

**THE PATTERNS AND METHODS OF THE PARTICIPATION
BETWEEN COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND THE POLICEMAN
IN STREET CRIME VICTIM'S EMPOWERMENT**

POL.LT.COL. SARIT SUEBPONGSIRI

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Sarit Suebpongsiri
.....
Pol.Lt.Col. Sarit Suebpongsiri
Candidate

Sunee Kanyajit
.....
Asst.Prof. Sunee Kanyajit, Ph.D.,
Major advisor

J. Ua-amnoey
.....
Assoc.Prof. Jutharat Ua-amnoey, Ph.D.,
Co-advisor

S. Toopgrajank
.....
Mrs. Sriparinya Toopgrajank, Ph.D.,
Co-advisor

Tunyatorn Insorn
.....
Assoc.Prof. Tunyatorn Insorn, Ph.D.,
Co-advisor

A. Mutchimwong
.....
Asst. Prof. Auemphorn Mutchimwong,
Ph.D.
Acting Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mahidol University

Srisombat Chokprajakchat
.....
Asst.Prof. Srisombat Chokprajakchat, Ph.D.,
Program Director
Doctor of Philosophy Program
in Criminology, Justice Administration
and Society
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mahidol University

Thesis
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on
February 28, 2011

Sarit Suebongsiri

.....
Pol.Lt.Col. Sarit Suebongsiri
Candidate

Tunyatorn Insorn

.....
Assoc.Prof. Tunyatorn Insorn, Ph.D.,
Member

Srisombat Chokprajakchat

.....
Asst.Prof. Srisombat Chokprajakchat, Ph.D.,
Chair

Chitruedee Weerawess

.....
Miss.Chitruedee Weerawess, Ph.D.,
Member

Sunee Kanyajit

.....
Asst.Prof. Sunee Kanyajit, Ph.D.,
Member

S. Toopgrajank

.....
Mrs. Sriparinya Toopgrajank, Ph.D.,
Member

J. Uamnoey

.....
Assoc.Prof. Jutharat Ua-amnoey, Ph.D.,
Member

A. Mutchimwong

.....
Asst. Prof. Auemphorn Mutchimwong,
Ph.D.
Acting Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mahidol University

Wariya Chinwanno

.....
Assoc.Prof. Wariya Chinwanno, Ph.D.,
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mahidol University

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Pol.Lt.Col. Sarit Suebpongsiri

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VICTIM'S EMPOWERMENT

Pol.Lt.Col. SARIT SUEBPONGSIRI 4837083 SHCJ/D

Ph.D. (CRIMINOLOGY, JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY)

THESIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: SUNEE KANYAJIT, Ph.D.,
JUTHARAT UA-AMNOEY, Ph.D., SRIPARINYA TOOPGRAKANK, Ph.D.,
TUNYATORN INSORN, Ph.D.,

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to study the patterns and methods of the participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in street crime victim's empowerment and to examine their opinions, so useful data could be included in the presentation of the participation patterns and methods. The study was carried out as a qualitative and quantitative research between the policemen and community justice personnel, divided into 100 participants for each group, and included the use of questionnaires and in-depth interviews among the policemen, community justice personnel, and crime victims or street crime experts which consisted of 10 participants from each group.

The findings indicated that the participants agreed with the mobilization pattern of community justice and policemen. They ranked the most important item as community justice fact-finding methods. Regarding obstacles and recommendations, it was found that none of the participants ever worked together to remedy or empower the street crime victims. Each community should arrange training and seminars together with appropriate patterns and methods. The community should start with the appointment of a community justice committee to collaborate with the Sub-district Administration, Community Justice, and policemen in the area to mobilize allies for empowering victims through the assimilation of news and facts among the locals. The next step was the involvement of the police as a partner with various local groups and organizations to coordinate work with the policeman and empower the street crime victims. In the long run, when the operation has achieved unity with the locals, it should be possible to develop it into a central unit to empower street crime victims. Police collaboration with this unit could further evolve into the Crime Victims Assistance Unit as well as being capable of making its own decisions in empowering victims with minor police support. Therefore, the recommendations extended to provisions for the pilot project about empowerment initiated by the government and follow-up by the community justice or locals to find suitable patterns and methods that are applicable to both local community justice and the policeman to study problems and obstacles for practical guidelines in different locations.

KEY WORDS: COMMUNITY JUSTICE/
STREET CRIME VICTIM/ EMPOWERMENT

รูปแบบและวิธีการมีส่วนร่วมในการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐานของยุติธรรมชุมชนกับเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ

THE PATTERNS AND METHODS OF THE PARTICIPATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND THE POLICEMAN IN STREET CRIME VICTIM'S EMPOWERMENT

พันตำรวจโท สฤณี สืบพงษ์ศิริ 4837083 SHCJ/D

ปร.ด. (อาชญาวิทยา การบริหารงานยุติธรรมและสังคม)

คณะกรรมการที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์: สุณีย์ กัลยะจิตร, Ph.D., จุฑารัตน์ เอื้ออำนวย, Ph.D., ศรีปริญญา ชูประจักษ์, Ph.D., ชัญญุธร อินสร, Ph.D.,

บทคัดย่อ

การวิจัยเชิงปริมาณและคุณภาพนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษา เพื่อศึกษาสภาพการมีส่วนร่วมของเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนกับเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจในการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐาน เพื่อศึกษาความคิดเห็นจากนักวิชาการ องค์กรเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนและเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ เกี่ยวกับรูปแบบและวิธีการมีส่วนร่วมของเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนกับเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจ ในการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐาน และเพื่อนำข้อมูลมาเป็นประโยชน์ในการนำเสนอโครงสร้างรูปแบบและวิธีการมีส่วนร่วมที่เหมาะสมต่อไป โดยศึกษาจาก กลุ่มพนักงานสอบสวนและกลุ่มบุคลากรในเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชน จำนวนกลุ่มละ 100 รายโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม และการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก พนักงานสอบสวน บุคลากรในเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชน และนักวิชาการผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านเหยื่ออาชญากรรมหรือด้านยุติธรรมชุมชน อีกกลุ่มละ 10 ราย

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างเห็นด้วยต่อรูปแบบที่เครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนกับตำรวจจัดระดมพลและวิธีการที่เครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนให้ข้อมูลข้อเท็จจริงเพื่อเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมเป็นอันดับแรก ส่วนปัญหาอุปสรรคและข้อเสนอแนะ พบว่า ยังไม่เคยมีการทำงานร่วมกันมาก่อนในการเยียวยาและเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐานในชุมชน ดังนั้นในแต่ละชุมชนจึงควรจัดให้มีการฝึกอบรม สัมมนา ร่วมกัน โดยควรมีรูปแบบและวิธีการมีส่วนร่วมที่เหมาะสม ดังนี้ ในระยะเบื้องต้น ควรจัดตั้งเป็นคณะกรรมการร่วมเครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชน ซึ่งเป็นการประสานร่วมมือกันระหว่าง องค์กรปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่น กับ เครือข่ายยุติธรรมชุมชนและเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจในพื้นที่ ทำการระดมพลหาแนวร่วม มาจัดทำกิจกรรมในการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐาน โดยใช้วิธีการให้ข้อมูลข่าวสารและข้อมูลข้อเท็จจริงแก่คนในชุมชน ส่วนขั้นตอนต่อไปใช้การเป็นหุ้นส่วนกับกลุ่มคนและองค์กรต่างๆในพื้นที่ โดยเข้าไปมีส่วนร่วมทำงานกับตำรวจในการอำนวยความสะดวกเพื่อเยียวยาและเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐานของชุมชน ส่วนในระยะยาว หากสามารถดำเนินงานจนรู้สึกร่วมกันเป็นหนึ่งเดียวกับพื้นที่แล้ว ก็จะพัฒนาไปสู่การเป็นหน่วยกลาง ในการหาวิธีการร่วมกับตำรวจเพื่อเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐาน ส่วนในอนาคต ก็จะพัฒนาไปเป็นหน่วยกลางในการตรวจสอบประเมินการช่วยเหลือเหยื่ออาชญากรรมของชุมชน รวมทั้งเป็นผู้ตัดสินใจในการช่วยเหลือเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐานของชุมชนได้เอง โดยมีเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจเป็นผู้ช่วยเหลือสนับสนุน ส่วนข้อเสนอแนะ เห็นควรจัดให้มีโครงการทดลองนำร่องโดยภาครัฐเป็นผู้ที่เสนอแนวคิดในเรื่องการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมออกไป แล้วให้เครือข่ายยุติธรรมหรือชุมชนไปคิดหา รูปแบบและวิธีการส่วนร่วมระหว่างเครือข่ายยุติธรรมกับตำรวจในการเสริมพลังเหยื่ออาชญากรรมพื้นฐานในพื้นที่เอง เพื่อศึกษาปัญหาอุปสรรคและนำมาเป็นแนวทางในการปฏิบัติในพื้นที่ต่างๆต่อไป

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and problem statement

As a result of criminal act, the crime victim suffered damages or became entangled with the criminal justice system, starting from the beginning to the ending of cases. The primary objective of the criminal justice system is searching for the wrongdoer so society mainly focused on proving if the accused actually committed the crime. It seems justice is being served more for the criminal whereas the victim who deserved similar treatment has not received much attention from other social groups. Moreover, the appropriate assistance programs responsive to the victim's need are very few, including the justice system directly available for the crime victim. (Purachai Piemsomboon et. al., 1988: 147).

Street crime is the criminal offences related to property and bodily damages or loss of other lives. Examples of street crime are stealing, robbery, mugging, theft, personal attack and killing. As a matter of fact, street crime is originated from mankind and presented in all societies with slight differences in the frequency and intensity. According to the crime statistic in 5 criminal areas of Royal Thai Police during the budget year 2007, such as serious offense and awesome cases, violence against life, body, sex, interesting cases (i.e. automobile theft, raping and killing, fraudulent and kidnapping for ransom), including cases where the government acting as the plaintiff (i.e. narcotics, armory and gambling) which had been categorized as the basic nation crimes, as much as 313,800 crimes occurred, but only 183,528 cases or 58.49% were arrested, excluding cases of non-report crimes because the crime victims decided not to notify the police from thinking that they might not receive any assistance from policemen. Moreover, they were not sure if the police wanted to get involve or work at their full capacity. Quite often, the policeman arrived

late at the crime scene or the policeman felt bias against the injured person, the officer's harassment, and look down or caused more damages. Sometimes, the police officer Office of Justice Affairs, 2007), respectively. Then, street crime is considered the public problem and the focus should be on the crime victim, the most crucial social concern stated in the Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2550 (2007) regarding individual rights and equality in Article 4 that individual dignity, right, freedom and equity are being protected by the Article 26 related to the government exercising its power by focusing on the individual dignity, right, freedom and equity as stated, including rights in the justice system, Section 4, Division 3 as follows:

- 1) Quickly and conveniently access to the justice system.
- 2) Fundamental rights in the judgment process which at least must be guaranteed on the disclosure and right to examine legal documents, presenting facts and own evidences, objection to the judge sentences, judgment by the full panel judge and knowing reasons for such judgment or sentences.
- 3) Entitle to the quick and fair trial.
- 4) The injured, accused, plaintiff, defendant, damaged parties, stakeholders or witnesses in the case are entitled to appropriate treatment in accordance with the justice system, including the right for accurate, quick and fair inquiry without comments against themselves.
- 5) The injured, accused, plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses in the criminal cases are entitled to appropriate assistance from the government, including necessary indemnity and compensation as stated in the enacted laws.
- 6) In criminal case, the accused or defendant is entitled to the speedy and righteous trial with the opportunity to have the fair fight, examine the case or acknowledge the evidence, including legal assistance and temporarily release.

Nonetheless, the rights of crime victim or injured person are mentioned in the legal and justice policies section 5, unit 5 on individual rights and justice protection equally which must be carried on by the government officials and related personnel, including those in Section 2, Division 12, Article 257 to authorize the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand to press charge for the injured person when received the request and the case may prevent human rights' violation

as stated by laws. As for policies in people's involvement, Section 10, Division 5, Article 87 assigned the government to encourage people's involvement in planning policies and developing economic and social plan on the nation and local levels. The legal and justice policies in Section 10, Division 5, and Article 81 required the government to practice and enforce the law accurately, quickly, righteously and equally as well as providing legal assistance and knowledge to the people. The justice system must be effectively arranged for legal assistance by the government agencies with people and vocational organization's involvement. (Ministry of Justice, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, unknown year: P.4- 149).

According to the presumption of innocence No.66 in the Roman Constitution, international court, a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Article 68 on the protection for injured party considered the policeman on duty at the police station as the first person in the justice system responsible for the injured person or crime victim. Since the policeman's main objective is only finding the misdemeanor for the punishment with no intention to ease victim's pain from such crime. (Purachai Piemsomboon et.al., 1988: 148). Quite often, the injured person or crime victim after notifying the policeman had not received any assistance and dissatisfied with the policeman's acting on the victim's rights, provision for necessary shelter, foods and medical treatment, spiritual healing and informing victim the progress of investigation periodically until the Royal Thai Police decided to improve guidelines for public services such as planning strategies for successful personnel management to achieve the highest goal in the next 1-3 years . As for the service users or stakeholders outside the organization, planning was made for the following areas in understanding, accessing, developing and allowing the locals to participate in the operation of policemen so they could help preventing crimes for themselves and others as well as building satisfaction among the injured parties, asking locals' operation in the policeman's operation (Royal Thai Police, 2007) or improving operation at the police station by the Police Committee for Operation System Development No.1 (during November 13, 2005 –January 12, 2006). The development guideline stated that the mission should be reviewed and other unrelated matters must be turned over to other agencies to coordinate more with the Sub-district

Administration and community as partners based on the community justice system that allowing community more authority i.e. meditated conflicts, allocating budget for the Sub-district Administration to provide community safety, including security watch at the Department Stores managing by the Sub-district Administration so the community could keep the community safe and peaceful. (Border Patrol Police Bureau, 2008).

Including the guidelines for improving the services when people registered their complaints by keeping them inform periodically on the investigation and operation as to communicate and send correct message to the complainers so they could access the justice system equally. Informing procedures must be established for the policeman to follow based on the police manual Tor Lor 0031.212/1721 dated April 19, 2006 on the practical guidelines for progress report on the crime investigation. (Vanchai Srinualnat, 2007).

Paying damages to the crime victim has happened in the community all over the country, as spiritual healing through giving emotional support and treatment to ease the hurt, disappointment and fear. Besides spiritual healing, the community may reimburse with the assets, materials and tools fro trade, including shelters. Community assistance is not mandatory, only being the indirect compensation based on human moral principles to relieve the victim's suffering with lessening his misery. (Annop Chubumrung and Srisombat Chokprajakchat, 1995).

The Most assist in the street crime victim is done mainly by the private sectors such as various foundations, particularly among children and women to partially compensate for damages such as emergency shelters establishing on 1980 as temporary physical and emotional shelter for women and children facing family problems, unwanted pregnancy, rape, contracting HIV/AIDS, husband disserted, and domestic violence by providing shelter, clothes and caring for health hygiene. This includes the consultations and recommendations for maintaining proper skills in daily living, the application of social criteria and physical therapy process with self-confidence on existing in the society happily, telephone consultation and legal

assistance to call on the witness i.e. social worker brought the children as the witness at the court requesting payment for the damages to the children or injured party in the criminal case as their rights to claim for payment as stated in the criminal laws about the citizen's rights by Ministry of Justice. The associations of social workers were presented during questioning minor witness with the policeman at different police station. (Association for the promotion of the Status of Women, 2008).

To date, the crime victims' protection by the government agency, only the Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice has taken over such duty i.e. the witness protection in criminal cases so individual's lives, body, health, freedom, names and assets could be protected before and after becoming the witness. Appropriate practice and necessary indemnity according to the Criminal Cases Witness Protection Act B.E 2003 and empowering the street crime victim, particularly financial assistance for the injured party and plaintiff in the criminal cases B.E.2544 regarding the indemnity and paying for damages to the plaintiff, including coordinating work with the concerned private and public sectors to assist the injured party and defendant as defined by the laws. (Ministry of Justice, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, 2007)

Obviously, the private sector and various foundation had gotten together to assist the crime victim well, particularly children and women. Somehow, both agencies operated in their own ways and unable to fully assist the victims. Most victims received the assistance only when they were asking for it or the assistance was improper, particularly from the policeman. This has created an unequal treatment until the assistance were delayed and caused irreparable damages to the body and mind.

The administration of justice in the society is to create social righteous and harmony for all people from all walks of life. In order to make this mission sustainable, the government is unable to operate successfully by itself. The locals as the stakeholders must be involved with the justice system to solve own community problems and share the responsibility with the government.

However, Thai justice system has limited the people's participation which made the government monopolized the system by applying its own operational principles based on rules and regulations of each government agencies as the practical guidelines without the application of Thai unique cultures and traditions in the crimes preventive measures to reduce conflicts and reconcile differences. Empowering the victims and rehabilitating the misdemeanors and wrongdoers to return to society should led to peaceful and reconcile society. (Kittipong Kittiyaruk, 2006:17).

The application of community justice refers to opening for the community to participate in numerous crime prevention activities to reduce conflict, be compassionate and assist the underprivileged such as crime victims. Therefore, the community conceptual framework has been focusing on working together with the government sector in the activities directly benefit the community and strengthen the network structure to bond together and take part in finding guideline for the government, particularly the criminal justice system and the public to build the righteous society.

In the developed countries, the people had never encountered injustice, rights violation, being taken advantages and inappropriate treatment from the government officials or law enforcement without the people's involvement. As for Thailand, even with the fundamental involvement between the government and locals, based on the guidelines of community justice, the local's weaknesses that have been accumulated continuously revealed rare evidences. Then, the involvement between the public and private sectors was rather limited by the government than reinforcing and empowering the community to look after own community justice system. (Kittipong Kittiyaruk, 2006:18, 21).

With the above-mentioned reasons, the researcher is interested in studying criminal justice for street crime victim's empowerment in the crimes against physical and property, particularly the policeman's involvement with community justice to examine opinions and recommendations from the academic experts, community justice organization and the policeman on patterns and methods of the participation

between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment to maintain righteous society under Thai laws, thus becoming crime-free society which is the significant foundation for sustainable economic and social development.

1.2 Research objectives

1.2.1 To study patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.2.2 To study the opinions of specialists, community justice network and the policeman on the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.2.3 To apply useful data with the appropriate presentation of patterns and methods between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.3 Research questions

1.3.1 How does the participation situation and methods between community justice and the policeman relate to the criminal justice system?

1.3.2 What patterns and methods of the participation in the community justice system involve in street crime victim's empowerment?

1.3.3 Which guidelines are appropriate for arranging patterns and methods of participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment?

1.4 Research scope

1.4.1 Targeted samples are confined into the following 3 groups:

1.4.1.1 Policemen serving the street crime victims i.e., policemen on duty at the station.

1.4.1.2 Community justice consisted of community justice personnel.

1.4.1.3 Experts consisted of the community justice or street crime specialists working towards street crime victim's empowerment.

1.5 Terminology

1.5.1 Street crime victim's empowerment is defined as the process of empowerment to alter beliefs, ideas and practice through physical, emotional and conceptual supports so the street crime victims could feel stable, confident, ready and strong determination to better themselves, aiming to accomplish the goal of increasing self-esteem, self-efficiency, positively and building affection, bondage and community strength effectively. This research focused on the guideline for street crime victim's empowerment through providing power, resources, support and information as well as giving the opportunity to increase competence and skill, reward and recognition from the locals.

1.5.2 Patterns of the participation among community justice and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment are defined as the patterns of the participation in serving street crime victims from the beginning to the end of crime cases until such cases have been turned over to the lawyer. The following 4 community justice models had been adapted from Clear and Cadora, 2003. (as cited in Jutharat Ua-amnoey, 2007: 38-44).

1.5.3 Methods of the participation among community justice and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment is defined as the involvement in empowering street crime victim, physically and emotionally, measured in 5 levels adapted from participation levels of Pongthorn Thunyasiri (2008: 207-232) as follows: 1) Distributing news to the public relating the government activities i.e. teaching the crime victim to protect the evidence 2) Allowing people to participate in providing facts, feelings and opinions for decisions-making i.e. having the locals participated in street crime victim's empowerment as to help the policeman making decision 3) Giving people the opportunity to participate in the operation, decisions-making and operational methods, having the government agencies to coordinate work, accept recommendation and make decisions together with the locals i.e. informing the crime victim on the progress of investigation periodically, including having the suspect arrested or bailed 4) Opening for locals' participation in decisions-making i.e. appointing the police committee for empowering the street crime victims 5) Allowing the locals to make own decisions and proceed by the government based on the locals' decisions i.e. community making decisions in empowering the street crime victims to be proceeded by policemen.

1.5.4 Street Crime Victim is defined as a deceased person whose death caused by bodily or mentally harms or loss of life or damaging assets from Street crime or uncontrollable incidents. The crime victim may also relate to the deceased or injured person.

1.5.5 Community Justice is defined as over 2 locals got together to participate or become partner in the community justice activities in higher proportion than those of policemen. This research limited to the cooperation with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.5.6 Policeman is defined as the policeman of Royal Thai Police who has been given the authority to keep peace among people. For the purpose of this research, only referred to the policeman assigned duty at the police station.

1.5.7 Street Crime is defined as crime related to the property bodily or mentally harms or loss of other lives such as stealing, snatching, extortion, rolled out property, robbery, plunder, assault and killing others. In this research, crimes enforced by specific law or regulations were excluded, i.e., crime against children and adolescents or domestic violence, fraudulent or misdemeanor.

1.6 Research hypothesis

1.6.1 Policeman personal background comprised of gender, age, tenure, current position, previous domicile, marriage status, highest educational level, monthly income, received criminal justice news, type of handled crime cases, numbers of handled crime cases, public mind level and training experiences in street crime victims are related to the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.6.2 Policeman personal background comprised of gender, age, tenure, current position, previous domicile, marriage status, highest educational level, monthly income, received criminal justice news, type of handled crime cases, numbers of handled crime cases, public mind level and training experiences in street crime victims are related to the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.6.3 Community Justice Personnel background comprised of gender, age, highest educational level, living duration in community, current position in community justice, received criminal justice news, type of handled crime cases, numbers of handled crime cases, monthly income, training experiences in street crime victim's empowerment, public mind level and experiences in being street crime victims once are related to the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.6.4 Community Justice personnel background comprised of gender, age, highest educational level, living duration in community, current position in community justice, received criminal justice news, type of handled crime cases, numbers of handled crime cases, monthly income, training experiences in street crime victim's empowerment, public mind level and experiences in being street crime victims once are related to the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.7 Expected benefits

1.7.1 To learn situation of the participation among community justice system involve in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.7.2 To understand factors affecting the patterns and methods of the participation between community justice systems involve in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.7.3 To be informed of opinions among the experts, community justice network and policeman regarding patterns and methods of the participation among community justice system involve in street crime victim's empowerment.

1.7.4 To act as the guideline for arranging patterns and methods of the participation among community justice system involve in street crime victim's empowerment.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURES REVIEW AND RELEVANT RESEARCHES

Data from literatures review and relevant researches revealed the patterns and methods on street crime victim's empowerment by collecting data from the government researches, books, texts, articles and internet. Outcomes from the study are being presented in the following 7 parts:

2.1 Relevant theories

2.1.1 Crime containment based on social criminology

2.1.2 Crime victims related theories

2.1.3 Empowerment related theories

2.2 Community justice concept

2.3 Roles and responsibilities of police unit and various organizations in street crime victim's empowerment

2.4 Police station administration

2.5 Crime victim's rights

2.6 Participation concept

2.7 Case studies and relevant researches

2.1 Relevant theories

2.1.1 Crime containment based on social criminology

The studies in social criminology are being done at micro and macro levels. Micro study has been influenced by French philosopher, Comte, the father of Sociology who believed that the knowledge on sociology could be adapted for developing human through overall social perspectives and Organism analogy to look at society as a place where individual get together in unity by depending on each other

with good relations. In order to understand society, one must study social as a whole, not only a separate section. (Cosser, 197 cited Pornchai Kuntree, Chachai Pitaneelabutr and Asawin Wattanaviboon, 2000: 73).

Macro study received influenced from the English theorist named Herbert Spencer whose philosophy opposite from the Micro study. It is believed that individual study would lead to understanding society as a whole and successful social evolution required adapting to accomplish in the society. Social problem which included the obstruction of social progress resulted from individual unable to adapt to the social order. Therefore, the study of social problems should start from the detail study of people in the society first. (Orcutt, 1983 cited Pornchai Kuntree, Chachai Pitaneelabutr and Asawin Wattanaviboon, 2000: 73-74).

Therefore, this study focused on Micro study based on Spencer's theory who believed in individual as the component of community and locals who can initiate, plan strategy, administration, with cooperation from each section, tangible and non-tangible which should support the government work from the collaboration between the community justice and policemen by studying results displayed as the patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment.

2.1.2 Crime victims related theories

2.1.2.1 Crime victims

To date the concept on crime prey, Sudsaguan Suthason (2000, P.6-11) summarized as follows:

- 1) Victim Participation according to Marvin Wolfgang, refers to the victim's action as the main cause from active participation such as using threaten or challenge words during the incident whereas passive participation happened without victim being aware that his personality threaten or arouse the other's anger. Perhaps, the victim has never met the offender or unaware of the existence of such person. The offender would attack the victim by thinking that he is about to lose.

To conclude, active or passive participation, in some case it is not all crimes, but the action or display behavior of the victim caused crime.

2) Life style by the criminologist Gary Sensen & David Brownfield who believed that a person's lifestyle made a person the victim.

3) Routine activity by the theorist Lawrence Cohen & Marcus Felson who had conducted the research on human daily activities or regular's daily activities such as going out to work with no one guard the house. No one guarded home, wearing high prices jewelry or stay outside home at night, including certain type of person easily mark for victim such as females, young or old ages. The assumption is made that crime invited by the victim's regular habits. (cited Pornchai Kuntee, Chachai Pitaneelabutr and Asawin Wattanaviboon, 2000: P 26)

Victim's crime types

Although many criminologists had separated criminals into numerous types, in conclusion, the criteria state the following. (Sudsaguan Suthrrson, 2000 18):

- 1) Victim responsibilities or participation in the crime which may be more or less.
- 2) Biological and psychological of victim such as gender, age, characteristics and emotion as the risk factors leading to becoming the victim.
- 3) Victim's challenging and aggression.
- 4) Social privilege such as poor minority.

Cause of being crime victim

Cause of being crime victim started from the victim himself by considering the type and cause of crime which had been defined by Sudsaguan Suthason (2000, p.19-22) as follows: Behavior: Victim may be the cause of crime from his own behavior by aggravating or inviting or having the lifestyle that risk being victimized.

- 1) Personality: Majorities of crime victims are weak, lacking self-confidence, admitting inferiority, giving up to all bullies and situations, having

negative thought and afraid to reveal his true desire which made him turning into the crime victim easily.

2) Biological features: Children, females and elderly are prone to crime than other groups because all 3 groups have tender nature. Children are likely to be abducted whereas females are considered sexual objects. Meantime, old people are weak and moved slowly so they tended to become the crime victim from theft and robbery.

3) Location is another cause for being the crime based on location. Anyone entered such location could become the victim.

4) Economy and social conditions are another crucial factors related to people's misbehavior in the society. If people in society lived well, crimes could be less which directly affected problems of becoming the victim.

5) Justice process operation started when crime occurred with the intention to bring the offender for punishment which may be delayed and unrighteous sometimes until the victim felt dishearten towards the justice system.

6) Therefore, the criminal or offender felt reckless and over confident to commit crime with no fear on criminal justice system.

Street crime victim prevention

How to avoid being the crime victim had not been clearly stated. According to Sudsaguan Suthason (2000 p.22-29) had summarized the preventive guidelines as follows:

1) Street crime victim prevention is when one carefully watches himself, not to put himself in the victim venerable position by using good judgment. Social polishing is heavily affected this concept. Self-prevention to avoid being victim is awareness of the social surroundings and taken interested in the nation's news so one could live safely in society. Furthermore, crime victim prevention with neighbor or community watches is another type of prevention through raising consciousness for social responsibilities ad helping each other when crime occurred.

2) Street crime victim prevention by the government is defined as the government providing services in street crime victim's empowerment

equally regardless of gender, age, economic and social status based on the following patterns:

2.1 Arrange the patrol for all crime prone spot because carefully patrol is another way to prevent wrongdoer from committing crime.

2.2 Arrange training project “Community police-Mass relations” by focusing on the police to get acquaintance with the police and create good understanding and trusting each other without bias and objection, leading to comply with the laws rather than laws violation and in turn reduce problems from crimes.

2.3 Beagle is searching to punish the offender for sacred and righteous laws. Furthermore, punishing the offender is separating the offender from society which considered protecting the public from serious offenders.

2.4 Teaching the public how to protect themselves in principle and practice so they could carefully proceed and thus reduce the chance of committing crime.

3) Crime victim prevention is blending of all mentioned guidelines for effective program such as project collaboration between the government and the community in street crime prevention.

2.1.3 Empowerment

Empowerment is another powerful process that can change beliefs, ideas, and actions related to individual’s actions by giving the support, physical and spiritual encouragement, and ideas so an individual would feel stable, confidence, proud, satisfied and ready with firm commitment to develop, improve and practice, aiming to accomplish the set goals effectively. Key objectives are increasing self-esteem and self-efficiency positively and building love, affection, bonding with community or organization.

Guidelines in empowering are promoting power through the provision of resources, support in the background whereas providing information is giving information in different forms, including promoting for the opportunity for increasing competence and skill, together with reward and recognition.

Fetterman (1996, 1999) defined empowering assessment as follows:

1) Empowering assessment is using the vision in assessing procedures, together with assessing technique and findings so they could be motivated for self-improvement through both quantitative and qualitative methods.

2) Empowering assessment is the process for self-efficacy through self-assessment so one could realize own potential. The concerned parties in this process are organization personnel who would assess their own performances and outside assessor who would provide advice and make it more convenience depending on the personnel potential and the assistance level needed.

Empowering assessment based on team or group work regardless of who benefit from the empowerment, but everyone aims for self-empowerment. Therefore, this type of assessment had not ended only knowing the value of assessment as similar to traditional assessment, but also related to the extended working process during the entire development project.

When mentioning the empowering concept, another close concept is the participatory evaluation because this requires personnel participation. However, the analysis revealed that empowering assessment had the differences same as the participative assessment. Similarities of both concepts are being explained as follows:

Firstly, stakeholders were asked to get involved in the assessment with their full cooperation to increase benefits from assessment.

Secondly, the assessor is the facilitator not the decisions-maker because decisions-making must be shared between the assessor and participant.

Thirdly, the same purpose is to create organization with Illumination.

Lastly, providing the stakeholder or participants assessment knowledge.

As for differences between both concepts, first issue is the level of empowerment in self-determining by participants in the assessment, aiming for the stakeholders to determine independently or stronger. The participative assessment focused on the participation, not to emphasize on independent determination.

Second issue is in controlling decisions-making level assessment, empowering assessment, the stakeholder is the controller. For the participative assessment, the stakeholder and assessor sharing the control equally (Cousins, J.B., Donohue, J.J. and Bloom, G.A., 1996).

The above-mentioned theories, causes and crime preventive measures, including street crime victim's empowerment indicated that the victim and surrounding environments all responsible for crimes occurrence. For good crime victim prevention, such guidelines must be combined for effective prevention without fear of crime. Because the justice system unit is another agency for street crime victim's empowerment, it must work together with the community in solving crime problems such as the collaboration with the community police in crime prevention project and street crime victim's empowerment. With this reason, the researcher decided to study the participation between the community justice and policeman by presenting research findings as the patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment.

2.2 Community justice concept

Community justice concept is considered a New Paradigm. Although terminology and definition are unclear, this subject had been under the study by few domestic and international thinkers and curious scholars. There are many sayings about "Community justice" and few selected samples displayed below. (Yoshak Kosaikanon, 2006).

Karp and Clear defined “Community Justice” broadly as “Crime prevention in various forms and activities of all agencies in Classical Criminal Justice that allow locals the access and the criminal justice system would work together to control crime and disorderly, having participated in such process or activities, aiming for the community better life and healthy living” (David R. Karp and Todd R. Clear, 2000: 331).

Kur Ki gave the explanation on social and crime problems as “Community justice looks at crime as the social problems affecting community lifestyle that must be focused on preventing community crime by all community justice units.”

Consedine (cited Yoshsak Kosaikanon, 2006: 75) explained that the community justice and justice system have the same purposes, in a way; they are “community participation”, “empowerment” and “development” because the community agreement would be stronger if the people had the opportunity to conduct social activities together as to build up relationship and practicing informal social control. It is the application of community justice concept in informal social control through reconciliation based on compensation/remedial and reinforced relationship between the crime victim, offender and community. Therefore, subsequent activities occurred after the conflict and undesirable action or crime occurred whereas community justice focused on preventing crimes in the community. The community justice is the quite force that has the direct influence towards crime victim and offender.

Hahn (cited, 2006, 75) explained further that community justice and community reconciliation process is “informal punishment” or “sanctions or untraditional criminal” process that had been practiced in a community instead of putting him in jail. Therefore, many projects involved were gathered within this concept such as neighborhoods watch, concentrated control behavior, social services network, and medical remedy based on community justice concept and Justice Reconciliation.

U.S. Department of Justice by Bureau of Justice Assistance in collaboration with Center of Effective Public and Center for Court Innovation who had brought 17 U.S. leading thinkers and practitioners to arrange workshop on understanding community justice concept on September 2000 and defined the concept of community justice . Conclusions were made from this practical seminar that (cited Yoshsak Kosaikanon, 2006: 75-76) that “community justice is another strategic method in the crime reduction and prevention as being partners in the community”. All the government policies are directed at fighting crime. After following the concept of community justice which is focused on used on proactive and ability for problem-solving aimed on crime prevention, crime control and crime reduction, remedy on damages caused by crimes, having overall objectives in community justice to create, promote righteous community with safety and peace and improving life quality of the people .

2.2.1 Specific attributes of community justice

Community justice concept is another method for practicing justice by focusing on building strength in the participation of locals towards problem-solving and crime prevention. It may be done in the form of building partnership responsible for public safety and creating close relations between the community and government as to protect community rights and freedom through specific justice process. These measures represented part of the strategy to open for people’s participation in controlling dispute and manage community conflict, modify offender behavior and determine social sanction on those create community unrest . Therefore, community justice concept demands working together as the partnership between community, court, attorney, lawyer, correction officer, probation officer and law enforcer in all sectors as much as possible and alongside of each other to control, prevent and solve crime problem as well as increase community safety. (Yoshsak Kosaikanon, 2006: 76).

2.2.2 Community justice fundamental concept. (David R. Karp and Todd R. Clear, 2000: 331-340).

- (1) Democratic principles
- (2) Norm affirmation
- (3) Egalitarian principles
- (4) Public safety
- (5) Mutuality
- (6) Inclusive
- (7) Citizen participation

2.2.3 Significant component of Community Justice

Significant component of Community Justice contains the following 5 elements. (Jutharat Ua-amnoey, 2006: 2:2:5-2:2:7).

1) Community justice focused on the grassroots. The boundary of criminal laws ties with political power whether being or not being the government. Judging from the community lifestyles, these laws are completely meaningless and unimportance towards rural livings. However, for those who lived in the city, these laws are important when crime occurred and the violation needed to be under the control. Overall, society revealed that the new dimension in defining the conceptual framework on justice system through “space” is being used to define justice scope by maintaining traditional state. However, the first component of justice system concept also based on this concept which related to removing all justice system activities from binding with location and adapting independent justice system suitable for community lifestyle instead.

2) Community justice focused more on solving problems. The current justice process had been named “case fighting process between the accused and the government” under community justice framework which could be explained that crime is not competing to be the winner but rather “problems that required solution” by giving weight to both sides. One side concerns with the improving community life quality and other side is the capacity of outcomes from the process to solve such problems successfully. The vision framework focused on solving such problem is different from the problem of conflict that weighted on problem solving and solving problems depending on information, careful thought. Benefits for both sides from problem-solving are being considered. In short, the

important component of community justice is sharing community responsibilities and caring for each other. The application of appropriate data and regulations would help finding proper solution for such problem.

3) Reducing dependency on the influence party and reduce the institute responsibility. In the main justice system, the administration arranged as the hierarchy where each level of organization, the subordinate must report to the superior and so on as the vertical relations. Meantime, the community concept based on traditional plan but used the horizontal relations instead. The practitioner in the community on related justice system may report to the community justice network instead of reporting to the superior commander.

Meantime, the executives of small organization in the community may mix between the executives of other agencies as the Matrix such as the executive of community police working together with community control or community attorney. In other words, community distribution under the organization constructed by human is so complex. Therefore, short cross sectional exchanging data system is more appropriate for problem-solving for specific group and may become unique model for practicing justice works than those of main model in some cases.

4) Improving life quality and justice system related to individual and any wrongdoing on the victim, process and the system outcomes displayed as “specific justice provider”. The community justice well aware that specific justice provider is important, but must surrender to more important purpose which involved improving life quality as “providing justice for public benefit”. For example, the right protection by the attorney neighbor had provided the legal assistance and right protection for the urban communities as the proactive work of U.S. Attorney that bypass common legal problems to manage serious offense, only awaiting offender arrest. Even though the victim is fully satisfied with the sentences of the Court of Justice, but unable to say that, “justice received is the justice for the public” because it may only be the satisfaction of an individual with certain number of close acquaintance under the community justice theories that believe in “crime target related to the process”. Therefore, managing a crime successfully is not only changing the situation between “the offender and victim”, but also managing crime that should be viewed as increasing strength and potential to the community enough to set up the

criteria for own community control. After considering the welfare purpose for the community, justice should not include only personal experiences of those related to a crime case, but rather being the whole community experiences that a group of locals can access, learn and accepted.

5) Locals are given the opportunity to participate in the justice activities. Their roles in the initiation of community justice activities related to people's influence towards locals' justice system, at least in the meeting on crime and community orderly issues. Other activities involved with volunteering in related projects, street crime victim's empowerment, rehabilitation for returning offenders to the community and preventing community crime.

2.2.4 Community justice process

The community justice concept is based on "community justice process" for managing criminal problems with the community assistance to remedy damages. The concept "Public awareness in community potential for manage own community problems" (Unkana Boonsit, 2005 cited Yoshsak Kokaisanon, 2006: 78), including the government inability to solve special problems alone, including the government limited knowledge and shallow understanding in community lifestyles. Moreover, it is being managed according to the administrative justice principle in capitalism that required high cooperation and low investment with heavily focusing on the offender rehabilitation so he could become a productive citizen,

Therefore, the community justice concept is crucial for community development (Chanuanthong Tanasukarn et.al. 2005) because the significant goal for crime prevention in the justice system that focused on improving community quality of life as the joint-activity between the public and private sectors. These activities resulted from the government and people sharing responsibilities, building justice system that had been developed from the community context and perspectives from the community's lifestyles that problems must be solved rather than suppressed, emphasized on principles, centralized power and people's participation based on democracy that relied on community development and skills, including victim's protection by the locals with traditional style.

2.2.5 Community justice network

Community justice network is the main mission of Ministry of Justice that must be done for the people in all areas at all levels. Such mission if being responsible only by the government would be unable to sustain the accomplishment. The key of the mission success lies on the locals' participation in solving own problems through thinking, planning, operating and receiving benefits together as "Partnership". "Community Justice" is a part of Ministry of Justice under the strategy of "Justice for All, All for Justice", as the significant factor for building partnership between the government and community to create justice, righteous and peaceful society together. The government would promote "Network" as the participation between the government and the people to work shoulder to shoulder in the mission that should benefit the community as well as strengthening the network, enabled them to established own "Community Justice Center" as the mechanism to search guidelines for the public and private sectors building "Justice Society". In other words, justice would be provided under the laws evenly and society should be peaceful and crime-free as the significant foundation for developing sustainable society and economy (Ministry of Justice, Department of Probation, 2007).

Community justice roles

"Community Justice" is the main network of Ministry of Justice that opened for interested people to participate with Ministry of Justice in performing public errands, particularly those related to the Ministry of Justice missions and peace for community through training and open stage for sharing ideas so missions and guidelines could be publicized. In order to build "network together" with Ministry of Justice for operating mission that benefits the community by interested network members and ready to work alongside with the public sector to establish "Community Justice Center" as the righteous working mechanism together with Ministry of Justice in the community and available for training in specific mission together with other justice system such as probation officer volunteer, Right and freedom volunteer and Anti-Money Laundering Office spies. (AMLO).

Community justice network roles are diversified and divided into different levels depending on the interest and readiness of each network.

1) Being one of the Ministry of Justice allies in the community by conducting numerous activities with the Ministry of Justice to build justice, righteous and peace in the community.

2) Providing advice and solving initial problems initially for those have their rights and freedom violated or needed legal and justice initial advice.

3) Reducing dispute and conflict in the community.

4) Community crime prevention.

5) Being the informant and cooperating in forensic science as well as monitor, inform on the case or any wrongdoings.

Community justice members gain the following benefits:

1) Having participated in enhance justice, building righteous and peace to community and society.

2) Receiving the certificate and community justice membership card after completed the training.

3) Being trained and participated to share ideas in the activities arranged by Ministry of Justice and Community Justice Network.

4) Having the opportunity to think, plan and work on related community justice and peaceful matters with the Ministry of Justice, including participating in the activities arranged by Ministry of Justice and Community Justice Network.

5) Having selected as the volunteer or individual participating in specific justice activities, receiving award and Honor Marks from Ministry of Justice.

2.2.6 Community justice model

In practice, community justice may have its root from the justice matters in the community such as location, value-added to the community and community safety. Therefore, the analysis of community justice model depended on the crucial matter of community justice, including methods and purposes as the criteria in

considering each model. Four models of community justice are being presented as follows. (Clear and Cadora, 2003 cited Jutharat Ua-amnoey, 2008:38-44):

1) Involvement model

It is the practice by the justice system unit such as the police to allow more people's participation in community safety focusing on preventing crime through the locals and police collaboration in classifying problem affected community safety, finding problem's solution and put in real practice. Participation level may start from consulting to comments on effectiveness of measures for crime prevention.

The strength of this model is when the policeman work more closely with the locals; they can gather data effectively which made the locals understand more on police's operation.

2) Partnership model

This model operates as a unit of justice system process such as the police cooperates with the people, including other public and private sectors to identify problems and guidelines for crime prevention. This is done as "Partnership" between the locals and numerous units inside the justice system and those outside the system that share responsibilities towards problems occurred in the area. Works were coordinated through local coordinator or community as if becoming the "partner" with the public sector, a stakeholder in community safety and acting as financial source for community justice activities.

The strength of this model is when the community justice increased its efficiency in solving community crime through the use of multi-disciplinary or using different methods to solve problems which may work for complicated problems.

3) Mobilization model

This model is good for using with poor community that has not gotten together truly. It can be done by inviting people to get together in solving

own problems until they developed relationship as the driven force for community. In any case, any incidents that happened in the community can arouse the member's anger enough for desire to change. This method had its advantage, as time passed by; the villager may lose interest in the justice system. Therefore, another method must be used together such as raising community life quality by coordinate work with other agencies and outside resources to connect with to meet internal community needs.

4) Intermediary model

Problem-solving through changing agencies and available resources to meet the most community demand without building new agency can be done by asking the community leader or community committee previously worked with the community as the liaison to solve community safety with the group to coordinate work with the public and private sectors. This has been done regularly to develop community in all aspects, but more work can be gradually increased and cooperated work with Ministry of Justice such as the policeman to search for new methods and concepts so community problems can be solved. The utilized activities may be different from those of Ministry of Justice because the community initiated own activities.

Therefore, community justice roles are diversified and divided into many levels depending on the interest of each individual and readiness's of each network in conducting activities that benefit own community. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying the participation between community justice and the policeman in community. Results are being expressed as the patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment to see which one appropriate for use.

2.3 Roles and responsibility of the police agency and various organizations in street crime victim's empowerment.

2.3.1 Roles and responsibility of the police agency in street crime victim's empowerment.

United Nation Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention had defined the fundamental police's duties and the provision for street crime victim's necessary assistance, including on-site crisis intervention and emergency medical treatment in the manual that provided the significant information. (UN ODCCP, 1999: 56-65).

The policeman should inform the victim on his rights, recommend service and site to assist victim in case of injury, particularly providing necessary services without limiting scope of services as follows:

- 1) Explaining on police investigation procedures.
- 2) Giving information to the victim on how to preserve evidence.
- 3) Accompanying the emergency medical team for assault case.
- 4) Let the victim know about the chance of getting pregnant or contracting diseases from being the crime victim.
- 5) Provide enough data on victim's right so he can use information to request compensation.
- 6) Giving the victim advice through conversation and writing about community services, including financial assistance such as brochures that advise the victims on long-term emergency services, victim's compensation, data on the investigation process, and reactions to the risk of being the crime victim.
- 7) Making the victim feel confidence that he would be initially contact by telephone or individual within 24 - 48 hours, to search for fact or provide assistance.
- 8) Reassure the victim that his valuable assets would be guarded by the person who had no interest in crime case.
- 9) Define method of informing the assault victim the investigation progress (on-site assistance).

The FBI or the Federal Bureau Investigation of USA had set up The Office for Victim Assistance (OVA) to assist the victim from terrorists, inform about child pornography, making children inquiry to make sure the inquisition appropriated with the child development. Furthermore, FBI Victim specialists are being appointed to the crime victim for the case under the Central Government as being stated. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2008).

1) Specialists are highly trained experts in charge of all areas throughout the country, enabled to assist the victim and coordinate work with other unit as well as providing information, searching resources as requested by the victim effectively in the current working area.

2) Specialists are assigned to look after the victims and inform them about crucial. The specialist is being assigned to look after the victim needs, whether the service, accessible information regarding the cases and victim's assistance are adequate and extended.

3) The specialists' functions are included state crime victims compensation programs, Rape crisis centers, Homicide bereavement support groups, Psychological counseling and specific services for young victims.

4) The specialist should contact the victim during the investigation under the specified conditions, including arresting the suspect and release hearing.

5) Victim must be registered with FBI so they could look after the case. The victim would receive VIN and PIN to access information from VNS. (Victim notification system).

6) The specialist would support the victim and family during the investigation and provide information on community justice operation as well as informing the victim his rights and signification case events, as well as finding sites of services, local resources, specific needs and safe shelters.

Types of services available with the assistance of specialist are the following:

- 1) Findings emergency shelter, foods and clothes for the victim.
- 2) Helping the disable.

- 3) Assisting victim in the scene crime when receiving request from the police.
- 4) Accompanying the police to victim inquiry or informing bad news to the victim or the victim's family.
- 5) Keeping the property safe and clean or delivering evidence after the case closed as well as returning Personal effects to the relatives.
- 6) Preparing Forensic Laboratory check up for sexual assault victim.
- 7) Having participated with the Evidence Response Team or ERT to assess the victim's needs and give the victim support, including guarding the victim's valuables until the victim returning.
- 8) Inform the victim how to get compensate.
- 9) Assist in victim's referral or accompany the victim to the court appointment.
- 10) Train officers as to provide more assistance to victim.
- 11) Inform the victim through written statement or speech on his right and assistance from the government.
- 12) Guard victim's data well.

FBI responsible for assisting victim who would be extensively done during the investigation until it completed or the case has been turn over to the Attorney. As for the FBI victim specialists background, he must have experiences dealing with sociology or psychology, including the organizations providing services to victims, including those working for the organization, the police officers and victim assistance unit . In order to work efficiently, team work must be established with the police as well as contacting the victim and family constantly and giving advice and assistance when specific problems occurred.

2.3.2 Roles and responsibilities of Japanese National Police Agency in street crime victim's empowerment

In Japan, the National Police Agency had set up the street crime victim's empowerment as follows. (National Police Agency, 2008).

This program introduces various police measures to support victims, such as set up Consulting and Counseling Center for crime victims, and arrange police criminal investigation after each case is reported. The purposes of this program are that crime victims can take advantage of resources introduced here without suffering alone, and that support for victims would increase by raising more public concerns about problems of victims.

1. Preparation and distribution of “Brochures for Crime Victims”.

In general, the public is unfamiliar with the nature of assistance available to help them recover from or alleviate damage resulting from criminal acts, or with criminal procedures. This information should be provided as quickly as possible to crime victims to help alleviate the mental trauma associated with the crime. The provision of this information is especially important for victims and families of victims of violent crimes, including homicide, assault or attempted homicide with resulting injury, or rape, since they experience severe mental suffering and demonstrate a keen interest in their cases.

Therefore, for victims of violent crimes, including homicide, assault or attempted homicide with resulting injury, or rape, or victims of traffic accidents, as well as bereaved families for which the provision of said information is especially important, the “Brochure for Crime Victims,” a brochure containing information required for victims, has been prepared by each prefectural police department, and is provided to victims by police investigators when interviewing victims. When required, police investigators are to explain the contents of the Brochure.

2. Systems for contacting victims

In general, crime victims take great interest in the progress of an investigation of or the disposition of suspects. In particular, victims of violent crimes, including homicide, assault or attempted homicide with resulting injury, or rape suffer mental trauma and demonstrate a keen interest in cases. Most such crime victims demand information concerning the case.

While the police have provided such information to crime victims, the improved system for contacting victims is expected to upgrade this function. For example, to ensure that information is provided to crime victims upon the suspect's arrest or on handing over to the public prosecutor's office, and to respond appropriately to various inquiries from crime victims, the contact personnel are assigned organizationally in police stations to assume consultation services in response to various inquiries from crime victims. Training is also provided by the contact personnel to police investigators in charge of ensuring the provision of information to crime victims.

The system for contacting victims applies to: Victims of violent crimes, including homicide, assault or attempted homicide with resulting injury, or rape, and families of victims, Victims of hit-and-run accidents or families of victims, or families of deceased victims of traffic accidents. This system is implemented by police investigators handling the case for example, the investigators responsible for interviewing crime victims.

In addition to the status of the investigation, information provision involves the following: Arrest of a suspect, Name, Age, etc., of a suspect, disposition status of a suspect. (Public prosecutor's office where he/she is sent, result of disposition, indictment status, and in the case of indictment, the presiding court).

Since some crime victims do not wish to receive any information concerning the investigation proceedings, for fear of being reminded of the crime, contact with crime victims is implemented at all times based on due consideration for their wishes.

3. Visits to or contact with crime victims by community police officers.

To prevent the reoccurrence of harm to victims residing in the relevant jurisdiction and to alleviate anxieties, community police officers stationed in police boxes are to make visits to or contact with crime victims in person when so

requested. Such activities involve: Provision of information concerning recovery from and prevention of expansion of harm, guidance for crime prevention, interviews and questioning about requests to police, Response to request for consultation from crime victims. Furthermore, based on the nature of the injury or harm, female police officers are handled such activities or patrol duties when deemed appropriate.

2.3.3 Roles and responsibilities of Canada National Police Agency and other organization in street crime victim's empowerment.

2.3.3.1 The Windsor Police had defined the guidelines for street crime victim's empowerment. (The Windsor Police, 2008)

The Windsor Police service is dedicated to assisting victims of crime and other tragic circumstance. In the aftermath of a crime or tragedy, victims, witnesses and their family members often go through a difficult adjustment period as they try to come to terms with what has happened.

Dealing with the police, crown prosecutors, lawyers, judges and courts can add to the trauma the victim has already suffered at the hands of the accused.

Victims' needs vary from case to case and from individual to individual. Some of the needs arise as a direct consequence of the crime, while others will arise during the course of an investigation and then again during the Criminal Justice Process.

Victim Assistance Services have evolved to meet the needs of the victim at various stages. These services are staffed by caring compassionate professionals and volunteers and whether they are housed in the community, directly connected with the police service or the crown attorneys' office, they all offer support, information and guidance to victims of crime as they make their way through the process.

2.3.3.2 The Calgary Police had defined guidelines for street crime victim's empowerment as follows. (The Calgary Police, 2008):

Since 1977, a concerned, committed and highly trained group of victim support workers, supervised by Calgary Police service personnel, has been providing ongoing support, information and referral services to victims of crime or misfortune. The victim of crime or misfortune may experience feelings of fear, anger violation, and anxiety, isolation, helplessness, depression, self-doubt stress shock disbelief hurt and "why me".

The Victim Assistance Unit is a source offers free and confidential services and support to thousands of Calgarians.

The Victim Assistance Unit helps victims dealing with overwhelmed and confused, distrustful of others, and unsure how to deal with the emotional trauma. The Victim Assistance Unit provides a listening ear, comfort and reassurance. The Victim Assistance Unit wants victims to know that they're not alone, and it's all right to feel this way and that many calgarians, also the victims of crime or misfortune, share the same feelings.

Learning crime information

When the crime victim wants information about the case, the Victim Assistance Unit acts as a direct pipeline to those handling police file, without guessing, and confusion. The Victim Assistance Unit makes the victim's life easier in these troubling times. All questions about police procedures, the court system and other important matters are answered promptly and completely:

- Has an arrest been made?
- When is my court date?
- How do I file a victim impact statement?
- How do I report additional stolen property?
- Who is the police officer in charge of my case?

The Victim Assistance Unit provides information and resource material appropriate to victim's needs, such as financial benefits and crime prevention. The Victim Assistance Unit also offers robbery trauma and domestic violence information.

Crime victim's referrals

The referrals include:

- Counseling agencies
- Distress/crisis lines
- Public trustee
- Medical examiner's office

All counseling agency referrals offered through the Victim Assistance Unit provides services free of charge or on a sliding scale based on income.

Victim assistance support team

The Victim Assistance Support Team (VAST) was created in February 2000 to provide a timely response to victims of crime and/or tragedy. Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week through officer referral, VAST provides immediate practical and emotional support at the scene, at the home or in the hospital. VAST can provide victims or witnesses information on police and court policies and procedures, safety planning, residential security and bereavement support.

VAST volunteers receive an additional 92 hours of training to provide immediate assistance and support. The Victim Assistance Unit can provide information required for the completion of:

- Victim impact statement

A victim impact statement in writing to a judge how being a victim of crime has affected his life and the people close to him. Upon conviction, this information is taken into consideration by the judge before handing down a sentence.

- Restitution

Restitution is a way for the offender to repay material, property or financial loss to the victims.

- Financial benefits

When a victim suffered a physical or emotional injury as a direct result of being the victim of a violent crime that occurred in Alberta, this financial award is intended to assist a victim through a difficult time and is not compensation.

- Victim assistance unit court support program

The Victim Assistance Unit Court Support Program has a partnership with:

- The child witness court preparation program.

This agency provides Court preparation for victims and/or witnesses aged 3 to 17 years.

- Calgary legal guidance.

Free services include:

- Specialized support for victims of Domestic Violence.
- Court preparation
- Court accompaniment
- Referrals for restraining orders
- Referrals for child care
- Referrals for counseling

2.3.3.3 The North Bay Police

Victim/Witness Assistance Program (V/WAP). (The North Bay police, 2008).

The goal of the Victim/Witness Assistance Program is to “enhance victims” and “witnesses: understanding of, and participation in the criminal justice process.

Its specific aims are to provide victims and witnesses with:

- Courtroom orientation;
- Information about the criminal justice process;
- Case specific information (bail, probation conditions, etc.);
- Court accompaniment.

The program also included:

- Serves as a liaison on behalf of victim/witnesses with police and Crowns;
- Provides referrals to community agencies for counseling and/or other support services;
- Provides a public education and coordinating function for agencies and other government bodies within the community;
- Invites the participation of community members through the operation of an active volunteer program.

Victims' Crisis Assistance and Referral Service (VCARS)

Providing immediate, on-site comfort and support to victims of violence. VCARS sites funded through the Victims' Justice Fund and coordinated by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They provide comfort and immediate support, on site, to victims of crime and disaster. Police officers at a crime or accident scene can call on VCARS to send out a team of volunteers to provide short-term assistance along with follow-up services and referrals to community organizations where appropriate.

Victims' assistance coordinator

The victims' assistance coordinator position was established in 1998 to better serve the needs of victim's of crime. The coordinator's responsibilities include call backs to victims of crimes such as thefts and break-ins, domestic violence and other offences as well as working with volunteer organizations who provide services to victims.

One of the first initiatives was the development of the VCARS (Victim Crisis Assistance Referral Service) program. VCARS volunteers are available to attend at the scene of incidents and assist the investigator in locating appropriate services or counseling for victims. The VCARS program has been allocated office space in the Police Administration Building, adjacent to the lobby in order to serve the community.

In service training for all Service Members in the area of victims' assistance was provided in order to introduce the many programs that have developed over the past two years. They include VCARS, VWAP (Victim Witness Assistance program) which is operated from the Court House through the Attorney General's Office, the Domestic Violence Court project and others.

The Victims' Assistance Coordinator sits on many boards and committees in relation to victims' issues and services including a Ministerial Committee working toward the development of training material and programs on the Police Response to Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, Suicide Awareness Network and many others. The goal is to develop a standard response to victims of crime across the province and deliver services to victims in answer to their specific needs.

2.3.3.4 Charity organization, the victim crisis assistance and referral service (VCARS) organizations

The Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Service (VCARS) is a non-profit organization which trains volunteers to provide immediate assistance in an emergency to victims of crime or tragic circumstances. Subsequent to the emergency response, the volunteers provide continuing follow-up services to appropriate community organizations. The VCARS program involved approximately 400 volunteers and over 200,000 volunteer hours last year. In total, they responded to more than 5,000 incidents.

The VCARS service began on a pilot basis in four communities: Bradford, Toronto, Kingston and Sault Ste. Marie. Later expansions

saw the program grow to encompass all of Simcoe County, encompassing Barrie Police Service, Midland Police Service, South Simcoe Police Services, and the Ontario Provincial Police Detachments for Barrie, Midland & Penetang, Collingwood, Huronia West and Nottawasaga. All VCARS programs are community based, and managed by community organizations, usually through a board of directors selected locally.

The VCARS program is funded through the Victim Justice Fund, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Funding is also provided by the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

VCARS operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Police officers called to the scene of a crime have the option of calling the VCARS service in their area which will send out a team of volunteer service providers for on-site, short-term assistance. In addition to providing comfort and immediate support for the victim, the volunteers allow police officers to continue with other duties. In subsequent follow-up contacts the volunteers can continue to provide support, and can refer the victim to appropriate community organizations.

A victim is any person whose life has been affected by a crime or a tragedy/disaster. These include the primary victim, the victim's family and children, partner, grandparents, friends, co-workers, other significant persons to the victim, witnesses, bystanders, and many, many more.

Victimizing events tend to be of high intensity and short duration. Reactions to a crisis can vary from person to person. Generally, intense feelings of fear, helplessness, hopelessness, vulnerability and others can lead to frustration as victims struggle to cope with countless changes brought about by sudden losses and sadness.

It is normal to have a response or feelings in the aftermath of the event. Having an opportunity to talk about these feelings and reactions in an

atmosphere of support may be the first step toward recovery and becoming mobilized. Talking can offer an opportunity to begin to accept the reality of the tragedy.

We will generally assist anyone who calls us. The incidents are ranged from homicides to abductions and from car accidents to spousal assaults. Between 60 and 80 percent of all calls involve domestic violence, and about 70 percent of the victims helped by VCARS were women.

2.3.3.5 Volunteer Organization Lacombe Victims' Services

It is the crime victim assistance services which originated from the effort of Mark Kenney and volunteers assigned to various duties (Lacombe Victim Services, 2008). The trained volunteers known as Advocates had been trained to assist victims of crime and tragedy. These advocates are supported by a part-time Coordinator, Mark Kenney and by volunteer members of the Lacombe Victim Services Board. According to Mark Kenney, the agency's mission is to refer, inform and support people in crisis as well as provide a safe, caring community where people in crisis receive support. The advocates help to lessen the impact of crime and tragedy by providing information, support and referrals. Each victim has different needs as follows:

- Someone to talk to after the police leave
- Help in getting emergency resources
- Advice on community resources available to them
- Information on crime prevention
- Information on requesting Restitution and on the Financial Benefits Program
- Information on the status of a case
- Input into sentencing through a Victim Impact Statement
- Court preparation and accompaniment

The agency also assists in the prevention of further crime in the community.

2.3.4 Roles and responsibilities of U.S. police and various organizations in street crime empowerment

2.3.4.1 Fort Collins Police defined the street crime victim's empowerment program as follows. (Fort Collins Police, 2008).

A program has been established by Fort Collins Police Services to provide aid to innocent persons who suffer physical, emotional, or financial loss as a result of a crime of violence. The victim assistance team provides:

- Crisis intervention services on-scene and immediately after the crime
- Referral for treatment and/or counseling services
- Information on your case and the investigation
- Assistance with the recovery of evidence used in your case
- Assistance with compensation application and board review
- Assistance with any bond hearings and assignments to the District Attorney's Victim/Witness Unit

A person may be eligible to financial assistance for medical and counseling costs if he/she has been a victim of crime, is innocent of any wrong doing in the incident and cooperate with the prosecution of the case. Funds to compensate victims are collected from convicted offenders. To be eligible, a victim must report the crime to police within 72 hours of its occurrence and fully cooperate.

2.3.4.2 The Sioux City Police Department offers various services to street crime victims as follows. (The Sioux City Police Department, 2008):

The Sioux City Police Department partners with the Council on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence (CSADV) to offer assistance and advocacy services to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, harassment, stalking, and personal threat. The Victim Assistance Coordinator, a CSADV staff member, works from police headquarters reviewing police records to identify victims of such crimes

and attempts to initiate contact with victims within 48 hours of the reporting of their incident.

The Victim Assistance Coordinator educates victims about the criminal justice system, answers questions or concerns they may have, and may provide referrals to other agencies as necessary. The coordinator becomes an advocate for the victim, accompanying the victim to file necessary documents and protection orders and to court, if so desired.

The Victim Assistance Coordinator also is the administrator of a program that provides victims cellular phones and service for emergency use. The phones are distributed through the coordinator to victims that reside in Sioux City, that do not live with their perpetrator, and that agree to make weekly contact with the coordinator. The phone does not provide the victim any enhanced service; it merely provides the reassurance of having a portable means of initiating contact with emergency services.

2.3.4.3 The Lakeland Police Department has defined specific direction in the Victim Assistance Program as follows. (The Lakeland Police Department, 2008).

Assisting the community goes beyond just handling a call for service. At the Lakeland Police Department, service extends to making sure crime victims receive support and assistance as they recover and return their lives to normal.

Many of these services are provided by citizen volunteers who dedicate their time to the Lakeland Police Department. The Special Programs include the various victim assistance programs we offer and the numerous volunteer programs that help the department deliver police services to the community.

In 1992, the Lakeland Police Department established the Victim Assistance Program to assist crime victims and their families to regain a level of normalcy enjoyed by them prior to their tragedy, and to ensure compliance with the Florida Victim/Witness Rights laws.

The Victim Assistance Program is made up of three full-time employees, as well as many dedicated volunteers, who work along with the Chaplaincy Corps to bring service and comfort to the victims of crime.

An advocate will be there to provide emotional support, court support, assist in obtaining information about the case, and help the victim/witness in understanding how the judicial system works. They will help in filing for Victim's Compensation on behalf of those crime victims who have suffered physical injury.

In instances where the victim has to take time off from work because of injury or court proceedings, the advocate will intercede with their employer if needed. We will also assist in making referrals to other programs and social service agencies when appropriate.

The program is made up of local volunteers who willingly donate their time to assist victims of assaults, robberies, home invasions, homicide survivors, automobile accidents, etc. Below are examples of services:

- Provide emotional support to victims.
- Provide victims with transportation.
- Assist in obtaining compensation from the State of Florida for funeral expenses, medical bills, lost wages etc.
- Provide referral information to other agencies that would fill the victim's need.
- Provide court support to the victim and guide them through the criminal justice system.
- Contact family and friends at the victim's request.

The purpose of bringing awareness to our program is to let the community know that there help is available to them when they need it the most. When bad things happened, most people have no idea what is accessible to them. This is a very worthwhile program with many dedicated volunteers, but more people who can volunteer their time to helping others are needed. The volunteers are assigned the following duties.

- Develop an understanding of victim's rights.
- Assist police officers in your neighborhood and community.
- Meet and assist people in your neighborhood and community.
- Make the difference where it counts the most-in a victim's life.
- Encourage community involvement within your community.
- Extend services that otherwise may not be known.

The Lakeland Police Department Victim Assistance Program offers a Victim's Support Group every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. It is held at the Police Department from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm in the Community Room. This group allows the victims of crime to come together and share their emotions.

2.3.4.4 City of Manhattan Beach had set up A Victim Assistance Team (VAT) volunteer to respond to the victim's message within a short time. VAT volunteers are ordinary people and many experienced the same injury.

In cooperation with the Manhattan Beach Police Department, VAT offers many services, including:

- Referral to professional psychological/social services agencies.
- Accompaniment to court (if needed).
- Providing crime prevention information.

When a victim reports a crime to the Manhattan Beach Police Department, the victim's first contact with VAT is often by mail. The packet includes tips to increase community awareness of opportunities that sometimes a person himself unwittingly invite criminals.

VAT volunteers may follow up their awareness program with actions to prevent crime by:

- Arranging home security checks
- Advice for neighborhood watches volunteers
- Providing information about professional agencies experienced in handling victims' specific problems.

The Victim Assistance Team is composed solely of volunteers. VAT welcomes persons who live in Manhattan Beach to join in combating crime in the City. Confidentiality is of primary importance . . . Administrative tasks are required . . . but the most important qualifications are empathy for Manhattan Beach crime victims, and a sincere desire to assist them. This program is sponsored by the City of Manhattan Beach and its Police Department.

2.3.4.5 The Denver Police Department had set up the volunteer program for street crime victim's empowerment.

In this 2002 State of the Union address, shortly after the 9/11 attacks, President George Bush called for Americans to dedicate themselves to volunteer service. But volunteering for police and sheriff's was not a new idea. In fact, one could argue that the first law enforcement volunteers were members of Western Posses in early American history.

Volunteering for the Denver Police Department is not new either. Citizens have been helping out in a variety of ways for decades. But in 2004, Chief Gerald Whitman created the Volunteers in Policing Unit. All volunteers (except for the Chaplain program and Reserve Officer Program) serve as members of the VIP program. The primary purpose of the VIP program, and thus volunteers, is to augment sworn police and civilian personnel to assist them in completing their primary mission.

The VIP program started with 9 volunteers, and as of the summer of 2005, there were over 120 volunteers actively working to assist the Denver Police Department. Denver volunteers can count themselves as lucky, because Chief

Whitman strongly supports utilizing the incredible talents that volunteers bring to the department. Some examples currently include: a photographer in the Crime Lab, an investigator in the Cold Case Homicide Unit, a database designer, and even a helicopter pilot.

The Denver Police Department has some exciting volunteer opportunities. Volunteers can commit a certain day that fits into their schedule and give the number of hours that are conducive for them. For example, if an assignment request has days and hours of duty for Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm a volunteer can commit to working every Tuesday from 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm if that is what will work for their schedule.

The Denver Police Department defined specific qualifications of Volunteers as follows:

1. Reality Based Scenarios-volunteers assist the Training Academy with the training of Recruit Officers through role playing a victim, witness, suspect, or reporting party in various crime scenarios. Skills are needed as well as creativity and ability to portray the various types of characters for the Scenarios, including ability to perform under loud voices, music, and abrasive language. The scenario orientation must be completed with the assistance of Department-Training Academy, in various locations with office hours, 7:30 am to 4:00 pm. Total 13 volunteers must commit to the full day or a portion of the day - at least 3 hours. (Monday through Friday).

2. Missing Persons Unit-volunteers to assist with follow up calls on missing and/or runaway children and at risk adults; liaison for the Denver Police Department and the National Center for Exploited and Scenarios, having ability to perform under loud voices, music, and Missing Children. Volunteer must be creative and have ability to portray the various types of characters for the abrasive language required and scenario orientation must be completed. Department-Missing Persons Unit Location-Headquarters opened for business from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm. Total 13 volunteers can commit to the full day or a portion of the day-at least 3 hours. (Monday through Friday).

3. Sex Offender Registry - volunteers to assist the Detectives with data entry and other duties to register all sex offenders in the Denver metro area. Volunteers must have good skills in data entry, and alpha filing skills. During this volunteer activity, explicit details about the assaults, rapes, and victimization reported by the predator. Total 14 volunteers must be able to tolerate, and being present during this type of discussion and details. Headquarters opened for business from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm (Monday thru Friday).

4. Volunteer Background Investigators – Total 21 volunteers are assigned to complete phone interviews, neighborhood surveys, and other background requirements for all VIP applications. The skills needed are having good communication/listening skills, willingness to ask questions related to a background investigation, legible handwriting or transcribing skills, and good phone etiquette skills. Headquarters opened for business with flexible hours (Sunday through Friday. volunteers can commit to the full day or a portion of the day-at least 3 hours. (Sunday through Saturday).

5. Crime Mapping/Analysis–Total 22 volunteers assist the District Stations with data entry of crime reports and information. Volunteers must have good skills in data entry, and detail oriented. The office opened at flexible hours from Monday through Friday.

6. Stamper Program–Total 23 volunteers are to offer assistance to Burglary Detectives in District Stations with the processing of information cards for victims of cold burglaries. Volunteers must have good skills in data, and legible handwriting. The office opened for business from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. (Monday through Friday).

7. Domestic Violence Bureau–Total 25 volunteers assist detectives with data entry on all domestic violence reports. Volunteers must have good skills in data entry. The office opened for business from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. (Monday through Friday).

8. DAREC - volunteers assist the Denver Police Department with non enforcement activities such as the Parade of Lights, the Taste of Colorado, and the Downtown New Year's Eve celebration. Other situations may

include searching for missing/lost children or at risk adults, AMBER Alerts, distributing flyers, natural disasters or various other emergencies. Skills Needed- Must have a valid HAM Operators license. Good customer service skills and willingness to follow close direction of Denver Police officers during events. Location-Varies. Hours-Depending on scheduled activity. If event is more than 8 hours, must be available for at least 3 hours.

2.3.4.6 The Clearwater Police Department defined Special Victim Assistance Program as follows. (The Clearwater Police Department, 2008):

The Victim Assistance Program of the Clearwater Police Department was begun in 1977 as the first victim assistance program in the Tampa Bay area. Our staff work to protect the rights of the victim and to insure that crime victims receive the information and assistance necessary to reduce the impact of crime.

If you have some spare time and would like to volunteer to assist our victim assistance program, we want to talk to you! Duties include answering the phone, coordinating appointments, information referral, and general clerical duties; hours are flexible.

Victim's Bill of Rights

- To be free from intimidation.
- To be told of possible compensation for court appearances.
- To be told of possible monetary compensation for victims of violent crimes.
- To be told of social service agencies that can help you.
- To be assisted by Criminal Justice Agencies.

Eligibility

Victim Assistance is available to any resident of the City of Clearwater, or to a victim of a crime committed within the City, who is in need of help or information concerning problems resulting from the crime.

Counseling

Crisis counseling

It is a center where a qualified staff counselor is available at all times through the Police Department to assist victims who are emotionally traumatized by a crime. If services are not needed immediately, victim would be contact personally on the next working day. The victim is being told about Victim Assistance Program and various services available to victims through the judicial system and from various social service agencies in Pinellas County.

Short-term counseling

Serious crimes often have a strong emotional impact on their victims and other family members, causing feelings of fear, anger, guilt and grief. Talking with a counselor can help the victim and his family and proved to be the effective ways in dealing with these problems. Victim Assistance provides counseling and support throughout the court process.

Information service

It is the agency to provide information about the Criminal Justice system and what a victim can expect during the police investigation and court procedures. Information is available concerning the progress of individual cases. Applications and forms for compensation through the Crimes Compensation Bureau or private insurance companies can be completed.

Referral

Staffs at the Victim Assistance have access to community agencies that available to help victims. The Victim Assistant can provide help in locating and securing the needed services.

Recovery of Victim's Property

If your property is recovered or taken as evidence, it may be months before it can be returned. If you find you are in need of your property held by the police or the courts, contact Victim Assistance. Every effort will be made to expedite the return of your property.

Victim assistance presentations

Presentations to community groups are available to provide information on Victim Assistance, as well as Sexual Assault, Child Abuse, Spouse Abuse and many other areas of victimization.

Additional services provided

- 1) Assistance with emergency housing, food and medical help.
- 2) Assistance in the replacement of ID's, credit cards, food stamps, social security cards, etc.
- 3) Transportation to the courthouse, doctor's appointments or other social service agencies.
- 4) Assistance in completing applications for Crimes Compensation or for insurance benefits.

To serve as an advocate for the rights of victims on the state and local level, and handled explanations of the Victim Assistance Program and various services which are available to victims through the judicial system and from various social service agencies in Pinellas County.

Police's responsibilities which are different from one country to another concerned with remedy and street crime empowerment through the set up of the practical guidelines for providing basic services and necessary assistance to street crime victim. Street crime victim's empowerment must be done extensively from beginning to ending of investigation or the case had been assigned to the attorney. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying the police's roles in the remedy and street crime victim's empowerment in the community and focusing the patterns and methods for appropriate patterns and methods.

2.4 Administration of police station

Police station is one of the most important units of Royal Thai Police because of its mission strategies closely related to serving the people. Police's duties are mainly keeping peace and guarding life and assets of the people, preventing and suppressing offense and being the unit relieving people hardship as if being the mirror of Royal Thai police and the government. Therefore, services at the police station must be done effectively and efficiently, quickly and equally with non-bias respects for human rights and treating them with kindness and righteousness with main concern on the people's needs whether being the injured or general public.

As being seen, the police station's operations proved to be most crucial factors towards the success and failure of the police administration due to the police station's operation. Therefore, it is necessary to make police administration work effectively and efficiently to achieve the set goals and purposes, aiming for the people maximum satisfactions which had been explained by Sopon Srivorapoj (2007) as follows:

2.4.1 Definition of police station administration

The administration aims for effective purposes that required numerous factors as man, money, materials and methods. Administration works as the process working together as a group. Therefore, team work is required to build group powerful commitment, aiming to achieve the mission. Then, the police administrative work is defined as different police operation such as preventive and suppression, investigation and traffic, including specific activities to accomplish the set objectives of the police stations based on administrative factors.

Significant purposes in the police station administration are as follows: (Wattana Sukkavat, 2000:12 cited Sopon Srivorapoj: 2007:9).

1. To serve people until they are satisfied with the service.
2. To provide life and asset safety to the people enough for them to have faith in the police's operation from social and community's strength and crime-free.

3. To guarantee people's equality from law enforcement.
4. To provide traffic safety.
5. To guard the nation's stability and safety so other civilized nations can give some respect.

2.4.2 The investigation duty in the Police Station

Policemen duties in the Police Station are directed mainly at the investigation that focused on providing justice to the concerned parties, not only the injured person, but also the accused as well. Therefore, the investigation officer must remain neutral, including servicing both parties and the witness equally, such as visiting the accused, bailing, receiving complaints, gathering evidence so the case could be solved quickly and the people should be taught about legal knowledge so they could understand the investigation procedures.

This is done according to the announcement of Royal Thai Police 147/2545 and 134/2550 on the revision of police duties in the police stations and the announcement 49/2549 on determining duties of the Superintendent (SB4) as being concluded as follows:

1) Station Superintendent is being responsible for duties at the police station, including coordinating work between internal organization and other units as well as acting as the chief superintendent.

2) Policemen (Deputy Inspector for investigation) has been assigned investigation duties in planning, delegating, diagnose, auditing, counseling, follow-up on the police's operation and coordinating work with other units in all type of investigation, including necessary cases, arranging for the police in charge to receive complaint and conduct initial investigation, providing quick and convenient services and witness protection. As for investigation, it is being responsible by the investigation officer, as well as arranging for people's participation and coordination in the investigation with other agencies.

3) Deputy Superintendent (SB3) acting as the senior investigation officer on duty is being assigned to investigate all criminal cases, but he must be handled serious crime cases personally. For ransom kidnapping, rape and

homicide, narcotics, sabotage, important criminal, fraud. The deputy superintendent would collect evidence for the investigation and asking people to participate in the case.

4) Police Inspector (SB2) is being assigned to investigate all criminal cases and acting as the chief investigator who must be handling serious crime personally. In the criminal case with over 10 years sentences and robbery with the offender, bike snatcher, and theft with the offender that could lead to another 2 cases, misappropriation of funds, swindle in excess of 1 million baht. Duties are similar to those of Deputy Superintendent (SB3), except specific case must be assigned to specific investigation officer.

2.4.3 People's participation in policemen's operation

Locals can participate in numerous activities such as preventing crimes, peace keeping and providing people's safety, suppressing narcotics, arranging traffic, managing public property and improving locals' life quality. As for people's participation, from less to more, had been classified as being in 4 levels. (Soporn Srivapoj, 2007: 92-93) as follows:

1. Informing
2. Consultation
3. Involvement
4. Collaboration
5. Empowerment

People's participation in the police operation had been specified by the National Police Policy Commission regarding measures and methods of promoting the participation between the communities, locals and policemen 2459 B.E. Article 5, mentioned about area of participation in thinking, studying and searching problems' conditions and caused, including the needs of local communities, initiatives and decisions-making in selecting activities, work cooperation and support resources for conducting activities in reduction local community's problems, participating in the examination and follow-up on activities. Moreover, many projects were available in the presentation and improvement of presenting and improving examples of people's

participation in the police's activities, Metropolitan and Provincial Police Stations, such as Neighborhood watch/House police (volunteer police)/Traffic volunteer/News investigation/Inform crime and being part of the auditing and administrating police work in certain levels.

Police administration concept defined the investigation duty as providing criminal justice to all concerned parties whether being the injured parties or suspect as well as having people participated in various police activities. Then, the researcher is interested in the participation with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment to see which participation patterns and methods are suitable.

2.5 Crime victims' rights

2.5.1 Crime victims' rights in United State of America Code

Crime victims' rights mean the eight rights which are included in Section 3771 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Crimes and Criminal Procedure. These rights included:

1. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused;
2. The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or any release or escape of the accused;
3. The right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at the proceeding;
4. The right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, [or] sentencing, or any parole proceeding;
5. The reasonable right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case;
6. The right to full and timely restitution as provided in law;
7. The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay, and

8. The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

For purposes of these rights and services, victims are defined in specific ways in the law. A crime victim means a person who has been directly and proximately harmed (physically, emotionally, or financially) as a result of the commission of a federal offense or an offense in the District of Columbia. In the case of a crime victim who is under 18 years of age, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased, the legal guardians of the crime victim or the representatives of the crime victim's estate, family members, or any other persons appointed as suitable by the court may assume the crime victim's rights, as long as that person is not a defendant in the crime being investigated or prosecuted. Foreign citizens may be victims in some cases. Businesses, corporations, and nonprofit organizations can be eligible victims, and an authorized representative of the entity should be designated for purposes of notification. A government agency or entity is not considered a victim for purposes of these rights.

Most of these rights apply after charges have been filed by a U.S. Attorney's Office. The FBI's responsibility for assisting victims is continuous until the investigation is closed. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2008).

2.5.2 Texas Crime Victims' Rights: Rights of Crime Victims (Arlington Police Department, 2008).

As defined in Article 56, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, a victim of a violent crime is someone who: (1) has suffered bodily injury or death as a result of criminally injurious conduct, or who has been the victim of a crime involving sexual assault, kidnapping, or aggravated robbery; (2) is the close relative (spouse, parent, brother, sister, or adult child) of a victim; or (3) is the guardian of a victim. As a victim of violent crime, you have the following rights:

(1) The right to receive from law enforcement agencies adequate protection from harm and threats of harm arising from cooperation with prosecution efforts;

(2) The right to have the magistrate takes the safety of the victim or his family into consideration as an element in fixing the amount of bail for the accused;

(3) The right, if requested, to be informed:

(A) By the attorney representing the state of relevant court proceedings, including appellate proceedings, and to be informed if those proceedings have been canceled or rescheduled prior to the event; and

(B) By an appellate court of decisions of the court, after the decisions are entered but before the decisions are made public;

(4) The right to be informed, when requested, by a peace officer concerning the defendant's right to bail and the procedures in criminal investigations and by the district attorney's office concerning the general procedures in the criminal justice system, including general procedures in guilty plea negotiations and arrangements, restitution, and the appeals and parole process;

(5) The right to provide pertinent information to a probation department conducting an investigation concerning the impact of the offense on the victim and his family by testimony, written statement, or any other manner prior to any sentencing of the offender;

(6) The right to receive information regarding compensation to victims of crime as provided by Subchapter B, including information related to the costs that may be compensated under that subchapter and the amount of compensation, eligibility for compensation, and procedures for application for compensation under that subchapter, the payment for a medical examination under Article 56.06 for a victim of a sexual assault, and when requested, to referral to available social service agencies that may offer additional assistance;

(7) The right to be informed, upon request, of parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to be notified, if requested, of parole proceedings concerning a defendant in the victim's case, to provide to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for inclusion in the defendant's file information to be considered by the board prior to the parole of any defendant convicted of any crime subject to this subchapter, and to be notified, if requested, of the defendant's release;

(8) The right to be provided with a waiting area, separate or secure from other witnesses, including the offender and relatives of the offender, before testifying in any proceeding concerning the offender, if a separate waiting area is not available, other safeguards should be taken to minimize the victim's contact with the offender and the offender's relatives and witnesses, before and during court proceedings;

(9) The right to prompt return of any property of the victim that is held by a law enforcement agency or the attorney for the state as evidence when the property is no longer required for that purpose;

(10) The right to have the attorney for the state notify the employer of the victim, if requested, of the necessity of the victim's cooperation and testimony in a proceeding that may necessitate the absence of the victim from work for good cause;

(11) The right to counseling, on request, regarding acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and testing for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, antibodies to HIV, or infection with any other probable causative agent of AIDS, if the offense is an offense under Section 21.11(a) (1), 22.011, or 22.021, Penal Code;

(12) The right to request victim-offender mediation coordinated by the victim services division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice; and

(13) The right to be informed of the uses of a victim impact statement and the statement's purpose in the criminal justice system, to complete the victim impact statement, and to have the victim impact statement considered:

(A) By the attorney representing the state and the judge before sentencing or before a plea bargain agreement is accepted; and

(B) By the Board of Pardons and Paroles before an inmate is released on parole.

2.5.3 Crime victims' human rights in Thailand

In 50 years anniversary of the United Nation, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the committee to celebrate passed the resolution for human right's planning policies and master plan, especially focused on the rights of victims in the criminal cases that included the following details. (Department of Interior, Department of Disaster Prevention and Relief, 2008).

1. Give appropriate assistance to the crime victim through proper legal procedures.

2. Set up numerous measures to make it most convenient for the crime victim and protect the victim's rights, guarantee safety for crime victims and the family, including witnesses related to threats and vengeance.

3. Set up measures for all units in the justice system to proceed with the case and follow court order immediately.

4. Inform the crime victim case progress, case status and judge sentences, especially in serious offense, as well as provide interesting information such as the prisoner's movement (escaping/shortening sentences, moving jail location or taking leave to work outside the prison).

5. Make compensation mandatory as part of the sentence without the victim arrange civil lawsuit. If the offender cannot make the payment to the Department of Correction, the Prisoner pays to the injured party from the money earned from working in the prison.

6. Personnel in the justice system, public health, social services, including other related individual should be trained to respond to the victim's need quickly as to guarantee immediate assistance.

7. Establish priority for set up Victim Assistance Program to female and child victims suffering violence from family members or other individual as well as arranging by cooperating work with the multidisciplinary team (policeman, social worker, doctor, nurse, psychologist, lawyer), based on the cabinet resolution on June 29, 1999 for all hospital.

8. Set up measures or laws to prohibit the media from presenting news that violate the victim's rights without the victim's permission. The

media should inform the public on the victim's hardship so they are all aware of the victim's rights.

9. Other justice system units and private agencies such as the Lawyer Council should cooperate together to assimilate knowledge and arrange training on basic laws and all justice procedures to the people, local leaders and officials so they are well aware of the victim's right and roles in the criminal case enough to assimilate further.

10. Amend the measures for compensation to the criminal victims based on the Victim Compensation Act 2544 B.E. (2001), included the defendant's rights during the trial and cases that were repeal from benefit of the doubt.

11. Assimilate knowledge on the right of crime victim and laws to all people evenly, including assimilate the right for being the witness as part of the justice system, peace keeping and administration.

12. Build measures or mechanisms to follow-up on compensation to the crime victims.

The concept on victim's right in the criminal case stated that the victim entitled to remedy assistance and reinforce from criminal justice system. Therefore, street crime victim's empowerment is interesting subject to study by focusing on the participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment to see if it's applicable.

2.6 Participation concept

People participated differently depending on attitudes, academic background, including the expertise of each specialist. Besides, participation perhaps displays individually or in group, formal or informal. Such participation has been mentioned by Sriprinya Thopkrajang (1986:p.29-39) who defined participation concept as follows:

Many scholars defined participation differently such as the United Nations (1975) defined people's participation as the process dealing with different media in decisions-making process towards activities and projects. Reeder (1963) defined people's participation as participation against social interaction, including individual or group participation. According to Erwin (1976), participation is defined as people were allowed to get involve in developing, making decisions and solving own problems that focused on people's active participation with their creativity and ingenuity to solve problems with appropriate application and follow-up the operation of relevant organizations and officers.

Nirun Jongvutthivet (1984) mentioned that faith towards famous persons and divinity made people actively participated in the activities, including the respect for elders or powerful persons. According to Reeder (1963), factors affecting people's participation such as acting based on their fundamental beliefs, protecting own ideas, behaving according to own expectation and expected other to behave as well, habits, traditions, opportunities, abilities and also the support for participation.

As for the nature of participation, Pairut Taecharin (1984) mentioned that steps to participate for achieving the same goal involved studying and finding cause of problems in the community, including community needs, building patterns and methods to solve and reduce community problems, inventing useful item to benefit community or meet the locals' demand. Moreover, policies, plans and activities must be set up to eradicate and solve problems. Decisions should be made for utilizing limited resources to benefit public the most whereas works must be administered with effectiveness and efficiency. Joint ventures to invest in community project must be done base on own ability and agency's capability, practicing according to project policies and plan in order to achieve the set goal. Follow-up, control and assess outcomes, maintain the project so both public and private sectors can fully benefit.

People's participation concept is the process for people to get involve in the development and making decisions together to solve own problems, formal and informal. The researcher has defined specific framework, particularly in street crime victim's empowerment between community justice network and the policeman.

2.7 Case studies and relevant researches

2.7.1 Frantz, Beverly L.; Carey, Allison C.; Bryen, Diane Nelson (2006, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Accessibility of Pennsylvania’s Victim Assistance Program”. It was found that the prevalence of sexual abuse and domestic violence among women with disabilities was at least as high as the rates experienced by women without disabilities. According to anecdotal accounts and preliminary research, many victim service agencies are inaccessible and do not provide appropriate support and services for people with disabilities. This study examined the physical and programmatic accessibility of 55 rape crisis, sexual assault, and domestic violence agencies throughout Pennsylvania. Findings suggest that most programs had several accessibility structures in place, such as ramps and accessible restrooms. However, fewer programs had less well-known physical and programmatic accessibility features in place to ensure equal access to services. Recommendations focus on cross-system collaboration to provide access to victim services by all victims, including those with disabilities.

2.7.2 Sims, Babara¹; Yost, Berwood²; Abbot, Christina (2005, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Use and Nonuse of Victim Services Programs: Implications from a statewide survey of Crime Victims”. Findings indicated the reasons for use and/or nonuse of victim services programs through a statewide survey of crime victims who did not use services, and a survey of clients of such programs in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The survey instrument included questions about victim characteristics, the crime event, whether victims used services, victims’ use of other social services, and individual coping mechanisms. Only type of crime and age were significant predictors of use of victim services programs, with older victims of violent crimes more likely to report using services than younger victims of nonviolent crimes and policy implications. The findings also mirror other studies that indicated very little usage of services by crime victims. Those who did not use services reported getting assistance from friends or family members, not being told about services, or not thinking it was worth the trouble to seek out such services. Also, victims

demonstrated very little knowledge about the types of services provided by victim services programs. Research concluded that a victim's decision not to seek assistance could be akin to the reason why so many crime victims never report their experience to the police in the first place. To increase the use of services by crime victims, a greater emphasis must be placed on educating the public about such services, adequately staffing programs with better trained individuals who can meet the needs of crime victims, and broadening the types of services provided to crime victims.

2.7.3 Corcoran, Jacqueline¹; Allen, Shannon (2005, Abstract) conducted the study entitled "The Effects of a Police/Victim Assistance Crisis Team Approach to Domestic Violence". It was found that a police/victim assistance crisis intervention program was evaluated over a six month period for its effect on police-related outcomes. Police report data on crisis team cases (N = 96) were compared to a random selection of family violence cases (N = 80) that were not served by the crisis team. The crisis team cases generated more arrests. Nonetheless, victim cooperation was lower than in non-crisis intervention cases. Implications for work with family violence and victim assistance are discussed, as well as needs for future research.

2.7.4 Kingsnorth, Rodney; Macintosh, Randall. (2004, Abstract) conducted the study entitled "Domestic violence: Predictors of victim support for official action". It was found through the use of 5,272 domestic violence cases, samples that had been processed through the Sacramento County District Attorney's Office between July 1, 1999 and December 31, 2000, to analyze the predictors of victim support for official action. The impact on victim and offender characteristics, situational variables, and official behavior was tested whether it was the victim or some third party who called for assistance, whether the victim desired the arrest, and whether the victim was willing to prosecute. The multiple significant effects found include race/ethnicity, gender, cohabitation, co-parenthood, attack severity, victim injury, prior incidents, reporting of prior incidents, presence of a protective order, and provision of victim services, victim substance use, and suspect injury. Especially important from a policy perspective is that prosecutor charging practice (i.e., filing as

a felony rather than a misdemeanor or violation of probation) was negatively associated with levels of victim support for prosecution.

2.7.5 Horne C., (2003, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Families of Homicide Victims: Service Utilization Patterns of Extra-and Interfamilial Homicide Survivors”. It was found the Homicides that precipitated numerous problems for victims’ families could be eased, in part, by counseling, case management, and court advocacy services. Guided by a crisis theory framework, the records of 112 homicide victims' family members (or “survivors”) served by a public victims assistance agency were examined to discern typical service utilization patterns and differences for survivors of interfamilial homicides (i.e., cases in which the perpetrator was a family member of the victim). Findings indicated that survivors of interfamilial homicides who utilized services during the initial 8 week crisis period following the homicide more than other survivors used services less during the subsequent 8 week period. The findings substantiated the application of crisis theory in studying the experiences of survivors and underscored the importance of considering survivors’ familial relationships to perpetrators in the provision of services.

2.7.6 Martin M.E. (1997, Abstract) who conducted the study entitled “Policy promise: community policing and domestic violence victim satisfaction” found that the Police policy regarding domestic violence had been severely altered over the last decade. The social control approach of pro-arrest policies is coincided with a service approach promoted by community policing philosophy. But community policing practice has largely ignored the role of victim satisfaction. The evaluation of domestic violence victims must be considered in determining police accountability, because of both the likelihood that victims may seek police service more than once, and intimately knowledgeable about the effect of police practice on offender behavior, with the presentation of an exploratory study of victim satisfaction as an illustration of the situations, expectations and behaviors which shape the victim’s experience with the police. Findings indicated that the police helping behaviors were the best predictors of satisfaction, but helping behaviors were differentially distributed by

victim characteristics. This indicated that the police could actively improve community satisfaction in domestic violence cases by fully implementing policy and training directives which require them to provide information and concrete assistance equitably.

2.7.7 Herz, Denise C.1; Stroshine, Meghan 2; Houser, Kristen (2007, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Exploring Agreement on Appropriate Responses to Domestic Violence and Sexual Trauma across Victim Advocates”, Mental Health Service Providers, and Substance Abuse Treatment Providers.” It was found that the survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault were exposed to more risks than the general population for substance abuse and/or mental health disorders (Kendler et al., 2000). Moreover, the survivors of both crimes were risking “multiply diagnosed” from having a history of victimization, a mental health diagnosis, and abuse of alcohol and drugs (Steele & Rechberger, 2002). While advocates have called for a change in the treatment of trauma survivors to treat their multiple needs, the availability of collaborative care between victim advocates and behavioral health professionals remains questionable. Using survey data collected from victim advocates, mental health service providers, and substance abuse treatment providers, this study assessed the extent to which providers of different backgrounds agreed on how to effectively and appropriately serve domestic violence and sexual assault survivors-the first step in achieving the goal of holistic care.

2.7.8 Logan, T.K.; Walker, Robert; Stewart, Cara; Allen, Jennifer (2006, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Victim Service and Justice System Representative Responses about Partner Stalking: What Do Professionals Recommend?” It was found that partner stalking is associated with result and lethality as well as increased psychological distress for victims. However, a significant gap in information about stalking interventions and the responses of health, mental health, law enforcement, social services, and criminal justice professionals to women experiencing partner stalking was also revealed. The study examined the ideas about appropriate and effective responses to stalking victims from professionals in victim

services and the justice system and also studied differences among rural and urban representatives because prior studies have shown significant differences between rural and urban areas on experiences and responses to partner violence. Findings from interviewing 152 key informants (38 urban and 114 rural) suggested a need for more training for victim services and justice system professionals on stalking and service needs of women who experience stalking in the context of partner violence.

2.7.9 Nicolas Combalberta, and Michèle Vitryb (2007, Abstract) who studied Psychological assistance to victims throughout difficult trials found that very recently in France, the victims begun to be assisted throughout “difficult” trials. Different hypotheses were developed to think over the function of psychologists when they step in to help out victims of criminal offences. Therefore, the units of medical and psychological assistance for certain difficult trials needed to be set up also.

On the subject of the victims’ expectations for psychic and/or affective reconstruction during trials, suggestions were made that penal trials may “potentially” heal victims, but more often than not they are “potentially” traumatic, judging g from many clinical examples that come from their personal experiences of providing psychological assistance to victims.

2.7.10 Logan, T.K.; Stevenson, Erin; Evans, Lucy; Leukefeld, Carl. (2004, Abstract) conducted the study entitled “Rural and Urban Women’s Perceptions of Barriers to Health, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice Services: Implications for Victim Services”. The main objective of this study was to examine rural and urban women’s perceptions of barriers to health and mental health services and also barriers to criminal justice system services. Eight focus groups were formed with two in a selected urban county (N = 30 women) and two in each of three selected rural counties (N = 98 women). Results were classified into a barrier framework developed in the health service utilization literature which suggested four main dimensions of barriers: affordability, availability, accessibility, and acceptability. Results indicate that: (1) women face many barriers to service use including affordability, availability, accessibility, and acceptability barriers; (2) it takes an inordinate level of effort to

obtain all kinds of services; however, women with victimization histories may face additional barriers over and above women without victimization histories; (3) barriers to health and mental health service utilization overlap with barriers to utilizing the criminal justice system; and (4) there are many similarities in barriers to service use among rural and urban women and some important differences that suggesting barriers. Future research is needed to further clarify barriers to service use for women with victimization histories in general, and specifically for rural and urban women. Moreover, future research is needed to better understand how women cope with victimization in the context of the specific barriers they face in their communities.

2.7.11 Jutharat Ua-amnoey (Ministry of Justice, Community Justice System Development Pilot Project Work Group, 2006 P.12-16) had conducted the research entitled “Community Justice, Opening the community for Justice System”. Findings indicated that the justice system without its root in the community made crime controlling in all forms rather difficult. When the justice system failed to see the value of community, the subsequent result is the police must carry heavy burden, even with inadequate numbers of manpower. Thus, the police’s operation had failed to meet the needs of both people and officers.

Community justice is the strategy for practice as the measures or methods at the grassroots, having the community as the important components for participation and main mission in the crime control and crime prevention, restorative justice and conflict management, community and victim empowerment and reintegration with the 2 levels goals, people who has access and justice and community level with potential and reconciliation.

As for important conditions for direction for developing the future justice system that the government requires clears direction on power centralization and work coordination between the government and sub-district administration. Which crime type? (Basic Crime/special crime) Who responsible? (Central/local) Should community have the responsibility? How? How can locals participate? The government must define the direction for developing the support system, legal

conditions with the application of laws to achieve goal, such as the application of law in practicing or being the instrument to encourage people's participation transfer mission to the community.

2.7.12 International case studies on community justice. The community justice model overseas, according to Jutharat Ua-amnoey (2007: 89-119). There was the argument on benefit from community justice by motivating the public and private sectors to join force as to amend criminal justice such as England. Further from promoting the government organization, the people or local organization participated in managing crime problems by building new institution to coordinate work between the government and the people for better communication such as establishing the community safety partnerships (CSP) and referral order panels.

CSP is the organization established for people and communities to participate with policemen in solving crime problems and local unrest. The strength of CSP is promoting information sharing and participation among local organization. At the same time, it is the young organization established by the government with the police and local organization as the main force. The community participation is not mandatory, only acting as the concept for promotion. Moreover, there had not been any rules about the establishment of street crime victim's empowerment. Certain projects may have agency directly and indirectly arranged street crime victim's empowerment activities directly and indirectly.

Furthermore, the studied community justice revealed 2 disadvantages from barring the crime victims from the justice system and lacking project assessment results.

In conclusions the community justice model and samples were applied in the practice and assessment quite different from the model of criminal justice based on crime control model which believed that the community justice unit should design own system for the community to access easily and should be proactive roles.

2.7.13 A case study in listening to opinions from all sectors “Open forum for police restructuring for the people” by the Development Commission Police (2007). Findings indicated that the police station should be able to provide better services. The main concept is the police station must keep close contact with the people and work closely with the locals, perhaps they can be assigned to some of the police works. The suggestion recommended the Assistance Officer in minor public services that do not required full police officer. Moreover the laws should be passed for the Sub-district Administration to set up the budget to support the police’s services such as 5% of yearly income.

As for guidelines for developing the police work system, by the police commission to develop work system so the service can be done effectively, findings indicated that the preventive measures with the community justice application through encouraging community to work together with the police as the partner in crime prevention and mediate small dispute, look after the victim or guide the release offender to return to the society.

Furthermore, the seminar arranged for listening to the opinions of policemen and people on the issue related to the development of the nation police system. In the northern region, it was found that the people agreed to build the system to monitor the police operation directly with addition suggests on follow-up cases that had receive complaint at the station. People would like to have online computer connection with the station do they could check on the report themselves for quicker and better results. In the northeast region, it was found that the people agreed with the division of small, medium and large police station and the Sub-district administration should support the police work, including allocating budget for this mission only. In the South, the people agreed with the application of community justice concept to mediate small dispute and conflict in own community without making a trip to the hospital. As for the Central Region, the public request community police volunteer as to have more cooperation from the community.

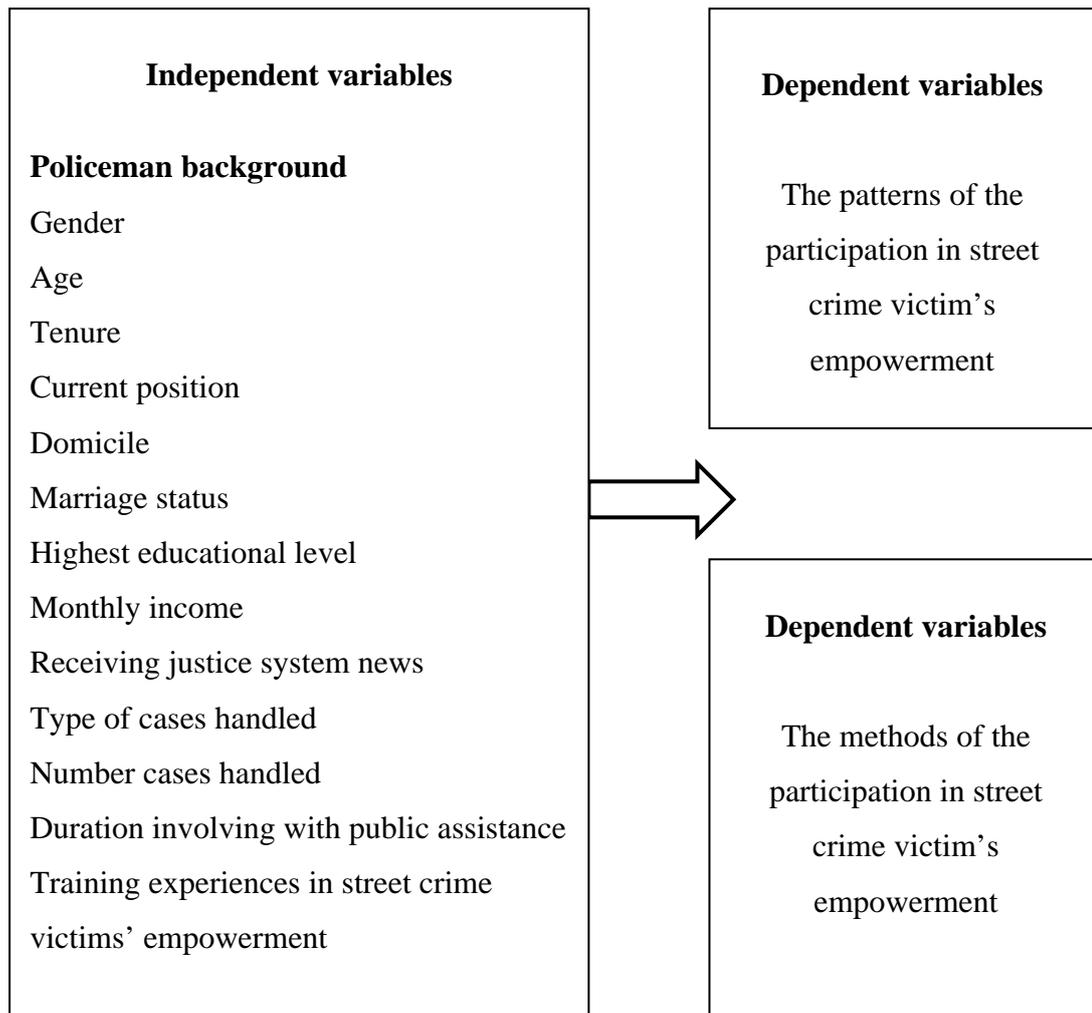
2.7.14. A case study in assessment the police department structure of Sombat Thumring Thunnyavong (1997) had not been done in accordance with the set objectives. When the non-commissioned police had modified the Police Department structure, none of this change affected the work directly. There were no differences between pre and post modification. However, this group of police had less education and not enough training to increase their skills so their practice depended on personal experiences and the superior. As for Deputy Inspector group, they would act as the investigation officer because they were the first group to contact the people but the affect on the Police Department unclear. No differences were found on pre and post modification whereas some found the work slow down from having to serve more supervisors. Changing structure from the Police Department to Royal Thai Police had not affected the effectiveness in service the people because people still received services not much different from earlier. Structure modification sent direct affect to the middle and high level policemen only and the police man in this level mostly were the executive rather than those at the practice level.

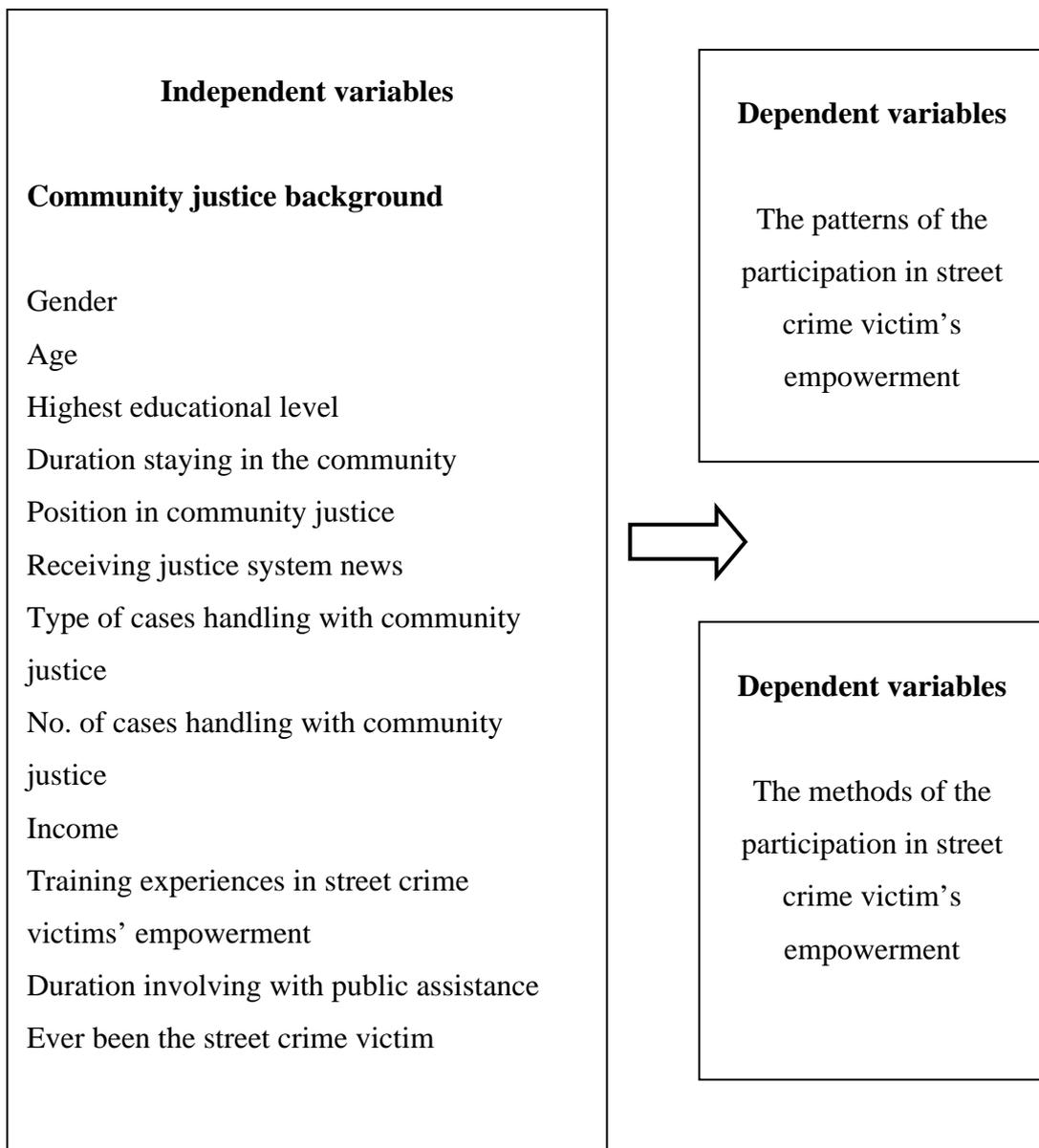
The case studies and relevant researches indicated that the victim is important for community justice concept because he is the one most affected from crime, damages in property, body and mind. He is being neglected from the justice system and social thought. Community justice network had provided the remedy and empowering victim through friendship, counseling and giving advice. The community justice system had search for method of participation in many areas. People must be encourage to participate by asking the sub-district administration and people to participate in the police's activities so they could coordinate more work with the police.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying the patterns and methods of participation between the locals and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

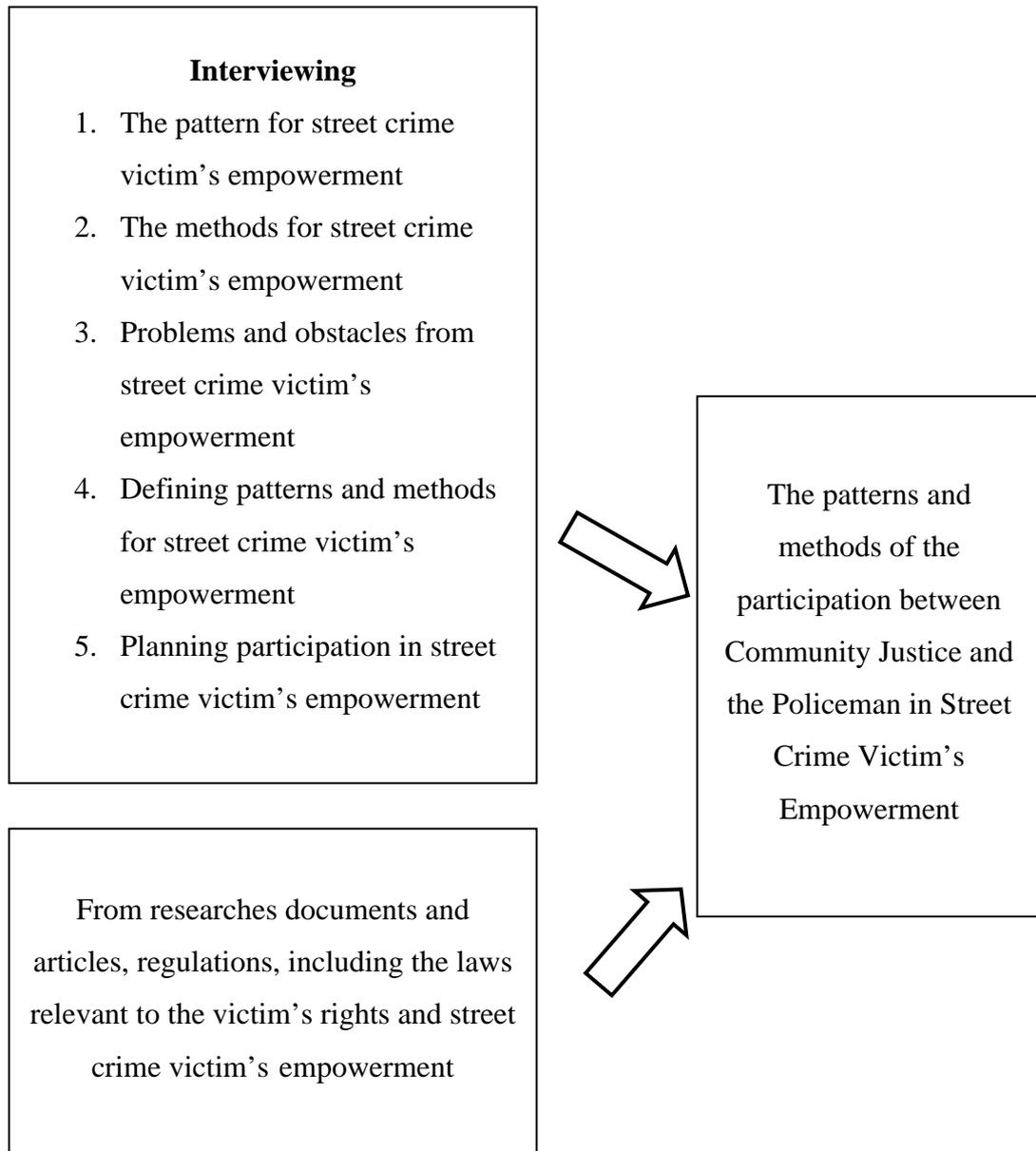
2.8 Research conceptual framework

2.8.1 Quantitative conceptual framework of the policeman and community justice

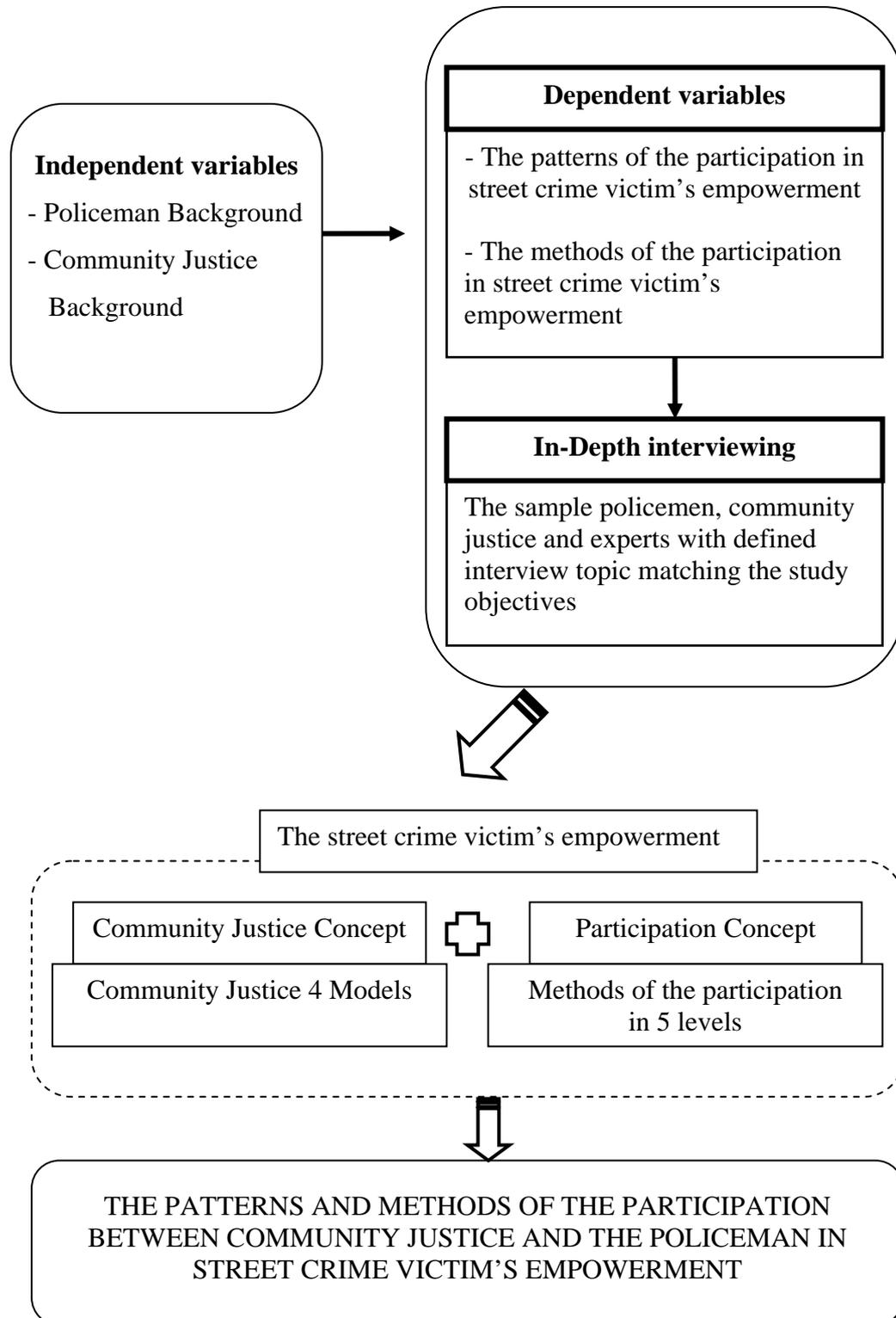




2.8.2 Quantitative conceptual framework of the policeman, community justice personnel and expert group



2.8.3 Conceptual framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The objective of the research entitled “The Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment” was to conduct the study on the mentioned theme through the opinions of academic scholars, community justice and policemen in street crime victim’s empowerment so useful data could be included in the presentation of appropriate patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment.

In order to accomplish the above-mentioned goals, this study focused on quantitative research and qualitative research through in-depth interviews, accompanied by the study of patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment, having explained the research methodology as follows:

3.1 Population and samples

In this research, the study was directed at samples based on the following features:

3.1.1 Quantitative study

(1) Policeman who had been notified about street crime from the victim in the community already established community justice.

(2) Community justice personnel comprised of the working group and community leaders participated in community justice.

3.1.2 Qualitative study

Data were drawn from the following 3 groups

(1) The experienced policemen who had been working with criminal case inquiry or coordinating work with the community justice.

(2) Community Justice consisted of the Community Justice Center Committee and personnel from the Probation Office who have been coordinating work the community justice.

(3) Experts were group of specialists on crime victims, both independent and universities experts and official experts responsible for community justice.

3.2 Determining sample size and random sampling

3.2.1 Quantitative research

After defining sample size, the researcher had gathered data with the application of Purposive Sampling among communities established community justice in 5 provinces and willingly volunteer data as follows: Community Justice Center, Wangthonglang District, Bangkok Metropolis, Community Justice Center, Prong Madae Sub-district, Nakornpathom Province, Angthong Community Justice Center, Ratchaburi Sub-district, Ratchaburi Province, DonMaklae Community Justice Center, Suphanburi Sub-district, Supahanburi Province and Kokham Community Justice Center, Kokham Sub-district, Samutsakorn Province, including the following selected 5 police stations: Wang Thong Lang Metropolitan Police Station, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Prong Madae Metropolitan Police Station, Nakornpathom Province, Ratchaburi Metropolitan Police Station, Ratchaburi Province, Sayaisom Metropolitan Police Station, Supahanburi Province and Kokham Metropolitan Police Station, Samutsakorn Province. Then 200 quantitative questionnaires were sent to selected samples with the required qualifications consisted of 20 policemen and community justice personnel from each province.

3.2.2 Qualitative research

Samples were selected for this study from the 3 groups of concerned parties directly involve with street crime victim's empowerment and acquired total 30 samples for qualitative research as follows:

1.Total 10 policemen who have been notified about the street crime from the injured parties or victims in the community established community justice, selected from 5 stations, 2 policemen from each station, total 10 policemen.

2. Community justice personnel comprised of 10 community leaders from 5 communities, selecting 2 leaders from each community.

3.Total 10 experts in street crime victims and personnel from organizations providing assistance for street crime victims were selected.

3.3 Research tools

3.3.1 Qualitative research

In this research, a set of questionnaire was used for drawing data from samples comprised of the policeman who had been notified by the injured parties about the crime in the community where 5 community justice selected by purposive sampling from 5 provinces. Furthermore, the community justice comprised of the working group and community leaders participated in its operation from 5 provinces had been selected through Purposive Sampling with the constructed questionnaire contained Closed-ended questions or Check list and Open-ended questions which could be expressed freely as follows:

Part 1: Personal background of informant.

Part 2: Opinions of community justice and the policeman on the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

Part 3: Problems, obstacles and recommendations of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment between community justice and the policeman.

Opinion measurement criteria

Opinion related questions contain both positive and negative statements with 5 measurement criteria as follows:

Positive question

Highly disagree	1
Disagree	2
Uncertain	3
Agree	4
Highly agree	5

Negative question

Highly agree	1
Agree	2
Uncertain	3
Disagree	4
Highly disagree	5

Interpretation criteria

Data were gathered through a set of questionnaire, using rating scale in 5 levels before finding the group means. Total scores were combined to divide with numbers of questions and derived at minimum means 1 and maximum means 5 as follows. (Vichien Kedsing 48: P.11).

Means levels

1.00-1.50 =	Least agree
1.51-2.50 =	Less agree
2.51-3.50 =	Moderate agree
3.51-4.50 =	More agree
4.51-5.00 =	Most agree

3.3.2 Qualitative research

This research included the in-depth interview among the sample policemen, community justice and experts with defined interview topic matching the study objectives. Later, data were recorded for further results compilation. Because samples were 3 different groups, the questions then constructed to match those groups.

3.4 Data collection

Data were gathered through the following steps:

Testing research tools

Constructed questionnaires were used test data in the following areas:

1. Literatures review on the relevant studies related to concepts, theories and domestic and international researches as the useful guidelines.
2. Studying objectives and conceptual framework on the patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.
3. Research terminology.
4. Questionnaires were constructed to include all necessary variables and taken to the advisor for comments.
5. The constructed questionnaires were presented to the academic scholars and thesis advisors for contents validity, including language and questions clarifications so the informants could easily understand the questionnaire's contents.
6. The verified questionnaires were subjected for the Pre-test with samples, having similar attributes with the research samples. Pre-test samples were the policemen received complaints from the injured parties or crime victims and community justice personnel comprised of the working group and non-selected community leaders participating in community justice's functions, 30 persons from each group. This was done to find Reliability through Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

to find the questions' feasibility suitable for checking quality of questionnaires and amended few questions without affecting the significance contents before presenting once more to the thesis advisor until certain that the questionnaires were reliable and included all necessary criteria for further gathering research data.

The opinions of policemen and community justice derived from the analysis with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient are illustrated in table 3.1

Table 3.1 The opinions of policemen and community justice derived from the analysis with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	Policeman	Community Justice
(1) Patterns in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	0.65	0.70
(2) Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	0.88	0.82

7. An official letter was issued from the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Mahidol University to the Police Station Superintendent to formally introduce the researcher. The researcher had offered the detail explanation of data collection procedures when distributing questionnaires and waited for samples to complete questionnaires.

3.5 Data analysis

3.5.1 Quantitative research

The returned questionnaires were verified again for data completion and accuracy and selected the most completed questionnaires for recording in the Coding Sheet. SPSS (Statistic Package for the Social Science – SPSS for Windows) was applied for compiling results, analyzing data and preparing statistic table to present the result analysis. Research conclusions are explained as follows:

1) The analysis was conducted to find primary data of samples with the application of Percentage, Frequencies to describe general attributes for comparative data and data assimilation by presenting in the Frequencies Table.

2) The analysis was conducted to reveal samples' opinion level through the application of Means and Standard Deviation.

3) The analysis was conducted with ANOVA to find the relationship between the independent variables consisted of samples personnel background and dependent variables such as the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment by testing which factors associated or influenced the dependent variables. This research revealed statistical significance 0.05.

3.5.2 Quantitative research

Data from the interview were subjected to the Content Analysis to define Topic/Category, including research Pattern/Themes.

3.6 Statistical analysis and testing hypothesis

3.6.1 Descriptive statistics.

1. Frequencies and percentage.
2. Means and standard deviation used for explaining samples attributes.

3.6.2 Inferential statistics.

1. Finding questionnaire reliability with Cronbach's alpha coefficient.
2. Testing the research hypothesis for examining relationship between independent and dependent variables with ANOVA.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS RESULTS

The research entitled “The Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community justice network and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment” was to study the policeman and Community justice network personnel by distributing questionnaires to gather data and receiving 200 returned questionnaires that had been used in the analysis. Presentation of the analysis results were shown as the Table accompanied by the statement, including the in-depth interview among the policemen, community justice network personnel and academic scholars which could be explained as follows:

4.1 Personal data

4.1.1 Policeman personal data

4.1.2 Community justice network personal data

4.2 Patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment

4.3 Methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment

4.4 Policeman demographic information and community justice network personnel in relations to the pattern and methods in street crime victim’s empowerment.

4.5 Problems, obstacles and recommendations on the participation between community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment

4.6 In-depth interview among the policemen, community justice network personnel and academic scholars in the participation between community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment

4.1 Personal data

4.1.1 Policeman personal data

General Survey on 100 policemen personal status revealed that 97 samples (97.00%) were males and 3 female samples (3.00%). Majorities or 63 samples (63.00%) aged between 41-50 years, followed by 27 samples (27.00%) aged 30-40 years. Total 51 policemen (51.00%) had tenure record over 21 years, followed by 25 policemen (25.00%) with 16-20 years tenure. There were 45 policemen (45.00%) hold the position of Deputy Superintendent/SB.3, followed by 29 policemen (29.00%) as Police Inspector/SB.2 As much as 61 policemen (61.00%) had previous domicile in Bangkok/Central Region, followed by 18 policemen (18.00%) previously lived in the northeast? Total 86 policemen (86.00%) married whereas 12 policemen (12.00%) remained unmarried. Meantime, 57 policemen (57.00%) graduated with Bachelor Degree, followed by 32 policemen (32.00%) graduated with Master Degree. Total 64 policemen (64.00%) earned regular and supplementary incomes over 20,001 baht, followed by 25 policemen (25.00%) earned 15,001-20,000 baht. Moreover, 57 policemen (57.00%) received news related to the justice system through radio, television and newspaper, followed by 30 policemen (30.00%) received news from the agency manuals. Total 42 cases (42.00%) occurred in the area was filed by the government as the plaintiff, followed by 35 cases (35.00%) in violence against property. Majorities of samples or 40 policemen (40.00%) had been responsible for over 200 cases currently in the area, followed by 25 policemen (25.00%) handled 51-100 cases. Total 34 policemen (34.00%) had volunteered for public services in the area 1-5 years, followed by 25 policemen (25.00%) over 10 years.

Regarding experiences in street crime victim's empowerment training, majorities or 63 policemen (63.00%) had no training experiences, and only 37 policemen (37.00%) had training experiences. Overall, majorities of samples had been trained less than 5 times (78.38%) as being illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Policeman personal data

Policeman personal data	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.00)
1. Gender		
1.1 Male	97	97.00
1.2 Female	3	3.00
2. Age		
2.1 30-40 years	27	27.00
2.2 41-50 years	63	63.00
2.3 Over 51 years	10	10.00
3. Tenure		
3.1 Under 5 years	5	5.00
3.2 6-10 years	10	10.00
3.3 11-15 years	9	9.00
3.4 16-20 years	25	25.00
3.5 Over 21 years	51	51.00
4. Current position		
4.1 Deputy inspector / SB. 1	22	22.00
4.2 Police inspector / SB. 2	29	29.00
4.3 Deputy superintendent / SB 3	45	45.00
4.4 Superintendent / SB.4 or higher	4	4.00
5. Previous domicile		
5.1 Bangkok metropolis/ central region	61	61.00
5.2 Northern region	9	9.00
5.3 Northeastern region	18	18.00
5.4 Southern region	10	10.00
5.5 Eastern region	2	2.00

Table 4.1 Policeman personal data (Continued)

Policeman personal data	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.00)
6. Marriage status		
6.1 Single	12	12.00
6.2 Married	86	86.00
6.3 Divorced/Widow	2	2.00
7. Highest educational level		
7.1 Undergraduate	11	11.00
7.2 Bachelor degree	57	57.00
7.3 Master degree	32	32.00
8. Regular incomes and other income		
8.1 Under and equaled 15,000 baht	11	11.00
8.2 15,001 – 20,000 baht	25	25.00
8.3 Over 20,001 baht	64	64.00
9. Justice System News Assimilation Channels		
9.1 Television and Newspaper	57	57.00
9.2 Government Agencies Manual	30	30.00
9.3 Attending Seminars and Trainings	13	13.00
10. Handling Crime Cases in the responsible areas		
10.1 State is the injured party	42	42.00
10.2 Violence against property	35	35.00
10.3 Physical violence and sexual assault	17	17.00
10.4 Serious offense and awesome cases	6	6.00
11. Numbers of cases handling up to now		
11.1 Under 50 cases	18	18.00
11.2 51-100 cases	25	25.00
11.3 101-200 cases	17	17.00
11.4 Over 200 cases	40	40.00

Table 4.1 Policeman personal data (Continued)

Policeman personal data	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.00)
12. Duration for involving in public services in the responsible areas		
12.1 Never engage in public service in responsible area	16	16.00
12.2 Under 1 year	14	14.00
12.3 1-5 years	34	34.00
12.4 5-10 years	11	11.00
12.5 Over 10 years	25	25.00
13.Experienced training in street crime victim’s empowerment		
13.1 No	63	63.00
13.2 Yes	37	37.00
14. Numbers of Training Experience		
14.1 Under 5 times	29	78.38
14.2 6– 10 times	3	8.11
14.3 Over 11 times	5	13.51

4.1.2 Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel

General Survey on 100 Community justice network Personnel status revealed that 57 samples (57.00%) were males and 43 female samples (43.00%). Majorities or 40 samples (40.00%) aged between 41-50 years, followed by 36 samples (36.00%) aged over 50 years, followed by total 75 samples (75.00%) completed Primary School-grade 6, followed by 24 samples (24.00%) graduated with Associated Degree–Bachelor Degree. There were 81 samples (81.00%) lived in the community over 10 years, followed by 15 samples (15.00%) stayed from 5-10 years Majorities or 66 samples (66.00%) were the community members and followed by 28 samples (28.00%) held the position of Community Justice Center Committee 30.00.

Moreover, 60 samples (60.00%) received news related to the justice system from training and seminar, followed by 30 samples (30.00%) received news from through radio, television and newspaper. Majorities or 34 cases (34.70%) related to community justice network were violence against property, followed by 26 cases in domestic violence (26.50%). Most current or 66 cases (67.30%) involved with community less than 10 cases, followed by 20 cases (20.40%) handling 10-50 case. As for monthly earning, 63 cases (66.30%) earned 5,001 - 10,000 baht, where as 18 samples (18.90%) earned 1,001- 5,000 baht (18.90%). Furthermore, total 53 samples (53.00%) had been trained for street crime victim's empowerment whereas majorities received 1-10 training (86.20%) and 47 samples (47.00%) had never received any training. Total 42 samples (42.40%) had engaged in the community public from 1-5 years, followed by 23 samples (23.20%) for over 10 years service. Total 95 samples (95.00%) had never experienced street crime victims as illustrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel

Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.0)
1. Gender		
1.1 Male	57	57.00
1.2 Female	43	43.00
2. Age		
2.1 20 - 30 years	9	9.00
2.2 31 - 40 years	15	15.00
2.3 41 - 50 years	40	40.00
2.4 Over 50 years	36	36.00
3. Highest educational level		
3.1 Prathom Suksa 1 – Mathayom Suksa 6	75	75.00
3.2 Associate Degree – Bachelor Degree	24	24.00
3.3 Post Graduate	1	1.00

Table 4.2 Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel (Continued)

Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.0)
4. Community living duration		
4.1 Under 1 years	1	1.00
4.2 1 - 5 years	3	3.00
4.3 5 – 10 years	15	15.00
4.4 Over 10 years	81	81.00
5. Position in community justice network		
5.1 Community justice network Members	66	66.00
5.2 Community justice network Coordinator	6	6.00
5.3 Community justice network Center Committee	28	28.00
6. Channels for distributing justice system related news		
6.1 Television and newspaper	30	30.00
6.2 Government Agencies Manual	10	10.00
6.3 Seminar and Training	60	60.00
7. Cases handling together with community justice network		
7.1 Property	34	34.70
7.2 Life Threatening	19	19.40
7.3 Domestic Violence	26	26.50
7.4 Others cases i.e. Narcotics	19	19.40
8. Community handling cases updated		
8.1 Under 10 cases	66	67.30
8.2 11 – 50 cases	20	20.40
8.3 51 – 100 cases	5	5.10
8.4 Over 100 cases	7	7.10

Table 4.2 Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel (Continued)

Personal Data of Community justice network Personnel	Number (n=100)	Percentage (100.0)
9. Income and other monthly incomes		
9.1 1,001- 5,000 baht	18	18.90
9.2 5,001 - 10,000 baht	63	66.30
9.3 Over 10,001 baht	14	14.70
10. Experienced Training in Street Crime Victim's empowerment		
10.1 Having Experiences	53	53.00
10.1 From 1- 10 times	31	86.20
10.2 From 11 – 20 times	4	11.10
10.3 Over 20 times	1	2.70
10.2 Having no experiences	47	47.00
11. Duration for Public Participation Activities		
11.1 Under 1 year	18	18.00
11.2 1 – 5 years	15	15.00
11.3 5 – 10 years	43	43.00
11.4 Over 10 years	24	24.00
12. Previous Experienced Crime Victim		
12.1 No	95	95.00
12.2 Yes	5	5.00

4.2 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.2.1 Policeman's Opinion

Overall policemen's opinions were high (Means 4.05 and Standard Deviation 0.98). Considering each pattern, it was found that the community justice network and policeman mobilized together in street crime victim's empowerment earned the most opinion (Means 4.25 and Standard Deviation 0.45), followed by the participation between the community justice network and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 4.19 and Standard Deviation 0.64). The pattern earned the lowest opinion was the partnership between the policeman and community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 3.78 and Standard Deviation 0.56).

Considering individual item, it was found the opinion on policeman participation ranked first in street crime victim's empowerment regarding statement on the policeman and community justice network should arrange activities for street crime victim's empowerment so the locals can interact with each other that earned the highest opinion (Means 4.32 and Standard Deviation 0.42), followed by the statement regarding the policeman should allow the community justice network to classify problems affecting each street crime victim and define method of empowerment to apply with each individual crime victim earned high opinion (Means 4.20 and Standard Deviation 0.59).

The opinion on policeman participation ranked last in street crime victim's empowerment regarding statement on community justice network should not request the private sector such as companies or stores with interest in community safety to provide funds for supporting street crime victim's empowerment earned moderate opinion (Means 3.30 and Standard Deviation 0.30) as being illustrated in Table 4.3

4.2.2 Community justice network Personnel's Opinions

Overall community justice network personnel's opinions were high (Means 4.03 and Standard Deviation 0.35). Considering each pattern, it was found that the community justice network and policeman mobilized together in street crime victim's empowerment earned the most opinion (Means 4.31 and Standard Deviation 0.48), followed by the participation between the community justice network and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 4.13 and Standard Deviation 0.49). The pattern earned the lowest opinion was the partnership between the policeman and community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 3.67 and Standard Deviation 0.56).

Considering individual item which ranked first in street crime victim's empowerment regarding statement on the policeman and community justice network should arrange activities for street crime victim's empowerment so the locals can interact with each other that earned the highest opinion (Means 4.34 and Standard Deviation 0.56), followed by the statement regarding the policeman should allow the Community justice network to participate more in the street crime victim's empowerment (Means 4.30 and Standard Deviation 0.58).

The opinion on policeman's participation ranked last in street crime victim's empowerment regarding statement on community justice network should not request the private sector such as companies or stores with interest in community safety to provide funds for supporting street crime victim's empowerment earned moderate opinion (Means 2.93 and Standard Deviation 1.23) as being illustrated in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment

Patterns of the participation in Street Crimes Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
1. The policeman should allow the Community justice network to participate more in the street crime victim’s empowerment.	4.17	0.70	high	4.30	0.58	high
2. The policeman should allow the Community justice network to classify problems affecting each street crime victim and define method of empowerment to apply with each individual crime victim.	4.20	0.59	high	4.10	0.58	high
3. Community justice network involvement with the policeman should begin with the consultation to the comments on effective measures applied with the street crime victim’s empowerment.	4.19	0.62	high	3.99	0.77	high

Table 4.3 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Patterns of the participation in Street Crimes Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
4. Community justice network should be allied with the policeman and other local groups to assist the street crime victim's empowerment.	3.95	0.88	high	4.16	0.69	high
5. Community justice network should share responsibility with other agencies outside the justice system such as Mental Health Department and others through the local justice liaison.	4.10	0.50	high	3.92	0.80	high
6. Community justice network should not request the private sector such as companies or stores with interest in community safety to provide funds for supporting street crime victim's empowerment.	3.30	0.30	moderate	2.93	1.23	moderate

Table 4.3 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Patterns of the participation in Street Crimes Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
7. The policeman and Community justice network should arrange activities for street crime victim’s empowerment so the locals can interact with each other.	4.32	0.32	high	4.34	0.55	high
8. Community justice network and the policeman should gather the locals to brainstorm for street crime victim’s empowerment.	4.18	0.58	high	4.26	0.55	high
9. Community justice network should act as the liaison to coordinate work with the policeman to deal with problems from street crime victim’s empowerment.	4.19	0.55	high	4.23	0.55	high

Table 4.3 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Patterns of the participation in Street Crimes Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
10. Community justice network should become the center for developing new work method together with the policeman such as monitoring the case progress to help street crime victims with new approach.	3.90	0.75	high	3.98	0.68	high
Total	4.05	0.98	high	4.03	0.35	high

4.3 Opinions of the policeman and the community justice network personnel towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.3.1 Opinion of Policeman

Overall policemen's opinions towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment were high (Means 3.76 and Standard Deviation 0.67).

Considering each method, a statement regarding the method of providing fact by the community justice network earned the highest opinion (Means 4.02 and Standard Deviation 0.62), followed by a statement on the community justice network

provided information to the victims (Means 3.96 and Standard Deviation 0.66). Statement on the method earned the lowest opinion was the community justice network decisions in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 3.26 and Standard Deviation 1.03).

Considering individual item, it was found that the policeman ranked the first on a statement regarding the community justice network should inform the public on the rights of crime victims that earned the highest level (Means 4.26 and Standard Deviation 0.53), followed by a statement regarding the community justice network should inform the victim regarding the source of assistance for street crime victim earned the highest opinion (Means 4.24 and Standard Deviation 0.45).

The policeman's opinion ranked last regarding a statement on community justice network should not inform the street crime victim on emergency services, such as emergency shelter earned moderate opinion (Means 2.74 and Standard Deviation 1.13) as being illustrated in Table 4.4.

4.3.2 Opinions of the community justice network personnel

Overall community justice network's opinions towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment were high (Means 3.74 and Standard Deviation 0.47). After considering each item, opinion was found first on a statement regarding the method of community justice network to providing fact (Means 4.02 and Standard Deviation 0.55), followed by a statement on the community justice network provided information to the victims (Means 3.89 and Standard Deviation 0.46). The last item with the least opinion was on the community justice network decisions in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 3.12 and Standard Deviation 0.96).

Considering individual item, the community justice network personnel mostly agree with the statement that community justice network should survey the idea or arrange for public hearing as the guideline for street crime victim's empowerment earned the highest level (Means 4.18 and Standard Deviation 0.54), and

a statement regarding community justice network should train community members to take more interest in street crime victim's empowerment (Means 4.18 and Standard Deviation 0.59). Next, the community justice network agreed more with a statement on informing the victim regarding the source of assistance for street crime victim i.e., foundation, legal advisor (Means 4.13 and Standard Deviation 0.61).

Item the community justice network's opinion ranked last regarding a statement on community justice network should be the main support for street crime victim with only minor assistant from the policeman was rated moderately (Means 3.06 and Standard Deviation 1.08) as being illustrated in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
1. Community justice network should inform the Public on the rights of crime victims such as rights to be paid for damages.	4.26	0.53	high	4.01	0.70	high
2. Community justice network should inform the victims regarding the government assistance to street crime victims such as medical treatment.	4.20	0.62	high	4.11	0.67	high

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
3. Community justice network should inform the victim regarding the source of assistance for street crime victim i.e., foundation, legal advisor.	4.24	0.45	high	4.13	0.61	high
4. Community justice network should explain and educate the victim regarding the police investigation process.	3.95	0.74	high	3.80	0.80	high
5. Community justice network should inform the crime victims on witness protection program before the police arriving at the crime scene.	4.18	0.72	high	3.81	0.83	high
6. Community justice network should not inform the street crime victim on emergency services, such as emergency shelter.	2.74	1.13	moderate	3.20	1.15	moderate

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
7. Community justice network should train community members to take more interest in street crime victim's empowerment.	4.15	0.44	high	4.18	0.59	high
8. Community justice network should survey the idea or arrange for public hearing as the guideline for street crime victim's empowerment.	4.20	0.44	high	4.18	0.54	high
9. Community justice network should participate in providing information, ideas, and suggestions for street crime victim's empowerment to help the policeman making decisions.	3.87	0.68	high	3.90	0.82	high

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
10. As soon as receiving the request from the policeman, the Community justice network should hurry to the crime scene to assist the victim.	4.00	0.73	high	3.98	0.73	high
11. Community justice network should collaborate with the policeman to assess the need of crime victim at the crime scene, including returning valuables to the street crime victims.	3.74	0.80	high	3.89	0.79	high
12. Community justice network should assist crime victim at the crime scene together with the officers from the foundation.	4.03	0.50	high	3.90	0.68	high

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
13. In the case involving with physical injury, the Community justice network should follow the victim to the hospital to question on the injury.	3.58	0.77	high	3.44	1.02	moderate
14. Community justice network should participate initially in finding emergency shelter, foods and clothes for the needed victims.	3.97	0.63	high	3.84	0.76	high
15. Community justice network should be presented during the policeman interviewing victim or informing the victim's family about the crime.	3.37	1.08	moderate	3.56	0.91	high
16. Community justice network should help guarding the victim's property while he is still recovering from injury.	3.81	0.80	high	3.75	0.87	high

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
17. Community justice network should return the victims’ property to the rightful owner after the case had completely closed.	3.20	0.92	moderate	3.56	0.99	high
18. Community justice network should accompany the victim while traveling to meet the police officer.	3.83	0.59	high	3.82	0.80	high
19. Community justice network should not involve in the follow-up on the police crime’s investigation periodically.	3.09	1.03	moderate	3.11	1.14	moderate
20. Community justice network should make decision together with the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment.	3.70	0.77	high	3.73	0.75	high

Table 4.4 Opinions of the policeman and community justice network personnel towards methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Methods of Participation in the Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Policeman			Community justice network Personnel		
	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level	\bar{x}	S.D.	Opinion Level
21. Community justice network should appoint the joint committee on Community justice network to work together in the street crime victim's empowerment.	3.83	0.70	high	3.90	0.64	high
22. Community justice network should be the main support for street crime victim with only minor assistant from the policeman.	3.30	1.02	moderate	3.06	1.08	moderate
23. Community justice network should decide on the method for street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman so he could follow such decision plan.	3.21	1.03	moderate	3.17	0.98	moderate
Total	3.76	0.67	more	3.74	0.47	more

4.4 The open-ended questions, opinion's of policemen and community justice network towards problems obstacles and recommendations for the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

4.4.1 The open-ended questions, opinions of policemen towards problems obstacles and recommendations for the participation in street crime victim's empowerment are being explained as follows:

4.4.1.1 Findings indicated that majorities of samples had misconception about the police's works, so they tended to have bias against the police. Therefore, when the crime occurred, the community justice network failed to coordinate work with the police.

Furthermore, the network's roles are not quite definite. When the crime occurred in the community, locals sometimes failed to coordinate work with the network. In many incidents, after informing the network, they arrived at the crime scene late.

4.4.1.2 Findings indicated that majorities of samples had not known about street crime victim's empowerment, but agreed with the community justice network helping the crime victims such as coordinate work with the policeman by taking the victim to file the complaints and guarding the victim's property, including the follow-up on the cases.

Furthermore, each community justice network had different street crime victim's empowerment, depending on each network's potential which may delay the process due to their performances had not been known among policemen and general public.

4.4.1.3 Regarding problems and obstacles in coordinating works between the community justice network with policemen at initial or emergency phase, majorities of samples had no definite pattern. Therefore, the community police

who had close relations with the community should act as the mediator to draw the community justice network as the police ally in street crime victim's empowerment.

Besides, the above-mentioned involvement pattern should be when the victim was unable to notify the police. Then, the community justice network would inform the policeman and give initial information because of their close relations. The police is then willing to cooperate by assigning the officers to assist the victims, including initial advice and monitor the progress on the case.

4.4.1.4 Regarding long term work coordination between the community network and policemen, majorities of samples had no definite pattern. Therefore, a group of committee comprised of the network personnel and policemen should be set up by selecting the qualified person ready to join the committee to set up framework for street crime victim's empowerment and emergency plan as the future guidelines.

Furthermore, training must be arranged for the victims so the network personnel could assist the victims in long-term appropriately.

4.4.1.5 Regarding problems and obstacles in coordinating works with the community network, majorities of samples had no ideas how to coordinate with the network personnel through which channel because it had never been done before. Moreover, some network personnel with bias against the police prevent certain crucial information to be included in street crime victim's empowerment.

Besides, some network personnel had inadequate knowledge and limited abilities in street crime victim's empowerment as well as lacking legal knowledge and community personnel who willingly sacrifice and find time for public works. At the sometime, the network had not actively publicized their roles so the community lost their confidence in the network.

As for problems from coordinating works between the network and the police, it was found that the network needed the policeman in charge proceeding with or without authorization, including the network excess interfering with the police's work.

4.4.2 The open-ended questions, opinion's of community justice network towards problems obstacles and recommendations for the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

4.4.2.1 Regarding informing and coordinating works with policemen when the community crime occurred, majorities of samples found problems when the police arrived late at the crime scene after being informed and inappropriate attitude such as using impolite gestures. Some problems occurred when the head villager or the community leader should be informed about the community crime first otherwise they may not receive good service from policemen since they gave higher respects to the head villager or the community leader than ordinary villager. Meantime, some samples had not encountered any problems while informing or coordinating works with policemen. As a matter of fact, the crime victims received well treatment from the police.

4.4.2.2 Findings indicated that majorities of samples gave well regards on the police offering assistance to the victim when being informed about the crime. When the policeman arrived at the crime scene, he would notify the hospital or the foundation officers to deliver the victim to the hospital as well as contacting the victim's relatives and protecting victim's assets, including guarding the victim from danger, making inquiry and monitoring case progress. However, many samples were unaware of the police's roles in street crime victim's empowerment beyond taking the complaint as regular procedure.

4.4.2.3 Findings indicated that majorities of samples had never cooperated with policemen in street crime victim's empowerment during the emergency or initial phase, only being informed about the police's needed assistance for such period.

Initially, the network would administer the first aid and contact the hospital for the victim's emergency treatment as well as contacting the victim's relative to look at the crime scene and met the victim at the hospital, also finding temporarily shelter and necessities, including some money for necessary spending. Moreover, the network could provide necessary details for policemen.

4.4.2.4 Findings indicated that majorities of samples agreed with long-term cooperation between the network and policemen regarding activities, trainings and seminars on the operation, including the guidelines to prevent crime in the area systematically so the police clearly recognized the network roles. In real practice, there had not been any long-term pattern developing.

In the long run, the Sub-district administration should participate in public hearing to set up the framework for street crime victim's empowerment, including raising the network status for more authority and patterns for collaboration with the government agencies in street crime victim's empowerment.

4.4.2.5 Findings indicated that majorities of samples realized that problems and obstacles occurred during work coordination between the network and policemen had never been close to the network so their performances could be well-known and widely accepted among the locals and policemen. Therefore, good relations must be built for better understanding on problems, regulations and laws that obstructed coordinating works with policemen.

4.5 Correlations between Personal Background of Policemen and Community justice network Personnel on the Patterns and Methods of participation in the Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.5.1 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Gender

4.5.1.1 Overall findings indicated that both males and females had similar opinions in the patterns and methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment. Considering each item, different gender police officers would have different opinion towards the patterns and methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05 ($t=-2.018$, Sig. =.046) whereas the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment revealed no differences as illustrated in Table 4.5

Table 4.5 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Gender

Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Gender				t	Sig.
	Male (n=97)		Female (n=3)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.04	0.34	4.43	0.12	-2.018	0.046*
2. Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.75	0.32	3.88	0.50	-.672	0.503
Total	3.90	0.26	4.16	0.26	-1.716	0.089

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.1.2 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Age

Findings indicated that different age policemen had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05 ($t=-4.377$, Sig. = 0.015) whereas

different age policemen had no differences opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.6.

Schaffer's Multiple Comparisons on policemen's opinions towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by age indicated that policemen aged between 30-40 years had different opinions from those 41-50 years old, having statistical significance 0.05 as being illustrated in Table 4.7

Table 4.6 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Age

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Age						t	Sig.
	30-40 years (n=27)		41-50 years (n=63)		41-50 years (n=10)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.06	0.38	4.05	0.33	4.03	0.26	0.027	0.973
2. Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.91	0.28	3.69	0.30	3.76	0.48	4.377	0.015*
Total	3.98	0.26	3.87	0.26	3.89	0.29	1.774	0.175

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.7 Schaffer’s Multiple Comparisons on Policemen’s opinions towards the Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Age

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Means	30-40 years (n=27)	41-50 years (n=63)	41-50 years (n=10)
30-40 years	3.91	0.22*	0.15	
41-50 years	3.69	-	-0.6	
41-50 years	3.76	-	-	

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.1.3 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Tenure

Findings indicated that policemen with different tenure had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment ($t=-7.092$, Sig. = 0.001) and policemen also had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05 ($t=-7.623$, Sig. = 0.001) as being illustrated in Table 4.8.

Schaffer’s Multiple Comparison on Policemen’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Tenure indicated that policemen with less than 10 years of services had different opinions from those with 11-20 years, having statistical significance 0.05 as being shown on Table 4.9.

Table 4.8 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Tenure

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Tenure						t	Sig.
	Under 10 years (n=15)		11-20 years (n=34)		Over 21 years (n=51)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.98	0.24	4.22	0.36	3.96	0.31	7.092	0.001*
2. Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.89	0.32	3.88	0.36	3.64	0.27	7.623	0.001*
Total	3.93	0.20	4.05	0.29	3.80	0.21	10.985	0.001*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.9 Schaffer’s Multiple Comparison and Policemen’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Tenure

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Means		Under 10 years (n=15)	11-20 years (n=34)	Over 21 years (n=51)
1. Patterns of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Under 10 years	3.98	-	0.22*	0.15
	11-20 years	4.22	-	-	-0.6
	Over 21 years	3.96	-	-	-
2. Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Under 10 years	3.89	-	0.22*	0.15
	11-20 years	3.88	-	-	-0.6
	Over 21 years	3.64	-	-	-
Total	Under 10 years	3.93	-	0.22*	0.15
	11-20 years	4.05	-	-	-0.6
	Over 21 years	3.80	-	-	-

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.1.4 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by current position

Findings indicated that policemen with different current positions had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime

Victim's Empowerment, having statistical significance ($t=3.508$, Sig. = 0.018) whereas the policemen had no different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, as being illustrated in Table 4.10.

Schaffer's Multiple Comparison on policemen's opinions towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by current position indicated that policemen hold the position of Police Inspector/SB.2 had different opinions from those hold the position of Deputy Superintendent/SB.3 or higher, having statistical significance 0.05 as being shown on Table 4.11.

4.5.1.5 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by previous domicile.

Findings indicated that policemen with different previous domicile had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment and also found no differences in the patterns of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, as being illustrated in Table 4.12.

Table 4.10 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by current position

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Current Position								t	Sig.
	Deputy Inspector/SB. 1 (n=22)		Police Inspector/SB. 2 (n=29)		Deputy Superintendent/ SB 3 (n=45)		Superintendent/ SB.4 or higher (n=4)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.06	0.28	4.11	0.35	4.00	0.37	4.08	0.17	0.645	0.588
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.79	0.26	3.86	0.35	3.66	0.32	4.00	0.35	3.508	0.018*
Total	3.92	0.20	3.99	0.29	3.83	0.26	4.04	0.17	2.739	0.048*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.1.1 Schaffer's Multiple Comparison Method and Policemen's opinions towards the Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Current Position

Opinions towards the Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Means				Deputy Inspector /SB. 1 (n=22)	Police Inspector /SB. 2 (n=29)	Deputy Superintendent /SB 3 (n=45)	Superintendent /SB.4 or higher
	Deputy Inspector/SB. 1	Police Inspector/SB. 2	Deputy Superintendent/SB 3	Superintendent/SB.4 or higher				
Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Deputy Inspector/SB. 1	3.79	-	-	-0.072	0.135	-0.210	
	Police Inspector/SB. 2	3.86	-	-	-	0.21*	-0.13	
	Deputy Superintendent/SB 3	3.66	-	-	-	-	-0.34*	
	Superintendent/SB.4 or higher	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	Deputy Inspector/SB. 1	3.92	-	-	-0.61	0.09	-0.11	
	Police Inspector/SB. 2	3.99	-	-	-	0.16*	-0/05	
	Deputy Superintendent/SB 3	3.83	-	-	-	-	-0.21	
	Superintendent/SB.4 or higher	4.04	-	-	-	-	-	

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.12 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Previous Domicile

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Previous Domicile								T	Sig.		
	Bangkok Metropolis/ Central Region (n=61)		Northern Region (n=9)		Northeastern Region (n=18)		Southern Region (n=10)				Eastern Region (n=2)	
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.			\bar{x}	S.D.
1. Patterns of the Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.06	0.35	3.96	0.29	4.04	0.31	4.04	0.38	4.15	0.49	0.239	0.915
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.78	0.31	3.59	0.35	3.74	0.39	3.74	0.24	4.10	0.34	1.205	0.314
Total	3.92	0.26	3.78	0.25	3.89	0.33	3.89	0.20	4.13	0.08	0.975	0.425

4.5.1.6 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by marriage status.

Findings indicated no overall differences and differences on each item in opinions among policemen as being shown on Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Marriage Status

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Marriage Status						t	Sig.
	Single (n=12)		Married (n=86)		Divorced/ Widow (n=2)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.92	0.19	4.06	0.35	4.25	0.35	1.357	0.262
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.93	0.30	3.73	0.33	3.80	0.15	1.976	0.144
Total	3.92	0.16	3.89	0.27	4.03	0.25	0.266	0.767

4.5.1.7 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by the Highest Educational Level

Findings indicated that policemen with different educational level had different opinions towards the patterns of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, having statistical significance ($t=5.278$, Sig. = 0.007) whereas the policemen had no different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, as being illustrated in Table 4.14.

Schaffer's Multiple Comparison on policemen's opinions towards the methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by the highest educational level indicated that policemen graduated lower than Bachelor Degree had different opinions from those graduated with Bachelor Degree or higher, having statistical significance 0.05 as being shown on Table 4.15.

Table 4.14 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by the Highest Educational Level

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Highest Educational Level						t	Sig.
	Undergraduate (n=11)		Bachelor Degree (n=57)		Post Graduate (n=32)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.25	0.35	3.96	0.32	4.13	0.32	5.278	.007*
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.92	0.43	3.78	0.30	3.66	0.36	2.924	.058
Total	4.09	0.32	3.87	0.26	3.90	0.23	3.343	.039*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.15 Scheffe's Multiple Comparison and Policemen's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by the highest educational level

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Means		Undergraduate (n=11)	Bachelor Degree (n= 57)	Post Graduate (n=32)
	1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Undergraduate	4.25	-	0.29*
Bachelor Degree		3.96	-	-	-0.17*
Post Graduate		4.13	-	-	-
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Undergraduate	3.92	-	0.15	0.26*
	Bachelor Degree	3.78	-	-	0.11
	Post Graduate	3.66	-	-	-
Total	Undergraduate	4.09	-	0.22*	0.19*
	Bachelor Degree	3.87	-	-	-0.02
	Post Graduate	3.90	-	-	-

4.5.1.8 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Monthly Income

Overall findings indicated that policemen with different monthly incomes thought differently ($F = 8.593$, $\text{Sig.} = 0.001$). As for the patterns ($F = 3.136$, $\text{Sig.} = 0.048$) and methods ($F = 11.702$, $\text{Sig.} = 0.001$) of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05 whereas the policemen had no different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, as being illustrated in Table 4.16.

Schaffer's Multiple Comparison on policemen's opinions towards the patterns and methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by monthly income indicated that policemen with monthly income over 20,001 baht had different opinions from those with different monthly income, having statistical significance 0.05 as being shown on Table 4.17.

Table 4.16 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Monthly Income

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Monthly Income						F	Sig.
	Under and Equal 15,000 baht (n=11)		15,001 – 20,000 baht (n=25)		Over 20,001 baht (n=64)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.96	0.19	4.19	0.35	4.00	0.34	3.136	0.048*
2. Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.98	0.26	3.93	0.33	3.65	0.29	11.702	0.001*
Total	3.97	0.15	4.06	0.27	3.83	0.25	8.593	0.001*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.17 Schaffer's Multiple Comparison and Policemen's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Monthly Income

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Means		Under and Equal 15,000 baht (n=11)	15,001 – 20,000 baht (n=25)	Over 20,001 baht (n=64)
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Under and Equal 15,000 baht	3.96	-	-0.23	-0.05
	15,001 – 20,000 baht	4.19	-	-	0.18*
	Over 20,001 baht	4.00	-	-	-
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Under and Equal 15,000 baht	3.98	-	0.05	0.33*
	15,001 – 20,000 baht	3.93	-	-	0.28*
	Over 20,001 baht	3.65	-	-	-
Total	Under and Equal 15,000 baht	3.97	-	-0.09	0.14
	15,001 – 20,000 baht	4.06	-	-	0.23*
	Over 20,001 baht	3.83	-	-	-

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.1.9 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by justice system Information Sources

Findings indicated that policemen accessed justice system Information from different sources had no different opinions as being illustrated in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by justice system Source

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Information Sources						F	Sig.
	Television and Newspaper (n=50)		Government Agencies Manual (n=29)		Attending Seminar and Receiving Training (n=21)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.03	0.30	4.17	0.32	4.18	0.36	1.579	0.214
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.80	0.33	3.93	0.39	3.79	0.21	1.051	0.356
Total	3.87	0.27	4.00	0.34	3.91	0.21	1.408	0.252

4.5.1.10 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Type of Cases Handled

Findings indicated that policemen handled different type of cases had no different opinions in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Type of Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Type of Cases Handled								F	Sig.
	Government as the injured party (n=36)		Violence against Property (n=33)		Physical Assault and Sexual Offense (n=21)		Serious Offense (n=10)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.11	0.30	4.12	0.36	4.01	0.29	3.98	0.32	0.365	0.833
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.81	0.34	3.87	0.27	3.83	0.48	3.87	0.17	0.441	0.779
Total	3.90	0.29	3.94	0.20	3.89	0.42	3.90	0.21	0.308	0.872

4.5.1.11 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Current Numbers of Crime Cases

Overall findings indicated that policemen with different current numbers of crime cases had different opinions towards the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment ($F = 7.921$, $Sig. = 0.001$), the policemen had different opinions towards the patterns of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment ($F = 2.815$, $Sig. = 0.043$) and also had different opinions towards the methods of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment ($F = 7.335$, $Sig. = 0.001$), as being illustrated in Table 4.20.

Schaffer's Multiple Comparison on policemen's opinions indicated that policemen who handled over 200 cases in the responsible areas had different opinions from those handled different numbers of cases, having statistical significance 0.05 as being illustrated on Table 4.21.

Table 4.20 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Current Number of Crime Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Current Number of Crime Cases Handled								F	Sig.
	Under 50 cases (n=18)		51-100 cases (n=25)		101-200 cases (n=17)		Over 200 cases (n=40)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.18	0.34	4.11	0.39	4.09	0.23	3.94	0.32	2.815	0.043*
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.97	0.37	3.77	0.25	3.87	0.31	3.61	0.29	7.335	0.001*
Total	4.08	0.26	3.94	0.26	3.95	0.24	3.77	0.22	7.921	0.001*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.21 Scheffe's Multiple Comparison and Policemen's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Current Number of Crime Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Means		Under 50 cases (n=18)	51-100 cases (n=25)	101-200 cases (n=17)	over 200 cases (n=40)
	1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Under 50 cases	4.18	-	0.07	-0.46
51-100 cases		4.11	-	-	0.11	0.53*
101-200 cases		4.09	-	-	-	0.42*
Over 200 cases		3.94	-	-	-	-
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Less than 50 cases	3.97	-	-0.16	-0.46	0.37*
	51-100 cases	3.77	-	-	0.11	0.53*
	101-200 cases	3.87	-	-	-	0.42*
	Over 200 cases	3.61	-	-	-	-
Total	Less than 50 cases	4.08	-	-0.16	-0.46	0.37*
	51-100 cases	3.94	-	-	0.11	0.53*
	101-200 cases	3.98	-	-	-	0.42*
	Over 200 cases	3.77	-	-	-	-

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.1.12 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman's opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by duration on offering public assistance

Findings indicated that policemen offered assistance to community affairs with different duration had no different opinions in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Duration on Offering Public Assistance

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Duration on Offering Public Assistance										F	Sig.
	Under 1year (n=20)		1-5 years (n=26)		5-10 years (n=14)		Over 10 years (n=20)		Never been involved (n=20)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.25	0.35	4.16	0.39	4.00	0.24	4.08	0.25	3.91	0.20	2.418	0.06
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.79	0.27	3.97	0.42	3.69	0.34	3.75	0.19	3.83	0.35	1.313	0.275
Total	3.93	0.23	4.02	0.36	3.78	0.25	3.85	0.15	3.86	0.30	1.449	0.229

4.5.1.13 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Training Experience in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment

Findings indicated that policemen with different training experiences handled different type of cases had no different opinions in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Policeman’s Opinion towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Training Experiences in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Training Experience in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment				t	Sig.
	Yes (n=63)		No (n=37)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.05	0.36	4.05	0.33	0.03	0.976
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.74	0.34	3.77	0.32	-0.264	0.792
Total	3.89	0.28	3.91	0.25	-0.145	0.885

4.5.2 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.5.2.1 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Gender

Findings indicated that different gender community justice network personnel cases had no different opinions towards the patterns and methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Gender

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Gender				t	Sig.
	Male (n=57)		Female (n=43)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.05	0.39	4.00	0.31	0.394	0.531
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.81	0.44	3.66	0.50	2.563	0.113
Total	3.89	0.39	3.76	0.39	2.59	0.11

4.5.2.2 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel's Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Age

Findings indicated that the community justice network personnel with different age had no different opinions towards the patterns of participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05, but they had different opinions towards the methods of participation with the same statistical significance 0.05.

Scheffe's Multiple Comparisons on community justice network personnel's classified by age indicated that those personnel over 50 years had opinions different from 41-50 years old and 20-30 years old personnel as being illustrated on Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Age

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Age								F	Sig.
	20 - 30 years (n=9)		31 - 40 years (n=15)		41 - 50 years (n=36)		Over 50 years (n=36)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.91	0.24	4.04	0.29	3.98	0.31	4.10	0.43	1.061	0.370
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.54	0.21	3.71	0.48	3.63	0.52	3.93	0.41	3.476	0.019*
Total	3.65	0.17	3.82	0.39	3.74	0.39	4.00	0.38	3.674	0.015*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.2.3 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by the Highest Educational Level

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel who had different educational level had no different opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by the Highest Educational Level

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Highest Educational Level						t	Sig.
	Prathom 1 – Matayom 6 (n=75)		Associate Degree -Bachelor Degree (n=24)		Post Graduate (n=1)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.04	0.35	3.98	0.38	4.20	-	0.419	0.66
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.79	0.38	3.60	0.67	4.04	-	1.58	0.21
Total	3.87	0.33	3.72	0.52	4.09	-	1.668	0.194

4.5.2.4 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Community Living Duration

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel who had been living in the community for different duration had no different opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel's community living duration towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Community Living Duration

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Community Living Duration								F	Sig.
	Under 1 years (n=1)		1 - 5 years (n=3)		5 - 10 years (n=15)		Over 10 years (n=81)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.20	-	3.90	0.35	3.93	0.53	4.05	0.32	0.629	0.598
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.04	-	3.68	0.24	3.61	0.44	3.77	0.48	0.587	0.625
Total	4.09	-	3.75	0.26	3.70	0.44	3.83	0.38	0.80	0.497

4.5.2.5 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Community Justice Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Position in Community Justice Network

Findings indicated that the community justice network personnel held different positions in the community justice network had no different opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Position in Community justice network

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Position in Community Justice Network						F	Sig.
	Network Members (n=66)		Network Liaison (n=6)		Network Committee (n=28)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.99	0.37	3.90	0.33	4.13	0.32	1.40	0.248
2. Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.69	0.49	3.97	0.35	3.66	0.51	2.51	0.064
Total	3.79	0.41	3.96	0.34	3.80	0.39	2.09	0.107

4.5.2.6 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on the Community justice network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Source of Justice System Information

Findings indicated that the community justice network personnel who received news on the justice system from different sources had no different opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.29

Table 4.29 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Source of Justice System Information

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Source of Justice System Information						F	Sig.
	Television and Newspaper (n=30)		Government Agency Manuals (n=10)		Seminar and Training (n=60)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.97	0.30	4.08	0.47	3.92	0.36	0.528	0.66
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.66	0.42	3.92	0.40	3.64	0.50	0.861	0.464
Total	3.76	0.34	3.97	0.40	3.73	0.41	0.914	0.438

4.5.2.7 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Type of Cases Handled

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel handled different type of cases had different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05, but no differences were found in their opinions towards the patterns of participation as illustrated in Table 4.30.

Scheffe's Multiple Comparison on the community justice network personnel's opinions towards the methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment position indicated that the community justice network personnel handled narcotics cases had different opinions from those handled other cases, having statistical significance 0.05 as being illustrated in Table 4.31.

Table 4.30 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Type of Handled Cases

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Type of Handled Cases								F	Sig.
	Property Cases (n=34)		Life and Body (n=19)		Domestic Violence (n=26)		Other cases (n=19)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.99	0.33	4.10	0.31	4.10	0.38	3.85	0.39	2.713	0.096
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.81	0.39	3.84	0.38	3.82	0.39	3.39	0.64	4.683	0.004*
Total	3.88	0.33	3.92	0.32	3.92	0.35	3.51	0.50	5.394	0.002*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.31 Scheffe's Multiple Comparisons and Community Justice Network Personnel's opinions towards the Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Type of Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Means		Property related cases (n=34)	Life threatening cases (n=19)	Domestic violence (n=26)	Other cases (n=19)
	Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Property	3.88	-	-0.16	-0.46
	Life threatening	3.92	-	-	0.11	0.53*
	Domestic violence	3.92	-	-	-	0.42*
	Other cases	3.51	-	-	-	-

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.2.8 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Numbers of Cases Handled

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel who handled different numbers of cases had different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, with statistical significance 0.05, but no differences were found in their opinions towards the methods of participation as illustrated in Table 4.32.

Scheffe's Multiple Comparison on the community justice network personnel's opinions towards the patterns of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment that the community justice network personnel by number of cases handled under 10 cases had different opinions from those handled 11-50 cases, having statistical significance 0.05 as being illustrated in Table 4.33

Table 4.32 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Number of Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Number of Cases Handled								F	Sig.
	Under 10 cases (n=34)		11-50 cases (n=19)		51-100 cases (n=26)		Over 100 cases (n=19)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.10	0.31	3.80	0.41	4.12	0.18	3.99	0.50	3.826	0.012*
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.78	0.52	3.66	0.37	3.76	0.30	3.64	0.43	0.456	0.714
Total	3.88	0.41	3.72	0.33	3.87	0.19	3.74	0.41	1.010	0.392

* Statistical Significance 0.05

Table 4.33 Scheffe’s Multiple Comparison and Community Justice Network Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Number of Cases Handled

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Means		Under 10 cases (n=34)	11-50 cases (n=19)	51-100 cases (n=26)	Over 100 cases (n=19)
	1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Under 10 cases	4.10	-	0.90*	-0.24
11-50cases		3.80	-	-	-0.15	-0.81
51-100 cases		4.12	-	-	-	0.34
Over 100 cases		3.99	-	-	-	-

4.5.2.9 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Monthly Income

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel with different monthly income had no different opinions in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Monthly Income

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Monthly Income						F	Sig.
	1,001 - 5,000 baht (n=18)		5,001 – 10,000 baht (n=63)		Over 10,001 baht (n=14)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.99	0.40	4.02	0.32	4.19	0.31	1.773	0.176
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.79	0.42	3.70	0.47	3.80	0.55	0.364	0.696
Total	3.85	0.39	3.80	0.38	3.92	0.44	0.511	0.601

4.5.2.10 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel's opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Training Experiences on Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

Findings indicated that both experienced and non-experienced community justice network personnel had different opinions in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment, having statistical significance 0.05, as being illustrated in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community justice network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by Training Experiences on Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	Training Experiences on Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment				t	Sig.
	Yes (n=53)		No (n=47)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	4.10	0.37	3.94	0.32	5.614	0.02*
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment	3.83	0.41	3.64	0.52	4.101	0.04*
Total	3.92	0.35	3.73	0.42	5.925	0.017*

* Statistical Significance 0.05

4.5.2.11 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment classified by duration involved in Community Affairs

Findings indicated that community justice network personnel involved in community affairs with different durations had no different opinions in street crime victim’s empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.36.

4.5.2.12 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Personnel’s opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of

Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Experienced Crime Victims

Findings indicated that both experienced and non-experienced community justice network personnel had no different opinions in street crime victim's empowerment as being illustrated in Table 4.37.

Table 4.36 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Duration Involved in Community Affairs

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Duration Involved in Community Affairs						F	Sig.		
	Under 1 year (n=16)		1-5 years (n=42)		5-10 years (n=18)				Over 10 years (n=23)	
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.			\bar{x}	S.D.
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	4.02	0.31	3.94	0.31	4.14	0.34	4.06	0.44	1.391	0.251
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.64	0.38	3.64	0.52	3.90	0.43	3.89	0.41	2.301	0.082
Total	3.76	0.32	3.74	0.41	3.97	0.36	3.96	0.38	2.62	0.056

Table 4.37 Comparative Means and Standard Deviation on Community Justice Network Personnel towards the Patterns and Methods of Participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment classified by Experienced Crime Victims

Opinions towards the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	Experienced Crime Victims				t	Sig.
	Yes (n=5)		No (n=95)			
	\bar{x}	S.D.	\bar{x}	S.D.		
1. Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.94	0.11	4.03	0.36	0.304	0.582
2. Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment	3.82	0.20	3.74	0.48	0.128	0.72
Total	3.85	0.17	3.83	0.40	0.014	0.907

Table 4.38 Hypothesis findings and the Policeman Personal Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment

Research Hypothesis	Accepted	Rejected
<p>1. Different gender policemen would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Different gender policemen would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	✓	✓
<p>2. Different age policemen would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Different age policemen would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	✓	✓
<p>3. Policemen with different tenure would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different tenure would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	✓	✓
<p>4. Policemen with different current position would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different current position would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	✓	✓

Table 4.38 Hypothesis findings and the Policeman Personal Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Research Hypothesis	Accepted	Rejected
<p>5. Policemen from different domicile would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen from different domicile would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>6. Policemen with different marriage status would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different marriage status would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>7. Policemen with different highest educational level would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different highest educational level would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p>8. Policemen with different monthly income would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different monthly income would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	

Table 4.38 Hypothesis findings and the Policeman Personal Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Research Hypothesis	Accepted	Rejected
<p>9. Policemen received justice system news differently would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen received justice system news differently would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment..</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>10. Policemen handling different type of cases handled would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen handling different type of cases handled would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>11. Policemen with different numbers of cases handled would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different numbers of cases handled would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p>12. Policemen with different public mind would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Policemen with different public mind would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

Table 4.38 Hypothesis findings and the Policeman Personal Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment (Continued)

Research Hypothesis	Accepted	Rejected
13. Policemen with different empowerment training would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment. Policemen with different empowerment training would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.		✓ ✓

Table 4.39 Hypothesis findings and Community justice network Personnel Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

Research Assumption	Accepted	Rejected
1. Community justice network personnel with different gender would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment. Community justice network personnel with different gender would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.		✓ ✓
2. Community justice network personnel with different age would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment. Community justice network personnel with different age would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.	✓	✓

Table 4.39 Hypothesis findings and Community justice network Personnel Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Research Assumption	Accepted	Rejected
<p>3. Community justice network personnel with different highest educational level would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different highest educational level would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>4. Community justice network personnel with different community living duration would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different community living duration would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>5. Community justice network personnel with different position would have different opinion towards opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different position would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

Table 4.39 Hypothesis findings and Community justice network Personnel Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Research Assumption	Accepted	Rejected
<p>6. Community justice network personnel received justice system news differently would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel received justice system news differently would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>7. Community justice network personnel handling different criminal cases would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel handling different criminal cases would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p>8. Community justice network personnel with different numbers of cases handled would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different numbers of cases handled would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>

Table 4.39 Hypothesis findings and Community justice network Personnel Background in relation with the Patterns and Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment (Continued)

Research Assumption	Accepted	Rejected
<p>9. Community justice network personnel with different monthly income would have different opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different monthly income would have different opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>
<p>10. Community justice network personnel with different training experiences in street crime victim’s empowerment would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different training experiences in street crime victim’s empowerment would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	
<p>11. Community justice network personnel with different public mind would have different opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p> <p>Community justice network personnel with different public mind would have different opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim’s empowerment.</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>

4.6.1.2 Community justice network Personnel

In-depth interview among 10 community justice network was carried out. Out of this number, 6 were the community justice network personnel and 4 officers from the Probation Department who coordinated work with community justice network. It was found that majorities of community justice network personnel had experienced working with the community justice network at least 4 years.

This interviewed was set up in the convenient location for the informant which mostly their homes or workplaces. The first meeting between the researcher and informant, the researcher had closely observed their reactions. Findings indicated that the outstanding feature of this particular group was their public minds to volunteer working for the justice system, particularly, the committee at Community justice network Center who had other responsibilities but willing to work for the community without asking any for anything in return.

4.6.1.3 Experts in Street Crime Victim or Community justice network

In-depth interview was conducted among 10 experts in Street Crime Victim or Community justice network comprised of the Independent and University scholars with the officers responsible or related to the community justice network.

4.6.2 The Patterns of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.6.2.1 Policemen

Majorities of policemen viewed the patterns of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment as follows:

1. Majorities of policemen agreed with the "Involvement" pattern by having the police's involvement in street crime victim's empowerment in some areas and allowing people to get involve in the community affairs, for example, the community leader acting as the local's representative to

inquire about the case. The observation is made on the authorized boundary of network in street crime victim's empowerment, including the practical guidelines that conform to the existing laws and not disturbing or violating others' rights.

2. Majorities of policemen agreed with the "Partnership" pattern by having the community justice network as the partner with the policeman and locals in street crime victim's empowerment because the locals can rely more on each other than the policeman. Being the policeman's partner, one must consider the type of cases that can be negotiated or non-negotiated. As for being the partner with locals, particularly the private sector responsible that caused most of community problem, for the support had not happened. Most community justice network asked the support from large organizations or companies and stores only.

3. Majorities of policemen agreed with the "Mobilization" pattern that the community justice network and policeman mobilized together for street crime victim's empowerment to benefit the crime victims or locals the most. In fact, mobilization is rather difficult to proceed in the beginning because the community justice network in each area has limited potential which perhaps made the local lost confidence and refused to cooperate.

4. Majorities of policemen agreed with the "Intermediary" pattern by having the community justice network as the partner with the policeman and locals in street crime victim's empowerment because the locals can rely more on each other than the policeman and not interfering with the police's functions. Being the policeman's partner, one must consider the type of cases that can be negotiated or non-negotiated. As for being the partner with locals, particularly the private sector responsible that caused most of community problem, for the support had not happened. Most community justice network asked the support from large organizations or companies and stores only. The community justice network acting as the network Central Unit is appropriate for coordinating work with the public and private sector and also required the knowledge in coordinating work with other agencies.

5. Majorities of policemen agreed with the “Work Coordination” pattern by appointing the committee to coordinate work and issue regulations which required screening the candidates, and set up the laws. For the administration, the Sub-district administration should support the work of network in street crime victim’s empowerment.

In the practical guidelines, the network should collaborate with the sub-district patrol in street crime victim’s empowerment because the patrol officer is a part of community which already acquainted with the network and community as being seen in the following statement from a policeman:

...Community patrol would know about the incident before the Inspector. Then, the community patrol would inform the network so they could regroup. Normally, they are already regrouped and ready when being informed about location through the radio. They took after the incident with the police’s assistance at their side. The most important, they must know the networks which mostly are locals to facilitate their work and receive budget support from the Sub-district Administration...

4.6.2.2 Community justice network Personnel

Majorities of community justice network personnel viewed the patterns of the participation in street crime victim’s empowerment as follows:

1. Community justice network personnel mostly agreed with the “Involvement” pattern by starting the practice that could benefit both the policeman and injured parties, but it required the transparent pattern. In reality, policemen were hardly paid attention to cooperation and also unfamiliar with the network roles role, except those with firm commitment and potential.

2. Community justice network personnel mostly agreed with the “Partnership” pattern even without the practice because majorities were already partners with Ministry of Justice. They felt inappropriate if becoming

the partner with policemen. As for becoming partners with local in street crime victim's empowerment, they have done so in theory. In practice, there had not been any personnel to assume the responsibility because most of them already occupied the social positions which had taken much of their times, such as being the head villager.

As for becoming partner with the public sector that created problems for community, majorities of community justice network personnel saw the potential, but had never been asking for help because the network would lend each other hands. Besides, the private sector needed the recognition from joining the network, otherwise they would not agree to it.

3. Community justice network personnel mostly agreed with the "Mobilization" pattern in street crime victim's empowerment by arranging various activities such as Dharma training for the probationers, and mobilized adolescents and those waiting for sentences with the assistance of the community police. The benefit from mobilization is when the policeman realized the intention in street crime victim's empowerment and performance guidelines which made the locals aware of the same benefit willing to cooperate with the policeman. However, the mobilization must be done when the locals have free time so they could volunteer to work for the community justice network, leading to sustainability. Some informants mentioned that there had not been any active mobilization together with the policeman because to date, certain justice community has not assumed such roles because of limited capability and roles.

4. With the "Intermediary" pattern between the community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment had not been practiced due to the lack of legal support. The justice system network knew what to do when the problems occurred. However, without the laws, policemen may not pay attention to it.

5. Majorities of community justice network personnel agreed that all 4 patterns should be applied in the participation between

community justice network and the policemen by immediately applied the “Involvement” pattern. The “Partnership” and “Mobilization” patterns are new, but applicable if there is the study on the details before actual application.

As for “Intermediary” pattern, it is not applicable because no other laws support the work as if having the volunteers for probation. Besides, the appointment of the committee to coordinate work and issue regulations which required screening the candidates, and set up the laws. For the administration, the Sub-district administration should support the work of network in street crime victim’s empowerment. Furthermore, additional comments were made on integrating all 4 patterns together on the important parts such as combining the partnership with intermediary pattern for street crime victim’s empowerment because most network members already held certain positions in the community such as being the head villager, or Disaster Prevention and Mitigation volunteer that could become both partner and coordinator with policemen in street crime victim’s empowerment. Majorities agreed that the “Partnership” pattern was the most appropriate pattern because to date the community had appointed the Police Committee or Board of Royal Thai Police. When applying network together with existing police’s regulations, the network could become the partner. In the practical guidelines, the network should collaborate with the sub-district patrol in street crime victim’s empowerment because the patrol officer is a part of community which already acquainted with the network and community as being seen in the following statement from a policeman:

4.6.2.3 Experts in Street Crime Victim or Community justice network

Experts in street crime victims or community justice network mostly viewed street crime victim’s empowerment as follows:

4.6.2.3.1 The patterns of participation between the community justice network and police officer in street crime victim’s empowerment should have the following features:

1.The experts agreed that the “Involvement” pattern is suitable for the area that had previously arranged the publicity or meeting. For example, the community justice network must allow the Probation Department to make acquaintance with all sectors so the street crime victim’s empowerment could be done with full cooperation.

2.Involvement pattern perhaps the easiest pattern to practice provides that assistance measures must be set up for the victim because to date there has not been any measures to support the crime victims

3.Involvement pattern is the connection between the public and the policeman which must be taught among the network members and each network possessed unequalled potential.

4.Involvement pattern is the direct participation, only not to interfere with legal issues or other methods. Then, developing to the “Involvement” pattern required legal support and the network participation from setting up street crime victim’s empowerment which may not be feasible at this point. Meantime, some potential network may include the “Involvement” pattern in their plans.

Then, the involvement pattern is applicable in Thai society under the following 2 conditions: Firstly, the holistic justice processes must include knowledge in the crime victims through the victim survey. Secondly, the involvement period must be from 3-5 years until the network felt as if becoming one with the area as being mentioned by one of the experts as follows:

...This pattern requires time, but has the possibility in Thai society in 2 conditions: First, the entire justice system must include the holistic knowledge with the Victim survey. Second, the participation level must be lengthy, from 3-5 years until reaching the Involvement level and last for the next 10 years because we are capable of doing many things. In conclusion, involvement may happen only on participation. When it involves the Victim survey, the “Involvement” may last from 5 to 10 years since in the Involvement level, the government hardly made extra effort and their works should be reduced drastically...

4.6.2.3.2 The “Partnership” pattern occurred when the community justice network, the policeman and the locals became the partners in street crime victim’s empowerment. Majorities viewed this pattern as follows:

1. Becoming a partner would build stronger relations than just getting involved by making it as the definite agreement as the “network allies” rather than being just ordinary partner. Therefore, the partnership pattern must be done with MOU with definite requirement and agreement such as who would responsible for which area.

2. Becoming a partner with different local groups is a good thing but more important how to do it as being stated by one of the experts as follows:

...What to do when working on CSR with the public stores, such as games booths in the area such as on the Holy days, Seven Eleven stores are prohibited from selling liquors, but small groceries stores still selling them. This type of groceries stores are abundant, hard to say. It is good when the network became the partner of private sector such as Lawyer Council with the laws, but the concern is on how to do it...

Besides, being a partner with other local groups in street crime victim’s empowerment in practice is not part of the network duty, but rather the role of Association or Red Cross volunteers who already are the network’s members. Then, network type must be classified for full development and empowerment.

3. In the partnership pattern, the network must act as the injured party which quite different from the involvement pattern that allowed more coordination. Therefore, the policemen must provide safety for the partner which is the network.

The partnership patterns between the network, policemen and locals are diversified and numerous. It seems that the public sector is living in the different dimension since one of the community partners has been responsible for various tasks such as the network member hold the positions of volunteer probation officer, community justice network volunteer, community development volunteer. Partnership is the former mechanism remained within many

agencies. Therefore, the government mechanism such as partnership must be understood so one cannot select former partnership for his own convenience only. When the government was asked to build new agency or partner, it would deny. Then the existing partner should be proud and not giving the partner ship to anyone.

Therefore, the government would build the mechanism to spread the partnership as being the real partner as the owner of certain justice.

5.The partnership pattern for street crime victim's empowerment must be done as Alternative Justice, not following the pure community justice network guideline because community justice network is without third party, the victim. However, the alternative justice would have the offender and the victim with society and intermediary since community justice network and alternative justice are the same. It is just like a 2 sided coin that are unable to compromise each other. Therefore, the true victim's empowerment must apply alternative justice with community justice network such as circling conversation that can be practice immediately.

4.6.2.3.3 The pattern of "Mobilization" between the community justice network and police officer in street crime victim's empowerment should have the following features:

1.Mobilization pattern is applicable in street crime victim's empowerment to brainstorm ideas and motivate locals for synergy as the preventive measures. Therefore, mobilization ought to be done before other patterns to arouse the interest and raise awareness in the crime victims so locals would like to get involve in solving problem, leading to partnership eventually.

2.Mobilization pattern should come before partnership pattern. Once the locals had learnt about it, they would develop their consciousness and find allies for street crime victim's empowerment. Next, the network would be built as work intermediate for coordinating work with the police or justice agencies.

3.The application of mobilization must consider both the context and content. Context is comprised of social context,

economy, social, politics, justice, and the local victims. As for component, it is the community justice network matter that would move forward as mobilization, Mobilization happened occasionally from time to time such as youth for justice engaged in Mobilization pattern which is applicable instantly. Therefore, Mobilization can be practice right away.

4.6.2.3.4 The pattern of “Intermediary” between the community justice network and police officer in street crime victim’s empowerment should have the following features:

1. Since the community justice network had no potential and readiness in budget and administration, it simply couldn’t become the intermediate for the police.

2. Intermediary pattern is appropriate, but we need to know about the operational method such as: How to assist victims in certain cases? Which method to use if the network had different opinions from policemen? How can policemen know that the applied methods are legal? Furthermore, the intermediary pattern considered people as semi-owner which is the maximum effort for the network to participate in the justice system management.

3. The intermediary pattern for the network and policemen is inapplicable because it may interfere with the police’s works or view as auditing the police’s works, including the network had not been officially pronounced as intermediate unit. Moreover, individual was chosen for intermediate unit or network based on his own values and this is not quite applicable in Thailand.

4.6.2.3.5 The pattern of “Involvement” between the community justice network and police officer in street crime victim’s empowerment should have the following features:

1. The involvement and partnership patterns between the network and policemen are suitable for street crime victim’s empowerment which can be done in theories whereas the practice itself required the transparent pattern, including the responsible party and adequate community volunteers which was impossible.

2. The involvement and partnership patterns between the network and policemen are suitable for street crime victim's empowerment in all 4 patterns must be transparent with the right laws to support the operation before further developing into other patterns. Furthermore, other thing that needed to be considered is to change attitude of the police officers and management system to shift paradigm in the police's operation that focused on street crime victim's empowerment should become successful in all aspects.

Therefore, the pilot test should be done in some area such as small provincial area or Division Provincial Level by selecting the strong area or a metropolitan police station for the pilot test together with the actual practice for some duration. At the same time, personnel relocation should be avoided for continuous operation so appropriate pattern should be used as the master plan for the nation as being mentioned by one of the experts as follows:

...Testing started from small experimenting area or just a commanding post in a province with stable location or selecting any metropolitan police stations. As for me, I would select all 4 patterns, but arranging them in proper sequence. This patter may be suitable for present time from 3-5 years whereas that pattern may fit the next 5 years and those perhaps for the next 10 years, under certain academic requirements...

3.The partnership and mobilization patterns are being done and Preceded immediately, but the mobilization mainly required money and the partnership needed brainstorm. For involvement pattern, database on the local victims must be completed. As for intermediary pattern between the network and policemen, one must consider mainly the context and content in the area if they are applicable. The strength of this pattern is instant innovation as being mentioned by one of the experts as follows:

...The applicable pattern is partnership and mobilization which required money whereas partnership only required brainpower and two hands. However, only participation pattern can give the victim true synergy provided that the victim's data base is fully completed. As for the partnership and mobilization patterns, they are already existed and ready for practice instantly. For

intermediary pattern, observe Context and Content to see if it's applicable. The strength of this pattern is the ability to generate innovation constantly...

Therefore, it is necessary to arrange the pattern and see which one should come first and which one should come last, and if this pattern is still applied in the next 3-5 years or 5 years under what conditions.

4.6.3 Methods of the participation in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

4.6.3.1 Policemen

Majorities of policemen viewed the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment as follows:

1. Majorities of policemen agreed that assimilating information on street crime victim's empowerment among the crime victims was appropriate as the support on the work of policemen such as the network distributing news and introducing court procedures. One comment is that assimilating certain information may not be appropriated, particularly on the confidential information which can be disclosed to the concerned party only or the agency disclosure data. Therefore, information must be classified as closure or disclosure data.

2. Majorities of policemen agreed that the network should give the fact in street crime victim's empowerment to assist the policeman in making the decision. As for the case itself, the truth remains to be seen clearly. Then, it should not interfere with the police's operation. The main concern is that all the facts recommended by the network should not interfere with the related laws or principles, including the stated facts and overall opinions must not related to the investigation which is under the direct authority of the policeman only.

3. Majorities of policemen agreed that the network involvement with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment because policemen were inadequate in numbers and unable to service the public evenly. For example, in a Sub-district, only 2 policemen were assigned to the patrol duty which made community watch less evenly. With the help of community justice network, police works can be done quicker when crime occurred. For example, when a crime

was committed in the community, the network could go to the crime scene to investigate first and inform the Sub-district patrol next. Furthermore, the network could witness the crime from working with the police and relieve them from obvious doubts.

4. Majorities of policemen disagreed with the network and policemen making decisions in street crime victim's empowerment together from thinking that it was not the network duty to make the decision in the case which may interfere with the police's decisions. For the joint decisions, the joint committee must be appointed with distinctly separated the decisions, not to interfere with the case because the crime victim must be completely separated from the case itself.

5. Regarding own decisions-making in street crime victim's empowerment by the community justice network with minor support from policemen, opinions was divided between 2 groups, agreed and disagreed.

One group agreed with the network making own decision in street crime victim's empowerment with the minor support from policemen as to relieve the police's burden. Normally, it is impossible for the police to attend all the victims' needs at the same time. Besides, it has helped lessening the complaints. Another group disagreed with this method by arguing that the laws had not authorized the network such power, so the network should not make own decisions in street crime victim's empowerment because it may create conflict with the law and the court decisions , including inappropriate decisions –making by the network.

6. Regarding overall participation in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities of policemen agreed with fact-finding and involvement methods, but disagreed with the network making decisions with policemen. Both groups agreed and disagreed with the network making own decisions.

As for the police's method of street crime victim's empowerment, the agency from executives to policemen on duty at the police stations had been assigned concrete duties in street crime victim's empowerment to be

transmitted duties to the network so the victim could receive the best possible assistance.

More suggestions were made for the Sub-district Administration to get involve in street crime victim's empowerment in own area by setting up re community assistance unit with rules and regulations , facilities and budget for the network, including coordinating work with policemen.

4.6.3.2 Community justice network Personnel

Majorities of community justice network personnel viewed the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment as follows:

4.6.3.2.1 It was found that information assimilation had been practicing in street crime victim's empowerment since transmitting information is the policy of Ministry of Justice with Right and Freedom Department help providing information.

...In the rape case, certain evidences must be preserved and the victim would be given advice to see the doctor for physical examination. Even the physical assault cases, the evidence must be obtained from the hospital first without waiting for the police assistance. If the case must end, it should be done in front of the police to avoid subsequent lawsuit...

1. The obstacle of giving information is the personnel even known about the truth hardly passed the information around so the information is shallow and unpolished, as one of the personnel said,

...Giving information is the first thing to do with the fact. For example, after being arrested, how is the accused going to be trial? Where? How many days spent and what type of documents used?" Therefore, the policeman should seriously think about giving true information to the community justice network because in reality, the police only made few site visits...

2. Regarding the method for fact-findings in street crime victim's empowerment, it was found that majorities of samples agreed and thought of practicing such as some statement from the community justice network:

...It is possible because the community committee invented few steps such as questioning by asking the community president or community justice network leader to give the statement to the police as additional confirmation of such person's behavior, if it's true fact to decide whether the committee should allow the bail...

The observation was made on the affects of fact-findings towards the informant and if the policeman willingly protected the informant. Any laws had been passed to protect the informant so he can work without any worries as well as providing knowledge for the network members and keeping the information confidential. Therefore, they must be informed about this part first.

3. It was found that community justice network personnel agreed and disagreed with the "Work Coordination" with policemen in street crime victim's empowerment because the crime victims would trust and cooperate more with the crime victim than the policeman as being mentioned by one of the experts:

...We must accompany the policeman such as in the narcotic case to see if the accusation on the police frame the local on the narcotic possession was true or untrue and observe the method of fake buying. The community ought to know the policeman's habit and act as the witness in framing narcotics case. We are also present during the victim's inquiry by the policeman which the community committee had been invited to attend the process, but stayed in the background, requesting by the police, such as inspecting the crime scene and arresting the suspect, the network would listen to the conversation between the police and the suspect to see if he received the justice he deserved. Sometimes, the policeman only received the complaints. When the villager caught the thief, and the policeman failed to show up at the crime scene, the policeman must inform the community justice network instead to compromise between the policeman and the villager...

One comment from the work coordination is that work coordination with the policeman must be done on the continuous basis, not only on certain project because the policemen's policies are inconsistent, including each commander set up his own policy.

The group disagreed with work coordination by thinking that it is not applicable. In the real practice, policemen couldn't guarantee the safety of the network personnel while the laws to support the network had not passed. Furthermore, the network members may turn to be the police assistant as if being the house police that applied regular police cultures with the locals.

4. Findings indicated that the work coordination between the community Justice Network and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment was inapplicable because of different network potential, particularly the network members must possess adequate knowledge to make decision with the policeman. This may interfere with the work and decisions-making process of the police. If this is applicable in the future, it should benefit street crime victim's empowerment the most. One comment is that the committee must be appointed so both the network members and policemen may compromise with each other which may lead to different decisions-making methods.

Besides, more recommendations were made on the collaboration between the community justice network and policemen in street crime victim's empowerment that needed to start by the police himself. In another words, the police must be aware of victim's needs and regulations to follow such as making the rules rather clear so the policeman would pay attention to the victim. To date, the police only put their efforts in finding the wrongdoer without the assistance to the victims. Therefore, the community justice network would act accordingly.

5. Findings indicated that the method for community justice network to make own decisions with the policeman minor support is inapplicable at this time, at the same time each network has different potential. Some network members had inadequate legal knowledge, including different decisions-making process of each network.

Furthermore, there had not been any laws to support decision-making, so the network was unable to decide how to assist the victim. Wrong decision may damage the network reputation. In the future, this may be helpful if the network has been established for all villages so they can

coordinate with the policeman to prevent the crime and decide on street crime victim's empowerment.

6. Overall, the street crime victim's empowerment indicated that information assimilation method and fact-finding could be put in the actual practice and already been used in some areas. As for work coordination, it should be applied appropriately with the network only when it act as the intermediate to assist the victim in the best possible way because wrong practice even with the support laws could cause irreparable damages to the practitioner.

As for the decisions-making by the network, it is rather difficult to practice because of the limitation facing the network and policemen, including all laws. The most important is how to strengthen and reinforce the community potential because each community has different strength and potential. Then, the more the network strength, the higher its potential may lead to extreme method for the network to make own decisions in the future.

4.6.3.3 Experts in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment viewed the involvement as follows:

4.6.3.3.1 Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment agreed that the street crime victim's empowerment should include the following features:

1. Information may be given properly with the involvement of the community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment as being mentioned by one of the experts:

...Some networks employed community radio to set up the radio broadcast program with the committee members or network volunteers rotating each day as the radio announcer. Each program included the legal subjects such as inheritance or missing persons and results analysis of each situation while some communities broadcast the network news along with the funeral arrangement...

One important observation is that the task of providing information should not limit to the Community justice network

Center only, the government should take part of certain responsibility. Particularly, the entire nation's benefits should be assigned mainly to Ministry of Justice and Royal Thai Police, having the community justice network to assimilate news to the locals which more appropriated.

2. Informing news is the data that had been synthesized and verified for accuracy and set up systemically without much explanation. Therefore, news must be informed well to make the informant understood, interested and aware of the outcomes so they could process them into the news such as what to do in the case of burglary.

4.6.3.3.2 Majorities of experts in street crime victims empowerment viewed the fact-finding as follows:

1. Fact-finding in street crime victim's empowerment is applicable in some cases only because it may fell into the slander case if it has not been stipulated.

2. Fact-finding is to retrieve the synthesis data and must be done by the same person repeatedly. Such person would be the informant and provide data to the policeman regardless of the policeman's opinion such as when someone violated the copyright by selling illegal CD, the policeman may ask the community justice network what to do with the wrongdoer.

4.6.3.3.3 Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment viewed the involvement as follows:

1. The community justice network could work with the policemen, but not to get too involve with the case or interfere with the crime scene , perhaps as to console the victim or take care the problems. The policemen must be careful not to disclosure the victim's confidential information as being seen by an expert as follows:

...It can be done but avoid getting involve too much with the case. It should be done to console a person, primary concern in specific case i.e., female volunteer that cannot be console by the policeman or the clothes were destroyed. In this case just to make the victim felt comfortable

which had nothing to do with the case or checking the crime scene, and the data disclosure ought to be done carefully such as taking the victim picture for the network portfolio. Meanwhile, certain pictures cannot be revealed in the case...

Another expert citing true example as follows:

...Policemen may feel discomfort if the community justice network work directly with them. For example, a motorcycle collided with an automobile and the 2 passengers seriously injured. Relatives of the injured parties wanted the community justice network personnel to accompany them at the hospital because they relied on the center for comfort. However, the community justice network was reluctant to do so by thinking it may interfere with the police work, but willing to accompany the victim to the police station, then finding the solution later. Therefore, if the laws officially required the community justice network to collaborate with the police, then it would be easier for both parties...

2. If the community justice network were able to coordinate work with policemen, then it is considered that the community justice network had raised the capacity level. To date, it has not been raised to this level, only 20% accomplished. In order to make it achieve as plan, the community justice network must be informed, the laws must be passed to support the community work, including the policemen's protection for the network.

4.6.3.3.4 Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment viewed the decisions-making as follows:

1. Decisions-making between the public and private sectors is extremely crucial as being stated by one of the experts as follows:

...Decisions-making is the same as issuing the regulations or set up policies in the community. Some provinces had forbidden the involvement in certain community ritual such as forbidding the community justice network to become member of the community funeral society. This is the community agreement and anyone caught breaking this rule would be punished by the community justice network...

Therefore, decisions-making must be done between the network and policemen from the beginning, not only delivering the data when finished as being stated by one of the experts as follows:

...In the case when a policeman prepared data on the injured party in the village, the community justice network must be inviting to participate in the procedures from the beginning such as who was the injured party, males or females. In this specific area, one must understand different needs at different levels, i.e., in some areas where females lived more than males may have abundant information on females, and the community with children or infants may have more information on infants. Information would be different depending on characteristics of each area. This is done as the involvement in decisions-making even before making policies, planning and writing project together, setting budget and steps for making decisions together...

Furthermore, allowing the community justice network to get involve in decisions-making is considered looking after the case as to balance power, including handled all complaints such as allowing the community justice network to be the board members of Office of Public Commission of the nature of community justice network work related to justice work of Ministry of Justice and the policeman should consider treating the case righteously.

The community justice network limited potential sometimes obstructed their decisions to work with policemen in street crime victim's empowerment. Therefore, policemen must coordinate work with the community justice network, building network and selecting only the qualified experts and capable of working together with policemen as being mentioned by one of the experts as follows:

...The policeman is acting as the parole officer with his role in building the network by collaborating with the community justice network. After establishing the network, policemen must take part in selecting the network personnel. Quite often, when we arranged the training, anyone would like to join the network, after joining many members failed to meet the obligation such as using the authorized power wrongly or without the public mind which considered

failure. Then, good community justice network must begin with careful selection of knowledgeable network members and well capable of good performance...

4.6.3.3.5 Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment viewed the methods for community justice network decided on street crime victim's empowerment with the only support from the police as follows:

1. The method for allowing community justice network to decide on street crime victim's empowerment was applicable only in small cases such as those required regular reconciliation. Majorities of members were influenced locals. Then, individual has the significant roles in applying of this method. If one can get the influenced locals to involve in the activities or provide trust, then activities could be accomplished.

2. The method for allowing community justice network to decide on street crime victim's empowerment is non-feasible because the principle of community justice network is to raise locals' awareness, collaboration with the public mind. In this level, NGOs is the one who decided instead of the community justice network as being interestingly stated by one of the experts:

...It is not possible for the community justice network to be the decisions-maker and rather difficult. If this is the case, wouldn't the community justice network turn into the full organization, as similar to NGO? It is unlikely, only provide knowledge and understanding should be enough. By turning into NGO, the community justice network is changing the roles because the community justice network aims for people's awareness, cooperation and public mind. Therefore, the policeman certainly couldn't agree with the community justice network as the decisions-maker...

3. The method for allowing the community justice network to decide on the dangerous operation was unclear. The community justice network's authorization in such power without the supporting laws could cause damage and the responsibilities would fall among policemen as being interestingly stated by one of the experts:

...It is all right for academic theories, but in the real practice, it is uncertain because. As long as the victim's information is unclear, we cannot decide without legal support. Results from the community justice network practice may damage the police's operation. In another words, it was allowed only the collaboration in the peaceful situation, when the situation turned critical, then it should halt to avoid problems. When the community justice network was allowed to participate in decisions-making, the community justice network had complied with the laws. Somehow, any critical decisions which may damage the community must wait until 10 years or the entire community became stronger...

4.6.3.3.6 Overall opinions for involvement in street crime victim's empowerment revealed the following information:

1. Majorities of experts agreed to information assimilation, fact-finding for decision-making, and work coordination in street crime victim's empowerment that it could be applied. Even it is new, majorities of network members are given some assignment with the government to check if it had been done completely which may include decisions-making such as being part of the Community Board of Royal Thai Police that required the collaboration between the public and private sectors in making decisions for the highest level.

Some experts made the remark that the "Work Coordination" between the community justice network and policemen would compensate as other volunteer method such as free medical treatment and policemen would feel that the network auditing the work may lead to conflict eventually.

Furthermore, the community justice network laws for street crime victim's empowerment must be specific and set up by the organization caretaker as being interestingly mentioned by one of the experts as follows

...In case the community laws must be passed to decide if the community justice network community justice network is allowed in street crime victim's empowerment, if it is the common Act or Thai Judgments, it may not be permissible, only community justice network Act to authorize such practice. The problems occurred when there was no one to support,

organize, select and monitor the network performance. Can the agency be removed when acting inappropriately or performing unauthorized action? Are there any organizations to provide support? All of these functions must be under the study...

2. The method that allowed community justice network to make decisions in street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman's support. Majorities of experts in street crime victim's empowerment agreed that it was not applicable and feasible at this time. If one still insists on doing it, there must be the laws to support or separating cases such as divided into 5 groups and informing the network about victim's assistance as One Stop Service, having the transmittal channel for victim while the police proceeding with the case. The crime victims were protected by the Act or the minor injured victims may be taken care by the network. Main thing, there must be the law to protect the network with the assistance of policemen.

3. All 5 methods for street crime victim's empowerment are unofficial used in the public sector which covered the entire aspects such as the brainstorm for overall and individual mapping and each individual is required to strictly follow own plan. How can one apply the involvement method? As being interestingly stated by one of the experts as follows:

...They (community justice network) may not need the dialogue and meeting because they can start mapping depending on community knowledge. The more the knowledge, the less steps involved. With mapping hanging at home, one would know what to do, with identified name which is quite interesting...

4. The street crime victim's empowerment must begin within the community and own perspectives, including the locals' desire to remedy the misfortune, not the legal obligations. The remedy involves not only the desire, but also the need to prevent such occurrence. This is only to present the concept in street crime victim's empowerment as the pilot project for the community home visit for consolation, training locals and providing knowledge, giving psychological advice until the victim's felt better or setting up the victim's fund.

CHAPTER V

RESULTS DISCUSSIONS

The research entitled “The Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment” was to study the policeman and Community Justice personnel by distributing questionnaires to gather quantitative data. Qualitative study was done through the in-depth interview among and Research results are being discussed as follows:

5.1 Quantitative results discussion

5.1.1 Policeman background

Findings indicated that majorities of samples aged between 41-50 years, with tenure record over 21 years and mostly hold the position of Deputy Superintendent/SB 3, previously lived in Bangkok/Central Region, married, graduated with Bachelor Degree , earned regular and supplementary incomes over 20,001 baht. Majorities received news related to the justice system through radio, television and newspaper. Meantime, most cases occurred in the area was filed by the government as the plaintiff, over 200 local cases were handled up to present time by policeman which indicated that samples were knowledgeable and well experienced, suitable for being informants.

Furthermore, majorities spent 1-5 years assisting the locals in community affairs. Most of them had never been trained in street crime victim’s empowerment which indicated that the policeman paid more attention to finding the offender than street crime victim’s empowerment as well as lacking public relation. Then their times assisting in the community public affairs seem less.

5.1.2 Policeman's opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, policeman highly agreed to the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, first on Mobilization, followed by Involvement which coincided with the regulations of Policy Committee of the National Police regarding the criteria and methods to promote participation between locals and policeman 2549 B.E. (2006) article 5 that that defined involvement and/or participation and/or supporting resources in the operation to solve local problems.

The pattern received the least opinions is the partnership between the police and locals and community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment which disagreed with success operation of community justice that required the locals' participation with the government in solving the community problems. The government should promote people's gathering as the "network" that encourages working alongside each other on the mission to benefit the community most (Ministry of Justice, Department of Probation, 2006). This is partly because most policemen had never been working with the community justice network and hardly known how the justice community network empowering street crime victim in the community. Moreover, when the police failed to give the locals more credit, people then aware of condition which made them people agreed the least.

5.1.3 Policeman's opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, policeman highly agreed to the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, first on fact-finding, followed by Information Assimilation which coincided with the regulations of Policy Committee of the National Police regarding the criteria and methods to promote participation between locals and policeman 2549 B.E (2006) article 5 that that defined involvement in recommendations and amendment, including results from in-depth interview also indicated majorities of samples highly agreed with Information Assimilation and fact-finding were most appropriate methods to support the policeman street crime victim's empowerment.

The method received the least opinions is the community justice network was allowed to make own decision in street crime victim's empowerment. The in-depth interview among policeman indicated those disagreed with the application of this method because to date, there has not been any laws to support this matter which may be conflict with the exist laws in the crime investigation, including the case prosecution itself. Then, policeman agreed the least with this method.

5.1.4 Open-ended questions/Police's opinions/ Recommendations on the Participation with the community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment

Results analysis area being presented as follows: Because majorities of samples had never been working with the community justice network, coordination was never arranged when crime occurred in the community. Moreover, the roles of community justice network were unclear and the methods of street crime victim's empowerment had not been known, having only the idea that the network should look after the victim. In the initial phase, the community relations police, having close relations with the victim should coordinate work with the community justice and policeman when the victim was unable to notify the officials or provide initial information to the police because the community justice network had closer relations with the victim than the police.

In long-run, participation pattern should be set up between the policeman and community justice network by selecting personnel who are ready to join the Commission in order to define the methods of street crime victim's empowerment and emergency plan for practical guidelines. Furthermore, network personnel should be trained in street crime victim's empowerment so they could treat the victim appropriately in the long-run.

Opinions of policeman towards the patterns of participation between the community justice network and policeman are being shown long-run and short-run in the following table:

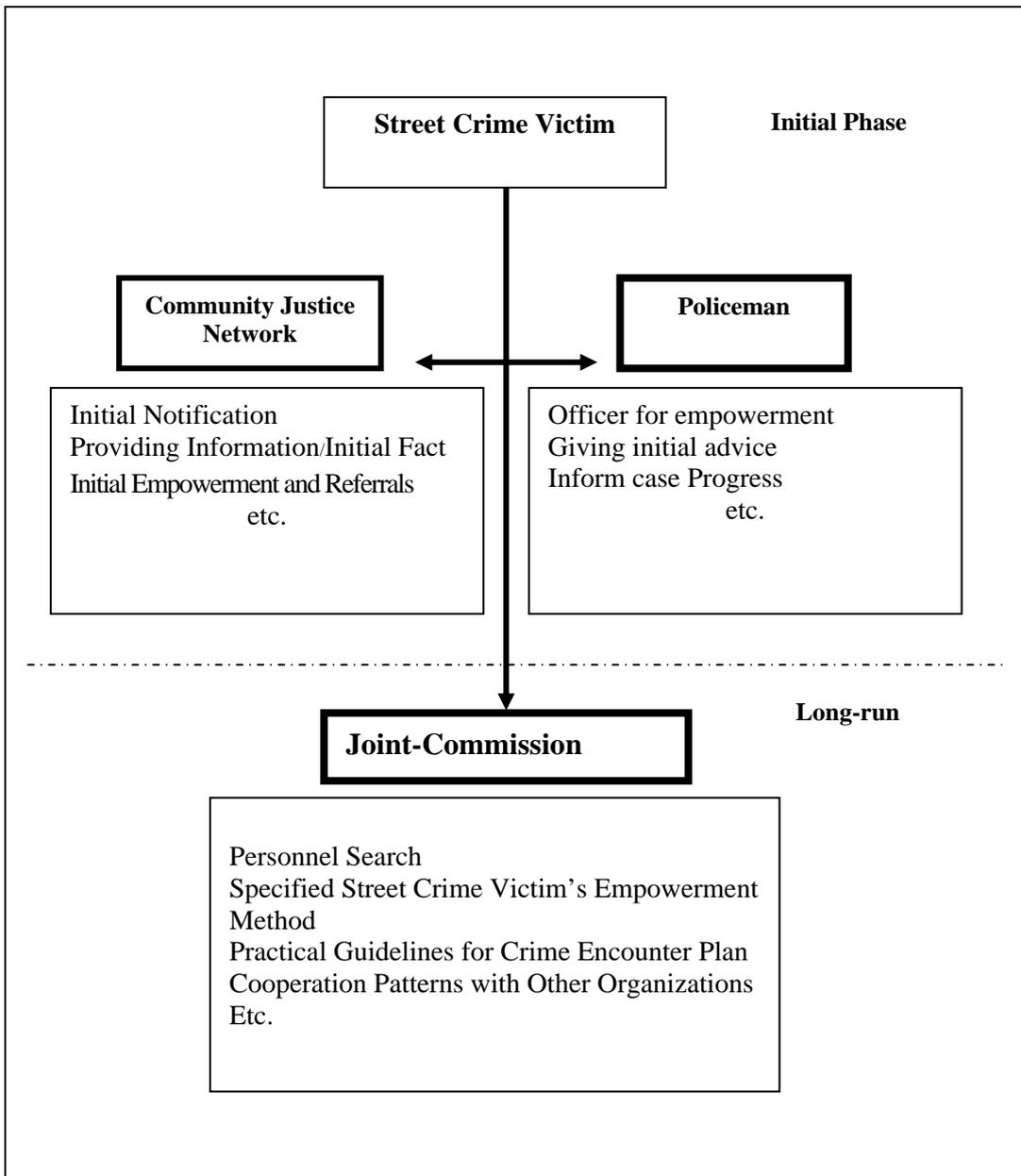


Figure 5.1 : Participation between the community justice and the policeman in long-run and short-run

5.1.5 Associations between the police's background and the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

5.1.5.1 Different gender police had different opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, but no differences found in the participation methods. Findings from data collected among the police indicated differences in the level of opinions in street crime victim's empowerment among different gender samples. In another word, male samples agreed more and females agreed the most.

Indifferences of opinions among males and females police, indicated by data collected through questionnaires that both genders highly agreed on the same matter.

5.1.5.2 Different age police had no different opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, but found differences in the participation methods. Findings from data collected among the police indicated that the police with different ages agreed with high mean towards the pattern of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment and close in numbers

Interviewing samples with different age indicated that majorities of samples agreed to the same matter which created indifferences of opinion.

As for differences in opinions towards the methods of street crime victim's empowerment, findings indicated after testing pair wise that policeman aged between 30-40 years old has different opinions from those 41-50 years old.

Interviewing samples with different age indicated that majorities of samples had different opinions and recommendation from various reasons as follows:

5.1.5.3 The police with different tenure had different opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated after pair wise test that most police had less than 10 years services. Majorities were acting as the practitioner; aged 11-20 years, had different opinions from those of with less than 10 years. Majorities were male executives. In-depth interview among policeman with different tenure had different opinions and recommendations towards the methods and patterns.

5.1.5.4 The police with different tenure had different opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated after pair wise test that most police had less than 10 years services. Majorities were acting as the practitioner; aged 11-20 years, had different opinions from those of with less than 10 years. Majorities were male executives. In-depth interview among policeman with different tenure had different opinions and recommendations towards the methods and patterns.

The police with different current position had no different opinions towards the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, but no differences in opinions were found in the methods. Collected data indicated high mean towards the participation's pattern in street crime victim's empowerment with close in numbers.

Interviewing samples with different age indicated that majorities of samples agreed and made similar recommendations which may create no differences in opinions.

As for differences in opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime empowerment, perhaps analysis results from pair wise test indicated that the Police Inspector (SB2) had different opinions from the Deputy Superintendent (SB3) and the Deputy Superintendent (SB3) had different opinions from those of the Superintendent (SB4) or higher. Interviewing samples with different age indicated that majorities of samples had different opinions and made various recommendations which may create differences in opinions.

5.1.5.5 The police with different previous domicile had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data collection indicated that most police had lived in Bangkok Metropolis/ Central region had agreed the same. The data analysis results revealed differences in high mean and close in numbers that may cause no differences in opinions towards the participation' patterns and methods.

5.1.5.6 The police with different marriage status had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. The data analysis results revealed differences in high mean and close in numbers that may cause no differences in opinions towards the participation' patterns and methods.

5.1.5.7 The police with different educational levels had different opinions towards participation patterns, but found no differences in methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Therefore, no differences were found in opinions as well.

Findings from data analysis indicated after pair wise test that the police graduated less than Bachelor Degree had different opinions than those graduated with Bachelor Degree, whereas the undergraduate policeman and those completed Bachelor Degree had their opinions different from those police graduated higher than Bachelor Degree which may create differences in opinions.

As for indifferences in opinion towards the methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps it may result from collected data that indicated high mean in their opinions and close in numbers which caused no differences in opinions.

5.1.5.8 The police earned different income had different opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated after pair wise test that the

police earned over 20,001 baht had their opinions different from those earned less which caused differences in opinions.

5.1.5.9 The police received justice news differently had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated that most police gave high mean and close in numbers which may cause indifferences in opinions towards the participation's patterns and methods.

5.1.5.10 The police with different types of cases handled had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated that most police gave high mean and close in numbers which may cause indifferences in opinions towards the participation's patterns and methods.

5.1.5.11 The police with different numbers of cases handled had differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated after pair wise test that the police who handled over 200 cases up to present time had their opinions different from those with different numbers of cases which may cause differences in opinions.

5.1.5.12 The police with different public mind had no differences in opinions towards participation methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Perhaps, the findings from data analysis indicated reasons for indifferences in the police's opinions with different public mind with high mean and also close in numbers.

5.1.5.13 The police with different training experiences in street crime victim's empowerment had no different opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data analysis indicated that the police had high level of mean and close in numbers which could make no differences in the opinions towards the methods and patterns.

As for factors such as gender, previous domicile, marriage status, highest educational level, received justice information, type of cases handled, public mind levels, training experiences in street crime victim's empowerment had not caused any differences in the methods of participation, except age, tenure, current position, incomes and numbers of crime cases handled. This can be explained that personal background had influenced individual's opinion as being stated by Aree Punmanee (1997:33) that individual differed from each other in social, gender, age, and intelligence besides the physical, and emotion differences, affecting intelligence, opinions, memories, problem-solving, including adjusting to the surroundings appropriately.

5.1.6 Community Justice Network Personnel Background

Findings indicated that majorities of samples were males, aged between 41-50 years, completed Prathom Suksa 1–Matayom Suksa 6 and lived in the community over 10 years, being the community network member. Majorities received news related to the justice system through seminar and training, having involved in the property cases with the community justice network up to date less than 10 cases and earned income and other supplementary income 5,001 - 10,000 baht.

As for training experiences, most of them had never been trained in street crime victim's empowerment. Only few received training 1-10 times with 1-5 spent helping the community affairs. They had never experienced crime victims which showed that most community justice network members were the locals and received justice news from participating in the seminar and training arranged by the Probation Department, Ministry of Justice, having assisted the community affairs 1-5 years, same time with the establishment of community justice around the year 2005. .

5.1.7 Community Justice's opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, community justice network personnel highly agreed to the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, first on Mobilization followed by Involvement which coincided with principle concept of Citizen

Participation and Mutuality and Inclusive (David R.Karp and Todd R.Clear, 2000: 331-340). In-depth interview also indicated majorities of samples highly agreed with such patterns and already practice in certain pattern.

The method received the least opinions is the partnership between the community justice network/community in street crime victim's empowerment. The in-depth interview indicated the community justice system network had become the partner of Ministry of Justice to operate in community justice affairs only , without the participation with the police or even asking the public sector, particularly the stakeholders in community safety.

5.1.8 Community justice's opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, community justice network personnel highly agreed to the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, first on fact-finding, followed by Information Assimilation which coincided with the In-depth interview among network personnel who agreed that the method was applicable and already put in practice in some areas.

The method received the least opinions is the community justice network could make their own decisions which coincided with the In-depth interview among network personnel who agreed that the method was not ready to use because of the network's weaknesses and without the law to support the decisions, including the concern in the personnel's safety.

5.1.9 Open-ended questions/community justice network personnel's opinions/recommendations on the participation with the community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment

Majorities identified problems when notifying the police on the case, first on the delay arriving at the crime scene and bias treatment. Most of them thought that it is mandatory for the police to provide assistance to the victims at the crime scene, including victim's inquiry and follow-up on the case.

Because majorities of community justice network had never been working with the police in street crime victim's empowerment in the emergency or initial phase, they would like to be trained and participated in activities with the police, particularly in street crime victim's empowerment, including the guideline in crime prevention systematically so the police could clearly known about their roles.

In long-run, Sub-district Administration should arrange the public hearing to define method in street crime victim's empowerment, including giving more authority to the network so they could practice together with various organizations n street crime empowerment. Such concepts are coincided with key conditions driving the community justice to social achievement. These factors are the criminal policies and justice system future direction that required the government to define transparent directions on the extent of community participation, community development and support, including decentralized power and collaboration between the government and sub-district organization to determine which type of crimes (Fundamental Crime/Specific Crime), who is in charge (Central/Local/ who should be responsible for what area? (Jutharat Ua-amnoey,2007:p.12-16)

Opinions of policeman towards the patterns of participation between the community justice network and policeman are being shown long-run and short-run in the following table:

As for problems, it was found that the police had been relocated quite often which interfered with the operation from non-continuous operation. Regarding problems with the community justice network personnel, it was found that the community had no desire to get involve. When crimes occurred in the community, the locals were unable to contact the police immediately. Moreover, the network had not get any support in their network's operation which is coincided with the in-depth interview among the justice community personnel indicated that work coordination with the police must be done extensively, not only certain project, but also in other areas as well. This is due to the discontinuation of police policies, including each commander set up different policy.

5.1.10 Associations between community justice network personnel's background and the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

5.1.10.1 The community justice network personnel in different gender had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Findings from data collected among the community justice personnel indicated that the police with different gender had high mean and close in numbers. In-depth interview among samples gave similar opinions and recommendations which had not made any differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.2 The community justice network personnel with different age had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected among the police indicated that the police with different ages had high mean and close in numbers. In-depth interview among samples gave similar opinions and recommendations which had not made any differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

However, the community justice network personnel with different ages had different opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data analysis through pair wise indicated that the community justice network personnel over 50 years old had their opinions different from those of network personnel 41-50 years old and 20-30 years old which may cause differences in their opinions.

5.1.10.3 The community justice network personnel with the highest educational level had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from that the community justice network personnel with the highest educational level had high mean and close in numbers which may not cause any differences in their opinions.

5.1.10.4 The community justice network personnel with different living duration in the community had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected that indicated had high mean and close in numbers which also made no differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.5 The community justice network personnel with different positions in the community justice network had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected indicated high mean and close in numbers. In-depth interview revealed that the community justice network personnel acted as a group of Commission, regardless of the position, all members needed to participate in the meeting or consulting on crime issues and setting own community regulations, including other activities such as volunteering for the relevant projects as well as supporting street crime victim's empowerment such as rehabilitate offenders and returning them to the society, community crime prevention. Therefore, this may cause indifferences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.6 The community justice network personnel who received news differently had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings indicated high mean and close in numbers. In-depth interview among samples revealed that most community justice personnel received specific justice news from seminars and trainings i.e., legal issues and ending disputes which made the news assimilation rather limit and perhaps made no differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.7 The community justice network personnel who previously handle different case had different opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from pair wise testing among the community justice personnel suggested that the community justice personnel handled different cases such as narcotics had different opinions from those

handled cases related to property, life and body and domestic violence which coincided with the findings from in-depth interview among the community justice personnel who had never been practicing street crime victim's empowerment in all cases. Moreover, certain groups agreed and disagreed with certain methods such as allowing the community justice system to work alongside with the police in street crime victim's empowerment which may cause differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.8 The community justice network personnel with numbers of cases handled had differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected perhaps due to findings from pair wise testing indicated that those handled less than 10 cases had different opinions from those handled 11-50 cases. This finding is coincided with in-depth interview finding among the community justice personnel that each community justice had unequal work potential and capability, especially on legal knowledge as the practical tool which made the numbers of cases handling differently and affected differences in such opinion.

As for the community justice personnel who had handled different numbers of cases had no differences in their opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data analysis that the community justice personnel with different numbers of cases had high mean and close in numbers which had no affected on their opinions.

5.1.10.9 The community justice network personnel with different earnings had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data analysis with high mean and close in numbers. This finding is coincided with the In-depth interview among samples that samples willing became the volunteer member of the community with their pure public mind, knowing such volunteer work had no wages or compensation as some volunteer members, i.e., Behavior control volunteers. As being seen, the community justice network had not concerned about income. Some

volunteers were retiring officers with regular pensions and without occupation. This had not made any differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.10 The community justice network personnel with different training experiences(ever/never) had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected that most community justice network personnel received training from Ministry of Justice , focusing on street crime prevention , control and reducing the crimes , remedy the victims from damages, arrange street crime empowerment , help returning the offender to society. Crime prevention in the community based on the community justice concept; therefore, these factors may cause differences in opinions among the community justice network personnel who had no training experiences in street crime victim's empowerment.

5.1.10.11 The community justice network personnel with different public mind had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data collected indicated that the community justice network personnel with different public mind and operated differently had high mean and close in numbers. In-depth interview among samples revealed that they were willingly volunteered as the community justice network from having pure public mind which may not make any differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

5.1.10.12 The community justice network personnel with experienced crime victims differently had no differences in opinions towards participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, perhaps due to findings from data analysis with high mean and close in numbers. Moreover, when the samples volunteered for the work, they realized that they participated on their own free wills, consciousnesses and intention to help the community, not because being the victim earlier who had not made any differences on their opinions towards the patterns and methods.

Overall, the Association between the community justice network personnel background, patterns and methods of participation in street crime empowerment indicated that ages, gender, highest educational level, community living duration, position in the network receiving news in the justice system, type of cases handled, incomes, public mind level, experienced crime victim had not made any differences on the opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment, except the numbers of cases handles and training experiences.

As for gender, highest educational level, living duration in the community, position in the network, receiving justice news, numbers of cases handled, income, public mind level and experienced crime victim had not made any differences in opinions towards the methods in street crime victim's empowerment, except types of cases handled and training experiences which could be explained that the community justice network personnel became the member with their own free wills which reflect full public mind, having work as a group of Commission that always attended the meeting to consult each other in the criminal issues and set up community regulations,, including other activities. Ministry of Justice had major roles in providing knowledge and news through seminars and trainings which quite limited. It was found also each community possessed unequal potential and capacity. All of these factors, then affected the relations between the background of community justice personnel and the patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment as mentioned earlier.

5.2 Qualitative results discussions

5.2.1 Background of police/community justice personnel and academic experts

5.2.1.1 Policeman

Findings indicated that samples police who had previous experiences in criminal investigation or coordinate with the community justice network comprised of the investigation police in the responsible area that had established the Community Justice Center and the policeman had coordinated with the

community justice network. It was found also majorities of investigation police held the position from Deputy Inspector, graduated with Bachelor Degree, with at least 5 years experiences in investigation practice. The policeman who coordinated with the community justice network was the community police who had experiences working with the community about 7 years which showed their well expertise and experiences, quite appropriate for being the informant in the in-depth interview.

5.2.1.2 Community Justice Network Personnel

Findings indicated that the community justice network personnel comprised of the Commission of Community Justice Center and personnel from Probation Department, Ministry of Justice who had supervised and coordinated with the community justice network. It was found that majorities of the community justice network personnel had at least 4 years. During the interview, personnel from Probation Department who had been working in the area would be chosen directly. Then, the group included those established the Community Justice Center or the coordinator. The permission to conduct the interview was obtained before interviewing the Community Justice Center Commission through the probation officer who was familiar with the area network. Interview subjects were informed of the intention and asked if they wanted to be interview. Interview would be arranged in the assigned location depending on the informant's convenience. The observation revealed that the outstanding attributes were the willingness to sacrifice volunteer working in the justice system. Even though some Commission had already occupied many positions, they were gladly accepted this position without asking for any compensations which indicated their appropriateness for being the representative of community justice personnel in the in-depth interview,

5.2.1.3 Street Crime Victim Expert or Community Justice

It was found that samples selected were academic experts on crime victims, both independent scholars and University scholars and the government officials who had been assigned community justice related work and previously handled this type of work in this area which showed their knowledge in crime victim and well experiences, suitable for being the representative in the in-depth interview.

5.2.2 Participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.2.1 Policeman

Opinions of most policemen on the participation pattern in street crime victim's empowerment are being summarized as follows:

Sample policeman highly agreed with all participation patterns which is coincided with results analysis on overall police's opinions but majorities of policeman preferred the intermediary pattern between community justice network and the police in street crime empowerment through the appointment of the Commission to coordinate and issue distinct regulations and select a group of Commission, including issuing the laws to support its operation. As for the administrative functions, Sub-district Administration should support the work of network in street crime victim's empowerment, as well as observing the unequal authority of each network, particularly knowledge on the coordination which is coincided with the people's opinions to involve Sub-district Administration and locals to support police's function, including budget allocation for the Sub-district Administration for this purpose only (Ministry of Justice, Community Justice Commission for System Development Pilot Project .2007).

About the practice, the network should become the media working with the Sub-district patrol in street crime victim's empowerment. This idea is coincided with outcomes of the opinion survey among policeman regarding the cooperation between the community justice network and policeman during emergency. Most of them agreed that the Sub-district patrol should coordinate with the community justice network as well. Below is the illustrated chart between the community justice network and Sub-district Administration and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

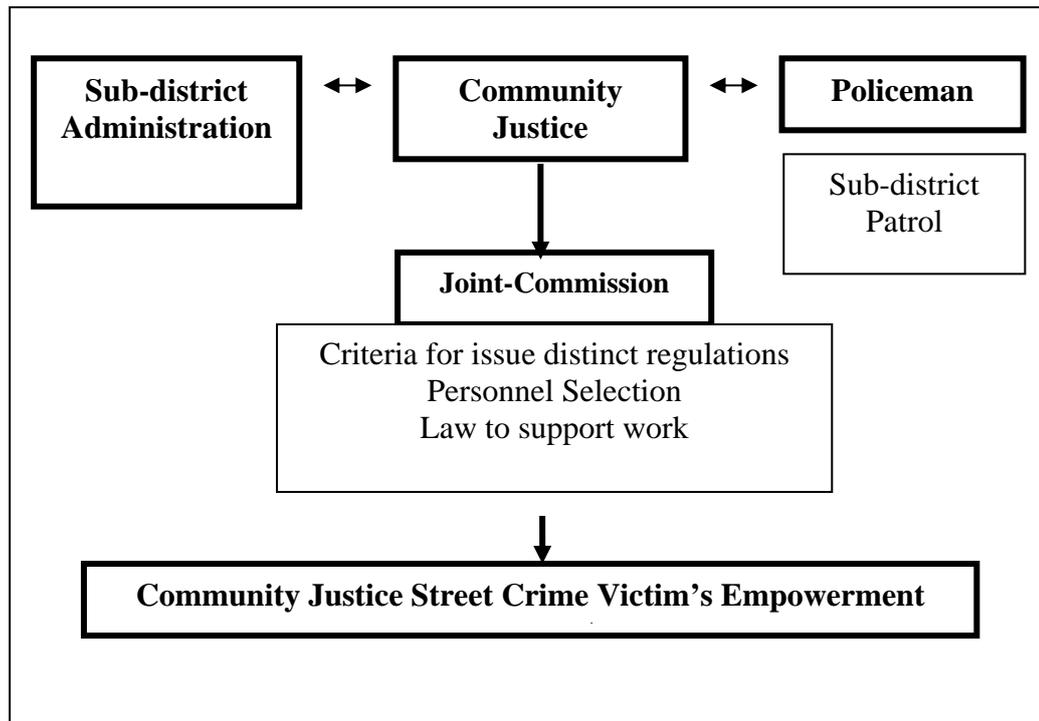


Figure 5.2 : Participation between Community Justice Network and Sub-District Administration and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.2.2 Community Justice Personnel Network

Opinions of most community justice personnel on the participation pattern in street crime victim's empowerment are being summarized as follows:

Majorities of community justice network personnel agreed with the integration of all 4 patterns only in specific portion such as combine partnership with intermediary for street crime victim's empowerment because majorities of members already hold position in the community which enabled them to become partner and mediators to coordinate with the police in the empowerment

Involvement pattern can be put in practice instantly, even the partnership and mobilization are new, and they are also applicable provided that study must be done in detail before actual practice. As for identifying appropriate pattern, majorities agreed that partnership most appropriate for use. At present, the

Commission for Auditing and Follow-up Police Administration has already monitored the police functions. The community justice network could join in because the existing police regulations are being enforced so this is the proper channel for the community justice to become partner which coincided with key success concept leading to the mission accomplishment of the community justice network that required the participation of the locals cooperated with the government to solve own community problems. It provided the opportunity to think, plan, cooperate and receive benefits from solving problems together as the “partner” with the government to support the people joining together and form a “network” to work alongside with the government in all missions concerning the community benefits (Ministry of Justice, Probation Department, 2008).

As for being the central unit, it was not possible to put into practice from lacking the support laws. The following chart displays the participation pattern between the community justice personnel network and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment.

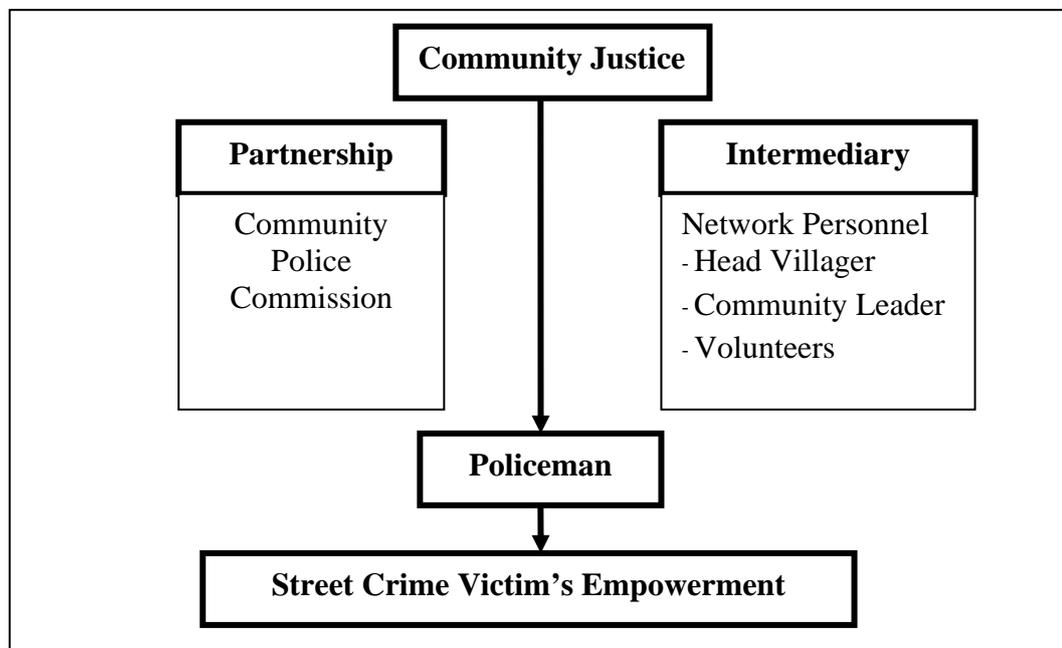


Figure 5.3 : Partnership Pattern combined with Intermediary for Street Crime Empowerment by the Policeman

5.2.2.3 Street Crime Victim Expert or Community Justice Personnel

Majority of experts in street crime victim or community justice viewed the patterns of the Participation in street crime victim’s empowerment as follows:

5.2.2.3.1 It was found that involvement pattern perhaps the simplest form, but it needed broadcasting so all sectors could know about the community justice well enough for them to cooperate willingly which coincided with the police’s opinion that the community justice had not been known among the police and general public.

This pattern is considered direct participate that can lead to Involvement with the support laws and the network must get involve with identifying methods of street crime empowerment which may not happen at this time but it is possible 5-10 years from now provided that the criminal justice knowledge must be included in the holistic justice system well by conducting Victim survey first. Then, Involvement level should last from 3-5 years until becoming one with the area. From the expert’s opinions, the following chart displays the participation pattern between the community justice personnel network and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment.

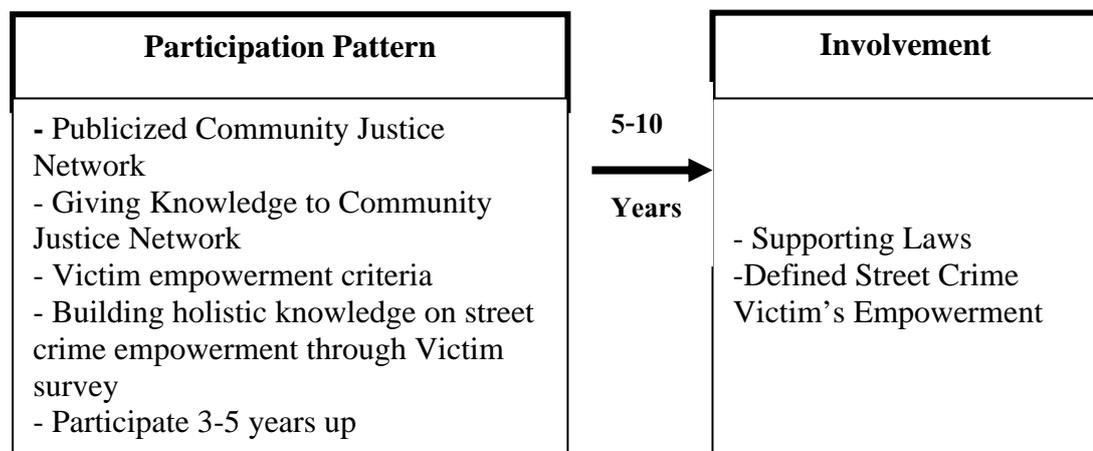


Figure 5.4 : Involvement Pattern between the community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment

5.2.2.3.2 It was found the community justice network/ policeman and locals in street crime victim's empowerment had stronger relations when becoming partners than those ordinary participants. It was being done as "network allies" with the clear agreement stated in MOU.

Being partner with other groups in the community for street crime victim's empowerment even though in the real practice is not in the community justice network's roles only, but also in the roles of association member or volunteer unit as well. Therefore, it is necessary to classify community justice type, leading to partnership and developing for perfect empowerment.

Being partner in the community is responsible for other partner's well-beings. Therefore, the government mechanism is conventional method with many traditional units combined. Then, how can one understand the government well so he would not choose the partner just to please himself only.

In order to make partnership workable in street crime victim's empowerment, Community restorative Justice must be applied because of its philosophy in community justice that integrated the retrospective ideas and principles, which included Community restorative Justice, street crime victim's empowerment and community police, only putting the emphasis on different remedy to crime victim depending on the time of crime occurrence and empowering conditions (Jutharat Ua-amnoey, 2008:17). Such experts' opinions are being illustrated in the following chart for easy understanding in the pattern of partnership between the community justice network and the policeman and locals.

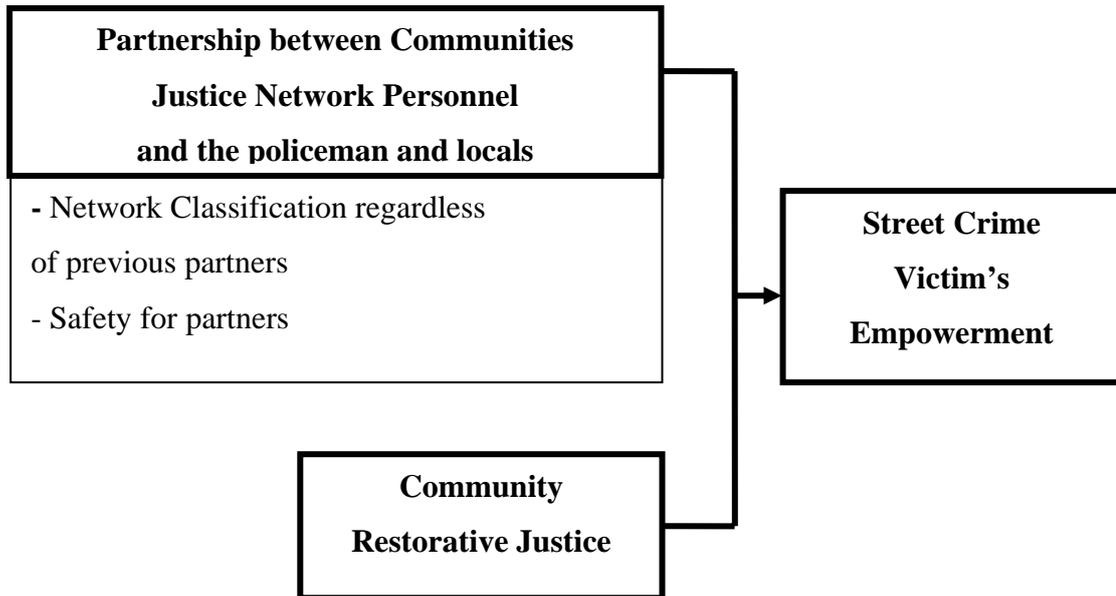


Figure 5.5 : Partnership Pattern with the Community Restorative Justice in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.2.3.3 Regarding mobilization between the Community Justice Network personnel and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment, it was found that Mobilization appropriated for broadcasting street crime victim's empowerment activities as to brainstorm ideas, and motivate the locals to participate in the activities as the community synergy for protection. Therefore, Mobilization ought to be done first because once the locals learn about it, they would develop consciousness and start to find allies in street crime victim's empowerment. Then, the community justice network would be built as the medium to coordinate work at the policeman or the justice unit request. When utilize mobilization, one must concern about the context in economy, social, politic and justice for victim in such area together with the content as the essential for community justice driven full force with mobilization. Such experts' opinions are being illustrated in the following chart regarding involvement between the community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.

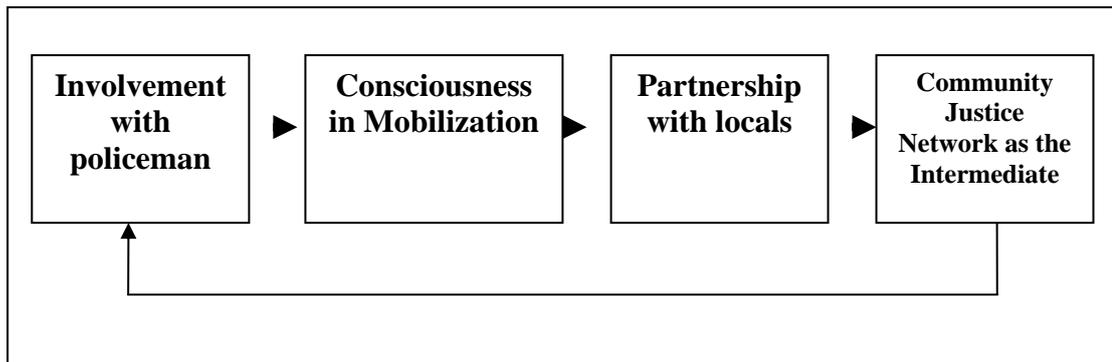


Figure 5.6: Arranging patterns between the community justice network personnel and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.2.3.4 Regarding intermediary pattern of the Community Justice Network Personnel and policeman in Street crime victim's empowerment, findings indicated the similarities as if having semi-ownership which considered the highest point of achievement which is impossible to reach at this time because it may see as interfering with the police work or checking their works, including lacking the laws to support the status of Community Justice Network

Moreover, in the selection of personnel as the medium or being part of the community justice system, only those favorites were chose. Therefore, this pattern was hardly been used in Thailand.

5.2.3 Methods of the Participation in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.3.1 Policeman

Opinions of most policemen on the participation method in street crime victim's empowerment are being summarized as follows:

5.2.3.1.1 Findings indicated that the community justice highly agreed that information assimilation methods is appropriate for broadcast news to street crime victim because it was done to support the police's work which coincided with analysis results from the police's opinion. The observation was made on the disclosure of certain data, mostly agency information that couldn't be revealed. Therefore, information should be clearly classified as closure or disclosure.

5.2.3.1.2 Findings indicated that the community justice highly agreed with fact-finding in street crime victim's empowerment because the case itself contained true fact which had not interfered with the police's work which coincided with analysis results from the police's opinion. The concerned was the fact that presented by the community justice network must not create any conflict with the laws or facts, including facts and opinions about the case must not interfere with the investigation as well.

5.2.3.1.3 Findings indicated that the community justice agreed that involvement with the police in street crime victim's empowerment would help to solve police problems from having inadequate manpower. With the community justice network working alongside the policeman, the police could work quicker when the crime occurred. Besides, all the doubt about the police operations could be eliminated when the community justice network participated in the police operation.

5.2.3.1.4 Findings indicated that majorities highly disagreed with the community justice network making decisions together with the policeman because it was not under their jurisdiction and may interfere with the police work. If the joint-decision is needed, the joint-commission must be set up and completely separated from the case, particularly, the victim and the criminal case. This finding is coincided with the opinions of the policeman on the open-ended questions that identify problems and obstacles in coordination with the community justice network. Problems occurred when the community justice network would like the police cooperate regardless of how much authorizations were given to the police and the police felt as if their working rights had been violated. Therefore, any cooperation should be done through a group of committee appointed by the police and network who both selected qualified persons to join the committee and set the framework for street crime victim's empowerment, including planning to cope with emergencies as the guidelines for further practice in street crime victim's empowerment.

5.2.3.1.5 Findings indicated that majorities of community justice network personnel disagreed with decision-making method for street crime's victim empowerment with the police support. Opinions were divided

between those agreed and disagreed with this method. Those agreed see it as to lessen the police's burden because normally, the police were unable to take the crime victim's worries. Besides, they were handing the complaints about the police not helping anything which coincided with the police's opinion on the open-ended questions. Their opinions suggested the network helping to coordinate with the victim initially such as taking the victim to report the case to the police, guard the victim's property and follow-up on the case progress.

Those who disagreed with this method from knowing that none of the laws that authorized power to the community justice network ever passed which may obstruct them from making decisions in street crime victim's empowerment because such action could interfere with the prosecution laws. This finding is coincided with the police's opinion on the open-ended questions that identified different problems at different places due to differences in potential of each network, including personnel inadequate knowledge in street crime victim's empowerment and other legal knowledge as well. Moreover, local personnel were unwilling to sacrifice their times to empower the community crime victims. Furthermore, the network also failed to broadcast their roles to the locals so the network could not earn the local trust which eventually led to problems in street crime victim's empowerment.

Moreover, the application of guidelines in street crime victim's empowerment, the operation unit from administrative level to practice level or the station policeman must be delegate concrete duties in street crime victim's empowerment, just to transmit knowledge to the community justice network who participated in the process as well as inviting the Sub-district Administration to share roles in empowering street crime victim in own community. This was done through the establishment of community empowering unit to handle specific work with the network and also allow coordinating work with the police in empowering the crime victim.

Such police' opinions are being illustrated in the following chart regarding methods in street crime victim's empowerment.

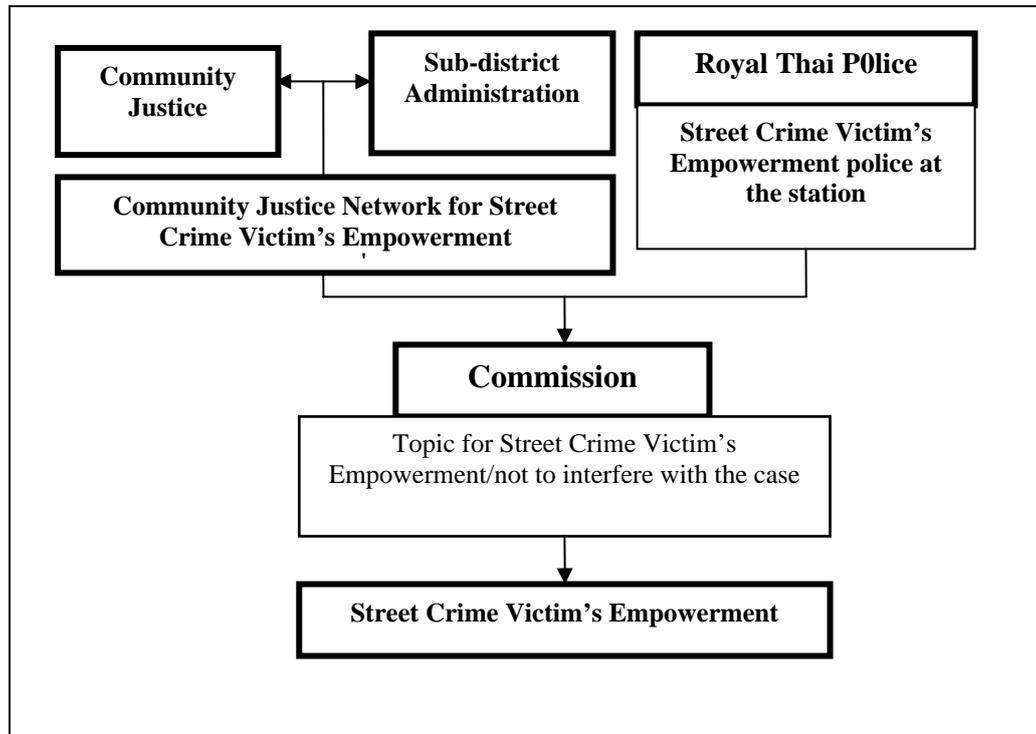


Figure 5.7 : Guidelines for the policeman in application to methods of street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.3.2 Community Justice Network Personnel

Opinions of most Community Justice Network Personnel on the participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment are being summarized as follows:

5.2.3.2.1 The method for community justice network to assimilate information to the victim in street crime victim's empowerment has already been practicing since the news broadcast of the community justice network for the locals set up as the policy of Ministry of Justice with the Department of Right Protection involved with news assimilation. This concept is coincided with the roles of community justice personnel to give advice and solve initial problems for those whose rights and liberty had been violated or needed counseling in fundamental laws and justice system. The obstacle in news assimilation is inadequate knowledgeable personnel, then, the policeman should be the one giving news to the

network. Such opinion is coincided with the police's practice in basic services and necessary assistance to the crime victims, particularly the victim's rights, assistance sources when the victim became ill and those services provided by United Nation Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN ODCCP, 1999: 56-65)

5.2.3.2.2 Majorities of samples highly agreed with fact-finding in street crime victim's empowerment were applicable which coincided with the opinion survey among the community justice network personnel. A concern was that the given fact may or may not affect the informant and if the police were willing to protect or any laws ever protect them. This idea could reflect problems from community justice personnel that the police had never been contact with the network which may result in lacking cooperation so the community justice network personnel were unknown and unaccepted among the police.

5.2.3.2.3 Regarding the involvement between the community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment, the opinions dived between agreed and non-agreed. Those agreed felt that victim should trust and cooperate more with the network personnel than the police, but the police works must be done extensively, not just project by project. This was due to the discontinuity of the project and each commander had his policy set up differently. This finding is coincided with the opinion of community justice personnel in the open-ended questions that the police often relocated which made coordination discontinued.

The group disagreed with the network involving with the police works for safety concern for the community justice network and none of the laws had been passed to support the work of the network which may turn the community justice network personnel into the police staffs. This finding is coincided with the criminal policies and future justice development direction that required transparent direction for community with the community roles or involvement determined by the government, including legal conditions that could apply to achieve the set goal for all levels. For example, legal application as the police practice instrument or to encourage people for involvement or transferring missions to the (Jutharat Ua-amnoey, 2007:p.12-16)

5.2.3.2.4 Regarding the method for the community justice network and the police coordinating work to make decision in street crime victim's empowerment, it was found that at this time it had not been practicing, perhaps due to differences in each community justice network potential, particularly on the network knowledge well enough for them to make decision with the police. Moreover, their decisions may interfere with the police operation. This finding is coincided with the opinion of community justice personnel who agreed with both agencies provided training, seminars and activities in street crime victim's, the method of coordination, including local crime prevention guidelines systematically.

5.2.3.2.5 Regarding the method that allowed the community justice personnel making their own decisions in street crime victim's empowerment, with the police support, majorities of samples felt that it couldn't be done at this time because each network's potential was different from each other which affected the decision level in each network as well as none of the laws provided the support for this decision making. This finding is coincided with the least opinions of community justice personnel that favored the community justice making own decision in street crime victim's empowerment. This is including the community justice problems in lacking consideration, without concern for each other well-beings so when the crime happened in the community, they wouldn't be able to coordinate with the police quickly. Moreover, community justice network had no support in their operations such as lacking instruments for coordinate with the police. This is why most samples agreed that it could not be done at this time.

To summarize, the participation in street crime victim's empowerment by all, the information assimilation and fact-finding could be put in the actual practice and already been practicing in some places. For involvement, it was appropriate practice when the network acting as the mediator for all parties involved seeing what type of assistance needed for the victim. Regarding the decision-making and the network making own decision, up to now, the practice has been done rather difficult because of the limitation in the network and the police authorities, including other legal difficulties.

Such community justice personnel' opinions are being illustrated in the following chart regarding methods in street crime victim's empowerment.

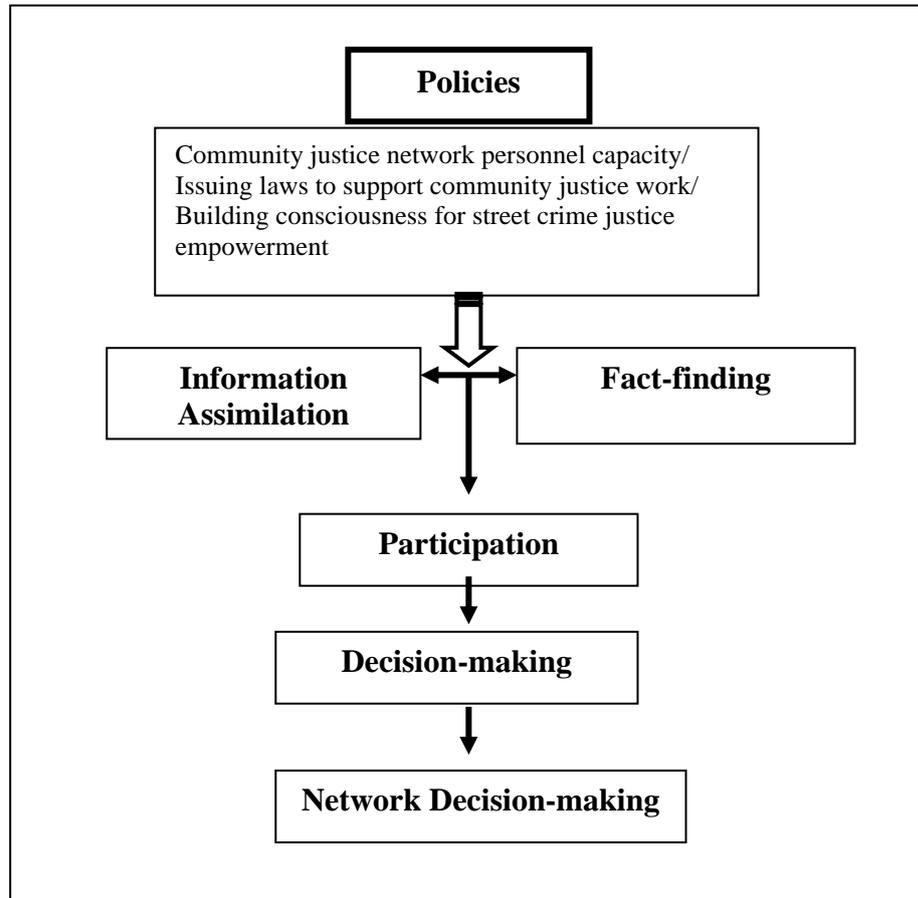


Figure 5.8 : Guidelines for the community justice network personnel in application to methods of street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.3.3 Expert or Community justice personnel's opinions on street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.3.3.1 The method that community justice assimilate news to the street crime victim is appropriate but it should not be assigned to the community justice network only, the main duty must be given to Ministry of Justice and Royal Thai Police which is coincided with the opinions of community justice network personnel who agreed that news assimilation to the locals from the community justice network already a policy of Ministry of Justice with collaboration

of Rights Protection Department and appointed the community of justice network as an assistant in news distribution to the locals, including making the local understand and well aware before screening the accurate news. The expert's opinions in street crime victim's empowerment are being illustrated in the chart below:

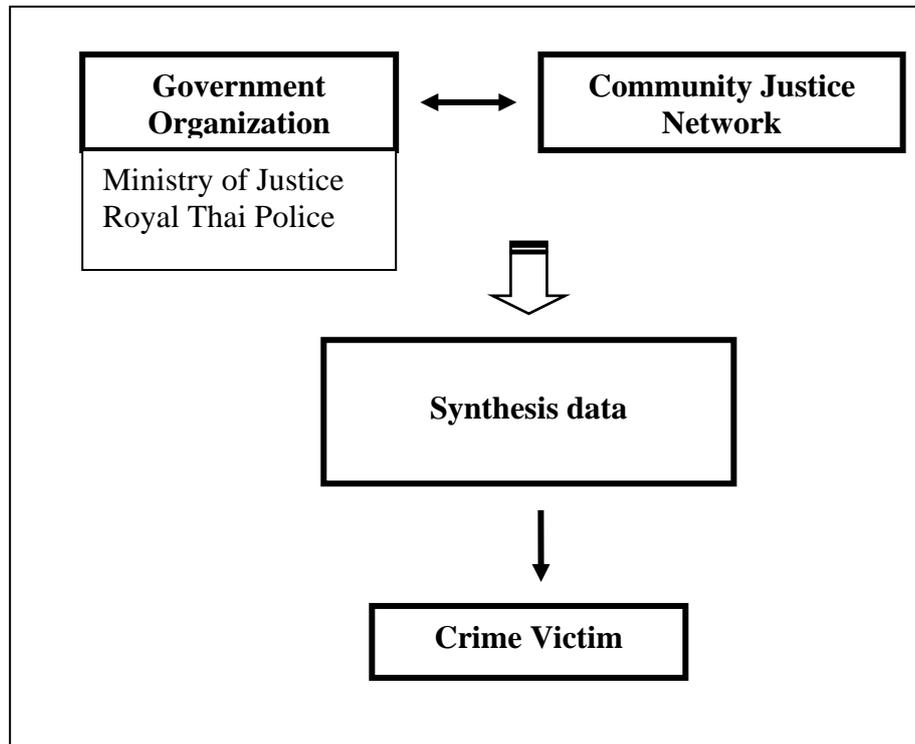


Figure 5.9 : Information Assimilation by the community justice network personnel in street crime victim's empowerment

5.2.3.3.2 Findings indicated that data from fact-finding for street crime victim's empowerment had been synthesized and only one informant or one unit gave information. The police may or may not agree with the statement and able to handle only certain case because some case may fall into slander case and without the support law which coincided with the opinion of the police that suggested fact-finding mustn't conflict with the laws, including the expressed opinion should not interfere with the investigation of the case.

5.2.3.3.3 Regarding coordination with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment, findings indicated that it was

convenient, but it would be accomplished only with the supporting laws and the community justice network must be willing to work with the policemen and welcome the police protection. The expert's opinions in street crime victim's empowerment are being illustrated for better understanding in work coordination in the chart below:

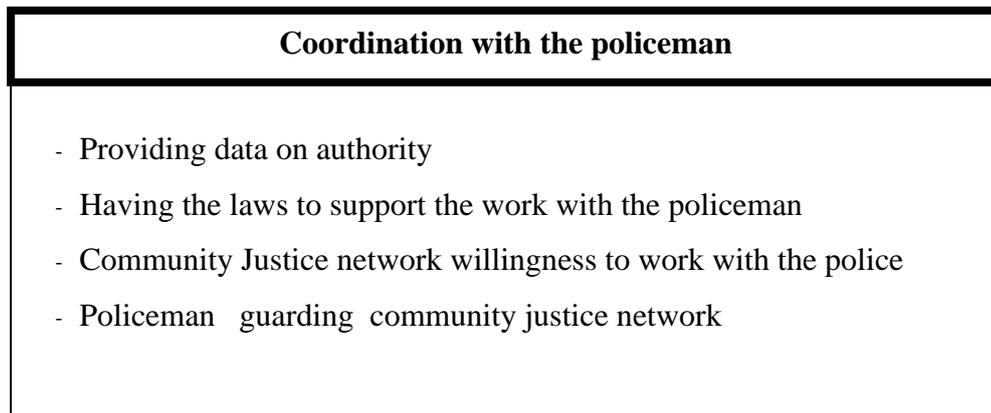


Figure 5.10 : Work Coordination between the community justice network personnel and the policeman

5.2.3.3.4 Regarding decision making method in street crime victim's empowerment, the decision making involvement between the government and the people was at extremely high level with decision making involvement from the beginning, not giving the information when the decision had been made already. Due to limited potential, some networks were able to cooperate with the police in decision making process to empower street crime victim. Then the police must be the one coordinated with the community justice network to build the network and select qualified participants. The expert's opinions regarding in method of participation between community justice network and the policeman in decision-making to empower street crime are being illustrated in the chart below:

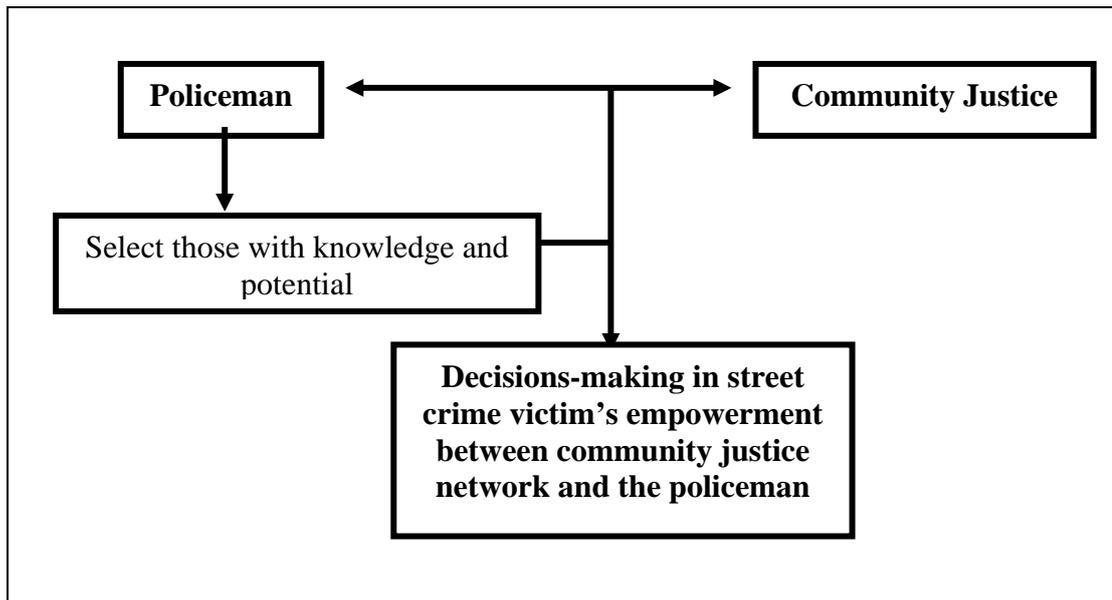


Figure 5.11 : Decision-making processes between the community justice network personnel and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment

5.2.3.3.5 Findings indicated that the method that allowed community justice network to make own decision in street crime victim’s empowerment with the police’s support was inappropriate even though the principle of community justice intended to raise the local’s consciousness, participation and volunteer mind as well as allowing the community justice to make own decision, in actual practice, it was rather risky because of victim unclear data. Therefore, the decisions authorize community justice network without legal support could bring damages and the police must be responsible for any damages caused by the network’s actions. This finding is coincided with the understanding that the success of community justice network’s operation depending on the participation between the locals and the government to solve own problems from having the opportunity to plan, coordinate and receive benefit from being “partner”. The government would support people’s gathering as “network” to work alongside with the government in missions related to the community benefits (Ministry of Justice, Probation Department, 2008). This is the reason why the community justice network should not be allowed to make own decisions in street crime empowerment at this time.

However, if it is needed, the supporting laws must be ready or judging case by case. GFor example, when considering cases, separating such cases into 5 groups and notifying the One stop service network for referrals with victim’s assistance. At the same time, the policeman should proceed with the case so the crime victim would have the caregiver with the protection law. Then, the expert’s opinions regarding in method of participation between community justice network and the policeman in decision-making to empower street crime are being illustrated in the chart below:

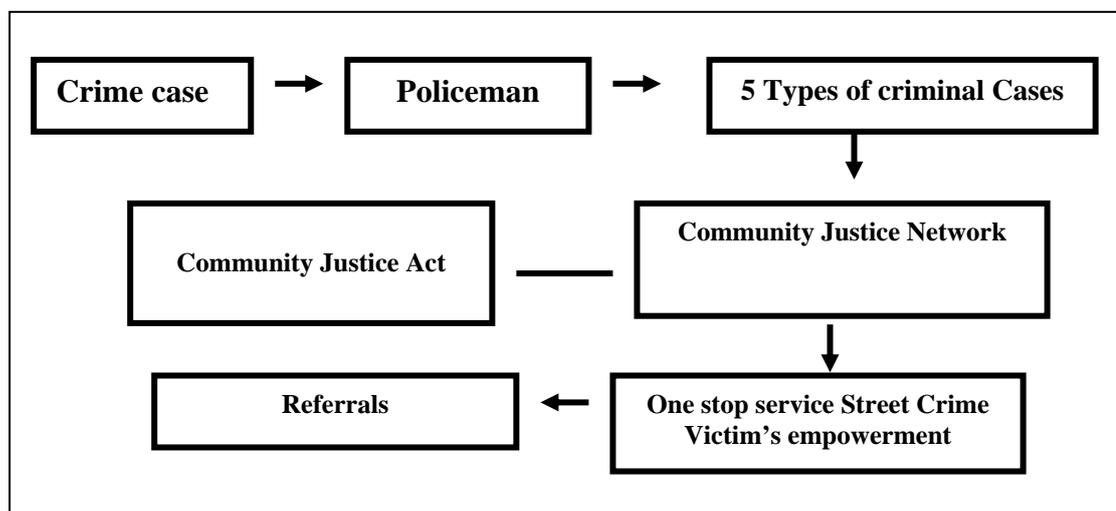


Figure 5.12 : Community Justice own decision-making process in street crime victim’s empowerment with the support of the policeman

5.3 Appropriate Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice Network and the Policeman in Street crime victim’s empowerment

Data from quantitative research and in-depth interview related to appropriate patterns and methods in the participation between the community justice network and policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment that could be integrated to find the structure, patterns and methods in the participation between community justice network and the policeman. In order to empower street crime victim appropriately, models for all 4 community justice patterns and 5 levels participation

methods must be integrated together by arranging in order to see which pattern suitable for applying first or last in street crime victim's empowerment by adapting the patterns and methods to be used in 3 periods: initial, long-run and future.

In the initial phase, the application of involvement, mobilization and partnership patterns, step by step, including information assimilation, fact-finding and work coordination to accomplish the set objectives in each pattern because these methods are applicable and some areas has practiced certain method.

In the long-run, Intermediary pattern can be applied together with decisions-making under the context and content in the area it is applicable.

In the future, when the intermediary pattern accomplish as plan, then development would reach its height or the community justice system can make appropriate decisions in street crime victim's empowerment with the support of the police as being shown in the structure of patterns and methods. The participation methods between community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment appropriately as being seen in Figure 5.13 as follows:

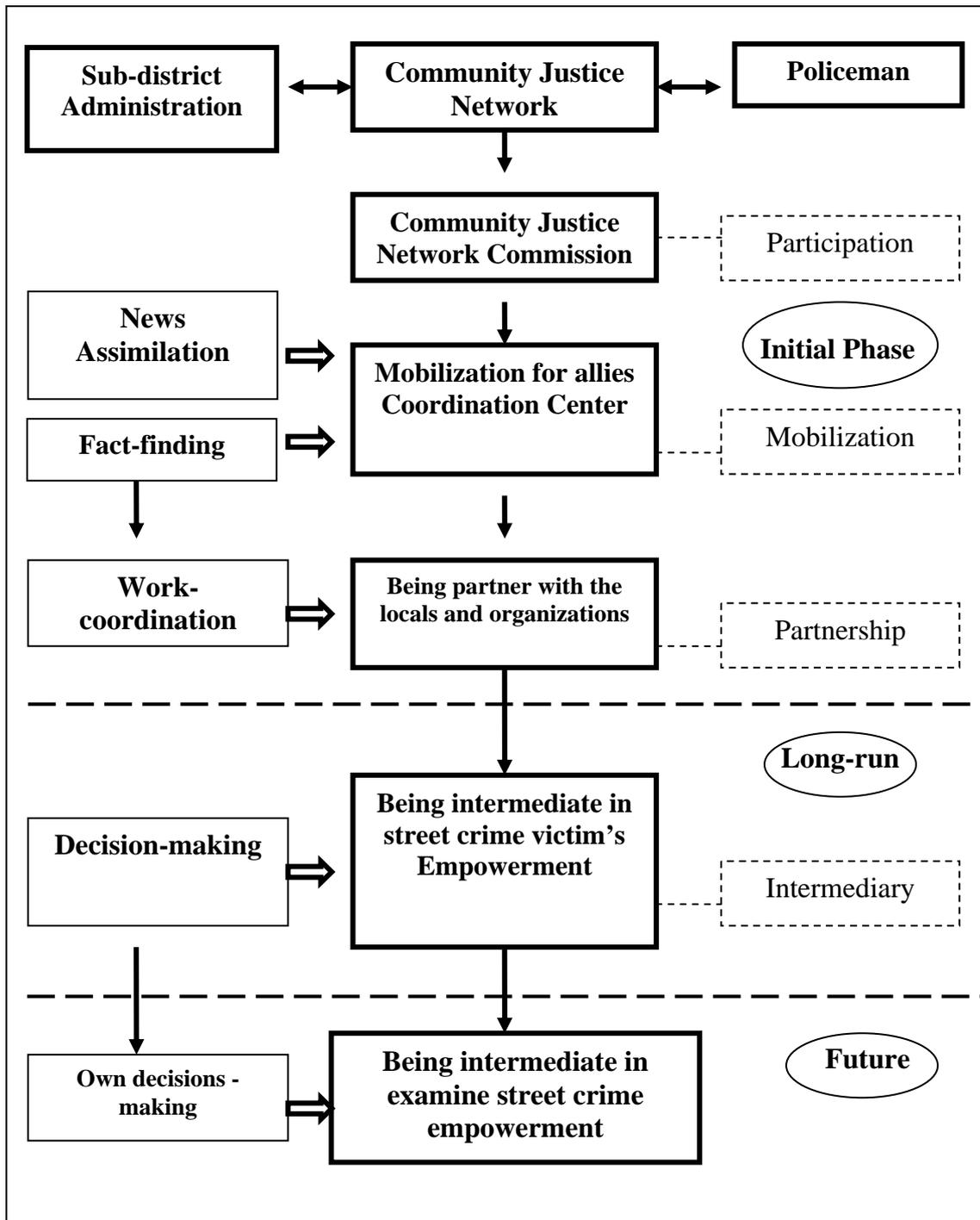


Figure 5.13 : Structure of the patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment

Detail explanations on the structures and roles of each phase from Figure 5.13

Initial Phase: At initial phase, there is the collaboration between 3 agencies comprised of Local Administration (Sub-district Administration) and Community Justice Network and policeman in the area to establish the Community Justice Network Commission in street crime victim's empowerment. By inviting the locals and the Community Justice to participate, they would feel as if being the project owner and thus reduce the feeling of being segregated from the justice system as well as increasing the righteousness for street crime victim's empowerment and the community justice concept. It is not only promoting collaboration between the public and private sectors and other social groups in the community and the government as well, but also created righteousness of the criminal justice. Moreover, participation in democracy helps reducing the cost of administering justice (Jutharat Uaeyamnuay 2007:18) through assigning duties for each sector.

Sub-district Administration supports the work of Community Justice Network Commission in managing and allocating the budget for street crime victim's empowerment in the area. The police's function is to provide manpower for street crime victim's empowerment (sub-district patrol officers), including the initial advices to the community justice network personnel in the subject matter.

The Community Justice Network Commission is responsible for drafting procedures for practice and set up framework for street crime victim's empowerment, including preparation for unpredicted incidents and recruitment of qualified personnel who willingly volunteered for street crime victim's empowerment. Moreover, the Community Justice Network also helps to define the patterns of the participation with the policeman and the public and private sectors in street crime victim's empowerment which is considered as collaboration from the Community Justice Network through its Commission for street crime victim's empowerment.

Next is the mobilization for the allies in conducting the activities by the Community Justice Network Personnel through the establishment of "Community Justice Network Collaboration Center for Street Crime Victim's Empowerment" or Victim support agencies. In this step, public relations to let the community aware of

its existence and its roles in street crime victim's empowerment, as well as arranging the activities to educate the locals, and crime victims such as victim's rights, including the Victim survey in the community as the database for further planning street crime victim's empowerment. This is done as collaboration between the community justice network to mobilize as to empower the street crime victims, including the use of information assimilation and fact-finding to aid decisions making of policeman that had been synthesized thoroughly by the Community Justice network Commission. It has been plan for the locals and street crime, presenting facts, suggesting guidelines for further empowering street crime for higher decisions-making level.

Next is becoming a partner with the locals and other organizations in the community justice network which had classified certain group eligible for partnership. Existing partners or those favored by the Community Justice Network Commission are not qualified because they may not develop consciousness for serious street crime victim's empowerment or those that already occupied many positions until they had no time to get involve with street crime victim's empowerment.

Besides, Community Justice Network Commission must set up the safety criteria for all partners, including the application of Community restorative justice with partnership as sanctions or untraditional criminal process that still being practiced in the community. The community restorative process had included street crime victim's empowerment which should be practice with the community by focusing at community crime as if being the quite but powerful force affecting the victim and the offender as well. This step had been arranged as partnership between the community through the application of community justice network with assistance of the policeman in street crime empowerment such as corporate with organization officers to help the crime victim or accompany the victim to meet the police or take part in assessing the need of the crime victim.

Long-run : If all steps had been successfully done, and the participation lasting from 3-5 years up until becoming one with the area under the context and content in the area. Then, the next step is to develop into the central unit for finding

the method with the police for street crime victim's empowerment. The practical guidelines for mediating work in street crime victim's empowerment started with enacting the law to support the work of the community justice personnel network such as Community Justice Act that assigned the responsible party, including clearly identified new methods in street crime victim's empowerment with the participation in decision-making with the police, leading further to involvement pattern as well.

Future: If the intermediary pattern can function properly until it is able to accomplish the set objectives. The highest peak for the Community Justice Network Commission is being the Central Unit for assessing street crime victim's empowerment which comprised of 2 parts as follows: examining the police administration and administering justice through counseling or accepting the victim's complaints (Pongthorn Tunyasiri, 2009: Extended Summary) as well as being the Central Unit for making decisions in street crime victim's empowerment with the government support. It can be seen that the appropriated patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment and the policeman is considered as empowering people at the maximum level for people to exercise own decisions with the government support for sustainable street crime victim's empowerment.

To conclude, street crime victim's empowerment could modify beliefs, ideas and practice through PRA, FSC and AIC, enabled the community justice and the policeman to analyze problem for improving the patterns and methods in the participation in street crime victim's empowerment so the improved patterns and methods could be adapted for further use with other areas to create powerful participation.

Therefore, the concept of empowerment for community crime victim is to build up his confidence as needed, having the victim as the center of supervision with the policeman and victim to make his firm decision. This process is included counseling, answering, or decisions-making by the team advisor or the Community Justice Network Commission with various methods in secret crime victim empowerment. For example, the Community Justice Coordinate Center is being

established for street crime victim's empowerment to make the public aware of the crime victims through various media, i.e., Website, Hotline, including arrange the meeting to share ideas, knowledge with the crime victims and their relatives.

Moreover, certain activities must be arranged in street crime victim's empowerment such as assigning the activity group to assist the victim by giving advice and broadcast for the victims and relatives, including building the victim network. More activities should be available to train the victim and their relative in self-care, making decisions on various treatments, including providing information, group presentation, building self-help group, group meeting for victims and relatives nationwide, as well as arrange the surrounding to promote learning and empowering the meeting participants such as set up the board for knowledge, meeting between street crime and counseling team.

Research findings indicated that up to date the street crime victim's empowerment had not happened. Most of times, it is the involvement in crime prevention and maintain community safety. The patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman are being practiced informally in some public sectors even without the distinctive structure. Therefore, the appropriate structure of the patterns and methods in the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment must focused on how to make the public feel as the owner This must be done through the participation in all activities associated with community justice network with higher numbers of public participants than the officers (Jutharat Uaeyamnuay, 2008:71). Furthermore, street crime victim's empowerment should include the following elements:

- 1) Joint-idea is the collaboration between three parties, namely, Sub-district administration, community justice network and local policeman to establish the Community Justice Network Commission for planning the future and the successful street crime victim's empowerment within the community boundaries in victim database, social funds, cultures, surroundings and community consciousness, the nation development direction, including the strategies for

developing community justice system which may be only some segment or the entire community depending capacity of each community, including mobilization for street crime victim's empowerment activities and assistance through the Community Justice Network Commission.

2) Joint-planning is to define scope of work for the Community Justice Network Commission acting as partner with the locals and other organizations to plan street crime victim's empowerment consisted of projects or activities planning with definite timeframe.

3) Joint-practice is assigning the Community Justice Network as the intermediate in street crime victim's empowerment according to the set plans and activities with the cooperation from the locals and organizations such as temples, schools, stores, community radio, spiritual leaders, local scholars and the application of indigenous knowledge to remedy and empower the street crime successfully.

4) Follow-up is having the Community Justice Network Personnel act as the intermediate in examining street crime victim's empowerment process, monitor the progress so the existing problems and obstacles can be eliminated. Then the system development can be done with full cooperation.

5) Joint-beneficiary is when the Sub-district Administration and the Community Justice Network with the local policeman cooperate together to brainstorm, plan, practice and follow-up until achieve the set purposes in street crime victim's empowerment which should benefit all concerned parties, especially the policeman and locals to directly benefit from continuing the system development together.

Nonetheless, initiating street crime victim's empowerment must begin closer from self-perspective to community point of view, having own desire to remedy and empower the unfortunate victim, not mandatory, but doing from own accord. Remedy is not only concerned on how a victim felt, but also preventing it from happening again. Therefore, the government is just only presenting the concept as the pilot in street crime victim's empowerment so the community can find own patterns and methods for empowerment as already been practicing informally in the public sector which should cover the entire boundary.

CHAPTER VI

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research entitled “The Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim’s Empowerment” was conducted as to study the patterns and methods between community justice network and the policeman through qualitative and quantitative studies. In order to gain better understanding, overall research results are being presented together with recommendations in policies and practices and further researches.

6.1 Research conclusions

This research aims to study the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment by drawing opinions of academic scholars, community justice network and the policeman regarding the patterns and methods so acquired data could benefit the structure of patterns and methods for appropriated street crime victim’s empowerment.

Research scope aimed at the targeted samples which divided into 3 major groups: a group of police officers such the police on duty at the station, community justice network personnel and experts in street crime victim’s empowerment to serve the crime victims. Data were gathered with questionnaire through purposive sampling by selecting community that already established community justice and willing to provide information. The researcher had selected and made appointment with the following 5 provinces: Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Nakornpathom, Ratchaburi, Suphanburi and Samutsakorn. Later, the questionnaires were sent 100 samples selected by quota which comprised of policemen handling complaints of the

crime victims in the community with establish community justice network and 100 community justice personnel.

In-depth interview was conducted among policemen handling the complaints from 10 injured parties or crime victims in the community. Community justice network comprised of 10 persons from a working group and community leaders and 10 crime victim experts or community justice specialists in street crime victim's empowerment. In-depth guidelines were used to determine the interview topic and adapted to coincide with the study objectives. Later data were verified for accuracy and completion before compilation results with the computerized program SPSS (Statistic Package for the Social Science–SPSS for Windows). Statistical application used Percentage, Frequencies to describe general features. Means and Standard Deviation were used for and comparing and assimilating news to reveal the samples' level of opinions. ANOVA was used for testing associations between factors or influencing variables at 0.05 to find associations between independent variables, namely samples' personal background and dependent variable such as the patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment. Meantime, data from interview was taken for content analysis to determine title/topic and category and significant concept as being the important research Pattern/Themes. Research results are being concluded as follows.

6.1.1 Quantitative research data conclusions

6.1.1.1 Policemen background

Findings indicated that majorities of samples were males, aged between 41-50 years, with tenure record over 21 years and mostly hold the position of Deputy Superintendent/SB.3, previously lived in Bangkok/Central Region, married, graduated with Bachelor Degree, earned regular and supplementary incomes over 20,001 baht.

Majorities received news related to the justice system through radio, television and newspaper, to date handling over 200 local cases that the

government acting as the plaintiff. Furthermore, majorities spent 1-5 years assisting the locals in community affairs. Most of them had never been trained in street crime victim's empowerment.

6.1.1.2 The policeman's opinion towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

Overall, majorities of samples highly agreed with the pattern in street crime victim's empowerment. The first pattern most samples agreed with is mobilization; second is involvement between the community justice and the policeman; third is intermediary and last is community justice network's partnership with the police and locals.

6.1.1.3 The policeman's opinion towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

Overall, majorities of samples highly agreed with the methods in street crime victim's empowerment. The first method most samples agreed with is fact-finding; second is information assimilation; third is decision-making; fourth is work coordination and last is community justice network making own decisions in street crime victim's empowerment.

6.1.1.4 The policeman's opinion towards the problems/obstacles and recommendations in the participation with the community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment.

It was found that majorities of samples had never been working with the community justice network personnel and community justice network's roles of was unclear. Besides, there had not been any coordination when crime occurred in the community. Besides, they had no ideas how to empower the street crime victim, only felt that the network should empower the victim during emergencies or initial phase with the community police with close relationship with locals acting as the mediator to draw the community justice network as one of the allies with the police in street crime victim's empowerment.

For long-term operation, the participation pattern should be done with a group of committee group of committee to coordinate with the policeman and community justice network. Only qualified persons ready and willing to become part of a community should be selected to determine the framework for street crime victim's empowerment and plan the practical guidelines. Furthermore, training for empowerment must be arranged for the community justice network personnel so they could empower the victim appropriately in long-term.

6.1.1.5 Associations between the police's background and the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Findings indicated that age, current position, previous domicile, marriage status, received justice news, types of case handled, public mind level, and experiences in street crime victim's empowerment had not caused any differences in the opinions towards the patterns of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, except gender, tenure, highest educational level and numbers of cases handled.

Other factors such as gender, previous domicile, marriage status, highest educational level, received justice news, types of case handled, public mind level, and experiences in street crime victim's empowerment had not caused any differences in the opinions towards the methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, except age, tenure, current position, income, numbers of cases handled.

6.1.1.6 Community justice network personnel background

Findings indicated that majorities of samples were males, aged between 41-50 years, completed Prathom Suksa 1 – Matayom Suksa 6 and lived in the community over 10 years, being the community network member. Majorities received news related to the justice system through seminar and training, having involved in the property cases with the community justice network up to date less than 10 cases and earned income and other supplementary income 5,001 - 10,000 baht.

As for training experiences, the numbers of samples ever and never had experiences training in street crime victim's empowerment were almost the same. Those trained samples received training 1-10 times, with 1-5 years spent helping the community affairs and never experience being crime victim.

6.1.1.7 Community justice's opinions towards the patterns of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, majorities of samples highly agreed with the pattern in street crime victim's empowerment. The first pattern most samples agreed with is mobilization; second is involvement between the community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment; third is intermediary and last is community justice network's partnership with the police and locals.

6.1.1.8 Community justice's opinions towards the methods of participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Overall, majorities of samples highly agreed with the methods in street crime victim's empowerment. The first method most samples agreed with is fact-finding; second is information assimilation; third is decision-making; fourth is work coordination and last is community justice network making own decisions in street crime victim's empowerment.

6.1.1.9 Community justice's opinions towards the problems/obstacles and recommendations in the participation of street crime victim's empowerment.

It was found that the police usually arrived late at the crime scene and practice with bias. Majorities of samples knew that the police must help the victim as part of his duty. Most of community justice personnel had never coordinated with the police in street crime empowerment and they agreed with arranging activities, training, and seminar with the policeman in each community so the police could understand the community justice network thoroughly. In the long run, Sub-district Administration should be allowed to take part in the public hearing for determining the method in street crime empowerment, including raise the level of the

network's power to work and cooperate with various government organization in street crime empowerment.

Regarding policeman's problems, it was found that most police frequently relocated which made work coordination discontinued. As for the network problems, it was found that community hardly concerned about welfare of others, including the community justice lacking support in the operation.

6.1.1.10 Associations between community justice network personnel's background and the patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Findings indicated that gender, highest position, community living duration, position in the community justice network, received news received news in community justice, types of cases handled, public mind level, and experiences being victims had not caused any differences in the opinions towards the patterns of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, except number of cases handled and training experiences.

Findings indicated that gender, highest education, level, community living duration, position in community justice network, received justice news, numbers of cases handled, income, public mind level, and being crime victims had not caused any differences in the opinions towards the method of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment, except types of cases handled, and training experiences.

6.1.2 Qualitative research data conclusions

Regarding qualitative data, findings from the in-depth interview about the pattern and method of the participation between community justice network personnel and the policeman in are being concluded as follows:

6.1.2.1 Policemen

Findings indicated that majorities of samples agreed with all participation patterns in street crime victim's empowerment, but mainly focused on intermediary pattern by giving the support to establishing a group of committee with transparent regulations and selecting qualified personnel, as well as passing the laws to support the operation. Moreover, Sub-district Administration should be given the support to administration. In practice, the community justice network should act as the mediator with the local patrol to find methods for street crime victim's empowerment.

Regarding opinions on the participation methods in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities of samples agreed with information assimilation, fact-finding and involvement, but disagreed with decision-making. There were both groups, agreed and disagreed with the method of allowing community justice network to make own decisions.

As for the police method in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities felt that agencies from the executives to operational level should assign concrete duties to those in charge of street crime victim's empowerment so they could transmit knowledge to the network to make empowering achieve the best results.

Furthermore, Sub-district Administration should be allowed to take part in street crime victim's empowerment in own community by establishing street crime victim's empowerment with specific duty as the coordinator in street crime victim's empowerment between community justice personnel and the policeman.

6.1.2.2 Community Justice Personnel

Majorities of samples agreed with the pattern of participation in street crime victim's empowerment by integrating all crucial elements of 4 patterns.

The pattern of participation can be put in the actual practice instantly whereas both partnership and mobilization patterns are new, but applicable

provided that the study must be done in details. However, at this time, partnership is the most appropriate pattern for use.

Regarding opinions on the participation methods in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities of samples agreed that information assimilation, and fact-finding and could be put in real practice and already practiced in some places. As for involvement, it was applicable when the community justice network acting neutral without taking sides and finding the solution which area of empowerment needed for the crime victim. For decision-making and community making own decisions, to date it is rather difficult to practice.

6.1.2.3 Crime Victims or Community Justice Experts

Regarding opinions on the participation methods in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities of samples felt that partnership and mobilization had already been practicing and could be used instantly, especially involvement and partnership between the community justice network and the policeman which appropriated for street crime victim's empowerment. In real practice, without transparency in the application and definite responsible party, and adequate numbers or personnel, it is impossible to make it happened.

As for the police method in street crime victim's empowerment, majorities felt that agencies from the executives to operational level should assign concrete duties to those in charge of street crime victim's empowerment so they could transmit knowledge to the network to make empowering achieve the best results.

As for intermediary pattern for community justice network and the policeman, majorities making the comments that the context and content in the area must be taken into consideration to see if it is applicable. Nonetheless, the intermediary can cause innovation. Then all 4 participation patterns must be categorized to see which pattern should be carried on first.

Therefore, all 4 patterns of participation between the community justice network and the policeman must include the following significant conditions: first, database on local victims must be completed with specific laws to support the work before further developing into other patterns. Moreover, many aspects that needed to be taken into consideration. For example, when modifying the police's attitude, one must consider street crime victim's empowerment and administrative system, including the pilot test in some area along with the actual practice and ample time. Moreover, to create continuity, local personnel must not relocate too often so the appropriate pattern could be applied with Thai context as the master model for further use.

Regarding the opinions towards information assimilation for street crime victim, majorities felt that fact-finding could help the policeman making decision and community justice network coordinating in street crime victim's empowerment. These modern methods, most of times, the community network personnel had been assigned those duties with the government to monitor if all steps had completed all, leading to decision-making, the highest level of all.

As for the community justice network coordinating with the policeman, majorities felt that this method must consider if the compensation is necessary as the other type of volunteer works. The policeman also made the comment whether the auditing of the network could lead to conflict. Besides, the laws for the community justice to empower street crime victim must be enacted specifically as the Community Justice Act that required the official caregiver.

As for the community justice network making own decisions in street crime victim's empowerment with the support from the government, majorities felt that it was not applicable, but if it is needed to be put in practice, there should be the supporting laws, or judging case by case.

6.2 Appropriate patterns and methods of the participation between community justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment

Appropriate patterns and methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment must include all 4 patterns and 5 participation methods and integrated together by arranging which pattern is more or less appropriate with street crime victim's empowerment and set up the timeframe for applying the patterns and methods during 3 phases, initial, long-term and future.

At initial phase, it is the application of involvement, mobilization and partnership together step by step with information assimilation and fact-finding to accomplish each pattern by starting from setting up a joint-committee of community justice network comprised of Sub-district Administration, community justice network personnel, and local police, followed by mobilization for allies to join activities of community justice network and establish a Community the locals and other community justice network agencies.

In the long run, this pattern may be developed into Central unit with the participation in decision-making with the police under the context and content conditions to see if it's applicable in the main area.

As for long term future, when the intermediary applicable and developed into the highest peak as to assess the community justice and allow the community justice network making own decisions in appropriated street crime victim's with the policeman's support or Empower which is considered the highest level given to the people in decision-making.

Appropriate Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Policeman in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment
Conclusions made from this research are being shown in Figure 6.1 – 6.6 :

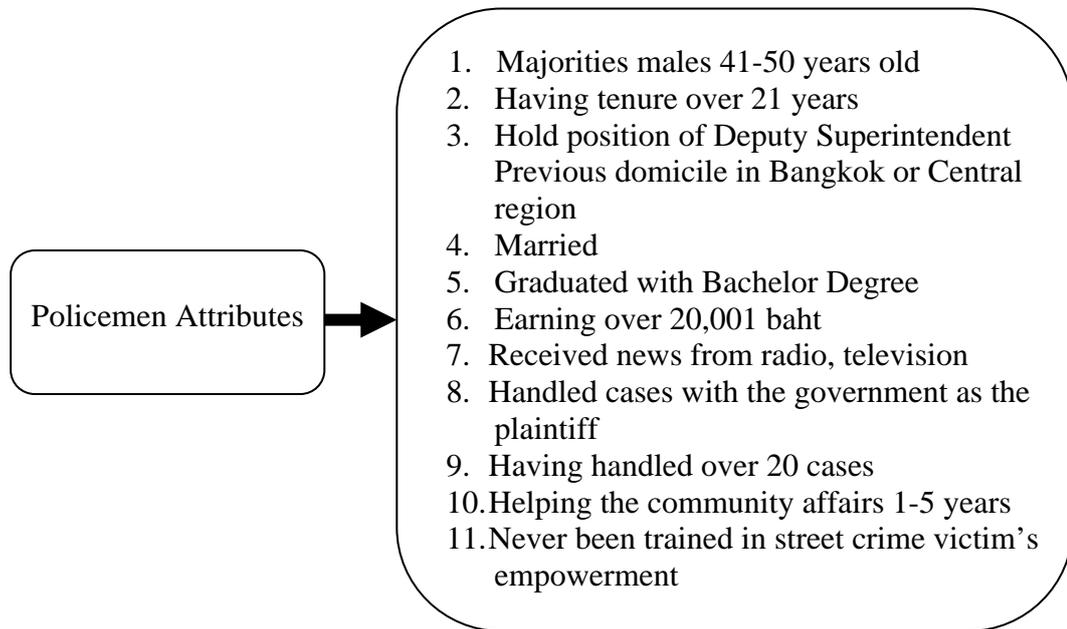


Figure 6.1: Policemen attributes

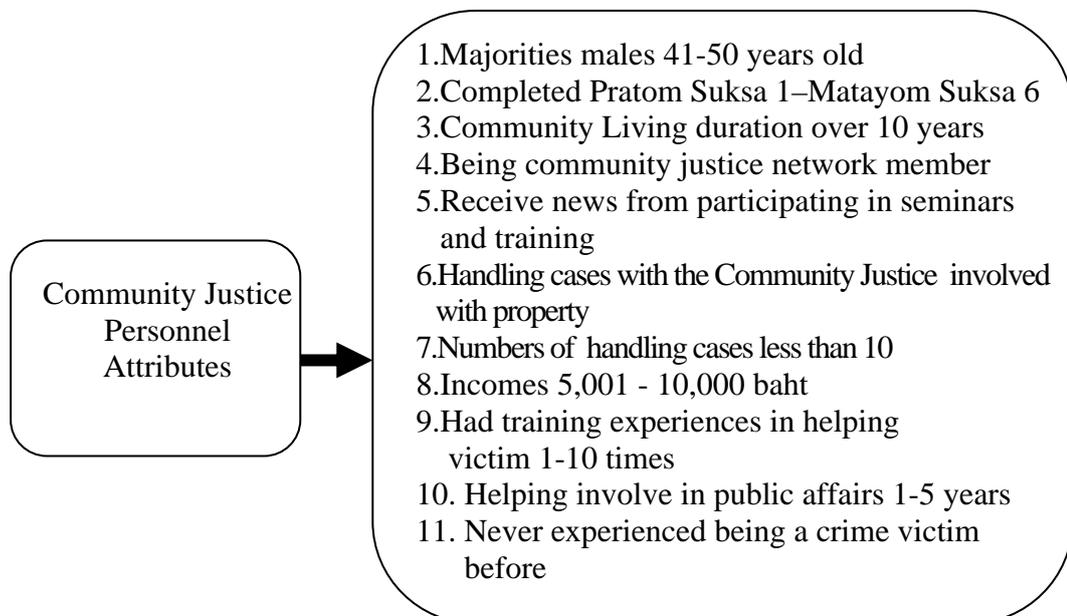


Figure 6.2: Community justice personnel attributes

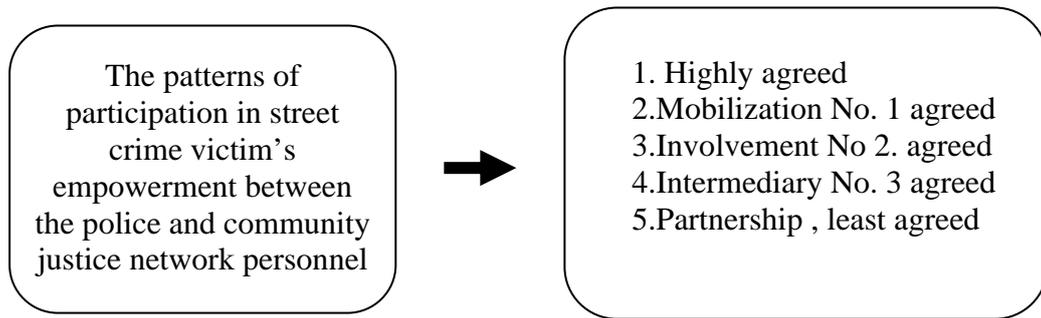


Figure 6.3: Conclusions on the patterns of the participation based on the opinions of the policemen and community justice personnel network

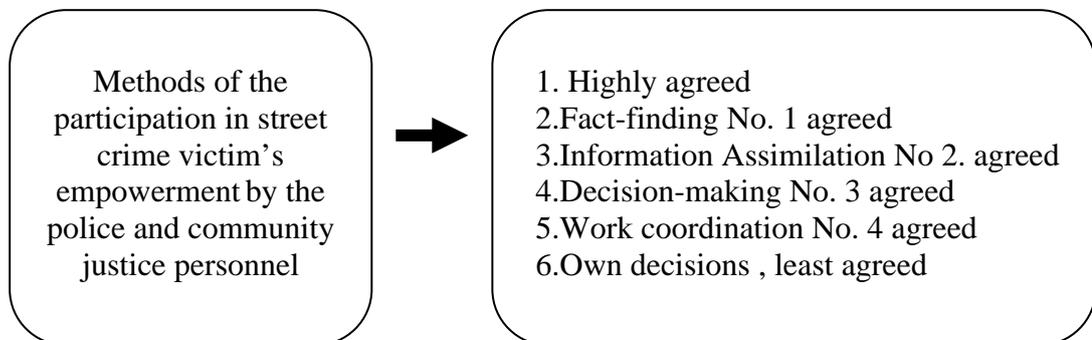


Figure 6.4: Conclusion on the methods of the participation based on the opinions of the policeman and community justice personnel

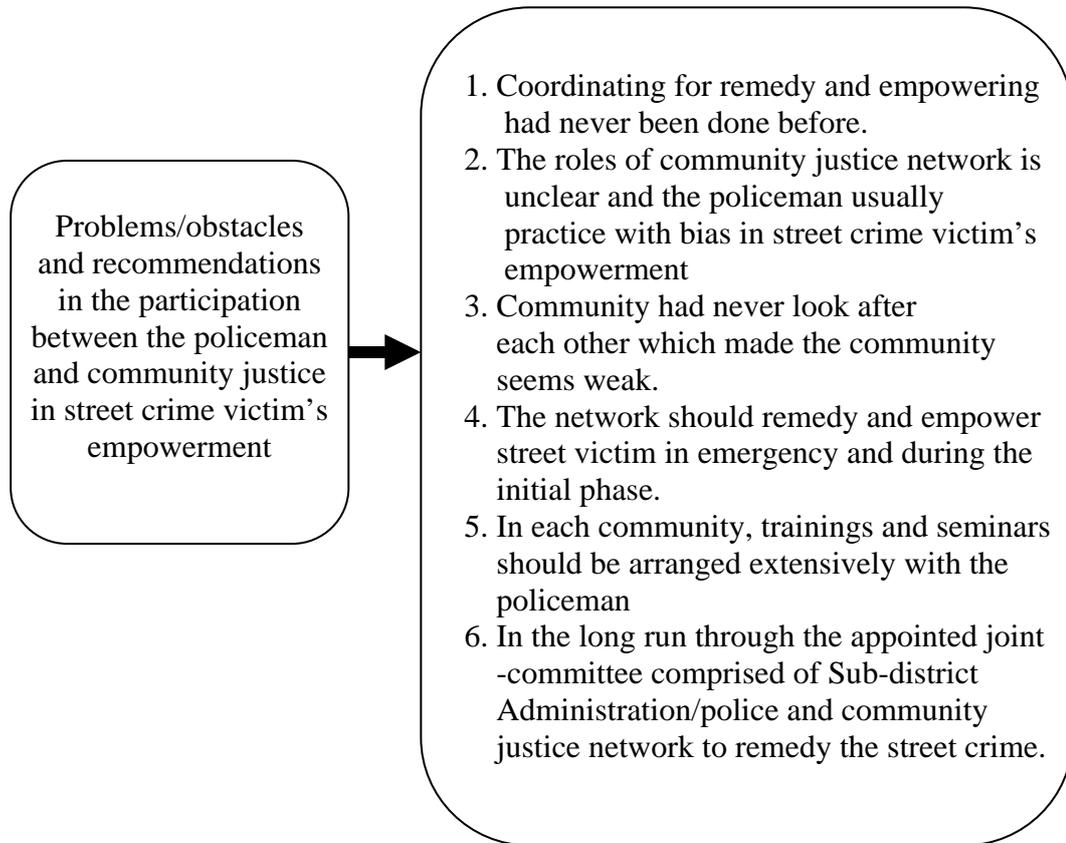


Figure 6.5: Conclusions on problems /obstacles /recommendations on the participation between the policeman and community justice personnel network in street crime victim's empowerment

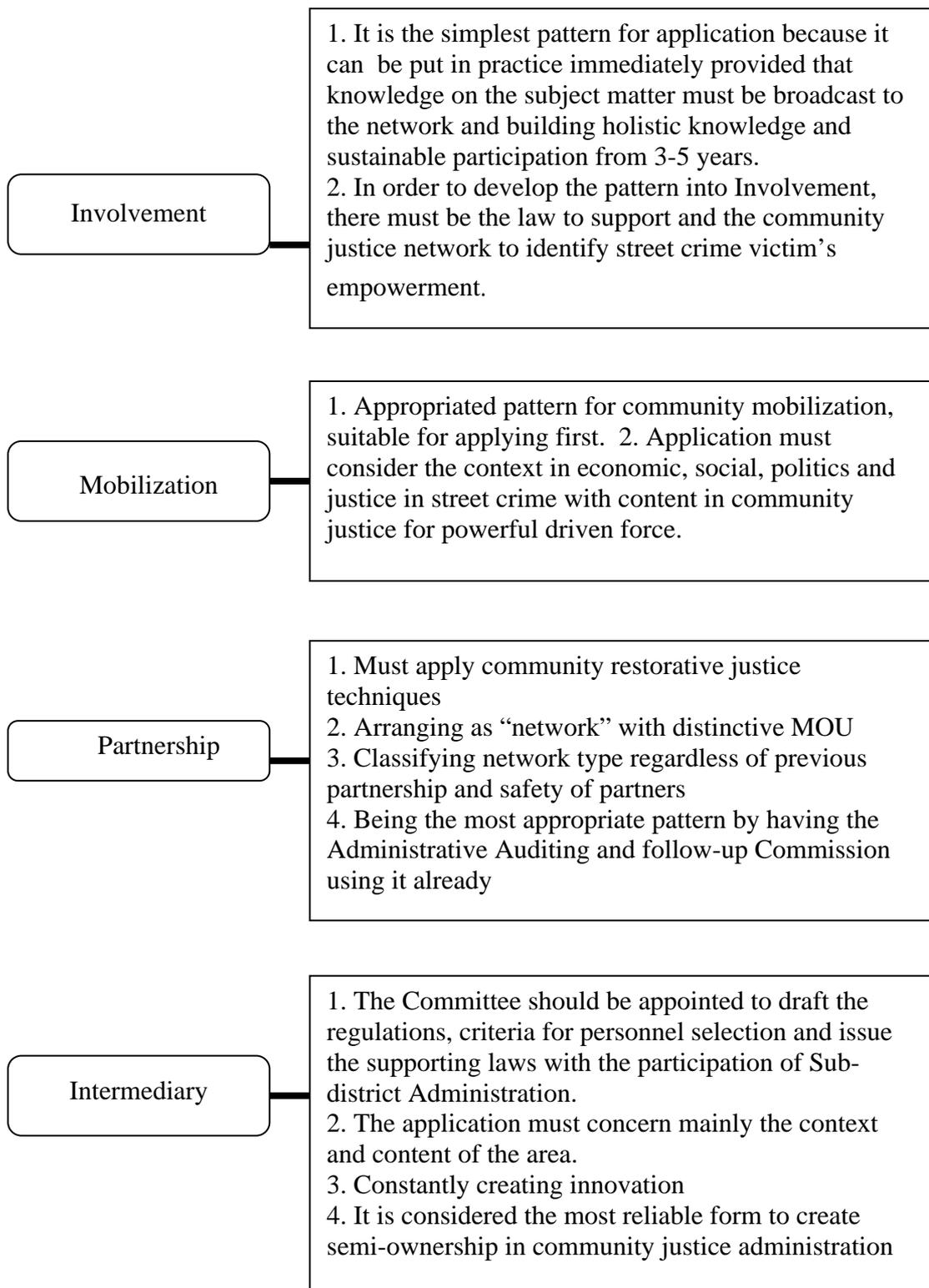


Figure 6.6: Conclusions on qualitative-related opinions/ the patterns of the participation between the policeman and community justice personnel network in street crime victim's empowerment

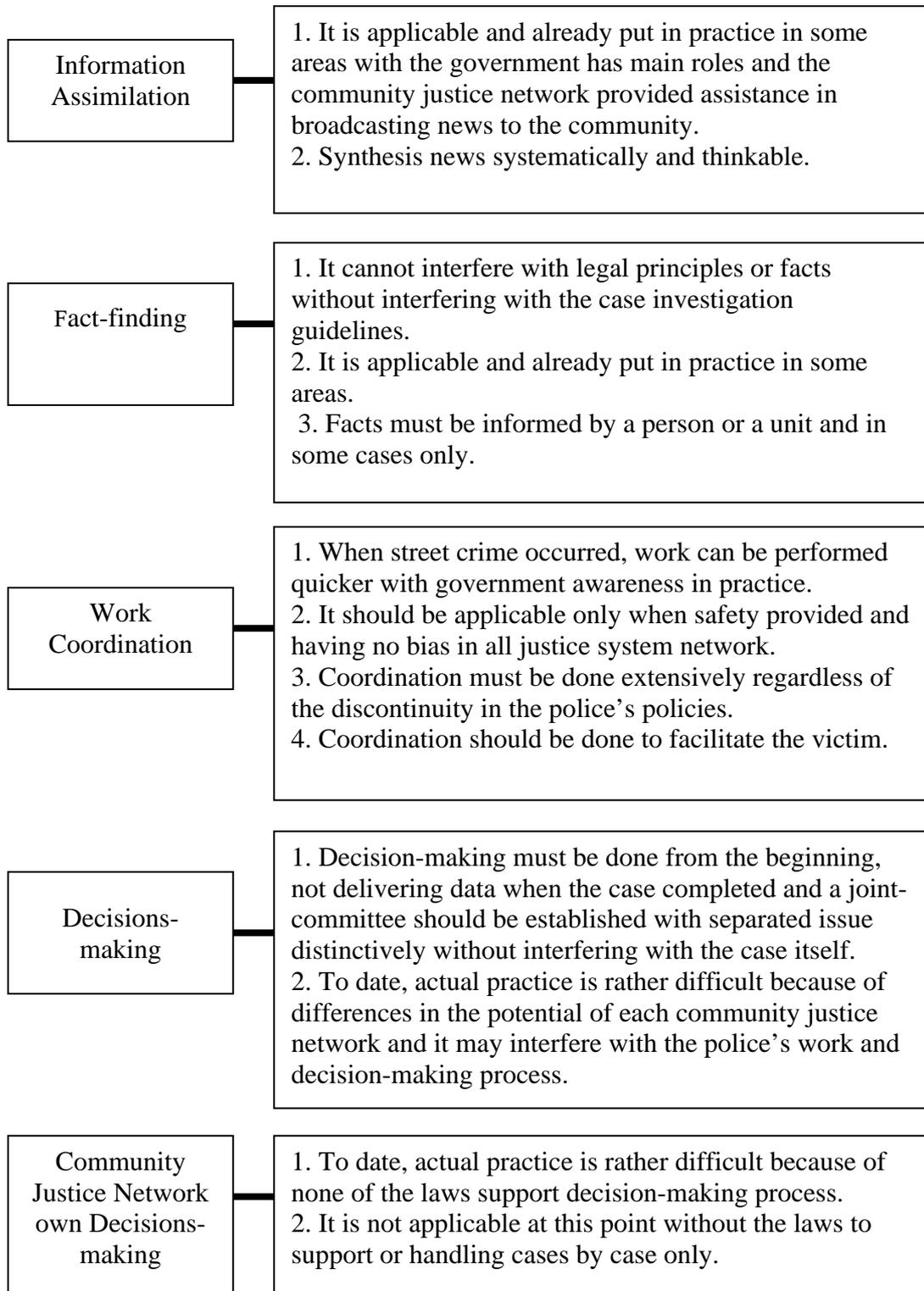


Figure 6.7: Conclusions on qualitative-related opinions/ the methods of the participation between the policeman and community justice personnel network in street crime victim's empowerment

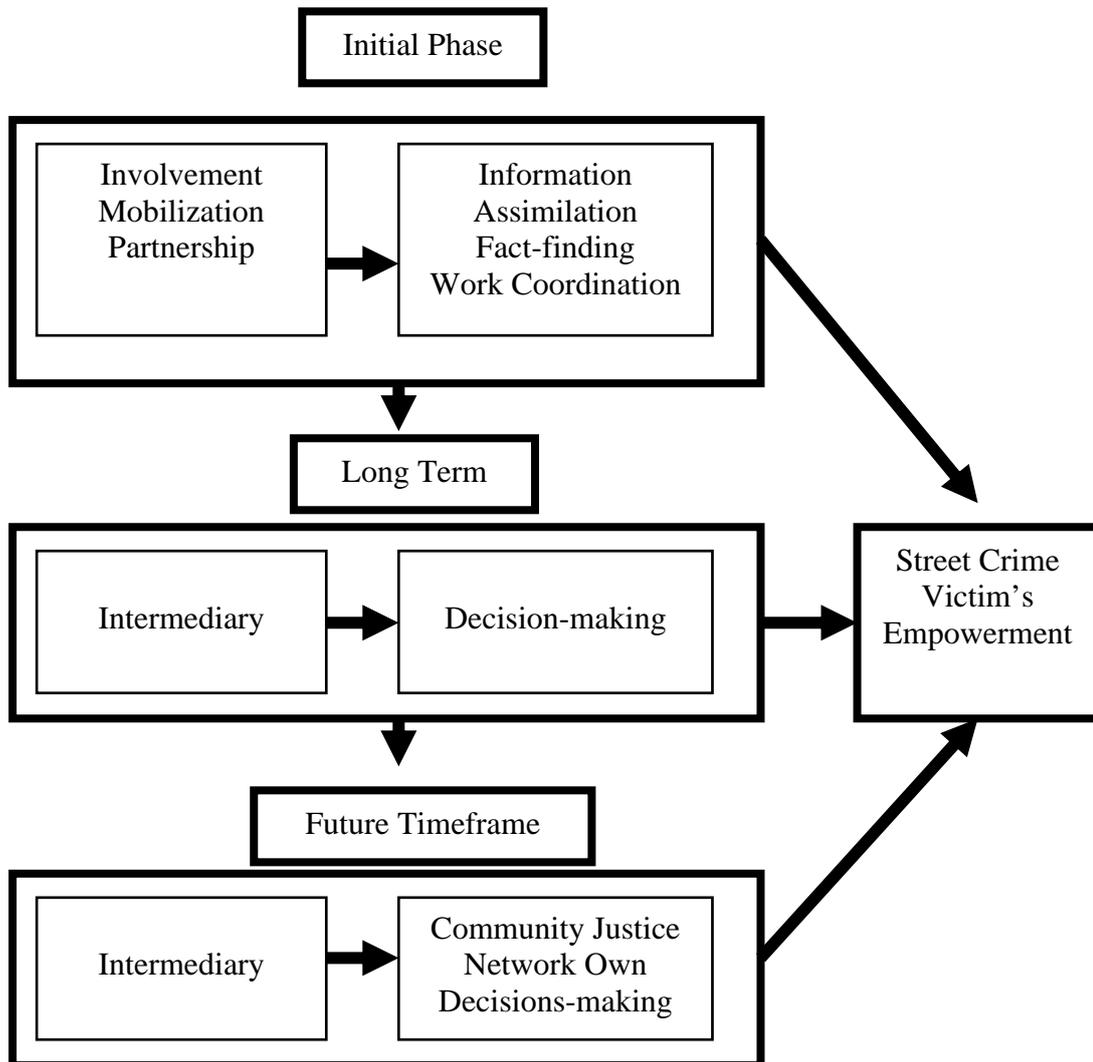


Figure 6.8: Conclusions on structure of the Patterns and Methods of the Participation between Community Justice and the Police man in Street Crime Victim's Empowerment

6.3 Policies recommendations

6.3.1 In real practicing street crime victim's empowerment, there had not been any laws to support the community justice network's operation. Then, specific laws such as Community Justice Act must be passed to clearly set the scope and roles of community justice network in street crime victim's empowerment which should help the network making own decision in the future.

6.3.2 Each community justice network had different potential and strength which made the application of the participation patterns and methods in street crime empowerment less effective. Therefore, all community justice networks must be reinforced for stronger and better potential evenly, including building knowledge base for operation and raising awareness in administering street crime victim's empowerment, not mandatory, as well as never used the police participation in the unrighteous way.

6.3.3 The coordination between the policeman and community justice network must be done on the continuous basis, not doing project by project. Quite often, the police bureau's policies missed the continuity from being specific policy of the executives and different policies from one commander to another. Then, Royal Thai Police should pass the policy as the practical guideline so the policeman could participate with the community through community justice network in empowering street crime victim. It is also being the guideline for each station to find the patterns and methods for sustainable participation, enabled to further develop into other patterns as well.

6.3.4 Because there had never been any direct rules for the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment, the officers failed to see the importance of victims, instead they concentrated on finding the offender. Therefore, specific regulations in street crime victim's empowerment must be set up especially for the policeman such as defining no-case regulations so the policeman could be part of further empowering process.

6.3.5 The study should be done to raise more public awareness in street crime victim's empowerment along with raising self-consciousness and adjusting attitude and vision regarding the police's operation.

6.4 Practical recommendations

6.4.1 There should be the pilot project in the street crime empowerment with the government proposal because there had never been any coordination between community justice network and the police when crime occurred in the community with the injured party. The government proposed and assigned the community to build the participation patterns and methods in street crime victim's empowerment as to study problems and obstacles and being guidelines for further practice in other areas.

6.4.2 Locals chosen for participating with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment should be selected among different groups, not repeatedly picking those that had taken part because of own habit or convenience and not selecting those already volunteered for other duties because street crime victim's empowerment is rather time consuming duties.

6.4.3 The joint-committee comprised of the Sub-district Administration, community justice network and the policeman must be established to empower street crime victim with distinctive regulations and without interfering with each other operation.

6.4.4 Street crime victim's empowering methods that have been practicing informally by the public should be included in the participation between community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment to cover the entire process.

6.4.5 Activities, seminars and trainings should be arranged with cooperation from community justice network and the policeman in each community regarding joint-practice and crime prevention in the area systematically as the beginning of further participation in street crime victim's empowerment.

6.4.6 Community justice roles should be broadcast for locals and other public and private organizations to learn more so they could cooperate to function better in the future.

6.4.7 The local patrol or community police who had been working closely with the community should be encouraged to take part in coordinating work with community justice network and the policeman, especially during the emergencies or initial phase. Normally, the regular policeman hardly made acquaintance with locals as much as the patrol officers.

6.4.8 Arranging holistic knowledge on crime victim, particularly community victim survey as the database in further planning street crime victim's empowerment.

6.5 Academic recommendations

6.5.1 The guideline for empowering had been assigning power through resources, support, and information, including the opportunity to acquire more knowledge and competence and skills that could earn praise, reward and recognition. Therefore, in order to empowering street crime victim effectively, one must built positive self-esteem, and self-efficiency with love, bonding and strong commitment towards the organization, having victim-centered for caring and participating in making decisions for self-care with decision.

6.5.2 Problems and obstacles were found from limited potential in each network. Then, all networks in the country must be directed at involvement pattern that allowed sharing ideas, decision, ways to solve problem by focusing on active people's participation, using creative thought and people's expertise with appropriate the practice and operation of related organization.

6.6 Recommendations for further researches

6.6.1 Since street crime victim's empowerment relied on participation from various agencies, the study on the participation between Sub-district Administration, Ministry of Justice and Royal Thai Police in street crime victim's empowerment should be arranged in extensively.

6.6.2 There should be the study in the participation between community justice network and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment suitable for social context and community justice content in each area because each community justice has different social context and potential.

6.6.3 There should be the study on patterns and methods in the participation between the justice system and the police in street crime victim's empower at initial phase and long-term, including the normal situation and crisis.

6.6.4 To date, the method for community justice network to decide in street crime victim's empowerment is not applicable. Therefore, the study should be done to identify which methods and patterns that could lead to future application since empowering is considered as the feasible level for empowerment for people to make their own decisions.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POLICEMAN
ENTITLED
“THE PATTERNS AND METHODS OF THE PARTICIPATION
BETWEEN COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND THE POLICEMAN
IN STREET CRIME VICTIM’S EMPOWERMENT”

Total 9 pages of questionnaire dived into 3 Parts in the following details:

Part 1 Individual Demographic Data

Part 2 Data on patterns and methods of the participation
in street crime victim’s empowerment

Part 3 Data on problems, obstacles and
recommendations on the participation between
community justice and policeman in street crime
victim’s empowerment

Part 1 : Questionnaire respondent demographic data

Explanation: Please mark ✓ in on the page reflecting true statement and fill in details in the blank space provided.

1. Gender 1. Male
 2. Female

2. Age.....years

3. Tenure.....years

4. Current Position
 1. Deputy Inspector/SB. 1
 2. Police Inspector/SB. 2
 3. Deputy Superintendent/SB 3
 4. Superintendent/SB.4 or higher
 5. Others please specify.....

5. Previous Domicile
 1. Bangkok Metropolis/Central region
 2. Northern region
 3. Northeastern region
 4. Southern region
 5. Eastern region
 6. Others please specify.....

6. Marriage Status
 1. Single
 2. Married
 3. Divorced/Widow
 4. Others please specify.....

7. Highest educational level

- 1. Undergraduate
- 2. Graduate
- 3. Master
- 4. Doctorate

8. Estimated monthly income and remuneration baht

9. Identify the justice information assimilation channel (more than 1 answers allowed)

- 1. Television and newspaper
- 2. Government agency manual
- 3. Seminar and Training
- 4. Others please specify.....

10. Handling crime types in the responsible areas

(Please mark 1 to 5 to indicate number of crime cases from large to small)

- Property No.....
- Life/body sexual assault No.....
- Serious offences and dreadful cases No.....
- Offences against the state No.....
- Other cases please specify..... No.....

11. Number of cases handling in the responsible areas up to now

- 1. Under 50 cases
- 2. 51-100 cases
- 3. 101-200 cases
- 4. Over 200 cases

12. Duration for participating in community services in the responsible areas

- 1. Under 1 year
- 2. 1 – 5 years
- 3. 5 – 10 years
- 4. Over 10 years
- 5. Never participate in community services in the responsible areas

13. Have you ever had training experiences in the street crime victim's empowerment?

- 1. Having training experiences
No. of experiencestimes
- 2. Not having training experiences

Part 2 : Data on participation patterns and methods in the street crime victim's empowerment

Explanation: Please mark ✓ in the space mostly agree with your practice

Strongly Disagree	is defined as mostly disagree with the participation patterns and methods
Disagree	is defined as disagree with the participation patterns and methods
Uncertain	is defined as not sure about the participation patterns and methods
Agree	is defined as the participation patterns and methods
Strongly Agree	is defined as mostly agree with the participation patterns and methods

Street Crime Victim is defined an injured person from committed crimes involving in physical and emotional harm and loss of assets, for examples stolen property or damage housing /property on fire

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The policeman should allow the Community Justice to participate more in the street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
2. The policeman should allow the Community Justice to classify problems affecting each street crime victim.	()	()	()	()	()
3. Community Justice involvement with the policeman should begin with the consultation to the comments on effective measures applied with the street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
4. Community Justice should be allied with the policeman and other local groups to assist the street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
<p>5. Community Justice should share responsibility with other agencies outside the justice system such as Mental Health Department and others through the local justice liaison.</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>
<p>6. Community Justice should not request the private sector such as companies or stores with interest in community safety to provide funds for supporting street crime victim's empowerment.</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>
<p>7. The policeman and Community Justice should arrange activities for street crime victim's empowerment so the locals can interact with each other.</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>	<p>()</p>

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
8. Community Justice and the policeman should gather the locals to brainstorm for street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
9. Community Justice should act as the liaison to coordinate work with the policeman to deal with problems from street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
10. Community Justice should become the center for developing new work method together with the policeman such as monitoring the case progress to help street crime victims with new approach.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Community Justice should inform the Public on the rights of crime victims such as rights to be paid for damages.	()	()	()	()	()
2. Community Justice should inform the victims regarding the government assistance to street crime victims such as medical treatment.	()	()	()	()	()
3. Community Justice should inform the victim regarding the source of assistance for street crime victim i.e., foundation, legal advisor.	()	()	()	()	()
4. Community Justice should explain and educate the victim regarding the police investigation process	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. Community Justice should inform the victim on how to maintain the evidence before the policeman arriving at the crime scene.	()	()	()	()	()
6. Community Justice should not inform the street crime victim on emergency services, such as emergency shelter	()	()	()	()	()
7. Community Justice should train community members to take more interest in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
8. Community Justice should survey the idea or arrange for public hearing as the guideline for street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
9. Community Justice should share data, express opinion and recommend guidelines for street crime victim's empowerment to help the policeman making decision.	()	()	()	()	()
10. As soon as receiving the request from the policeman, the Community Justice should hurry to the crime scene to assist the victim.	()	()	()	()	()
11. Community Justice should cooperate with the police to assess the need of street crime victim, starting from the crime scene to returning valuables to the victim.	()	()	()	()	()
12. Community Justice should assist crime victim at the crime scene together with the officer from the foundation.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
13. In the case involving with physical injury, the Community Justice should follow the victim to the hospital to question on the injury.	()	()	()	()	()
14. Community Justice should participate initially in finding emergency shelter, foods and clothes for the needed victims.	()	()	()	()	()
15. Community Justice should be presented during the policeman interviewing victim or informing the victim's family about the crime.	()	()	()	()	()
16. Community Justice should help guarding the victim's property while he is still recovering from injury.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. Community Justice should return the victims' property to the rightful owner after the case had completely closed.	()	()	()	()	()
18. Community Justice should accompany the victim while traveling to meet the officer.	()	()	()	()	()
19. Community Justice should not involve in the follow-up on the police crime's investigation periodically.	()	()	()	()	()
20. Community Justice should make decision together with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
21. Community Justice should appoint the joint committee on Community Justice to work together in the street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
22. Community Justice should be the main assistance for street crime victim with only minor support from the policeman.	()	()	()	()	()
23. Community Justice should decide on the method for street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman so he could follow such decision plan.	()	()	()	()	()

Part 3: Data on problems, obstacles and recommendations on the participation between the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment

Explanation: Please state true answer

1. Have you found any problems and obstacles from doing street crime victim's empowerment with the Community Justice in the following topics and how?

1.1 Notifying crime / Coordinating work with the Community Justice when the crime occurred in the community

1.2 Community Justice Method of Street crime victim's empowerment

2. Are there any patterns on cooperation between Community Justice and the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment during the emergency and initial phases? What methods involved, if any?

3. Are there any patterns in the long-term participation between Community Justice and the policeman in the street crime victim's empowerment? What methods involved, if any?

4. You have found problems and obstacles in the participation with the Community Justice in the following areas:

Thank you for your cooperation in answering all questions

COMMUNITY JUSTICE QUESTIONNAIRE
ENTITLED
“THE PATTERNS AND METHODS OF THE PARTICIPATION
BETWEEN COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND THE POLICEMAN
IN STREET CRIME VICTIM’S EMPOWERMENT”

Three parts questionnaires, total 9 pages comprised of the following data:

Part 1: Respondent Personal Data

Part 2: Data on the participation patterns and methods in street crime victim’s empowerment

Part 3: Data on the problems, obstacles and recommendations on the participation patterns and methods between community justice and policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment

Part 1: Respondent Personal Data

Explanation: Please mark ✓ on reflecting true statement with detail explanations in the blank

1. Gender
 - 1. Male
 - 2. Female

2. Ageyears

3. Highest Educational Level
 - 1. No education
 - 2. Prathom Suksa 1 – Mathayom Suksa 6
 - 3. Associate degree- Graduate
 - 4. Post graduate

4. Community Residency
 - 1. Under 1 year
 - 2. 1 – 5 years
 - 3. 5 – 10 years
 - 4. Over 10 years

5. Your position in Community Justice
 - 1. Community Justice Member
 - 2. Community Justice Liaison
 - 3. Community Justice Center Committee
 - 4. Others please specify.....

6. You have learnt about Criminal Justice System through which channel?
(allow more than 1 answer)
 - 1. Radio/ Television and Newspaper
 - 2. Government agencies manual
 - 3. Attending seminar and training
 - 4. Other please specify.....

7. Cases handling with Community Justice

- 1. Assets
- 2. Life and physical threatening
- 3. Domestic Violence
- 4. Other please specify.....

8. Numbers of cases handling together with Community Justice up to now

- 1. Under 10 cases
- 2. From 11 – 50 cases
- 3. From 51 – 100 cases
- 4. Over 100 cases

9. Estimated monthly incomes and other compensations baht

10. Do you ever have any training experiences in other areas of street crime victim's empowerment ?

- 1. Having training experiences
No. of.....times
- 2. Having no experiences

11. Duration for participating in community activities such as volunteering

- 1. Under 1 year
- 2. 1 – 5 years
- 3. 5 – 10 years
- 4. Over 10 years

12. Have you or your cousins ever become the crime victim before?

- 1. Yes, cases.....
- 2. No

Part 2: Data on patterns and methods of the participation in street crime victim's empowerment

Explanation: Please mark ✓ on the blank mostly reflect true statement

Strongly Disagree	is defined as mostly disagree with the participation patterns and methods
Disagree	is defined as disagree with the participation patterns and methods
Uncertain	is defined as not sure about the participation patterns and methods
Agree	is defined as the participation patterns and methods
Strongly Agree	is defined as mostly agree with the participation patterns and methods

Street Crime Victim is defined as a person received physical and emotional injury or lost of assets resulted from criminal acts such as stolen property or damaging housing or property on fire

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The policeman should allow the Community Justice to participate more in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
2. Community Justice should coordinate work with the policeman in defining problems affecting the victim and gathering information on such problem, identifying methods and applying those methods with each street crime victim.	()	()	()	()	()

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
3. The participation of Community Justice with the policeman should start from providing consultation to comments on measures effectiveness in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
4. Community Justice should become the partner with the police, including those living in the community such as the community committee or volunteer in street crime victim's empowerment	()	()	()	()	()

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
5. Community Justice should share responsibility with other agencies outside the justice system such as Mental Health Department and others through the local justice liaison.	()	()	()	()	()
6. Community Justice should not ask the public sector such as company or store to participate in community affairs and becoming the source of funds for street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
7. Community Justice and the policeman should arrange activities in street crime victim's empowerment together so the locals could interact with each other.	()	()	()	()	()

Patterns of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
8. Community Justice and the policeman should gather the locals to brainstorm for street crime victim's empowerment and motivate their interests.	()	()	()	()	()
9. Community Justice should act as the liaison to coordinate work with the policeman to deal with problems from street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
10. Community Justice should become the center for developing new work method together with the policeman such as monitoring the case progress to help street crime victims with new approach beyond the current methods.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. Community Justice should inform the Public on the rights of crime victims such as rights to be paid for damages.	()	()	()	()	()
2. Community Justice should inform the victims regarding the government assistance to street crime victims such as medical treatment.	()	()	()	()	()
3. Community Justice should inform the victim regarding the source of assistance for street crime victim i.e., foundation, legal advisor.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
4. Community Justice should explain and educate the victim regarding the police investigation process	()	()	()	()	()
5. Community Justice should inform the victim on how to maintain the evidence before the policeman arriving at the crime scene.	()	()	()	()	()
6. Community Justice should not inform the street crime victim on emergency services, such as emergency shelter	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
7. Community Justice should train community members to take more interest in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
8. Community Justice should survey the idea or arrange for public hearing as the guideline for street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
9. Community Justice should share data, express opinion and recommend guidelines for street crime victim's empowerment to help the policeman making decision.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
10. As soon as receiving the request from the policeman, the Community Justice should hurry to the crime scene to assist the victim.	()	()	()	()	()
11. Community Justice should cooperate with the police to assess the need of street crime victim, starting from the crime scene to returning valuables to the victim.	()	()	()	()	()
12. Community Justice should assist crime victim at the crime scene together with the officers from the foundation.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
13. In the case involving with physical injury, the Community Justice should follow the victim to the hospital to question on the injury.	()	()	()	()	()
14. Community Justice should participate initially in finding emergency shelter, foods and clothes for the needed victims.	()	()	()	()	()
15. Community Justice should be presented during the policeman interviewing victim or informing the victim's family about the crime.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
16. Community Justice should help guarding the victim's property while he is still recovering from injury.	()	()	()	()	()
17. Community Justice should return the victims' property to the rightful owner after the case had completely closed.	()	()	()	()	()
18. Community Justice should accompany the victim while traveling to meet the officer.	()	()	()	()	()
19. Community Justice should not involve in the follow-up on the police crime's investigation periodically.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
20. Community Justice should make decision together with the policeman in street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
21. Community Justice should appoint the joint committee on Community Justice to work together in the street crime victim's empowerment.	()	()	()	()	()
22. Community Justice should be the main assistance for street crime victim with only minor support from the policeman.	()	()	()	()	()

Methods of Participation between Community Justice and Policeman	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
23. Community Justice should decide on the method for street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman so he could follow such decision plan.	()	()	()	()	()

Part 3: Data on problems, obstacles and recommendations for participating in street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman

Explanation: Please provide true statement

1. Have you found any problems and obstacles from street crime victim's empowerment with the policeman in the following areas and how if any?

1.1 Notifying crime / Coordinating work with the Community Justice when the crime occurred in the community

1.2 Are there any Community Justice Methods for Street crime victim's empowerment besides being notified with crime? In which areas the policeman received assistance and how?

2. Are there any participation pattern between the Community Justice and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment during emergency or initial phases and how?

3. Are there any long-term participation pattern between the Community Justice and policeman in street crime victim's empowerment during emergency or initial phases and how?

4. You have encountered problems and obstacles in coordinating work with the policeman in the following areas:

Thank you for your cooperation in answering all questions

In-depth Interview

ENTITLED

**“THE PATTERNS AND METHODS OF THE PARTICIPATION
BETWEEN COMMUNITY JUSTICE AND THE POLICEMAN IN
STREET CRIME VICTIM’S EMPOWERMENT”**

Name

Location.....

Day/Month/Year interviewed/...../.....

1. Rank

2. Occupation.....

3. Educational Level.....

4. Duration for involving in community justice project
years..... months

5. Relations with Community or Community Justice

- () 1. Community Justice
- () 2. Community Justice Center Committee
- () 3. Policeman
- () 4. Crime victims empowerment experts
- () 5. Community Patronage or Community Justice Sponsor
- () 6. Other please specify.....

Interview Topics

1. In your opinion, does the “Involvement” pattern for the Community Justice and policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment such as consultation and comments on the efficiency of measures appropriately apply with street crime victim’s empowerment ?

2. In your opinion, does the “ Partnership” pattern between Community Justice and the local residents for street crime victim’s empowerment such as community committee or volunteers in street crime victim’s empowerment and how?

3. In your opinion, does the “Mobilization” pattern between Community Justice and the local residents for street crime victim’s empowerment so the locals could interact with each other appropriately applied and how?

4. In your opinion, does the “Intermediary” pattern of Community Justice to develop new practice method beyond the available methods together with the policeman in street crime victim’s empowerment such as follow-up the crime case appropriately applied and for what reasons?

5. In your opinion, does the “ Information Assimilation ” methods of Community Justice for street crime victim’s empowerment such as learning on the policeman investigation process appropriately apply and for what reasons?

6. In your opinion, does the “Fact Finding” method of Community Justice such as expressing opinions, guiding through street crime victim’s empowerment to assist the policeman in decision-making appropriately apply and for what reasons?

7. In your opinion, does the “ Work Coordination ” methods between Community Justice and the policeman for street crime victim’s empowerment such as coordinating work with the foundation officer to aid the victim at the crime scene appropriately apply and for what reasons?

8. In your opinion, does the “Decision-making” method between Community Justice and the policeman such as appointing the Joint Committee on Community Justice for street crime victim’s empowerment appropriately applied and for what reasons?

9. In your opinion, does the method for Community Justice to decide on street crime victim’s empowerment with only support from the police appropriately apply and for what reasons?

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Pol.Lt.Col. Sarit Suebongsiri
DATE OF BIRTH	21 February 1964
PLACE OF BIRTH	Bangkok, Thailand
EDUCATION	Ramkhamhaeng University, 1981-1988 Bachelor of Science (Biology) Chulalongkorn University, 2001-2003 Master of Arts (Criminology) Mahidol University, 2011 Doctor of Philosophy (Criminology, Justice Administration and Society)
HOME ADDRESS	95 Sukhumvit 77 Rd, Nongborn, Pravej, 10250 Tel. 081 0052 054 E-mail : saritsu2003@yahoo.com
EMPLOYMENT ADDRESS	The Royal Police Cadet Academy, Sampran District, Nakornpathom Province, 73110. Tel. 034-311110