyday



and had many activities with his friends i.e. played football, played games and went to pub. He offended with the friend. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from his friends but also he could not control his emotion or his impulsive. He lived and spent the most of life times with his friend. He told that his friends understood him more than his family.

“... I lived with my family but sometime I went out and lived with my friends, about 2 months. My family did not care what I am doing...”

#### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level. When he studied in school, he always had scolded and punishment from teacher because he was not respect and always broke the rules of school. From punishments, it was making him bad relation with school. A involved in school activities sometimes i.e. sport, art and tradition activities. He thought each activity were funny more than reading or studying in the class-room. Thus, he spent a few times in school or in his class-room.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic was not problems. However, his community had many narcotic drugs. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities.

#### **I (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in assembling murder. This time was the third time of trailed. He was two times to trial before, the first and second time that he offended in drug abused and assault. Now, he is 22 years old. He was age onset of against person in 16 years old. He educated in primary school. Before trialed he worked as employee and he had income about 5,000 Bath monthly. About his family, his father and mother dead two years ago. Now, he lived with his family, his wife and his son. His family

had a lovely family but sometime the parents had disruption. A family income and money status was bad and was problems.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### Family bond

About family bond, he accepted that when his parents had life he was slightly relationship with his family. He had a few activities in family because he used the most of time with his friends. His mother had many rule for him and he did not accept. Thus he always had problem with her. When his mother was strain him, he always went out from his home and lived with his friends or his girl friend. Although he had bad relationship with his family and he received strain from his parents, but he still confirmed that his offence did not happen from these problems. He told that the truly cause of offence came from his cognitive behavior.

“...I did not to say that my offence was happened from my family or I never received take care or attachment from my parents but I though it was happen from my cognitive behavior, my impulsive, temper and I could not to control its. The relationship and family bonding were little components. ...”

#### Friend bond

He had a few close friends but he was the best relationship with them. He contacted his friends everyday and had many activities with this gang. He told that when someone in his gang wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he would be to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person was stimulated from his friends

“...Most of offences of teenage and I was happened from friends stimulated. Moreover, if who could not control the stimulation, the chance of offence behavior most to happen. ...”

### School bond

He educated in the primary school and he was not studied in high level. He was a slightly relationships with his school, teachers and friend in school. He never received take care or look after from teachers but he always punished from the teachers. He hated to go to school because he did not like to study in the class-room. He had bad grade when he was tested. However, he said that school or teachers did not a major cause to stimulate him to offence.

### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic was highly against person offence and against property. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities. However, he was slightly relationships with his community and person in community.

### **J (named)**

#### *Personal Background*

He offended in assembling murder. He judge had six years for the probation. This time was the second time of trailed. The first time that he offended in drug abused. Now, he is 23 years old. He was age onset of against person in 17 years old. He educated in high school. He had not income but he received money about 3,000 Bath monthly from his parents. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brothers. His family had a lovely family although sometime the parents had disruption. Monetary status of his family was moderate.

About his cognitive behavior, he was temper and impulsive. He liked risk taking and adventure.

“...I accepted that I was temper and easy to stimulate angry. I liked risk taking or did anything that adventure. ...”

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

### Family bond

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family. Sometime he had disruption with his family person. His family was a farmer and they have a time to meet when they finished work. He had three brothers and he was more attachment with them. He lived with his family but sometime he went out from his house and lived with his friends. He always involved in family activities. Sometime he was scolded and punished from his father about his behavior but he did not care.

### Friend bond

He had 10 - 20 friends in his gang. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young (about 12 years old). He contacted the friends everyday and involved in many activities with them. He moderately received care and look after from his friends. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he would to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from his friends but also themselves too.

### School bond

He educated in the high school. When he studied in school, he always had punishment from teacher because he always broke the rules of school. From punishments and rules, it was making him bad relation with school. He usually involved in school activities. He moderately attachment or close relationship with teachers and school. He never received strain or stimulated to offence from his school.

### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic was not high rate of offence. His community had not many entertainment venues but his community had many narcotic drugs. He was highly relationship, attachment and received care and look after from the community. He always involved in community activities especially tradition activities.

**K (named)***Personal Background*

He offended in assembling murder. He judge had six years for the probation. This time was the second time of trailed. The first time that he offended in drug abused. Now, he is 22 years old. He was age onset of against person in 17 years old. He educated in high school. He had not income but he received money about 3,000 Bath monthly from his parents. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brothers. His family had a lovely family although sometime the parents had disruption. Monetary status of his family was moderate. About his cognitive behavior, he was temper and impulsive.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.***Family bond**

About family bond, he was highly relationship with his family. Sometime he had disruption with his family person. He had two brothers and he was more attachment with them. He lived with his family. He was touch and punished from his parents about his behavior or when he broke the rule of house but it was not severe.

**Friend bond**

He had large friends in his gang (about 100 persons). He was the slightly relationship with the friends but some person he known when he was young (about six years). He contacted the friends not everyday and sometime involved in many activities with them. He moderately received care and look after from his friends. However, if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. He said the stimulation from friend and other supported components (i.e. drugs or alcohols) were made offence behavior.

**School bond**

He educated in the high school. When he studied in school, he had punishment from teacher in sometimes because he broke the rules of school. He usually involved in school activities. He moderately attachment or close relationship

with teachers and school. However, he never received strain or stimulated to offence from his school.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic was not problem or high rate of offence. His community had not many entertainment venues but his community had many narcotic drugs. He was slightly relationship, attachment and not received care and look after from the community. He always involved in community activities especially tradition activities.

#### **L (named)**

##### *Personal Background*

He offended in murder and rob. This offence was the second time of trailed but he was many against person offences before. He is 19 years old but he was age onset of against person about 13 years old. However the first time of offence, his offence was assembling rape. He was 14 years when he offended. He accepted that he offended because it was funny and followed to his friends. He educated in primary school and had not income. About his family, he lived with his parents and his brother. The relationship of his family was disruption in sometime. The family income and money status of family was moderately (about 30,000 per month).

About his self cognitive behavior, he told that he was temper and simply to angry.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

#### Family bond

About family bond, he was slightly relationship with his family because he used the most of time with his friends. However, his family was care, attachment, close relation and look after him. He lived with his parents and his brother but sometime he lived with his friends. His family was narcotic drug dealer but he never used it. His family had many rule for him that sometime he accepted but sometime he

was not to do. His family taught him that when someone was fight him, he should was fighting back.

#### Friend bond

He had a large group of friend. His friends was a member in the gang about 30-40 persons. He contacted with friends about 12 years because they studied in the same school and knew when he was young. He usually met his friend in everyday. He accepted that cause and stimulation of offended was happened from his friends and the gang. He was the best relationship with the friends. He said if his friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he would to protect them suddenly.

“...I offended because it was funny and followed to my friends and I did not care the result would be happen after I did. ...”

#### School bond

He educated in the pre-school before he was trialed. When he studied in school, he always was punished from teacher because he was break rules of school. From punishments and rules, it was making him bad relation with school. He never involved in school activities. However, he told that punishment, rules or straining from school were not causing of against person of him. He accepted that his offence happened by himself.

#### Community bond

He lived in Bangkok. His community characteristic was slam where highly against person offence and narcotic drugs. He told that community characteristic was component to stimulate his offence behavior. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities. He was not contact the persons in community and they were not interest or care him. However, they always came to his house for bought narcotic drugs.

“... I thought community context would be the component to stimulate me to do offence. Not only my family sold narcotic drugs (amphetamine) but also many families around me sold it. I saw fighting or against person in every day, it was normally that I would to do. ...”

**M (named)***Personal Background*

He offended in assault. This offence was the forth time of trailed but he was many against person offences before. He is 21 years old but he was age onset of against person about 14 years old. However the first time of offence, his offence was narcotic drugs offence (addicted and sold). He accepted that he offended because he followed to his friends. He educated in junior school and had not income. About his family, he lived with his mother and he did know about his father. He had brother but his brother was caught in murder offence. The relationship of his family was disruption in sometime. The family income and money status of family was moderately (about 25,000 per month). About his self cognitive behavior, he told that he was temper and self-centered.

*Relationship between social bonding and the first criminal offences against person behavior of juvenile i.e. cause stimulation, strain factors, Etc.*

**Family bond**

About family bond, he accepted that he was slightly relationship with his mother but he was best relation to his brother before he went to prison. He accepted that he mimicked offence behavior from his brother. His brother was the idol of him. He had few activities in family. Most of times, he lived with his friends but his mother did not scolded him.

“...My brother was my idol. He was smart in my opinion.  
He was a head of gang and everybody believed him...”

**Friend bond**

He had many friends. He was the best relationship with the friends because he known this friends when he was young. He contacted the friends everyday and had many activities with his gang. However, the head of gang was his brother thus he was accepted from other members in the gang. He always offended with the gang. He told that when someone in his gang wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that. He said if his friends got



into trouble with the other gangs, he would to protect them suddenly. He called this wanted, honor, and his friends was accepted the thinking of him.

“...When I want to do something such as this offence, my friends was not stopped but they supported me to do. ...”

#### School bond

He educated in the primary school. When he studied in school, he always had punishment from teacher because he was not respecting the rules of school. He was bad relation to school and teacher. He involved in school activities sometimes i.e. sport day or tradition activities. He thought each activity were funny more than reading or studying in the class-room. Thus, he spent a few times in school or in his class-room.

#### Community bond

He lived in uptown. His community characteristic was highly against person offence and against property. Moreover, his community has many entertainment venues such as pub, karaoke or club. Sometimes he involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities.

### **4.3 Conclusion of dept – interview between elements of Social bond and offence against person**

#### **4.3.1 Personal Background**

Most of juveniles were the first age of against person when they were 17 years old (53.6%) and the current age of them about 20 years old (28.6%). The offences at the first time of juveniles were against person, assembling for more than a person and committed to against person. Juvenile offenders told that the first offences were happened from friends stimulated and they had temper, impulsivity and risk taking. The juveniles were trialed in current time about murder (50%), attempted murder (21.4%) and assembling to murder (14.3%). Juveniles accepted that before current trialed they were offences of against person (100%). Someone had other

offence with against person i.e. against property (50.2%) and narcotic drugs (85.7%). Range of judge was 2-7 years for the probation.

Half of them lived with parents and they had lovely/ worm family relationship (57.1%) but sometime they went out of their home to live with his friend or girl friend (25.0%). The families' monetary statuses were moderate – bad. They were educated in primary to high school (94.6%) and did not study in high level because they were trialed or their family was not enough to support them.

#### **4.3.2 Family bond**

About family bond, juveniles were both slightly and highly relationships with their family. Most of juveniles accepted that family was taking care and look after about their behavior but they did not attachment or kept everything in their mind. Some juveniles had many problems with family because they thought that family did not understand them.

The juveniles had not commitment with family and they did not promise anything with their family. However, most of family did not expect or strain to juveniles life: education, lifestyle or behavior.

Juveniles were less involving in family activities because they used the most of times with their friend to do any activities. They accepted that family activities was bored and not interest. Sometime these juveniles involved in family activities i.e. traditional activities. Moreover, juveniles were accepted that they did not respect and usually broke family rules. Although, they were punish from parents or person in family but they did not care about it.

The result from dept-interview showed that most of juveniles in offence against person were slightly social bonding with family. They had not or slightly in each elements of social bond i.e. attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. They had the elements with their family especially sometime.

#### **4.3.3 Friend bond**

About friend bond, juveniles were highly relationships with their friends. Most of juveniles had large group of friends (about 20 - 100 persons) but result of in –

depth interview presented that they were close - friend about 2-5 persons. They had best relationship with his friend in their gang but contrasted with other groups. Juveniles accepted that friends were caused of onset against person offence. Friends could be stimulated and challenged them to join in offence.

However, they did not or less commitment with their friends but when their friends got into trouble with the other gangs, he will to protect them suddenly. The importance of against person not only stimulated from friends but also themselves too.

The in – depth interview presented more than half of juveniles always involved in activities with their gang and friends. They had many activities with gang i.e. exercised, played games and went to entertainment places. It was usually that the gangs had against offence sometime and most of juveniles were join. They told that when someone in gangs wants to do something although it was bad or harmful, the other members were not stop but stimulated to do that.

An interesting finding regarding the in – depth interview about this variable was the bonding of friends with juvenile. That is, although most of juveniles in against person offence were strongly social bonding with friends and their gang but they still were highly offence in against person. The importance reason was the most of them and their friends which were deviant behavior and low self-control. This finding supported previous study. For example, the studied of Self-Control and Social Bonds: A Combined Control Perspective on Juvenile Offending (Douglas Longshore, Eunice Chang and Nena Messina, 2005) showed the cause of offence of juvenile was both self-control and social bond.

#### **4.3.4 School bond**

Juveniles in offence against person educated in the primary school – high school and did not study in high level. Most of juveniles accepted that they were slightly attachment with school and teachers. They did not receive take cared, look after or counseling from teachers and they would be avoided to go to school.

About the school rules, juveniles accepted that were both did and did not these rules. Sometime they were punishment from teacher because they broke the rule of school or command of teachers.

Juveniles would be involving in school activities sometimes i.e. sport, art and tradition activities. They thought each activity were funny more than reading or studying in the class-room.

The in – depth interview showed that most of juveniles in offence against person were weakly social bonding with school or teachers. From the notions and suggestions from previous research, when youths are strongly attached to parents, peers, and school; committed to customary lines of action; engaged in conventional activities; and believe in the validity of the moral values of society (normative beliefs), there will be less likelihood of delinquency. In contrast when youth are weakly about it, there will becoming delinquent, deviant, or criminal (Hirschi, 1969)

#### **4.3.5 Community bond**

Most of juveniles lived in uptown country. The community characteristic was highly offence against person and against property. Some of community was high narcotic drugs. Juveniles told that they were weak bonding with their community. Sometime, they involved in community activities but especially he was involved in tradition activities. They were not expected or strain from community. Most of the answer of juveniles indicated they belief in rule of community or country. However, they accepted that they were slightly relationships with his community and person in community.

This finding was partly supported by many researchers (Wen-Hsu Lin and Richard Dembo, 2008; Hirschi 1969 and Cochran & Akers, 1989). They concluded that participants, who weak or lacking bond of community or persons, their more likely to engage in deviant behavior.

#### 4.4 Factors of Personal Background in Five Training Schools

**Table 3** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (154)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Probation		
Baan Sirindhron	24	15.6
Baan Kanjanapisek	53	34.4
Baan Muthita	13	8.4
Baan Karuna	36	23.4
Baan Ubekkha	28	18.2
Hometown		
Bangkok	50	32.5
Uptown	104	67.5
Age onset of offence		
Less than 8 years	14	0.6
9 – 13 years	4	2.6
14 – 18 years	149	96.8
Minimum	8	
Maximum	18	
Average	16.05	
Std.	1.376	
Current age		
14 – 18 years	58	37.7
19 – 23 years	93	64.4
More than 24 years	3	1.9
Minimum	15	
Maximum	24	
Mean	19.11	
Std.	1.838	

**Table 3** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background  
(cont.)

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (154)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Religion		
Buddhism	149	96.75
Christianity	1	0.65
Islam	4	2.60
Education		
No education	4	2.6
P. 1 – 3 (primary)	29	18.8
M. 1- 3 (Junior Secondary)	75	48.7
M. 4 – 6 (High School)	25	16.2
Voc. Cert./ dip./ pre-bachelor degree	18	11.7
Bachelor Degree	3	1.9
Occupation		
No occupation	36	23.3
Student	57	37.0
Business	18	11.7
Employee of company	7	4.5
Farmer	2	1.3
Work as employee	34	22.1
Monthly Income		
1,500 Bath and less	79	51.3
1,501 – 3,000	6	3.9
3,001 – 4,500	15	9.7
4,501 – 6,000	6	3.9
6,001 – 7,500	10	6.5
More than 7,500 Bath	38	24.7
Minimum	0	
Maximum	11,000	
Average	1,969.17	
Std.	3,076.18	
Parental marital status		
Married and co-stay	72	46.8
Separated	49	31.8
Widow/ divorce	14	9.1
Father or Mother or Both Death	19	12.3

**Table 3** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background  
(cont.)

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (154)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Father Occupation (150)		
No occupation	5	3.2
Work as employee	49	31.8
Government officer	19	12.3
Farmer	12	7.8
Business	24	15.6
Employee of company	23	14.9
Others	18	11.7
Mother Occupation (153)		
No occupation	14	9.1
Work as employee	38	24.7
Government officer	11	7.1
Farmer	11	7.1
Business	41	26.6
Employee of company	26	16.9
Others	12	7.8
Family Income		
10,000 Bath and less	78	50.6
10,001 – 20,000	47	30.5
20,001 – 30,000	13	8.4
30,001 – 40,000	6	3.9
40,001 – 50,000	5	3.2
More than 50,000 Bath	5	3.2
Minimum	4,000	
Maximum	70,000	
Average	19,137.70	
Std.	14,549.18	
Family Relationship		
Lovely	100	64.9
No Contact in family person	14	9.1
No time to use together of family person	25	16.2
Sometime to disruption	11	7.1
Normally to disruption	2	1.3
Severe disruption	2	1.3
Lived with before probation		
Friend	12	7.8
Girl friend	12	7.8
Employer	2	1.3
Cousin	32	20.8
Parents	96	62.3

**Table 3** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by personal background  
(cont.)

<b>Factors of Personal Background</b>	<b>Frequency (154)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Living environment		
Slam	26	16.9
Business Center	15	9.7
Central of the city	29	18.8
Uptown	31	20.1
Entertainment venue	5	3.2
The place to assemble for unlawful purposes	16	10.4
High crime rate (offence against person)	12	7.8
High rate of immigration	3	1.9
High rate of drug abuse	11	7.1
Others	6	3.8
Living Characteristic		
Dormitories	6	3.9
Rented house	23	14.9
Rented room	12	7.8
Apartment/ condominium	10	6.5
Private home/ parental home	101	65.6
Government home	2	1.3

From frequency and percentage of samples distributed by personal background (Table 3)

4.4.1) 15.6% of the samples were probation in Baan Sirindhron Training School; 34.4% were living in Baan Kanjanapisek Training School; 8.4% were living in Baan Muthita Training School; 23.4% were living in Baan Karuna Training School and 18.2% were living in Baan Ubekkha.

4.4.2) 32.5% of the samples lived in Bangkok and 67.5% lived in Uptown.

4.4.3) 0.6% of the samples had the first age onset of offence less than 8 years; 2.6% are 9 – 13 years and 96.8% were 14 – 18 years. The minimum age was 8 years, the maximum was 18 years and average of age was 16.05 years.

4.4.4) 37.7% of the samples had current age in 14 – 18 years; 64.4% were 19 – 23 years and 1.9% were more than 24 years. The minimum age was 15 years, the maximum was 24 years and average of age was 19.11 years.



4.4.5) 96.75% of the samples were Buddhism; 0.65% were Christianity and 2.60% were Islam.

4.4.6) 18.8% of the samples earned P. 1 -6 (Primary School); 48.7% earned M.1 – 3 (Junior Secondary School); 16.2% earned M. 4 – 6 (High School); 11.7% earned Vocational certificate/ diploma/ pre bachelor degree and 1.9% earned Bachelor degree.

4.4.7) 37% of the samples were student; 11.7% were seller; 4.5% were employee in company; 1.3% were farmer and 22.2% were work as employee

4.4.8) 51.3% of the samples earned less than 1,500 Bath a month; 3.9% earned 1,501 – 3,000 Bath; 9.7% earned 3,001 - 4,500; 3.9% earned 4,501 – 6,000 Bath; 6.5% earned 6,001 – 7,500 Bath and 24.7% earned more than 7,500 Bath. The minimum income was 0 Bath, the maximum was 11,000 Bath and average of income was 1,969.17 Bath

4.4.9) 46.8% of the samples had parental married and co-stay; 31.8% had parental separated; 9.1% had parental widow or divorce and 12.3% had father or mother or both dead.

4.4.10) 3.2% of the samples had father that was non occupation; 31.8% had father that work as employee; 12.3% had father that was government officer; 7.8% had father that was agriculture; 15.6% had father that work in business; 14.9% had father that work in company and 11.7% had father that work in others.

4.4.11) 9.1% of the samples had mother that was non occupation; 24.7% had mother that work as employee; 7.2% had mother that is government officer; 7.1% had mother that was agriculture; 26.6% had mother that work in business; 16.9% had mother that work in company and 7.8% had mother that work in others.

4.4.12) 50.6% of the samples had family income less than 10,000 Bath a month; 30.5% had family income 10,001 – 20,000 Bath; 8.4% had family income 20,001 – 30,000 Bath; 3.9% had family income 30,001 – 40,000 Bath; 3.2% had family income 40,001 – 50,000 Bath and 3.2% had family income more than 50,000 Bath. The minimum income was 4,000 Bath, the maximum was 70,000 Bath and average of income was 19,137.70 Bath

4.4.13) 64.9% of the samples had lovely family; 9.1% had no contact of family person; 16.2% had no time to use together of family person; 7.1% had

sometimes to disruption; 1.3% had normally to disruption and 1.3% had severe disruption.

4.4.14) 7.8% of the samples lived with friend; 7.8% lived with girl friend; 1.3% lived with employee; 20.8% lived with cousin and 62.3% lived with parents.

4.4.15) 16.9% of the samples lived in slam; 9.7% lived in business center; 18.8% lived in central of the city; 20.1% lived in uptown; 3.2% lived in entertainment venue; 10.4% lived in the place to assemble for unlawful purposes; 7.8% lived in high crime rate community (offence against person); 1.9% lived in high rate of immigration community; 7.1% lived in high rate of drug abuse community and 3.8% lived in others community.

4.4.16) 3.9% of the samples lived in dormitories; 14.9% lived in rented house; 7.8% lived in rented room; 6.5% lived in apartment or condominium; 65.6% lived in private home or parental home and 1.3% lived in government home.

## 4.5 Social Bond Factors

**Table 4** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors

Attachment Factor	Level of opinion				$\bar{X}$	SD
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
1.1 You have the close relation with your parents.	73 (47.4)	50 (32.5)	26 (16.9)	5 (3.2)	3.24	0.848
1.2 Your parents are always looking after you.	70 (45.5)	57 (37.0)	24 (15.6)	3 (1.9)	3.26	0.791
1.3 Your parents are caring you.	76 (49.4)	46 (29.9)	31 (20.1)	1 (0.6)	3.28	0.804
1.4 Your parents always teach about your behavior.	75 (48.7)	60 (39.0)	17 (11.0)	2 (1.3)	3.35	0.728
1.5 Your parents always look after about your behavior.	57 (37.0)	56 (36.4)	36 (23.4)	5 (3.2)	3.07	0.856

**Table 4** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors  
(cont.)

Attachment Factor	Level of opinion				$\bar{X}$	SD
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
1.6 You have the close relation with your friends.	77 (50.0)	57 (37.0)	17 (11.0)	3 (1.9)	3.35	0.754
1.7 Your friends are caring you.	26 (16.9)	85 (55.2)	36 (23.4)	7 (4.5)	2.86	0.738
1.8 Your friends are always looking after you.	14 (9.1)	83 (53.9)	52 (33.8)	5 (3.2)	2.70	0.670
1.9 You have the close relation with your teachers.	25 (16.2)	57 (37.0)	47 (30.5)	25 (16.2)	2.54	0.946
1.10 Your teachers are always looking after you.	24 (15.6)	70 (45.5)	41 (26.6)	19 (12.3)	2.64	0.891
1.11 Your teachers are caring you.	28 (18.2)	61 (39.6)	49 (31.8)	16 (10.4)	2.66	0.896
1.12 Your teachers always teach about your behavior.	42 (27.3)	69 (44.8)	33 (21.4)	10 (6.4)	2.94	0.853
1.13 Your teachers always look after about your behavior.	45 (29.2)	61 (39.6)	36 (23.4)	12 (7.8)	2.90	0.913
1.14 You have the close relation with your community.	39 (25.3)	84 (54.5)	23 (14.9)	8 (5.2)	3.00	0.784
1.15 You have caring the persons in your community.	25 (16.2)	71 (46.1)	39 (25.3)	19 (12.3)	2.66	0.895
1.16 The persons in your community always look after you.	22 (14.3)	57 (37.0)	54 (35.1)	21 (13.6)	2.52	0.902

**Table 4** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors  
(cont.)

Commitment Factor	Level of opinion				$\bar{X}$	SD
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
2.1 You promise your parents that you will be look after them.	65 (42.2)	61 (39.6)	20 (13.0)	8 (5.2)	3.19	0.854
2.2 You promise your parents that you will be a good person and doing the good job.	61 (39.6)	66 (42.9)	17 (11.0)	10 (6.5)	3.16	0.864
2.3 You promise your parents that you will try to study in high level.	59 (38.3)	62 (40.3)	22 (14.3)	11 (7.1)	3.10	0.899
2.4 You promise your friends that you will be a good person and doing the good job.	20 (13.0)	62 (40.3)	47 (30.5)	25 (16.2)	2.50	0.916
2.5 You promise your teachers that you will be a good person and doing the good job.	34 (22.1)	74 (48.1)	33 (21.4)	13 (8.4)	2.84	0.867
2.6 You promise your teachers that you will try to study in high level.	42 (27.3)	62 (40.3)	35 (22.7)	15 (9.7)	2.86	0.925

**Table 4** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors  
(cont.)

Involvement Factor	Level of opinion				$\bar{X}$	SD
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
3.1 You have the activities for your house i.e. clean your house.	58 (37.7)	64 (41.6)	24 (15.6)	8 (5.2)	3.12	0.855
3.2 You have the activities with your family	32 (20.8)	54 (35.1)	43 (27.9)	25 (16.2)	2.60	0.993
3.3 You have the activities for your community i.e. cleans the way of your community.	30 (19.5)	55 (35.7)	52 (33.8)	17 (11.0)	2.65	0.914
3.4 You always involve in tradition activities i.e. Songkran Day or Loy Kra Tong Day.	54 (35.1)	71 (46.1)	22 (14.3)	7 (4.5)	3.12	0.816
3.5 You always exercise with your friends or the persons in your community.	62 (40.3)	57 (37.0)	28 (18.2)	7 (4.5)	3.13	0.868
3.6 You are volunteer (i.e. rescue volunteer or anti drug use volunteer) for your community.	26 (16.9)	40 (26.0)	54 (35.1)	34 (22.1)	2.38	1.010

**Table 4** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors  
(cont.)

Belief Factor	Level of opinion				$\bar{X}$	SD
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
4.1 You think that the law of the country is fairly and should be respect.	38 (24.7)	58 (37.7)	38 (24.7)	20 (13.0)	2.74	0.976
4.2 You respect and believe the rules of your family.	41 (26.6)	70 (45.5)	36 (23.4)	7 (4.5)	2.94	0.826
4.3 You respect and believe the rules of your gang.	24 (15.6)	50 (32.5)	64 (41.6)	16 (10.4)	2.53	0.879
4.4 You respect and believe rule of your school.	30 (19.5)	65 (42.2)	49 (31.8)	10 (6.5)	2.75	0.845
4.5 You believe in sin or virtue	66 (42.9)	58 (37.7)	18 (11.7)	12 (7.8)	3.16	0.916
4.6 You believe in spirit of your family.	56 (36.4)	65 (42.2)	24 (15.6)	9 (5.8)	3.12	0.837
4.7 You believe the result of the making good and bad things.	69 (44.8)	61 (39.6)	16 (10.4)	8 (5.1)	3.25	0.823
4.8 You pray or make merit.	59 (38.3)	54 (35.1)	34 (22.1)	7 (4.5)	3.08	0.873
4.9 You set a bird or fish free.	53 (34.4)	46 (29.9)	41 (26.6)	14 (9.0)	2.91	0.976

From frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Social Bond Factors (Table 4)

**Attachment Factor**

4.5.1) 47% of the samples always have the close relation with their parents; 32.5% sometimes; 16.9% rarely and 3.2% never.

4.5.2) 45.5% of the parents samples always look after them; 37.0% sometimes; 15.6% rarely and 1.9% never.

4.5.3) 49.4% of the parents samples always take cared them; 29.9% sometimes; 20.1% rarely and 0.6% never.

4.5.4) 48.7% of the parents samples always teach about their behavior; 39.0% sometimes; 11.0% rarely and 1.3% never.

4.5.5) 37% of the parents samples always looks after them about their behavior; 36.4% sometimes; 23.4% rarely and 3.2% never.

4.5.6) 50% of the samples always have the close relation with their friends; 37% sometimes; 11% rarely and 1.9% never.

4.5.7) 17% of the friends samples always take cared them; 55.6% sometimes; 23.5% rarely and 4.5% never.

4.5.8) 9.2% of the friends samples always look after them; 54.2% sometimes; 34.0% rarely and 3.2% never.

4.5.9) 16.3% of the samples always have the close relation with their teachers; 37.3% sometimes; 30.7% rarely and 15.2% never.

4.5.10) 15.6% of the teachers sample always look after them; 45.5% sometimes; 26.6% rarely and 12.3% never.

4.5.11) 18.2% of the samples teachers always take cared them; 39.6% sometimes; 31.8% rarely and 10.4% never.

4.5.12) 27.5% of the samples teachers always teaches about their behavior; 45.1% sometimes; 21.6% rarely and 6.4% never.

4.5.13) 29.2% of the samples teachers always look after about their behavior; 39.6% sometimes; 23.4% rarely and 7.8% never.

4.5.15) 25.3% of the samples always have the close relation with their communities; 54.5% sometimes; 14.9% rarely and 5.2% never.

4.5.16) 16.2% of the persons in samples communities always take cared them; 46.1% sometimes; 25.3% rarely and 12.3 never.

4.5.17) 14.3% of the persons in samples communities always look after them; 37.0% sometimes; 35.1% rarely and 13.6% never.

### **Commitment Factor**

4.5.18) 42.2 % of the samples always promise their parents that they will be look after their parents; 39.6% sometimes; 13.0% rarely and 5.2% never.

4.5.19) 39.6% of the samples always promise their parents that they will be a good person and doing the good job; 42.9% sometimes; 11.0% rarely and 6.5 never.

4.5.20) 38.3% of the samples always promise their parents that they will try to study in high level; 40.3% sometimes; 14% rarely and 7.1% never.

4.5.21) 13.0% of the samples always promise their friends that they will be a good person and doing the good job; 40.3% sometimes; 30.5% rarely and 16.2% never.

4.5.22) 22.1% of the samples always promise their teachers that they will be a good person and doing the good job; 48.1% sometimes; 21.4% rarely and 8.4% never.

4.5.23) 27.5% of the samples always promise their teachers that they will try to study in high level; 40.5% sometimes; 22.9% rarely and 9.7% never.

### **Involvement Factor**

4.5.24) 37.7% of the samples always have the activities for their house i.e. cleaning house; 41.6% sometimes; 15.6% rarely and 5.2% never.

4.5.25) 20.8% of the samples always have the activities with family; 35.1% sometimes; 27.9% rarely and 16.2% never.

4.5.26) 19.6% of the samples always have the activities for community i.e. cleaning the way of community; 35.9% sometimes; 34.0% rarely and 11.0% never.

4.5.27) 35.1% of the samples always involve in tradition activities i.e. Songkran day or Loy Kra Tong day; 46.1% sometimes; 14.3% rarely and 4.5% never.



4.5.28) 40.3% of the samples always exercise with friends or the other persons in your community; 37.0% sometimes; 18.2% rarely and 4.5% never.

4.5.29) 16.9% of the samples always involve in volunteer (i.e. rescue volunteer or anti drug use volunteer) for community; 26.0% sometimes; 35.1% rarely and 22.1% never.

### **Belief Factor**

4.5.30) 24.7% of the samples always think that the law of the country is fairly and should be respect; 37.7% sometimes; 24.7 rarely and 13.0% never.

4.5.31) 26.6% of the samples always respect and believe the rules of their family; 45.5% sometimes; 23.4% rarely and 4.5% never.

4.5.32) 15.6% of the samples always respect and believe the rules of their gang; 32.5% sometimes; 41.6% rarely and 10.4% never.

4.5.33) 19.5% of the samples always respect and believe rule of their school; 42.2% sometimes; 31.8% rarely and 6.5% never.

4.5.34) 42.9% of the samples always believe in sin or virtue; 37.7% sometimes; 11.7% rarely and 7.8% never.

4.5.35) 36.4% of the samples always believe in spirit of their family; 42.2% sometimes; 15.6% rarely and 5.8% never.

4.5.36) 44.8% of the samples always believe the result of the making good and bad things; 39.6% sometimes; 10.4% rarely and 5.1% never.

4.5.37) 38.3% of the samples always pray or makes merit; 35.1% sometimes; 22.1% rarely and 4.5% never.

4.5.38) 34.4% of the samples always set a bird or fish free; 29.9% sometimes; 26.6% rarely and 9.0% never.

## 4.6 Offence against Person of juvenile Background

**Table 5** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Type of Offence against Person of juvenile Background

Type of Offence against Person of juvenile Background	Frequency (154)	Percentage (100)
Murder	35	22.7
Murder and Rape	1	0.7
Murder and Rob	3	2.1
Committed Murder	28	18.2
Try to Murder	35	22.7
Committed Try to Murder	11	7.1
Against Person	30	19.4
Committed Against Person	11	7.1

From frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Type of Offence against Person of juvenile Background (Table 5)

4.6.1) 22.7% of the samples had the criminal history background in the murder; 0.8% murder and rape; 2.1% murder and rob; 18.2% accompany with murder; 7.1% try to murder and 22.7% accompany with try to murder

4.6.2) 19.4% of the samples had the criminal history background in against person and accompany with against person;

**Table 6** Frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Time of Offence against Person of juvenile Background

<b>Time of Offence against Person of juvenile Background</b>	<b>Frequency (154)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
Less than 10 times	125	81.2
11 – 20 times	26	16.9
21 – 30 times	2	1.3
More than 41 times	1	0.6
Minimum	0	
Maximum	50	
Mean	6.56	
Std.	7.599	
The time less than 10 times can separated into eleven groups		
0 time	13	8.4
1 time	23	14.9
2 times	24	15.6
3 times	21	13.6
4 times	9	5.8
5 times	9	5.8
6 times	5	3.2
7 times	4	2.6
8 times	3	1.9
9 times	2	1.3
10 times	12	7.8

From frequency and percentage of samples distribute by Time of Offence against Person of juvenile Background (Table 6)

4.6.3) 81.2% of the samples had the times of offence against person less than 10 times; 16.9% had 11 – 20 times; 1.3% had 21 – 30 times and 0.6% more than 41 times. The minimum of times is o time, the maximum was 50 times and mean of the time was 6.56 times.

4.6.4) The time of offended less than 10 times can separated into eleven groups. From table showed that the samples had the times of offence against person were 2 times (15.6%), 1 time (14.9%) and 3 times (13.6%).

**Table 7** Prevalence of Against Person Recidivism among Male Juvenile Against Person Offenders (n = 154)

Previous Delinquencies	Time							$\bar{X}$	SD
	1	2	3	4	5	>6	never		
Murder	62 (40.3)	7 (4.5)	3 (1.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.6)	81 (52.6)	0.59	0.805
Attempted murder	43 (27.9)	18 (11.7)	5 (3.2)	7 (4.5)	1 (0.6)	12 (7.8)	68 (44.2)	1.29	1.756
Assault	31 (20.1)	19 (12.3)	18 (11.7)	8 (5.2)	6 (3.9)	35 (22.7)	37 (24.0)	2.56	2.278
Attempted Assault	11 (7.1)	6 (3.9)	6 (3.9)	8 (5.2)	4 (2.6)	24 (15.6)	95 (61.7)	1.54	2.310
Assembling for more than a person	10 (6.5)	8 (5.2)	16 (10.4)	8 (5.2)	1 (0.6)	41 (26.6)	70 (45.5)	2.29	2.513
Total								1.65	1.932

From frequency and percentage of samples distribute by previous offence against person before trial (table 7)

4.6.4) From this table, it was found that previous offence against person before trialed by average was 1.65 times. Regarding by types of offence against person, it was found that highest one or by average 2.56 times was male against person offenders had ever assault. The second or 2.29 times by average was assembling for more than a person, the third or 1.54 times by average was attempted assault, the fourth or 1.29 times by average was attempted murder and the lease one or 0.59 times by average was murder.

## 4.7 Testing Relationships between Elements of Social bond and Offence Against Person

### 4.7.1 Testing of Means for Two Independent Variables of Male juvenile Against Person Offender

**Table 8** Group Statistics of Testing of Means for Two Independent Variables of Male juvenile Against Person offender

Variables	Offence time	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Attachment	Lower group	80	46.92	7.86	0.89
	Upper group	73	46.85	8.15	0.96
Commitment	Lower group	81	17.61	3.70	0.41
	Upper group	73	17.65	3.72	0.44
Involvement	Lower group	80	17.16	3.32	0.37
	Upper group	73	16.81	4.11	0.48
Belief	Lower group	79	27.03	4.24	0.48
	Upper group	73	26.00	4.78	0.56

**Table 9** Testing of Means for Two Independent Variables of Male juvenile Against Person offender

Variables		Levene Test	T-test for Equality		
		Significance	t	df	Sig(2-tailed)
Attachment	Equal variances Assume	0.027	-2.335	151	0.021
	Equal variances not assume		-2.346	150.978	0.020
Commitment	Equal variances Assume	0.016	2.230	152	0.027
	Equal variances not assume		2.216	145.059	0.028
Involvement	Equal variances Assume	0.088	0.589	151	0.557
	Equal variances not assume		0.583	138.402	0.561
Belief	Equal variances Assume	0.414	1.401	150	0.163
	Equal variances not assume		1.394	144.277	0.165

From **table 8** and **9** were testing of means for two independent variables of male juvenile against person offender (T-test). The statistic result of each element has both significant and non significant different between lower times of offence (0 – 3 times) and upper times of offence (more than 3 times). The first element of Social bond, attachment, the result indicated that significant different between lower group and upper group ( $p < 0.05$ ). Moreover, the upper group had slightly higher average than lower group (mean = 46.92, 46.85). The second element, commitment, the result indicated that significant different between lower group and upper group ( $p < 0.05$ ) and the upper group has slightly higher average than lower group (mean = 17.61, 17.65).

On the others hand, the result showed that two elements of Social bond (involvement and belief) did not significant different between lower group and upper group ( $p > 0.05$ ). Thus, indicating that the involvement and belief of against person offences separated by times of offence were not different. To put it simply, it meant that the both higher and lower the times of offence of juvenile offender were not different in the involvement and belief of Social bond factor.

#### 4.7.2 Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Correlation of Male juvenile Against Person offender

**Table 10** Intercorrelations (and Significant Levels) between Offence Against Person Variables and Social Bond Factors (N = 154)

Variable	1	2	3	4	5
1. Against Person of Male juvenile	1				
2. Attachment	-0.267**	1			
3. Commitment	-0.282**	-0.262**	1		
4. Involvement	-0.269**	0.252**	-0.085**	1	
5. Belief	0.138	0.249**	0.422**	-0.168**	1

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The relationships between independent variables were calculating using Pearson r correlations. The intercorrelations of the variables of against person offenders are presented in **table 10**. Results indicated negative significant correlation between variables; against person offences correlated with attachment element ( $r(154) = 0.005$ ,

$P < 0.01$ ), commitment element ( $r(153) = 0.000$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), involvement element ( $r(153) = 0.000$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). However, the offences against person were not correlated with belief element. The correlation between elements were slightly to moderate signification association ( $-0.085^{**}$  -  $0.422^{**}$ ).

## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSIONS**

The primary aim of this study was to determine the impact of Social bond factors on the onset of offence against person among male juvenile against person offenders in Baan Ubekkhha training school. This study was separated into two parts. The first part was in-depth interview (quantitative study) that presented relationships between Social bond and juvenile offence against person. The second part was qualitative study that presented relationship between elements of Social bond and juvenile offence against person in statistic result. Specifically, the significant relationship between Social bond in each elements and against person would be found and the combination of elements of Social bond factor variables would be account for, in part, the against person offence of male juvenile.

Over all, the results of this study were supportive of relationship between Social bond factor variable and offence against person. Depth-interview (especially juveniles in Baan Ubekkhha Observation and Protection Center) and testing of means for two independent variables of male juvenile against person offender (T-test) (juveniles in all of Observation and Protection Center) were used to test this relationship. The statistical testing was mixed results. Some individual independent variables were found to have no significant individual relationships with dependent variable.

#### **5.1 Quantitative Study**

5.1.1 The personal background variables (especially youth in Baan Ubekkhha Training School)

Most of juveniles were onset of against when he was 17 years old (53.6%) and the current age of them about 20 years old (28.6%). The offences at the first time



of juveniles were against person, Assembling for more than a person and committed to against person. Juvenile offenders told that the first offences were happened from friends stimulated and low self-control of them i.e. temper, impulsive and risk taking. The juveniles were trialed in current time about murder (50%), attempted murder (21.4%) and assembling murder (14.3%). Juveniles accepted that before current trialed they were offences of against person (100%). Someone had other offence with against person i.e. against property (50.2%) and narcotic dugs (85.7%). Range of judge was 2-7 years for the probation.

Half of them lived with parents and they had lovely/ worm family relationship (57.1%) but sometime they went out of their home to live with his friend or girl friend (25.0%). The families' monetary statuses were moderate – bad. They were educated in primary to high school (94.6%) and did not to study in high level.

#### 5.1.2 Hypothesis testing in against person offence

The hypothesis, which investigated the negative relationship between Social bond factor and onset offence against person risk among male juvenile offenders, was partially supported. First, this study demonstrated that Social bond factor was related to juvenile against person offender. This part was presented in quantitative result that relationship between Social bond factor and onset juvenile against person offender was reversely relation. To put it simply, it meant that who was strongly bonding with family, friends, school and community would not to engage in the against person offence. This finding was supported by Social bond theory and many researchers (e.g. Hirschi, 1969; Gardner & Shoemaker, 1989). They concluded the participants' deviance occurring when the social bond was weak or lacking. Additionally, paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Royal York, Toronto (2009) contented that significant negative relationships have been found to exist between social bond and juvenile delinquency, such as delinquency, religion, and the social bond: a Longitudinal test. Also consistent with Jeb A. Booth, Amy Farrell and Sean P. Varano (2008), they found that the authorities found social control theory asserts that strong social bonds inhibit delinquency, whereas weak bonds offer little resistance to offending.

## 5.2 Qualitative Study

### 5.2.1 The personal background variables (Youth in Five of Training Schools)

In current study, as expected result, the participants were almost lived in uptown country (67.5%). The first age of offence was 14 – 18 years old (96.8%) and minimum the first age was 8 years old, the maximum was 18 years and average of age was 16.05 years old and more than half of current age was 19 – 23 years old (64.4%). Minimum age was 15 years old, the maximum was 24 years old and average of age was 19.11 years old. The result indicted that most of juvenile offence against person was teenage group. Moreover, when they were offence, most of them were student (37%) or educated in M.1 – 3 or secondary school level (48.7%) and half of juvenile earn less than 1,500 Bath a month (46.8%)

Most of them were Buddhist (96.75%). More than 50% had parental married and co-stay, and living with parents 62.3%, 64.9% of them told that they had lovely family.

About community context of offence against person, 16.9% of them lived in slum, 7.8% lived in high crime rate community especially offence against person offence and more than 50% lived in private home or parental home.

### 5.2.2 Offence against Person of juvenile Background (Youth in Five of Training Schools)

In the current study, founding most of samples had criminal history background about murder (73.5%) i.e. murder, assembling murder and attempted murder. Sometime, they had other offences with murder offence i.e. murder and rob (2.1%) or murder and rape (0.7%). However, not only murder was high rate but also assault of juvenile was higher (19.4%). This result indicated juvenile offence in current was serious and violent.

The study showed that the time of offence against person of juvenile was less than 10 times (82.2%). The average times of against person offences before trialed was 1.65 times. Most of offence that high-average was assault (2.56 times).

### 5.2.3 Hypothesis testing in against person offences

The first hypothesis, which investigated the relationship between elements of social bond and onset against person offence among male juvenile, was partially supported. The statistic results supported the relationships in the first part that was quantitative study (in-depth interview). Means for two independent variables (T-test) and Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Correlation (Pearson  $r$  correlations) were used to test this relationship.

The result of T-test indicated that elements of Social bond factor had both significant and non significant different between lower times of offence (0 – 3 times) and upper times of offence (more than 3 times). The elements of Social bond were significant between lower and upper times of offence; attachment ( $p < 0.05$ , mean = 46.92, 46.85), commitment ( $p < 0.05$ , mean = 17.61, 17.65). The result showed that two elements of Social bond (involvement and belief) did not significant different between lower group and upper group ( $p > 0.05$ ). Thus, indicating that the involvement and belief of offences against person separated by times of offence were not different. To put it simply, it meant that the both higher and lower the times of offence of juvenile offender were not different in the involvement and belief of Social bond factor.

The result of Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Correlation (Pearson  $r$  correlations) presented that offence against person were negative correlation with attachment element ( $r(154) = 0.005$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), commitment element ( $r(153) = 0.000$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), involvement element ( $r(153) = 0.000$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) but the offence against person were not correlated with belief element. The correlation between elements were slightly to moderate signification association ( $-0.085^{**}$  -  $0.422^{**}$ )

The results from quantitative and qualitative study supported Social bond and elements of Social bond that were reversely relationship with offence against person. To put it simply, it meant that youth were weakly or slightly bonding (in four elements; attachment, commitment, involvement and belief) with family, friend, school and community almost to against person offender. In contrast, who was strongly bonding that was high risk to engage the offence against person.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Study Objectives**

6.2.1 To investigate relationships between elements of social bond especially in family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding and onset of offenses against persons by juvenile delinquency.

6.2.2 To investigate the way to protect delinquent of juvenile in offenses against persons.

6.2.3 To be the guideline for future research.

#### **6.2 Population and Samples**

Population in this study was male juvenile against person offenders charged of murder, attempted murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, melee causing death, assault, attempted assault, assembling for more than a person, negligent endangering the mind and the others body, melee causing other injuries, and abortion. They were confined in the Training School i.e. Baan Karuna training school, Baan Mudita training school, Baan Ubekkha training school, Baan Sirindhron training school and Baan Kanjanapisek training school. Sampling was determined by purposive sampling method on male juvenile against person offenders charged of murder, attempted murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, melee causing death, assault, attempted assault, assembling for more than a person, negligent endangering the mind and the others body, melee causing other injuries, and abortion.

The samples for this study were separated into two populations. The first for quantitative study consisted of 28 convicted male juvenile against person offenders who took part in this study without sampling. The second for qualitative study

consisted of 154 convicted male juvenile against person offenders who took part in this study without sampling.

In addition, a case study sample will purposively be chosen among male juvenile recidivism against person offenders. Statistical applications were percentage, means, standard deviation, correlation and t-test.

## **6.3 Conclusion**

### **6.3.1 Quantitative Study**

#### **6.3.1.1 The personal background variables (especially youth in Baan Ubekkha Training School)**

Most of juveniles were 17 years old in their first against and the current age of them was about 20 years old. The result indicated that the youth committed crime or offence when they were teenagers. The offences at the first time of juveniles were against person, fighting and committed to against person. Juvenile offenders told that the first offences happened by conviction from friends and their self-control i.e. temper, impulsive and risk taking. The juveniles were trialed in current time about murder, attempted murder and assembling murder. All of juveniles accepted that before current trial they were offences of against person. Someone had other offences than against person i.e. against property and necrotic dugs. Range of judge was 2-7 years for the probation.

Half of them lived with parent and they had lovely/ warm family relationship but sometime they went out of their home to live with their friends or girl friends. The families' monetary statuses were moderate – bad. They were educated in primary to secondary school.

#### **6.3.1.2 Test of Hypothesis**

The hypothesis, which investigated the negative relationship between Social bond factor and onset offence against person risk among male juvenile offenders, was partially supported. This study demonstrated that Social bond factor

was related to juvenile against person offender following the concept of Social bond theory in literature review and study objectives. The result from in-depth interview presented that relationship between Social bond factor and onset juvenile against person offender was negative. To put it simply, it meant that who was strongly bonding with family, friends, school and community would not engage in the offence against person.

### **6.3.2 Qualitative Study**

#### **6.3.2.1 The personal background variables (Youth in Five of Training Schools)**

In current study, as expected result, the participants had hometown in uptown country but they offended in Bangkok area. The samples might work or study in Bangkok. The results were presented that most of them lived in uptown country although they admitted in training school in Bangkok metropolitan area. Most of them were Buddhist. All of them were teenage group when they were in the first offence. The result from qualitative study was similar to that of quantitative study in the scope of the first age of the juveniles. The samples were student in junior secondary school and they earned income less than 1,500 Bath per month. Half of them had parental married and co-stay, and living with parents in private home or parental home. From the result, they answered that they had lovely family.

About community context or community characteristic, youth of this study accepted that they lived in slum and high risk in offence against person.

#### **6.3.2.2 Offence against Person of juvenile Background**

In the current study, it was found that most of juvenile offence against person had criminal history background in murder i.e. murder, assembling murder and attempted murder. Sometime, they had other offences with murder offence i.e. murder and rob or murder and rape. However, not only murder was found in a high rate but also the assault of juvenile. This result indicated that the juvenile offence in current was serious and violent.

The study showed that the time of juvenile offence against person was less than 10 times. The average times of against person offences before trial was 1.65 times. Most of offences found in high-average were assault.

#### **6.3.2.3 Test of Hypothesis**

The hypothesis was retained on factors of elements of social bond and onset offence against person among male juvenile. The statistic result supported the relationships in the first part that was quantitative study (in-depth interview). The elements of Social bond were significant between lower and upper times of offence; attachment and commitment. To put it simply, juveniles who had upper time of offences might be weak or lack of the social bond in attachment and commitment factors.

Considering the result of independent variables and dependent variables correlation (Pearson r correlations), it was found that offences against person were reversely correlated with attachment, commitment and involvement. It meant juveniles who had weakly or lack of the social bond elements (attachment, commitment and involvement) were highly related with offences against person. The correlation between elements of social bond and the offence against person of juveniles were slightly to moderate signification association.

The results from quantitative and qualitative study supported that Social bond or components of Social bond were negatively correlated with offence against person. To put it simply, it meant that youth was weak or slightly bonded (in four components; attachment, commitment, involvement and belief) with family, friend, school and community almost to against person offender. In contrast, the youth who was strong the bonding was less likely to be against person offender.

## **6.4 Recommendation**

### **6.4.1 Recommendation for policy formulation based on this study.**

In the current study, the evidence indicated that the onset of against person offence related to Social bonding. The finding interestingly indicated that youth in against person offences had severe type of offence more than previous. It is therefore reasonable to assert that youth against person was a serious problem in Thailand.

The result indicated that elements of Social bond factor played a critical role in relationship with onset of against person offence behavior. The interesting result in current study will be helpful for the development of treatment program or finding the way to protect, resolve and reduce these severe problems.

These results present that juvenile who lack of or had a weak social bonding i.e. family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding was in a high risk onset in against person more than those with strong social bonding. Therefore, the treatment programs for the juveniles need to increase their social bonding. This finding related to the study of Loeber, R., & Farrington, D.P. eds. in 1998. They argued that many individual characteristics and factors found in the family, school, community, and among peers placed children at risk of becoming serious and violent offenders. It was unlikely, however, that the influence of a single risk factor would lead a child to commit violence. More often, violence results from a mix of risk factors.

However, there are so many factors that put children at risk of becoming serious and violent offenders. The intervention is not likely to be successful if it addresses a single risk or a single source of influence, such as individual characteristics, family, school, peers, or community. Multiple-component programs focused on more effective preventive measures to reduce risk factors across several domains.

Therefore, parents, schools, neighborhoods, and the juvenile justice system all play important roles in preventing children from becoming serious and violent juvenile offenders and intervening to turn around the lives of known offenders.



#### **6.4.2 Recommendation for study methodology and further study.**

6.4.2.1 There are many factors that put children at risk of becoming serious and violent offenders and intervention is not likely to be successful. This current study did not cover the entire possible mediating factor linking significant variables i.e. differential association factor, Self-control factor, parental offence background and opportunity or choice to take the offences. Therefore, the future study should study on integrated variable in order to find the better relation to offence against person of juveniles.

6.4.2.2 The current investigation was specifically performed with juvenile against offence in observation and protection centers and the training school in Bangkok metropolitan. Therefore in the future study should be carried out with all the juveniles of training schools in order to support the relationships between elements of Social bond and against person offend. Moreover, the result of each area of juveniles that was similarity or not should be compared.

6.4.2.3 Future study should investigate or study whether the juveniles in training school after treatment or rehabilitation have recidivism or not.

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## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A****Table 11** Reliability Coefficient (Alpha)

<b>Elements of Social bond</b>	<b>Number of Item</b>	<b>Number of Sample</b>	<b>Alpha</b>
Attachment	16	32	0.737
Commitment	6	32	0.800
Involvement	6	32	0.789
Belief	9	32	0.806

## **APPENDIX B**

### **A SAMPLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Hello, I am a graduated student in master degree, criminology and criminal justice program, faculty of Social sciences and humanities, Mahidol University. I am conducting research on testing relationship between Social bond and the first criminal offence against person behavior of juveniles in Baan Ubekkha Training School. It was partly supported by faculty of graduate studies, Mahidol University. The study is conducted with male juvenile against person offenders confined in training school in Bangkok. The purpose of this study is finding the fact of onset of juveniles in against person offend and find the way to protect, reduce and resolve the juveniles

Please read instructions for each section carefully and answer each question as honestly as you can. I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strict secret. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you do not want to answer. There are no rights or wrong answers. Some of the topic may be difficult to discuss, however I think that you will find this questionnaire interesting. Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to develop the way to protect, reduce and resolve the against person offences in the future.

Consent from

( ) I agree to fill in the questionnaire

( ) I do not agree to fill in the questionnaire

**Part I: Background Information of Juvenile against person**

Instruction: Kindly fill in the blank or mark with / in ( ) corresponding most the truth.  
All information will be secure as most confidential for yourself and will never be exposed to any individual.

1. COPC/ training school you are admitted?

- ( ) Baan Sirindhron    ( ) Baan Kanjanapisek    ( ) Baan Muthita  
( ) Baan Karuna    ( ) Baan Ubekkha

2. Hometown

- ( ) Bangkok    ( ) Uptown (Please specify).....

3. Religion

- ( ) Buddhist    ( ) Christian    ( ) Islam

4. How old are you at committed against person offences? Age..... year.....month

5. How old are you currently? Age.....year.....month

6. Education

- ( ) 1. No education    ( ) 2. P. 1 – 6 (primary)  
( ) 3. M. 1- 3 (Junior Secondary)    ( ) 4. M. 4 – 6 (High School)  
( ) 5. Voc. Cert./ dip./ pre-bachelor degree    ( ) 6. Bachelor Degree

7. Occupation

- ( ) 1. No occupation    ( ) 2. Student  
( ) 3. Business    ( ) 4. Employee of State Enterprise  
( ) 5. Employee of company    ( ) 6. Farmer  
( ) 7. Work as employee

8. Monthly Income.....Bath

9. Parental marital status

- ( ) 1. Married and co-stay    ( ) 2. Separated  
( ) 2. Widow/ divorce    ( ) 4. Father or Mother or Both Death

10. Father Occupation

- ( ) 1. No occupation    ( ) 2. Work as employee  
( ) 3. Government officer    ( ) 4. Farmer  
( ) 5. Business    ( ) 6. Employee of company  
( ) 7. Others (Please specify).....



## 11. Mother Occupation

- ☐ 1. No occupation ☐ 2. Work as employee  
☐ 3. Government officer ☐ 4. Farmer  
☐ 5. Business ☐ 6. Employee of company  
☐ 7. Others (Please specify).....

## 12. Family Income per monthly .....Bath

## 13. Family Relationship

- ☐ 1. Lovely ☐ 2. No Contact in family person  
☐ 3. No time to use together of family person ☐ 4. Sometime to disruption  
☐ 5. Normally to disruption ☐ 6. Severe disruption

## 14. Who were you lived with?

- ☐ 1. Alone ☐ 2. Friend ☐ 3. Girl friend  
☐ 4. Employer ☐ 5. Cousin ☐ 6. Parents (father/ mother)

## 15. Living environment

- ☐ 1. Slum ☐ 2. Business Center  
☐ 3. Central of the city ☐ 4. Uptown  
☐ 5. Entertainment venue ☐ 6. The place to assemble for unlawful purposes  
☐ 7. High crime rate (offence against person) ☐ 8. High rate of immigration  
☐ 9. High rate of drug abuse ☐ 10. Others (Please specify).....

## 16. Living Characteristic

- ☐ 1. Dormitories ☐ 2. Rented house  
☐ 3. Rented room ☐ 4. Apartment/ condominium/ flat  
☐ 5. Private home/ parental home ☐ 6. Government home

## Part II: Elements of Social bond Factor

Instruction: Below is a list of statements describing feeling or experiences that you may have from time to time or that are familiar to you because you have had feeling and experiences for a long time. Most of these statements describe feeling and experiences are generally painful or negative in some way. Some people will seldom or never have had many of these feelings. Everyone has had some of these feelings at sometimes, but if you find that these statements describe the way that you feel a good deal of the time, it painful just reading them. Try to be as honest as you can in responding.

Read each statement carefully and tick / the number to left the item that indicated the frequency with which your find yourself feeling or experience what is described in the statement. Use the scale below. Do not omit any time.

Items	Level of opinion			
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1. You have the close relation with your parent.				
2. Your parents are always looking after you.				
3. Your parents are caring you.				
4. Your parents always teach about your behavior				
5. Your parents always look after about your behavior.				
6. You have the close relation with your friends.				
7. Your friends are caring you.				
8. Your friends are always looking after you.				
9. You have the close relation with your teachers.				
10. Your teachers are always looking after you.				
11. Your teachers are caring you.				

Items	Level of opinion			
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
12. Your teachers always teach about your behavior.				
13. Your teachers always look after about your behavior.				
14. You have the close relation with your community.				
15. You have caring the persons in your community.				
16. The persons in your community always look after you.				
17. You promise your parents that you will be look after them.				
18. You promise your parents that you will be a good person and doing the good job.				
19. You promise your parents that you will try to study in high level.				
20. You promise your friends that you will be a good person and doing the good job.				
21. You promise your teachers that you will be a good person and doing the good job.				
22. You promise your teachers that you will try to study in high level.				
23. You have the activities for your house i.e. clean your house.				
24. You have the activities with your family.				
25. You have the activities for your community i.e. cleans the way of your community.				
26. You always involve in tradition activities i.e. Songkran Day or Loy Kra Tong Day.				
27. You always exercise with your friends or the persons in your community.				

Items	Level of opinion			
	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
28. You are volunteer (i.e. rescue volunteer or anti drug use volunteer) for your community.				
29. You think that the law of the country is fairly and should be respect.				
30. You respect and believe the rules of your family.				
31. You respect and believe the rules of your gang.				
32. You respect and believe rule of your school.				
33. You believe in sin or virtue				
35. You believe in spirit of your family.				
36. You believe the result of the making good and bad things.				
37. You pray or make merit.				
38. You set a bird or fish free.				

### Part III: Offences Background

Instruction: Below is a list of statements describing feeling or experiences that you may have from time to time or that are familiar to you because you have had feeling and experiences for a long time. Most of these statements describe feeling and experiences are generally painful or negative in some way. Some people will seldom or never have had many of these feelings. Everyone has had some of these feelings at sometimes, but if you find that these statements describe the way that you feel a good deal of the time, it painful just reading them. Try to be as honest as you can in responding.

Read each statement carefully and tick / the number to left the item that indicated the frequency with which your find yourself feeling or experience what is described in the statement. Use the scale below. Do not omit any time.

1. What offences do you did?

.....

2. Before the current offences, have you ever offended in against person? (did not necessary to trail or caught)

( ) Yes

( ) No

3. If you ever offended in against person, how many times did you do?

.....times

4. How many times of offend that you did in prevalence?

Previous Delinquencies	Time						
	1	2	3	4	5	>6	never
Murder							
Attempted murder							
Assault							
Attempted assault							
Assembling for more than a person							
Necrotic Drug							
Against property							
Sexual abused							

### **Questionnaire for In-depth Interview**

Part I: The questions about personal background i.e. age onset of offended in against person offences, current age, education, sentenced in current offended, monthly income, family characteristic etc.

Part II: The question about relationship between Social bond (family bonding, friends bonding, school bonding and community bonding) and offend behavior or causes of against person offended at the first time.

The causes of offend in the questions were planning, motivation, strain, pressure and other offences of youth. However, the main point of question would be asking follow to social bond elements (attachment, commitment, involvement and belief) for finding these relations.



## Documentary Proof of Mahidol University Institutional Review Board

This document is a record of review and approval/acceptance of a clinical study protocol

**Protocol Title.** Relationship between Social Bond and the First Criminal Offences against Person Behavior of Juveniles in Baan Ubekha Observational and Protection Center (Thesis for Master Degree)

**Protocol No.** 2010/037.0502

**Type of approval/acceptance.** Protocol Amendment

- 1) Protocol Title Change to "Relationship between Social Bond and the First Criminal Offences Against Person Behavior of Juveniles in Baan Ubekha Training School
- 2) MU-IRB Submission form version received date 18 May 2010

**Principal Investigator.** Pol.Lt. Sa-ngat Promngam

**Date of Approval.** 18 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, CIOMSGuidelines and the International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP)

.....  
(Professor Shusee Visalyaputra )  
Chairperson

18 May 2010  
Date

## **BIOGRAPHY**

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