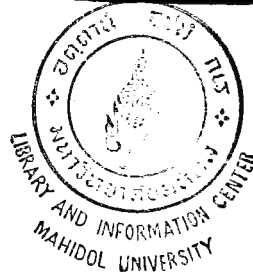


13 DEC 2000



**FACTORS AFFECTING THE RECIDIVISM OF FEMALE
GRANTED ROYAL PARDON OFFENDERS**

POL. LT. COL. UNGSANA CHAISIRI

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS
(CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY**

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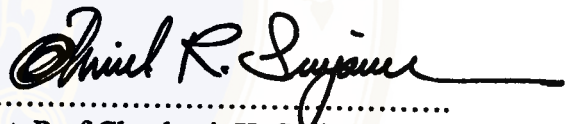
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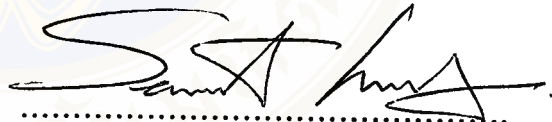
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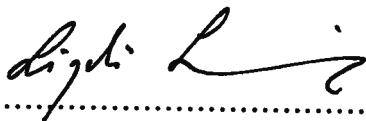
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This thesis is considered as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master Degree of
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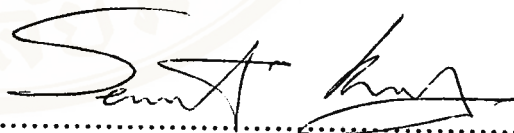
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Pol. Lt. Col. Ungsana Chaisiri
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The objectives of this study were to learn about the general character of female offenders receiving royal pardon and, factors that affect recidivism. The population in this research were 160 female inmates imprisoned in the Institution for Female drug Offenders, at Pathumthani, the Institution for Female drug Offenders at Thonburi and the Institution for Female drug Offenders at Cholburi. The data was collected by a questionnaires. In analyzing the data, to illustrate personal background of the population group, factors that affect recidivism and recidivism by proposing the table of frequencies and percentage, the hypotheses were tested using the level 0.05 of Chi-Square testing statistics.

The result of this study revealed that most female Offenders committed their first crime at the age of 31 years and above. Their marital status was either widow or divorced and their education background was between P.1-P.7 (P.1-P.6). As for social structural factor, It was found that most of the female offenders were employed with an income of 2,501-5,000 Baht per month and regularly used drugs. As for imprisonment and pardon factor. It was found that the first offense of most of the female offenders was drug related.

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อังสนา นายศิริ : ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการกระทำผิดซ้ำของผู้ต้องขังหญิงที่ได้รับพระราชทานอภัยโทษ (FACTORS AFFECTING THE RECIDIVISM OF FEMALE GRANTED ROYAL PARDON OFFENDERS.) คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : จวน ไชยสุวรรณ, M.S., ชาญคณิต ก.สุริยะมณี, M.A., สุชาติ กาญจนวิเศษ, PUB. AD. (POLICE), M.A. 156 หน้า ISBN 974-664-636-2

ในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาลักษณะทั่วไปของผู้ต้องขังหญิงที่กระทำผิดซ้ำที่ได้รับพระราชทานอภัยโทษ และปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการกระทำผิดซ้ำ ประชากรในการวิจัย ได้แก่ ผู้ต้องขังหญิง ที่ต้องขังอยู่ในทัณฑสถานหญิงกลาง ทัณฑสถานบำบัดพิเศษหญิงจังหวัดปทุมธานี ทัณฑสถานหญิงธนบุรี และทัณฑสถานหญิงชลบุรี ที่กระทำผิดซ้ำที่ได้รับพระราชทานอภัยโทษ จำนวน 160 คน เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยการเสนอตารางแจกแจงความถี่ (Frequencies) และค่าร้อยละ (Percentage) ใช้สถิติทดสอบแบบ ไค-สแควร์ (Chi-Square) ระดับนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ 0.05

ผลการศึกษา พบว่า ผู้ต้องขังหญิงส่วนใหญ่มีอายุขณะกระทำผิดครั้งแรก ตั้งแต่ 31 ปีขึ้นไป สถานภาพการสมรสเป็นม่าย/หย่าร้าง มีการศึกษาในระดับ ป.1-ป.7 (ป.1-ป.6) ปัจจัยโครงสร้างทางสังคม พบว่า ผู้ต้องขังหญิงส่วนใหญ่มีอาชีพรับจ้าง มีรายได้ 2,501-5,000 บาท/เดือน และเสพยาเสพติดเป็นประจำ ปัจจัยเกี่ยวกับการต้องโทษและการอภัยโทษ พบว่า ฐานความผิดครั้งแรกของผู้ต้องขังหญิงส่วนใหญ่มีความผิดเกี่ยวกับยาเสพติด

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Nature of the problems

Crime is part of the social problem. Social problem means the condition that affects a certain number of people in an unwanted direction and situation. It makes such people feels that such condition should be cooperatively sorted out. If consider about elements of the problem it will be found that the problem must affect a lot of people, in an unwanted condition, and many parties agree that it needs to be solved. This depends on the value judgement of that society. There are different opinions in considering whether such condition is a social problem or not because certain problem may be perceived as a social problem in one society but not in another society. Social problem is not a natural phenomenon but it originates from causes and characteristics of each society. Social problem is usual, as problem exist wherever society is.

The explanations of causes of problem are different according to the reason, belief, apprehension of each individual, and also related to the social changes and their impacts as well. Especially, in the present society that is changing into an information society. It was analyzed that in the year 2020, our society will change into a digital society. Communications will take place of transportation. That will reduce time spending and travelling and will result in a lot of time space. The whole world will become as one. There will be an origination of the New World Order which trend to be the democracy

regime that consists of openness, accountability, good governance, and human rights. There will be biological variety. Treasures will belong to the world. There will be environmental protection and free competition. Such impacts originate an open world, where each party has influence on each other. Concepts are varied but in harmony. The flow of change that occur rapidly and it will be too fast to manage and will affect the original culture of each society. No one will be able to live peacefully in isolation. In criminology, the said impacts will affect many forms of crime.

In each year, crime produces a tremendous loss and damage either to people's assets, lives, body, and happiness. (Chai Sevikul, 2517:62) There are also indirect damages caused such as the expenditure from the budget that the government have to spend to operate authorities in criminal justice process which comprises police, prosecutor, court, and penitentiary to prevent and suppress crime, including to take action against the delinquents or criminals. If the budget and resources used in solving criminal problem can be used in developing the country in other aspects it may produce a high benefit and create significant civilization to the country. And, if the problem was let to occur more without any control or solution of crime reduction then it will cause more damage to the society and become chronic and hard to solve. Especially, in a depressed and collapsed economic condition as happen in present. Crime rate will increase daily. If consider about tendency of delinquency of women it will also find increases in each year as well especially, recidivism in female offenders who were granted with royal pardon before.

Besides, the current form of crime and modus operandi are in advance along with the material advancement while prosperity in morality and virtue was not developed in the same pace. Furthermore, a rapid increase in population, people's obsession in material value, people's being occupied with temptation and serious economic problems that cause poverty and unemployment are causes of increase of crime. This includes crime against people's lives and assets. Delinquency became more violent, ruthless, and immoral. It causes more loss either in economic, social, and psychology aspects than ever. The worse thing is that crimes were not committed only by men but, also by women. The number of female criminal is not few.

Usually, when mentioning about crime or criminal it is generally understood by the society that it means to the vice in men than in women. The same thing, when mentioning about the juvenile delinquents it is mostly pointed to boys than girls. This is because society in general consider that female gender possess a less physical strength than male. Female is considered weaker than male. The social value recognizes that helping female is something that ought to be done when chance is available. Even in the family, men were considered the leader while women are the followers. Female was stipulated to be within the house only while male is responsible directly in working outside or to make a living. Women are responsible in nurturing of children and housework. But the changing condition in economic and social cause women to change their role and living condition. They gain more opportunity in having education and role in the society. Their role was not limited only in a house anymore. It can be said that an ability of women is equal to men's in most of the aspects especially, crime commitment.

The number of female delinquent is getting higher. The interesting point is that there are some female delinquents who were arrested, sentenced by court to certain imprisonment term and through with treatment and rehabilitation process provided by the prison or Institution for Female Offenders. Moreover, their behavior and morality were refined to turn over a new leaf and behave as decent citizen and also received vocational training for to make a living as decent citizen in the society but they still return to commit delinquency again after their release.

During His Majesty the King's reigning there were frequent times of granting of royal pardon on each important occasion of the country. In 1999, the Royal Decree was issued to grant royal pardon on an occasion of the celebration of His Majesty the King's 6th cycle birthday anniversary on the 5th of December 1999. Granting of royal pardon is to give the offenders an opportunity to turn themselves and conduct as decent citizen. From the beginning of this reigning until today there were 24 times that royal pardon was granted to 294,096 prisoners. Among these grantees there were some of them who turn to commit an offense again and part of them are female offenders. So, it is interesting that why the females who are in a weak gender and suppose to play a role of girl of birth and breeding and live their lives by the role that was stipulated by society become recidivist after their release.

Therefore, it is considered by the researcher that the recidivism of female offenders who were granted with royal pardon is important and worth to study. It will give us an opportunity to learn about factors that persuade those women to become

recidivists after their release. The said factors may be an impact of economic condition, a matter of being forced by society, or because they ever been convicted and imprisoned so, it make them being treated unfairly by the officials concerned as if they were applied against with the Labeling Theory. Especially, in a conduct of police when there is a command directed by its superior officer on a specific periodical operation or to increase its statistical number of arrest made. So, the researcher decided to study factors affecting the recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders. This is to learn about its causes, which should lead us to an efficient solution eventually.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1.2.1 To study the characteristics of general delinquency of the female recidivists who were granted with royal pardon,

1.2.2 To study factors that affect recidivism of the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon,

1.2.3 To find a measure on prevention and resolution for recidivism of the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon,

1.3 Scope of the study

This study is limited only recidivism of the female offenders who had been granted with royal pardon the were arrested again on any charge and are serving imprisonment term now in the Institution for Female Offenders, the Institution of Drugs Addict in Pathumthani, the Institution for Female Offenders in Thonburi, and the

Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi. This year (2000) there are 150 female offenders who are recidivists.

1.4 Definition of operation terms

Royal pardon means to grant pardon to the offenders to be released from the penalty according to their sentences or to reduce the sentences by considering about their guilt, condition, and imprisonment term. So, that they can feel guilty of what they did and turn a new leave by conducting as good citizen. The authority in granting of royal pardon belongs to His Majesty the King. It can be processed by an issuance of the Royal Decree.

Female offenders means to the female recidivists who had been granted with royal pardon then were sentenced by court to be imprisoned in the Institution for Female Offenders, the Institution of Drugs Addict in Pathumthani, the Institution for Female Offenders in Thonburi, and the Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi.

Recidivism to the nature that the female offenders who had been convicted and sentenced by court to be imprisoned and after serving the imprisonment term completely were released once before being convicted and sentenced by court to be imprisoned again. In this study recidivism means number of times that the female offenders were imprisoned.

Personal background factor means to the present age, age at the first delinquency, religion, education, marital status, and number of children.

Social structural factor means to the occupation, income, family status, parents' marital status, person whom the recidivists were staying with prior to the imprisonment,

condition of living place, relationship between family members, and behavior related to illegal activities and drugs.

Imprisonment and pardon factor means to the first predicate offense, cause of the first delinquency, the first imprisonment term, experience gained from the first imprisonment, familiarity with other offenders, relationship with criminals, imitation in committing of crime, acceptance of relatives, friends, neighbors, and the local police officers after their release, knowledge and readiness gained from the vocational training, and an opportunity in legitimate career.

Behavior related to illegal activities and drugs means to the behavior and conduct of the female offenders related to delinquencies or conspiracy with others to violate the law includes use of drugs.

The first predicate offense means to the charges against the female offenders in the first offending, which were later sentenced by court to the imprisonment.

The first imprisonment term means to the real time that the female offenders were imprisoned in the penal institution for female offenders.

Experience gained from the first imprisonment means to the nature that the female offenders learned or realized including getting acquaint with friends while they were serving the imprisonment term in the penal institution for female offenders.

1.5 Variables of the study

The are 2 types of variable used in this study.

1. Independent variables are personal background factor, social structural factor, and imprisonment and pardon factor.

1.1 Personal background factor are the present age, age at the first delinquency, religion, education, marital status, and number of children.

1.2 Social structural factor are the occupation, income, family status, parents' marital status, person whom the recidivists were staying with prior to the imprisonment, condition of living place, relationship between family members, and behavior related to illegal activities and drugs.

1.3 Imprisonment and pardon factor are to the first predicate offense, cause of the first delinquency, the first imprisonment term, experience gained from the first imprisonment, familiarity with other offenders, relationship with criminals, imitation in committing of crime, acceptance of relatives, friends, neighbors, and the local police officers after their release, knowledge and readiness gained from the vocational training, and an opportunity in legitimate career.

2. Dependent variable is the recidivism.

1.6 Level of measurement

By stipulating of variables, the researcher can measure them as follows;

Table #1 Variables that used in this study and level of measurement

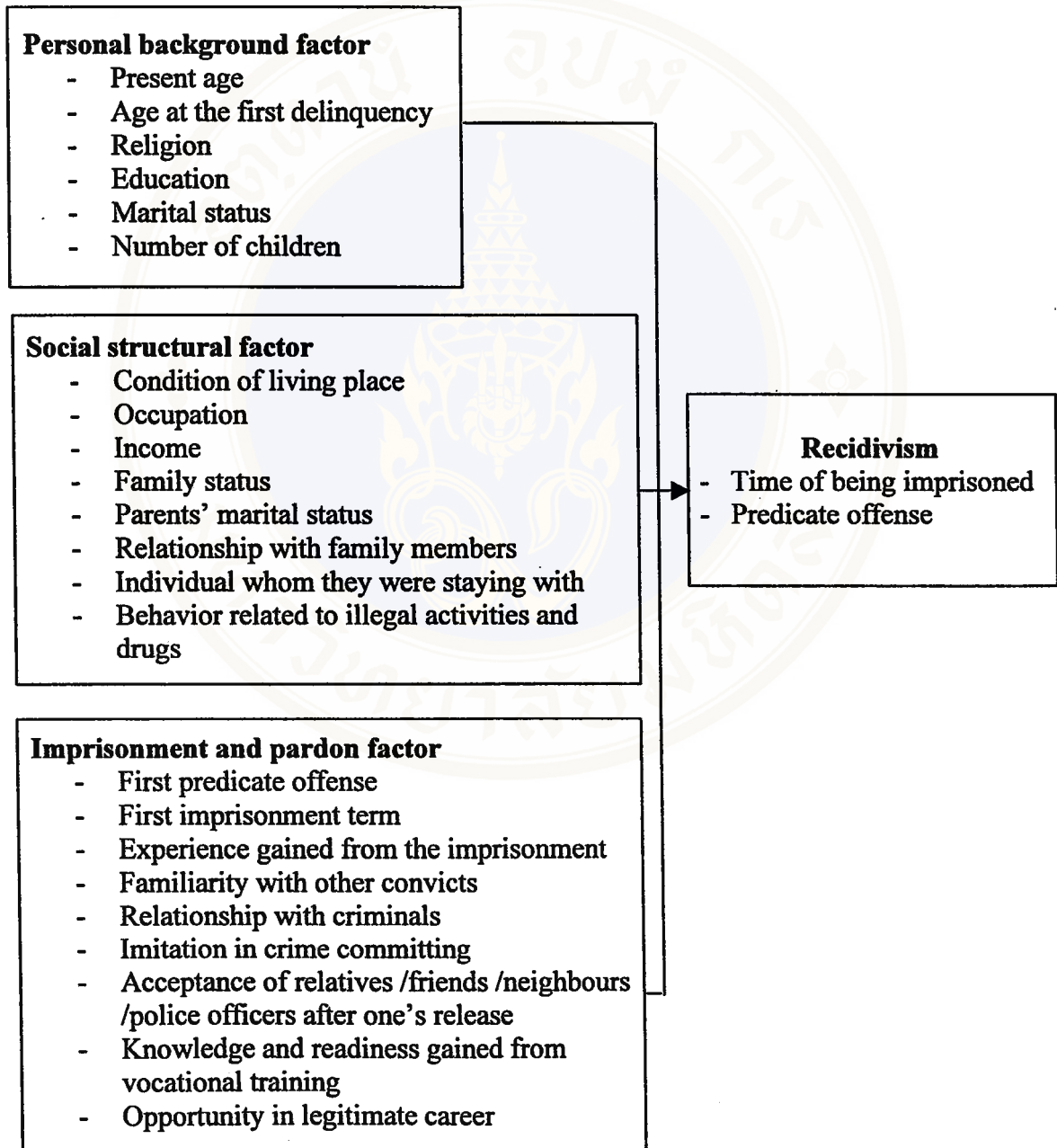
Variables	Level of measurement
Independent variables	
Present age	Interval
Age at the first delinquency	Interval
Religion	Nominal
Education	Nominal
Marital status	Nominal
Number of children	Interval
Condition of living place	Nominal
Occupation	Nominal
Income	Nominal, Interval
Family status	Nominal
Parents' marital status	Nominal
Relationship between family members	Nominal
Individual whom they were staying with	Nominal
Behavior related to illegal activities and drugs	Nominal
First predicate offense	Nominal

Table #1 Variables that used in this study and level of measurement (Cont.)

Variables	Level of measurement
First imprisonment term	Interval
Experience gained from the first imprisonment	Nominal
Familiarity with other convicts	Nominal
Relationship with criminals	Nominal
Imitation in committing of crime	Nominal
Acceptance of relatives /friends /neighbours /and local police officers after their release	Nominal
Knowledge and readiness gained from vocational training	Nominal
Opportunity in legitimate career	Nominal
Dependent variables	
Number of time that they were imprisoned	Interval
First predicate offense	Nominal

1.7 Conceptual framework

According to the hypothesis it can be summarized as concept of this study as being demonstrated in a concept chart below.



1.8 Hypotheses of the study

1.8.1 Different personal background factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

1.8.2 Different social structural factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

1.8.3 Different imprisonment and pardon of female offenders had different recidivism.

1.9 Benefits of the study

1.9.1 To learn about general characteristic of delinquency committed by female offenders who had been granted with royal pardon.

1.9.2 The result of this study can be used by the authorities concerned to prevent and solve the problem of recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders.

1.9.3 Information obtained from this study is useful for the Department of Corrections in planning, educating, and providing vocational training to the female recidivists to help them in preparing themselves to live their lives after their release.



CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE CONCERNED

2.1 Definition of crime

"Crime" was defined in plenty of terms as follows

The Thai dictionary, version of the Royal Institute (2525: 15) defined crime as violation of the Criminal Law.

Chai Sevikul (2514: 15-16) defined crime in 2 terms i.e;

1. Legally, crime means an act that violate or against the law and the actor must be punished according to what provided in that law.
2. Socially, crime means a conflict mainly between individual and society and considering how that violation or conflict take place, what factors obstructs that individual from improving oneself or conducting in line with the law which is one of the standard in society.

Serin Punnahitanon (2523: 51) defined crime as follows;

1. An act that violate the Criminal Law. Any act whichever very likely to be punished or how much it abuse people's moral, but if the punishment was not provided by law that act is not considered a crime.
2. An act with intent to violate the Criminal Law or an intention to exempt oneself from doing whatever the Criminal Law provided one to do so, without a reasonable excuse and that cause the state to punish such individual either as capital or petty offense.

Sopa Chukulpichai (2539: 90) defined crime as any violation of an individual which against the law and it was provided as a prohibition hence the one who committed crime or the violator must be punished.

Presently, the Ministry of Interior and the Royal Thai Police has defined and classified crime into categories as follows;

Group 1 Capital crime consists of 5 types of case i.e.

- 1.1 Killing the other person with intention**
- 1.2 Armed robbery**
- 1.3 Robbery**
- 1.4 Kidnapping for ransom**
- 1.5 Arson**

Group 2 Offense against human's life body and sexual consists of 6 types of case i.e.

- 2.1 Killing the other person with intention**
- 2.2 Killing the other person without intention**
- 2.3 Causing death to other person by negligence**
- 2.4 Attempting murder**
- 2.5 Assaulting**
- 2.6 Rape**

Group#3 Offenses against assets includes 8 types of offenses i.e.

- 3.1 Theft**
- 3.2 Snatching**

3.3 Forcing for assets

3.4 Stealing (all)

- Caused injuries
- No injury caused

3.5 Robbery

3.6 Fencing

3.7 Vandalism

Group #4 The group of interesting criminal offenses includes 10 types of offenses that affect people's living i.e.

4.1 Motorcycle theft

4.2 Car theft

4.3 Cattle lifting

4.4 Theft of agricultural equipment

4.5 Transportation bus robbery

4.6 Taxi robbery

4.6 Rape and murder

4.7 Kidnapping for ransom

4.8 Fraud

4.9 Embezzlement

Group #5 The offenses that cause detriment to the state includes 5 offenses that criminal punishment is provided by law i.e.

5.1 Offenses according to the Firearms Act

- Ordinary firearm
- War weapon
- Explosive device and ammunition

5.2 Offenses according to the Gambling Act

- General gambling
- Illegal lottery gambling

5.3 Offenses according to the Drugs Act (opium, morphine, heroin, marijuana, kratom leaf, volatile substance)

5.4 Offenses according to the Prostitution Deterrence Act

5.5 Offenses according to the Possession and Publication of Obscene Material

2.2 Definition of royal pardon

Royal pardon in Thai is "อภัยโทษ – *apayatote* ” which comes from 2 Pali words.

“อภัย” is the same word as “อภัย - *apaya*” means safety, without fear, out of penalty, and out of danger.

“โทษ - *tote* ” means to penalty, by its nature means to encounter bad result or bad luck directly because of one’s wrong doing. “ *Tote* ” or penalty is just like the individual’s valuable lesson in one’s past. It may be also media that partly help keeping moral of the community as well.

According to the definition provided in the Thai dictionary version the Royal Institute, “ โทษ ” means “to hurt, guilt, wickedness, sin, evil, result of one’s guilt, which one is liable to receive punishment or penalty”.

The Webster Dictionary defined “penalty” as “ to punish, to be punished, or to punish the offender”

“ Penalty” in Thai justice system according to Section 18 of the Penal Code means “penalty against the criminal offenders which includes execution, imprisonment, detention, to fine, and assets forfeiture”

“ Pardon”, according to the Thai Dictionary version the Royal Institute means to pardon someone from criminal penalty, which is under His Majesty the King’s authority. The word “ to pardon”, according to the jurisprudence and criminologist as defined by Professor H. Ecute is “ to have mercy of the sovereignty or head of state who want the sentenced individual not to receive the whole penalty or to receive only a part of that penalty”. Reasons for having such method is not only because of mentally compassion but it also to correct any deficiency or mistake made by court as well. Because it is possibly that the individual who was sentenced by court to death penalty and was later given pardon by sovereignty may be able to declare one’s innocence and apply to clear one’s blemish later.

To grant royal pardon is a part of the sovereignty power that was acknowledged throughout the world to the one who exercise such power in any position such as the Emperor, King, or President. Especially, in Thailand when it was under the absolute monarchy regime, apart from being able to correct the sentence of death penalty the King also possess the authority to grant royal pardon to any penalty or to reduce the penalty as

well. It can be counted that granting of royal pardon is under His Majesty the King's authority that exist accordingly from the old day until the present day.

Granting of royal pardon is considered as an important principle to enhance the penitentiary policy and to maintain peace, order and fairness in the society. By authorizing an authority to the head of state or head of executive branch to reveal one's administrative kindness by considering to release, pardon, or reduce penalty to the offenders in a nature of extending of mercy, giving pardon or reduction of penalty. For example, the offenders who has been sentenced to death may be granted with royal pardon to be punished with only life imprisonment. In the country with monarchy regime, authority in granting royal pardon is definitely belongs to the King while in the United States of America it is stipulated that the President is the one to decide the pardon.

Apart from to correct any mistake in the justice procedures to maintain complete fairness according to the legal justice, the objectives of pardon also contain special purpose by holding on the country's important auspicious occasion to reveal mercy to oblige the offenders to be released or to reduce their penalty. So, they will feel guilty and behave themselves as the good citizen. As in fact to grant royal pardon is to release and reduce penalty to the offenders according to their guilt, condition, and imprisonment term therefore, it can be considered that to grant royal pardon is to release or reduce penalty to the offender that was selected before. It is a practice that is in line with the principles to correct the offenders directly and accordingly. Therefore, to grant royal pardon can be counted as a tool to support the penitentiary policy by correcting

the offenders to behave themselves as good citizen which is in line with the principles of criminology and penology.

2.3 Crime and delinquency

The result of changes that occurred in the society causes a change of status and role of women. Women have to play their role and duty equal to or like what men do. Thus, revealing of deviance behavior or violation of law committed by women should be under similar condition because today the Criminal Law does not classify the offender whether they are male or female offenders. The law was legislated for all citizens to be under the same law, receiving the same legal punishment. Whenever, there is a violation of law take place either by man or woman the violator will receive the same penalty which range from being fine to execution without classifying the violator's gender. There is only the fact that number of female offender is always lower than in male offender.

At this point, we may consider by statistic of offenders in all prison throughout the Kingdom during the certain period of time to see how much different between the number of male and female offenders is. The reason of choosing a statistic of offenders as an indicator of violation of law or committing crime is because it is a reliable and more distinctive number. It is confirmed that they are men or women who really violated the law and general society accepted that they are deviants or they are women who really committed an offense according to court sentence. It can be seen from a statistic of offenders at the end of the year since 1959 which the number of female offenders was not exceed 1.4% of the whole offenders while number of male offenders was at 98.6%. In the

consecutive years a statistic of female offenders became higher steadily every year. For example, in 1989 it was increased to 6.6% and in 1996, it came up to 7.9%. (Department of Corrections, 1997: 21)

The increase in the number of female offenders which tend to be higher in every year like this may be caused by the reasons and social condition. There are changes in the Thai society that allows women to play their role better and possess more status. Women have more outside activities. They also face the same problem as men do. It is the economic pressure as well. That forces women to struggle for better life as same as men do. The contrary condition in the society which women have to be responsible for, as part of the society. Women were both forced and attracted to commit delinquency as same as men in the society were. When considering by Reckless's concept (Walter C. Reckless), it could be summarized that there are factors, which attract people to get involved in committing crime more. Such as civilization of big cities can attract people from rural area who are inferior in education and experience to come and seek for prosperity and opportunity in a better living. Especially, in the group of developing countries when those people move to live in a big city not all of them can survive by the legitimate means so, some of them have to make a living by committing crime or any other way. In the same time they will be forced and attracted by poverty and other factors without classifying whether they are men or women. The present condition of the society men and women will be forced and attracted at the same level.

2.4 Theories and concepts applied to explain causes of violation

It is generally recognized that occurrence of crime is not from any single cause. It comprises many causes including many factors. There are the academics in many branches who tried accordingly to study and analyze causes of crime. But they always explain about the causes of crime according to mainly their own concept, knowledge and experience. That means the sociologist always emphasizes that most of the crimes occur from the social and environmental causes. The economist emphasizes that most of the crimes occur from the cause of poverty. The psychologist says it is because of mental causes. The physical biologist and psychiatrist says it occur due to genetic and deficiency of gene and physique.

From the said concepts it may be summarized that crime occur by 2 main causes. They are internal and external causes.

Internal cause can be classified to biological cause (physical biology) and psychological cause (mind).

External cause can be classified as social cause.

To make it easy to understand some criminologist classified internal and external causes into 3 causes i.e.,

1. Physio-biological cause (physical factor)
2. Psychological causes (mental factor)
3. Social causes (factor on family and environment)

Most of the criminologist analyzed that there is not only one cause that makes crime take place but it must be conjunction of at least 2 or 3 causes depends on the case.

The said cause or factor will relate to each other and there are certain steps in forcing crime to occur individually. The crime occurrence process was explained by Professor Hermann Mannheim, the British modern criminologist. He explained about the said process and relationship that such causes can urge crime to occur as (Aran Suwanbuppa, 2518: 79- 80) “ the physical factor as well as the social factor can partially urge crime to occur only when they passed the “transformer” (or individual’s mental condition) which is the mental factor first. Then they can force the individual to commit crime.

Mannheim explained that mental condition of individual is compare to the very important transformer. Because if only the physical or social factor which is not yet pass the transformer or mental factor can not cause crime to occur. But whenever the social or physical factor has influence over the mental factor then the procedures in changing of mental condition will happen (sense of morality and mind) to the individual which may drive those factors to influence one to commit crime. In detail it is that not every individuals who is physically or mentally deficient, or grown up in a bad environment or poor family, or living in an oppressive, emotional afflict condition are liable to commit crime. There are only some of them that can be provoked or driven by both internal and external factors to commit crime, depends on the strength of the individuals’ sense of morality and mind.

However, causes of occurrence of crime are very complicate. To study and learn about the real cause we must study it individually which is difficult to do in every case. Though, the academics still hope that if the study of causes make individually can solve the problem it may can also sort out the problem of crime of the main society as well.

2.4.1 Biological cause of violation

To study biological or physical cause of crime began to be broadly interested among criminologists when Lombroso proposed his theory on born criminal and the Positive School supported his concept that says most of the crime commit by criminals who have physical deficiency which derived from genetic transfer. In addition Ferry had proposed his concept further that the important elements are social factor and environment. And Garofaro proposed his concept further that mental factor is also one of the important elements as well.

From the concepts mentioned above they become the tendency and challenge to the academic in the next generation to study thoroughly and broadly about the criminals' physical deficiency. The result of their study became the proposed concepts and theories respectively. The following concepts are those which were interested in the criminology society.

Theory of the born criminal of Lombroso (Purachai Piemsomboon, 2531: 43-44, 115, 140-142) Lombroso was recognized as the “ father of criminology”. (1835-1909) He was the surgeon, psychiatrist, and humanist who was interested strongly in the criminals'

physical biology in his entire life. Lombroso had proposed the new concept to the society as he compiled his research that appeared to reveal a new knowledge and it can cover better than what was found by the other academic before. In those day, there was a study made by Gall who studied phrenology who had concluded that person's skull can tell such person's behavior very closely. This concept was very interesting during that period. According to Gall's research, Lombroso had an opinion that to study only a skull is not enough. To obtain a reliable result we should study other organs as well by considering the general anthropological types and the characteristics of born criminal.

Lombroso believed that all defect in human body is related to one's behavior which lean to commit crime easily. Lombroso proposed the theory, which reveal that criminal behavior is the result of physical and mental defect. This defect may be derived from genetic of one's ancestor. Lombroso observed that the deviants always have different appearance from general people from their birth or have a born physical deficiency. Lombroso's assumption was confirmed when he studied it by a physical examination method to compare between normal person, insane person, soldier, and prisoner. He concluded that born criminals derive physical deficiency from their ancestors through their bloodline. Being the born criminal is the state that one was stipulated by natural condition to have a behavior that like to harm and exploit other person and resist the society. They can not adjust themselves to get along with the social procedure as normal person do.

For insanity criminals Lombroso believed that mental disorder is a genetic transmission ailment but for the temporary criminals, he believed that it is not because of the genetic causes but mainly the mental cause, emotional condition, and environment.

Hooton's theory

In 1939 Earnest Hooton, an American physical humanist of Harvard University had published the book namely "Crime and the Man" which was an outcome of his study that took him for 12 years on human physique. He made a comparison study on 13,873 prisoners and concluded his study as the theory as follows;

1. Criminal behavior is a direct result of the physical biological deficiency (or inferior characteristics) that derived from one's ancestor.
2. Each type of crime is caused differently by a specific physical biological deficiency (or inferior characteristics).
3. In a group of persons that have different ethnic will commit crime in different style. Each ethnic will commit crime differently.

Hooton gave his opinion that "the primary cause of crime is that having one's inferior characteristics through genetic transfer". He proposed the resolution to this problem by sterilizing these born criminals and improving environment in the society. This may help correcting those who have inferior characteristics and tend to be criminals from violating the law.

Hooton's theory was disputed by many criminologists who opposed him by the following facts.

1. The groups of sample used for this comparison study were too few and the comparing groups are much different in number.

2. It was lack of standard in stipulating “physical biological deficiency level. There was not a clear indicator of what, how, or how much are the deficiency or inferior characteristics means.

2.4.2 Psychological cause of crime

In the past two decades (1960-1980) concepts in studying criminology tend to be interested in studying of criminal seriously. There were criminologist, psychologist, psychiatrist, and sociologist who ever interested in studying genetic cause of crime, appearance, physical inferior characteristics, and environment turn to pay more attention to the matter of “criminal mind”. Most of the academics agreed that normal individual will commit crime when there is a motivation as the main cause. That means in crime against assets, the assets is a motivation or in crime against person’s life such as murder or assaulting, emotion such as resentment, anger, hate, disappointment, or sadness is a motivation. But for those mental defect individuals they will commit crime without any external motivation. They will commit crime because of their defect mind or internal pressure that was kept under their subconscious. They commit crime by no ability to control themselves.

However, not everyone who has abnormal mind is liable to commit crime. It was found that those who have serious mental disease seldom commit crime. Most of the persons who commit crime are those who have only defect mind. That means the defect does not reach the level of insanity (mad). There are a lot of people with defect mind in societies especially, in a civilized city society with high material advance. Actually,

observation will reveal nothing particular about the mental defect of these people. They live their lives as ordinary people do. But whenever they were provoked the defect that was kept in their mind will drive them to reveal the behavior that caused by that defect such as killing, assaulting etc. In Europe and America there are statistics that reveal a very high number of patients who were admitted to the psychiatric hospital, psychotherapy, and private clinics to receive mental treatment. In big cities of the civilized countries such as America and England where statistics reveal the highest suicide while in Asia the highest number of suicide are in Japan, Singapore and Thailand. It was analyzed and anticipated by psychiatrists that suicide will steadily increase and it tends to have increasing number of mass suicide every year. It is because people's mind is deteriorated while technology advances highly (Udomsil Srisaengnam, 2532).

Psychoanalytic Theory

The psychoanalytic theory was established by Sigmund Freud.(1856-1939) Freud was a Jewish Austrian psychiatrist (Silver 1981: 51-54) he created a lot of works on psychology. His theories were interested broadly until now. Freud established the analytic theory to study human mind that influence one's personality and behavior expressed by human. Many criminologists applied Freud's knowledge and concept to study and explain criminal behavior to learn further about psychological cause of crime.

The important theme of psychoanalytic theory that was applied to explain criminal behavior in summary according to Freud's belief is that the structure or personality kept under individual's subconscious comprises 3 parts as follows;

- 1) ID is where provocation such as desires, urges, and instincts, are kept. ID is a power that drives individual to do things according to one's desires unknowingly or a so called an innate or a born instincts.
- 2) Ego is the thought. It is a part of the individual's personality that can realize the reality one is encountered. Ego will tell ID to pursue what is wanted such as happiness, joy and to avoid danger and painful. It is an instinct of being afraid of danger, to save one's skin, and being oneself. Ego did not come by birth but it was developed gradually afterwards until it can guide ID. Ego will coordinate between ID and Superego.
- 3) Superego or mind and moral sense has a very close meaning to idea. It controls, holds back one's decision, thinks thoughtfully, and considers of appropriateness. Superego is developed in accordance with the regulations, society, morality, virtue, and tradition or a so call social refinement. Superego will try to suppress ID for all the time. Both ID and Superego will be kept in the subconscious while Ego is the thought and personality expressed by individual in regular condition.

The individual will commit an offense when Superego can not control ID and ID becomes more powerful than Ego. That means whenever individual have desires on or want something strongly then ID will be very powerful and its urges is so strong that Ego and Superego can not hold it back. Then that individual will do whatever one want without thinking of anything else.

If we analyze about cause of crime according to the reason mentioned above it means that if the individual was brought up well in a good environment from childhood Superego of the said individual will be developed to be strong at all time. Although such individual may has physical deficiency or encounter with oppressive condition one still can hold one's feeling and desire and will be able to hold back one's mind not to do anything wrong. On the other way around if Superego was developed poorly or the individual was not brought up well from the childhood in a bad environment or was provoked on one's need or was not satisfied badly then the urges will tend to commit delinquency easily. Whenever there is a provocative factor or chance is available one will do it right away.

In Freud's opinion, he think that sexual desire is a strong urges and it causes expression of individual's behavior unknowingly. After Freud has established the Psychoanalytic Theory that made the academics in that age and the next one become very much interested in psychoanalytic. There were studies and researches made broadly and new concepts were proposed increasingly.

Inferiority Complex Theory

This theory was established by the psycho- analyst namely Alfred Adler, (1870-1937). Adler created the word "Inferiority Complex" according to his concept which explain causes to commit crime of some type of individuals that "a lot of criminals are stubborn uncooperative, and resist to the society. It is often because those criminals have negative experience from their childhood and it caused the inferior complex to exist in themselves. So, they commit crime to call for attention and think that it

is the only way to express themselves and gain much public attention. This kind of individual wants to have peoples' attention to substitute their own inferior complex.

David Abrahamsen, another famous psycho-analyst has proposed the concept that “criminals have their 2 kinds of contrasting instinct, one of them wants to be arrested while another one does not want to be arrested. According to their conscious, criminals will plan before they commit crime so that, they can flee but sometimes the instinct (that hid deeply under subconscious) makes the criminal set a plan as if a trap for themselves and causes them to be arrested. This is because the criminals' subconscious wants to redeem their guilt. (Annop Chubamrung, 2523:627)

Intelligence Theory

The criminologists were interested in intelligence. It was believed that intelligence should be a part of having criminal behavior by establishing of the hypothesis that criminals should have lower intelligence than normal people. Therefore, it makes them lack of sense of responsibility and commit crime.

Binet and Simon who in the beginning were sponsored by the Ministry of Education in France to make a study to invent a tool (test) to use as a standard measurement to classify level of individual's intelligence. This was to separate individuals who have a very high ability to learn (very clever) from those ordinary people and the ones who have a low level of intelligence. The principles of this measuring is that intelligence (I.Q.) is a result of mental age divide by certain age

[I.Q.=(M.A./C.A.)100].

Subsequently, the said measurement scale was improved by other academics and was applied in several times until the year 1937 when it was improved to be complete once again by Terman, an American psychologist, professor of Standford University. Then it was applied to test the 600,000 American children in 11 states of America and became known broadly and it was called as “Stanford Binet Measurement Scale. It was recognized as a standard intelligence scale in America.

Classification of category of intelligence of the Binet scale

I.Q Range	Category	Percent of population
140 and above	Genius	1
120-139	Top intelligence	11
110-119	Above average	18
90-109	Moderate	46
81-89	Below average	15
70-79	Dense	6
Below 70	Retard	3

Reference: Terman, L.M., and Merrill. M.A. Stanfordbinet

Intelligence Scale. Boston:Houghton Mifflin, 1960.

The intelligence measurement was later used broadly to analyze criminals. According to the result of the said study, many academics concluded their concepts regarding intelligence as follow;

Jeffery (1971:96) gave his vision that “there are both clever and stupid criminals but it was found that women who have a low level of intelligence are easily be victims of sexual crime. So, intelligence is a kind of factor to boost or delay the ability in committing each type of crime (Purachai Piemsomboon, 2531: 71).

In 1970's concept on criminology started to change. There was a new concept that says criminals are not individuals who have a low level of intelligence or abnormal. There was also an observation that in some kind of criminal such as “white collar criminal” mostly has a high intelligence.

2.4.3 Sociological cause of violence

The concept or theory in sociological study that intended to find causes of crime or violence can be classified into 2 categories as follow;

A. Social Structural Theories that mentioned about social structure which is a condition of crime occurrence in socioeconomic structure. There were many sociologists and criminologists, who extended their vision about the effect of economic factor to crime problem. In 1847(Fox, 1976:70) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote a book titled “Communist Manefest” which believed that all social problems including crime problem are resulted from an unequal service and goods received in the society. This problem always exists along with the society. To sort it out is to change completely in social structure by social revolution and changing all of the economic system (Vold, 1958: 161). This concept was supported by a criminologist namely William Adrian Bonger, 1876-



1940). William agreed that the economic system was a cause of “climate of motivation for criminal behavior” (Pornpen Petsuksiri, 2524:71).

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) believed that in committing crime by any individual is an ordinary duty of human. Whenever the social norms can not control an acting of human or can not response to social needs of any individual or group of individuals then violation of social norms will happen and lead to violence rapidly.(Woradet Jantarasorn, 2522:22)

Anomie Theory of Robert K. Merton is a theory that magnified Durkheim’s concept. Merton thought that deviant behavior or criminal behavior is a product of the society and culture. He thought that cultural structure is a condition of a goal in life of people in the society or what Merton called a cultural goal. In the same time social structure will be a condition of means or behavior to reach such goal or what Merton called Institutionalized Means. The cause of deviant behavior in ourselves is because we can not adapt ourselves to both or any condition. Merton proposed 5 forms in adapting to the said conditions.

Merton's adaptation forms

Kind of Adaptation	Cultural Goal	Institutionalized Means
I Conformity	+	+
II Innovation	+	-
III Ritualism	-	+
IV Retreatism	-	-
V Rebellion	+	+

Remark: + means accept

- means denial or not accept

-+ means not accept in old nor new value

1. **Conformity** is a form of adaptation that accepts both cultural goal and institutionalization means. For example, We want to have dignity in the society (cultural goal) while we have to follow the social rules (institutionalization means) by studying higher, pursuing knowledge, revelation of our works, and trying to improve our own status etc.
2. **Innovation** is a form of adaptation that accepts only cultural goal while denying institutionalization means. For example, we want to be rich (cultural goal) immediately but we conduct robbery or theft instead of keeping a legitimate occupation (institutionalization means) etc. This form of adaptation is an obvious deviant behavior.
3. **Ritualism** is a form of adaptation that accepts only the institutionalization means but ignores the cultural goal. We can see this form of adaptation in

those individuals who want to become rich (cultural goal) but dare not to invest because they are afraid of loss or failure. So, they turn to live in solitude (institutionalization means) or to live in their own budget and not caring about wealthy anymore.

4. **Retreatism** is a form of adaptation that does not accept either cultural goal or institutionalization means. This form of adaptation can be seen from the Hippies, Gypsies, and vagrant etc. These groups of people are the ones who live their lives in a reverse direction or surrender to life. They do not care about cultural goal and institutionalization means anymore.
5. **Rebellion** is a form of adaptation that does not accept either cultural goal or institutionalization means but still want to change the society where they live in to another trend. This form of adaptation can be seen obviously in those rebel, revolutionary, coup d'tat, and leftist etc.

Institutional social structure

Institute is important for the society. It exist to solve social problem while in the same time if it does not perform appropriately it may cause more crimes as it becomes a reason that make youngster commit violence or cause crime problem. The important social institutes are as follows;

Family is the first institute that has a responsibility in developing youngster in every aspect. Family develops youngster's temper, intelligence, morality, spirit, physical growth, and social prosperity. Family has a strong influence to the said aspects of

development of children especially, in the beginning stage that is between 1-5 years. The influence from another things will happen after an existence of the family influence or after the family has developed the youngster for a certain long time. Family taught the children to receive and accept in rules of time, place, and the other environment. Children learned how to behave themselves to be wanted by the others in the society. Development of children in their family in this beginning stage is related to their behavior in the future. If the children were taught to see wrong as right then there is an opportunity that such children will violate the law in the future.

Sutherland,(1974:204) mentioned about the characteristics of family that cause violence in children and youngster by considering about type of relationship in the family as follows;

- 1) A family with some immoral, alcoholic, drug addict member or a member who make a living by committing crime.
- 2) A single parent family or having no parent because of death, divorced or separate.
- 3) A family that parents do not control their children because of negligence or illness.
- 4) A family with conflict such as one of them behave oneself as a authoritative person at all times, has a bad attitude and be unfair, too much worry and concern, be violent, lack of attention to each other, has jealousy, too many people living together, or being too much interrupted by relatives etc.

- 5) A family that join by persons from different nationality with different tradition and living standard, a family that patron a lot of persons, or a family that hold too strictly to the rule.
- 6) A family that is not stable in economic status or being under economic pressure such as out of job, poor, or a mother has to leave home for a job and having no time to teach the children.

Jekin and Goffman explained that most of the children or youngster who commit delinquency are those who have confused mind because of lack of a warm relationship with parents or guardian in the family. They were left to live lonely and were not cared or controlled by their guardian or family. This can be because of their parents are dead or having a broken home so, it makes them become rough and fond of delinquency.

Sopa Chukulpichai mentioned about a family that causes children and youth to become delinquents as it is one of an important social institute that affects the children's social learning process and personality development. This institute is the first place to create thought, value, belief, and attitude of the children. Most of the delinquency problem is resulted from a family especially the one which is lack of warmth and love or good relationship and refiner or adviser. Children do not know how to spend their free time effectively, lack of recreation and the most important is lack of integrity in the family. The psychologist studied and found that cause of deficiency within the family makes its member commit crime (Sopa Chupikulchai, 2525:93).

School and education

Education is partially enhance behavior of the individuals and develop ones' personality to be able to improve themselves with the environment and changes in the society. The condition of being inferior in education is undoubtedly the obstruction to live their lives. It can be seen that most of the delinquents are those who have low education. As mentioned before, there are reasons to believe that in the developing country the important obstruction of education happens from an oppressive economic situation and the need of child labor. This resulted to the children to stop their study and earn an income to support themselves or the family before the appropriate time. The said condition is implicitly reducing the opportunity in education of the children and later on resulted in turning to become delinquency. Nevertheless, obstructions of education are not from the economic condition only as the educational management is under responsibility of the school therefore, it has an important role in children and youngsters' life and future. School may be an institute that produce delinquent, or protect the delinquent and school may help the children who are about to commit an offense to become decent person (Eicharm, 1965: 299).

Factors at school that force children to become delinquent;

- 1) Lack of efficient teacher
- 2) Lack of teaching equipment
- 3) Children were not attended and treated closely and individually
- 4) Separation among children according to different economic status
- 5) The school has no principles and service on recreation

- 6) Lack of advise and guidance for children
- 7) Apart from teachers the school has no other professional concerned

Government is one of the institutes that related to crime problem. The theory on relationship between the government and crime that says crime happen frequently because it was lack of a serious law enforcement and many violators are still unhampered without any penalty. To solve this problem is to make the police and court enforce the law strictly. Only strict law enforcement can reduce crime problem. However, it is very difficult to do that because all authorities in justice process are lack of strength and efficiency in controlling of crime as well as society, because there are many factors in society, which cause crime. The factor of government officials seems to be a very important one in enforcing law. Because general people will respect the law and the official only when the officials conduct themselves with respectful to the law as well. (Frank, 1964:68)

Mass media is one of the institutes that has a role in rising of crime and juvenile delinquency. The significant influence of media related to crime problem is that it is a provocative factor of the exist attitude of criminals or it support them to visualize things as they considered good according to their environment. Although such thought, attitude or environment will lead them to delinquency. It makes the individual who witnessed a wrongdoing to fancy with the media that one experienced. Because what such individual wants to know or ready to learn or to understand reveal that one has a value that match to what reveal by media. This is a dangerous characteristic of media that present a wrong thing or value to the public (Elmer, 1974:123) Regarding influence of media, it was

mentioned by one of the criminologists that children learn and being influenced by variety of media. However, before they will be under such influence the children had been under the influence of the other things first such as family and school. We may say that what was publicized by television is less important than behavior of children against television. The said behavior depends upon family, school, friends of their age, and other factors apart from the media itself (Wilbur, 1960:466). In criminological vision, it is believed that a repeated broadcast of criminal behavior by media will significantly influence a transfer of a wrong idea to the audience. Especially, it will be more dangerous if the publicized message reveal that the violator is suppose to be sympathized or admired.

B. Social Process Theories

It is a theory that explains about the individual's criminal behavior. It reveals the procedures that resulted in making them become criminals or having criminal behavior. This kind of theory has its hypothesis that human behavior can be learned. Therefore, criminal behavior may be derived from learning process as well as the non-criminal behavior.

Theories related to social procedures that explain causes of crime are as follows:

Law of Imitation

Law of imitation means an imitation of behavior and social value by learning. Gabriel Tarde, a criminologist who developed a social learning process, was the one who established this law. Tarde pointed out that criminals could commit crime because they witnessed it before. It means crimes were originated by an imitation. He explained further that imitation was distributed from a higher- class society to the lower- class of the

society. The imitation occurs from contact, relation or witnessing. However, Tarde did not pay attention to the fact that who was the first one who committed crime. Nevertheless, Tarde's imitation concept is a basic that led to other theories (Pornpen Petsuksiri 2524: 74) such as the theory of Differential Association as follows;

Theory of Differential Association

Theory of Differential Association or what some criminologists named it as Theory of Differences in Association or Theory of Association with Different Group of Individual.

Edwin H. Sutherland established this theory firstly in 1974 as revealed in his book titled "Principles of Criminology". Sutherland had his opinion that crime is resulted from an association between individuals or group of individual with a criminal pattern. The more frequent, steady, and close an association is the faster such individual become criminal. Moreover, domestic emotional stress is significant matter that drive such individual from one's home and get to contact with the offenders. (Sutherland 1974: 75)

Theory of Culture Conflict

Theory of Culture Conflict was established according to Sellin's concept (1938). Sellin explained conflict as the cultural unadaptable matter in some group of individual (Sub – Society) that live in a big society, where its standard culture is available for the whole society. The Theory of Culture Conflict related to other cultural theories i.e. the theory of Culture of Low-Class Individual and the theory of Sub-culture.

Selling mentioned that there were many aspects of cultural conflict such as conflict in the group of the same culture and conflict of groups that have different culture. The conflict in the group of same culture occurred from result of social and technological development and unequal living standard that led to separation into minor groups. These minor groups have different value that may cause conflict and later becomes cause of crime.

Sub Culture Theory

Sub Culture Theory is Albert K. Cohen's concept. He established this concept and explained that sub culture of the offender originated within the culture of society. Sub-culture is opposite from the major culture. Most of the offenders will cling to their sub-culture as the right thing. Although such culture possess a characteristic to have designs on something, illegal or deny the major culture such as a sub culture of the teenage students who fond of vandalism act, or a sub- culture of an illegal racing motorcycle gang that produce thundering noise. These groups of individual will conduct themselves according to their trends, do not care whether their conduct destroyed peace of order of the society or not. It is because these groups do not recognize rule, regulation and law of the over all society.

Theory of Low -Class Culture

Walters B. Milles was a sociologist who explained characteristics of cultures of group of individual who have low status, living standard, and education background or in other words the lower class from the middle class. Miller explained that in society of low class people or slum people, teenagers will assemble as a gang and have deviant behavior

that is contrary to peace and order and morality of the society. These gangsters conduct themselves according to their gang's trends. Their behavior is show-off, rowdy, and not able to keep a permanent job. They can be hired to do anything and fond of conducting queerly to gain attention from the others.

Labeling theory

This theory was established according to Frank Tammenbaum's concept (1968). Tammenbaum was a criminologist who introduced the word "dramatization of evil" to explain criminals' behavior. He gave the theme of the Labeling Theory that "although criminal behavior is an evil but the condition that society try to force criminals to go further in a wrong way by not giving them a chance to turn themselves to be good citizen is worse and more dangerous to the society".

The Labeling Theory pointed out that negative reaction revealed by society to the offenders such as objection, insulting, not accepting, not forgiving, and not giving a chance to make it up (although the offenders were punished) are called "labeling" the offenders. (Fox 1976: 145)

2.5 Concept on punishment of the recidivists

The Criminal Code of Thailand also provided about the recidivists or the recidivism of those who ever committed an offense before as well. This was aiming at increase of penalty to the recidivists to be more than their actual penalty sentenced by court. As it was taken that the offenders did not learn their lesson from their previous

penalty. The Criminal Code, B.E. 2499, article 92 provided that “anyone who was sentenced to be imprisoned before committed an offense again during imprisonment term or within 5 years after one’s release. And if the court is about to sentence the subject to imprisonment term then another 1/3 of such penalty will be increase to the actual penalty. Penalties against the offenders as provided in article 18 of the Criminal Code are classified into 5 categories as follows;

- 1 Death penalty
- 2 Imprisonment
- 3 Detention
- 4 To be fined
- 5 Forfeiture of assets

Aran Suwanbuppa (Aran Suwanbuppa, 2518: 139-144) mentioned about objectives of punishment as follows;

1) Deterrent of delinquency

To punish the offenders has an obvious objective to prevent other individual from imitating and commit such offense repeatedly. Such objective is called “general deterrent”. The use of punishment is related to natural principles that human wants to be happy and avoid suffering therefore, punishment can also cause another deterrent that called “special deterrent” as well. It means to punish as to give a lesson and make them learn their lesson and not commit an offense again in the future. This type of deterrent is focusing on or specifying the offender and make them fear of penalty and dare not to

commit it again. However, the above mentioned objective was debated that punishment does not always deter human from committing crime. The reason given is that "if human has freedom in deciding to do something with such behavior it is not a result of one's own experience. So, punishment will not be able to deter crime at all. In such case, punishment is just a strict requirement only. The said reason may be supported by the truth that crime is still rising every where and it is getting more serious as if the criminals do not fear of penalty at all.

2) Retribution

In the ancient time when the delinquency took place the victim or relatives always take it as their right to respond or revenge the opposite party. The said retribution can be serious to a level of "an eye for an eye, a teeth for a teeth" but when human learned to live together as group or sub-society, they authorized their leader or chief to be the one who punish the offenders. Subsequently, when human are rich in culture and intelligence there were the procedures and regulations or law to enforce with its member. However, it was accepted that motivation of revenge against the offenders is still available in present society. So, an existence of penalty is a chance of community to revenge the offenders by use of law. This reason make it obviously accepted that retribution against the offenders is aiming at deterring of crime. Therefore, the objectives for retribution and for deterring of crime can not be separate from each other.

3) Removal from society

The use of death penalty, imprisonment, or detention is considered removal of the offenders from society especially, death penalty and life imprisonment.

4) Corrections

The cultural progress in society makes human appreciate value of living together and counting on each other. Therefore, morality and humanity become the principles of human. So, the policy of punishment was legislated to limit the right of the victim not to overly revenge the offenders and also to try to find the way to correct them to become good citizen.

The said philosophy trend caused difference in practice against the offenders or prisoners such as providing of vocational training, education, medical treatment and mental therapy.

5) Prevention of crime, Punishment as to prevent crime may be considered in 2 points. Firstly, it is to arrest the offenders, put them in custody to give them no chance to commit on offense again and give them a lesson and not to let anyone else imitate it. Those are the objectives of deterrent as mentioned before. Secondly, it is to prevent the offenders from committing an offense repeatedly by use of correction method to make them turn themselves to be good citizen during their imprisonment. This is mainly according to the rehabilitation principles.

2.6 Practice of the Department of Corrections against the offenders

The penitentiary authority is the last institute in the justice process. Its policy and guidelines were established by the Department of Corrections as a center to facilitate the prisons and institutes that are responsible in practice against the convicts according to court sentence or law that provided authorizing them and administrative goal was stipulated clearly. It comprises punishment, control, providing of vocational training, and therapy, assistance and welfare to the offenders including protection of their human right as decent citizen of the country. This is aiming to correct and change the offenders' mind and attitude to turn themselves to be good citizen of the country by use of an appropriate form of punishment. The form used must suit to each offender, type of criminal, level of crime, and state policy on criminal aspect. The said policy should be in line with social and economic environment and belief that exist in the society which will be used as a guideline to decide how to practice against the offenders. By aiming at coordination between correction of the offenders to become good citizen and protection of safety of the people in the country. (Prasert Mekmanee, 2519: 355) Scope of the significant practices are as follows;

1. To control, detain, and punish the convicts according to the court sentence or order of the authorized officer.
2. To look around and control the offenders not to let them flee for the sake of safety in the society and to maintain respectability of law.
3. To provide an elementary and vocational education including moral and ethic lesson to the offenders.

4. To provide welfare and assistance to the offenders on the basis of fellow human as deem appropriate.

5. To maintain discipline and peace in governing of the offenders who are under imprisonment in the prisons and penal institutions.

6. To conduct other duties as deem necessary such as participating in the outside activities or arranging special event for the offenders on special occasion.

7. To maintain an efficiency of penitential administration in accordance with policy, law, and regulations stipulated and practice in line closely with principles of social protection practiced by other criminal justice authorities concerned and considering about the criminal condition in the society as a part on stipulating penitential policy.

Good time allowance

Good time allowance is a measure to repay to the good conduct of the absolute prisoner who was imprisoned in the prison and penal institute to be released before completion of one's imprisonment term under parole condition. If such prisoner conduct wrongfully from parole condition then the said parole will be revoked and the subject will be arrested and sent back and be imprisoned in the same prison and penal institution further until completion of one's imprisonment term. This practice was first carried out in the penitentiary in New York in 1817 and was developed further to be a standard system of good time allowance for well-conducted offenders practiced in Tennessee in 1839. It was then recognized and adapted to practice accordingly in the penitentiary society such as in England and Australia. There are also many countries in Asia that applied the system of good time allowance for the well conduct absolute prisoner as well such as Fiji,

Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The reduced days per month or year are range differently according to the requirement of each country.

Practical principles on good time allowance applied in the penitentiary system in Thailand

1) Good time allowance for the well conduct absolute prisoner is to practice in accordance with article 32(6) and (7) of the Penitentiary Act B.E. 2520 and the Interior Ministerial Rule (80 B.E. 2479). It was stipulated that the absolute prisoner who was imprisoned according to court sentence for at least 6 months or at least 10 years for a case of a life imprisonment which was already changed to be certain period of imprisonment who conducted well can receive good time allowance by approval of the Good Time Allowance Committee appointed by Minister of Interior. The said committee comprises representative of Department of Corrections, Royal Thai Police, Office of Attorney General, Department of Public Welfare and psychiatrist of Department of Medical Service. The grantee will be selected according to the majority vote of the committee. The qualified absolute prisoners to be granted with good time allowance must be those in good grade and above only as the law provided that the prisoners in excellent, very good, good grade will receive good time allowance on the basis of 5, 4, and 3 days a month respectively. If they turn to conduct not well again then the good time allowance will deducted between 15-60 days according to their conduct.

2 Good time allowance for absolute prisoner who received public work release is to practice in accordance with article 22 (bi) and article 32 (8) of the amended Penitentiary Act B.E. 2523. The principle of this case is that the qualified absolute

prisoner for public work release must have the uncompleted imprisonment term left for not more than 2 years and be classified in a middle class or above. Those who received work release will then receive good time allowance for not more than number of work release received before such as in case one has received 2 days work release so, one will receive 2 days of good time allowance. The obvious benefit of good time allowance is to reduce the expenditure and a crowded condition of the prison. It is also counted as a compensation of the prisoners' well conduct and value of their works for public. So, they were released before completion of their imprisonment term sentenced by court. The productivity of this system depends upon an ability of the officials of such prison and penal institution in measuring the progressive result of prisoners' behavior or work thoroughly and fairly. It includes an effectiveness of parole measure stipulated as well.

Public work release, To allow the absolute prisoners to receive work release in the penitentiary affairs is the progressive concept that began in 1977. It may otherwise affect criminal prevention of society if some fact was not considered thoroughly. Therefore, the following topics must be considered clearly.

1. Public work means the works for public that was arranged particularly for the prisoners in middle grade and above. It can either with or without benefit. The public works for benefit are the one that available by use of the budget of government, local administrative authority, or state enterprise such as wages for unearthing the canals in the municipal work. The public work without benefit is a labor work for public charity matter to assist the authorities or to perform public disaster relief work such as in situation of

flood, storm, or other kind of disaster as considered by the Department of Corrections to be deem appropriate.

2. Qualification of the absolute prisoners to be selected for public work release is that their uncompleted imprisonment term must not more than 2 years, be the prisoners in either middle, good, very good, or good grade, the committed offense must not classified in the following categories.

2.1 An offense against their Majesties the King and the Queen, the Heir to the throne, and the regent,

2.2 An offense against the internal security of state,

2.3 An offense against the external security of state,

2.4 An offense in accordance with the Drugs Act

Leave on important business or family matters, To permit the offenders to leave on important business or important family matters in a progressive penitentiary system is considered necessary ought to be promoted. For example, in the penitentiary system of Hong Kong where a condition to permit the absolute offenders offenders to leave for family matters for not exceed 5 days is stipulated and applied. Especially, in Victoria State of Australia, the article 200 of Community Welfare Service Act 1970 provided the principles to permit the absolute prisoners to leave the prison or penal institution temporarily for the matters related to sickness, death or necessary of their family, job interview, and interview for an education. In case the permitted offenders do

not return to the prison or penal institution as scheduled they will be charged with fleeing from the detention facility.

Penal Settlements, Penal settlement means to the penal institution that the Minister of Interior announced it to be established. Its boundary was stipulated clearly as same as an establishment of prison and penal institution. There is a special goal of such establishment that is to control and carry out vocational training as the next stage from prison including a special purpose to give the offenders an opportunity to bring their family to live together and carry out agricultural career. Each family will be allowed to occupy in a 20 Rai piece of land for their cultivation temporarily without title under the condition stipulated particularly by the Department of Corrections.

Royal pardon, Royal pardon has been existing in Thai penitentiary system long time ago. It means to the nature that the law provided authorizing the chief of state to consider granting of pardon to the absolute offenders who were convicted by court by releasing or reducing penalty. It was aiming to correct the mistake in justice process and also another special purpose such as in the significant celebration of the special occasion of the country. In Thailand the over all granting of royal pardon is the authority of His Majesty the King by issuance of the Royal Decree.

2.7 Related researches

Waldo and Chiricos, the criminologists of Florida State University, United State of America made a research on Work Release and Recidivism: An Empirical Evaluation of a Social Policy (Gordon P. Waldo and Theodore G. Chiricos, 1977:177)

The said two criminologists studied social policy concerning value of work on releasing of the offenders before completion of their imprisonment term to see if it made the released offenders be able to correct their behavior by turning to be good citizen and worth the economic value or not. They established two reasonable points of question. The first point was that how can a project such as release of the offenders before completion of imprisonment term be expanded and be contained in the policy without applying of rule of justice process by assuming that it will affect correction of the offenders' behavior and turn themselves to be good citizen later on. The second point was that they doubted whether the said work release affect the correction of behavior of the released offenders or not and why such doubt has no impact to the projects in the social policy at all. According to their study they eventually found that the social policy in paying attention to work release was only slightly changed. Although they found that the said release affect correction of the offenders behavior to turn themselves to become good citizen only slightly. So, it made they doubted further that why social policy on structure of this work release project was not changed yet. Afterwards, they doubted that why the one who participated in drafting the projects that related to justice process not mentioned much about this fact. So, it was doubted that how to make the one who participated in

establishing policy find a new method to correct the offenders behavior to turn themselves and become good citizen. This method must be better than release of the offenders before completion of imprisonment term as when the work release was not fruitful then it still cause recidivism as usual.

Fishman studied on “An Evaluation of Criminal Recidivism in Projects Providing Rehabilitation and Diversion Services in New York (Robert Fishman, 1977: 36). The project on Providing Behavior Correction and Motivating to Turn to be Good Citizen Service that he studied was the providing of vocational training and services on mental therapy. It was a study among the group of offenders who were not older than 16 years old. The result of this study revealed that the projects that were established to correct behavior or to provide motivation were failure. However, his study was criticized that there was some mistake in processing of research on his control group.

Metzner and Weil studied the “Predicting the Recidivism”(Ralph Metzner and Gunther Weil, 1963: 307-317). His study was carried out by following up the 311 offenders who were released or granted parole from the Behavior Correction Institution of Massachusetts in 1959 for two and a half years. The result of this revealed that 59% of the said group returned as they violated the parole rule or contract. The left returned as they committed an offense again. They mostly return within a period between six months to one year.

From the research made by Sheldon and Glueck in 1957 it was found that 65% of children that committed an offense again cause by the fact that the training institution can not find an appropriate means to treat or practice against the child offenders (David C. Taywin, 1960- 1961: 77-79)

From Siegel's research on sensitive emotion and personality improvement in child offenders. Siegel studied personality of the children that led to recidivism by studying white boys in the United State of America who were at 16-17 years old and committed an offense. It was found from the study that a too sensitive emotion of these children was an important element of recidivism. Besides, another important element was the ignorance of the surroundings. This study also revealed that the boys who are too sensitive, lack of self confidence, and worry about adapting themselves to the environment have more possibility to committed an offense again after their release than the children with opposite personality (Siegel, 1963: 485-487) (The Sub Committee on Planning to Develop Safety in Life and Assets and Social Welfare, 2524: page kor).

From Ferri's study on classifying of type of crime found that one of the causes of recidivism is the offenders' habit. It means that the offenders themselves fond of delinquency until it became their habit or habitual delinquency. From this study, Ferri expressed his opinion that the habitual delinquents are similar to the born criminals of Lombroso's opinion as mentioned before. Besides, Colajanniis another one who expressed the similar opinion but he took that the habitual delinquents are not exactly the same as the born criminals. It is because the habitual delinquents committed an offense in

a lower rate than the recidivists. However, the habitual delinquents can be considered as recidivists as well. (Enrico Ferri, 1967:134-136)

From Ferri's study in the same topic it still took that causes of delinquency was related to their habit (habitual delinquency) or the offenders' inborn trait (born to be delinquent). Ferri tried to study the recidivists differently from the Classical School Academy. The basis applied was to study as to prevent the offenders especially, the offended youth not to contact with the serious offenders, and also to study the delinquents who were granted parole including returning them to the community for an opportunity to correct themselves to become good citizen. But Ferri found from this study that the inborn trait delinquents and the habitual delinquents are not be able to be corrected because of their own habit and inborn trait from their birth. Ferri had his hypotheses that one of the causes that made the offenders committed an offense again was related to their habit and inborn trait from their birth. This hypothesis is same as Lombroso's concept.

In Thailand, There was a research on causes and quantity of recidivism made during December 1980- August 1981 for the 5th National Economic and Social Development by the research party of the Sub Committee on Planning to Develop Safety in Life and Assets and Social Welfare. It was found from this study that most of causes of recidivism were rising in relation with the offenders' emotion that possesses mental pressure and social structure. It means the society do not accept not give an opportunity to the offenders after their release (93.57%). Apart from that there were causes from availability of chance and environment especially, social and economic environment, an

inappropriate penalty provided by law, and physical deficiency especially, the criminals' inborn trait respectively.

Sopa Chupikulchai and party (Sopa Chupikulchai and party, 2524: 78) who made a research on delinquency of the offenders who were released under the mass royal pardon during 1979-1980. They made a comparison study between a group of 139 offenders who committed an offense after being released by the mass royal pardon in 1979 and the group in double number of the first time offenders. It was found that most of the first time offenders are below 25 years old, finished only grade 4 or below, have an average income at above Baht 1,000, mostly single, and patronage two other persons or more. Their general nature is always fond of trying new experiences.

Pol. Sub- Lt. Verachai Krankhamyee (Pol. Sub- Lt. Verachai Krankhamyee, 2524: 105) studied the recidivism in 1981. He studied the 200 offenders of the Khlongprem Central Prison, Nonthaburi and the Central Institution for Female Offenders, Bangkok. It was found that the background factors and population characteristics that statistically affect significantly to delinquency are closeness, religion, age, gender, number of children, and education. The external factors that affect delinquency are domicile, living area. Besides, the more number the recidivists were offenders who were imprisoned in a short period in their first time imprisonment than those who were imprisoned in a longer period in their first time imprisonment.

Ajarapan Tesapurana (Ajarapan Tesapurana, 2524: 134-137) analyzed causes of recidivism in children and youth at the Juvenile Observation and Protection Institute in 1981 by studying 180 child and youth offenders between 7-25 years old. The study revealed that child and youth offenders had low education, and low educated parents, live in a single family that consist of a father, mother, and children. Their living place was an old wooden house in a slum area. Their average income was low and ever been arrested more than 3 times before. It was found from the study on characteristics of structure of relationship between factors that caused delinquency that a record of arrest and a type of case of the first offense were related to recidivism. Besides, it was found that the tend of children and youth who commit an offense is increase, the offense committed is more serious with a higher penalty, the training period is longer than the first offense commitment more than female.

Pol. Maj. Prawut Thawornsiri (2532) studied “an analyses of causes of recidivism of female offenders” and found that most of the female recidivists were widows aging between 26-35 years who had low education. Prior to their recidivism they worked as employee with low income, fond of smoking, live in a slum area, but their family members love and understand each other well. Most of the first offense were related to drugs that caused by in sufficient income were sentenced by court to be imprisoned not exceed one year. Then they committed an offense related to drugs again within one year after their release. It was because of the insufficient income. Their commitment was not pondered before and were sentenced by court to be imprisoned for not exceed 3 years.

Suparp Thongrat (2531) studied an analysis of causes of recidivism of young male recidivists that most of them were not older than 24 years old, single, lost their parents by death, living with relatives in a regular conflicted family. Most of them admitted that an experience they gained from the society partially forced them to violate the law and smoke. The first offense was related to drugs and was imprisoned not exceed one year in the first imprisonment.

Damrong Chiewsilp (2519: 92) made a research on “drug problem in the offenders in Bangkok in 1976 and found that most of the offenders finished only grade 1-4 and began addict to drugs at not below 20 years old of age.

Suwit Rungwisai (2523: 97) made a research on “characteristics of the offenders related to drugs in the Chiangmai Central Prison. He found that drugs addicts were influenced by association with bad friends and the characteristics of the offenders were low educated persons.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Population and samples

In studying on factors affecting recidivism of female offenders who were granted with royal pardon before, the researcher selected are 160 female offenders of the Institution for Female Offenders, Institution for Female Offenders, Institution of Drug Addicts in Pathumthani, Institution of Female Offenders in Thonburi, and Institution of Female Offenders in Cholburi to be target population. The selection procedures were made by compiling names of the female recidivists who were granted with royal pardon before, from record of the said penal institutions in year 2000.

According to the fact that in this research the researcher collected all data from everyone of the target population therefore, there was no random sampling made at all.

3.2 Instrument of the study

The researcher used the questionnaire that was developed as an instrument in compiling of data. The procedures in detail in developing of questionnaire are as follow;

Developing of questionnaire

The researcher followed the following steps.

1) Revising the literature that related to the research by studying theory and concept related to causes of crime or delinquency from textbooks, magazines, researches, thesis, and all documents concerned.

2) Setting the content of questions and questionnaire to cover the studying topic and to be reasonable that anyone can reply with facts.

3) Obtaining content validity through the revision and comments of the experts.

4) Making improvement on the language and wording of the revised questionnaire and getting another approval from the experts before using it to collect data from the subjects.

From the procedures mentioned above the researcher now produced the questionnaire that comprises 4 parts as follows;

Part 1 is the data of the female offenders' personal background factor that used as the Independent Variables in this study.

Part 2 is the data of the female offenders' factor on social structure that used as the Dependent Variables in this study.

Part 3 is the data of the female offenders' factor on imprisonment and pardon that used as the Independent Variables in this study.

Part 4 is the data on recidivism of the female offenders of the Central Institution for Female Offenders, Institution of Drugs Addict in Pathumthani, Institution for Female Offenders in Thonburi, Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi that used as the Dependent Variables in this study.

3.3 Pre-test of the questionnaire

After the questionnaire was improved it was pre-tested for further improvement to get the most appropriate one for data collection. The pre-test was done by collecting data from the sample group that has a similar characteristics to the target population of this study. They are 30 female recidivists who are being imprisoned in the Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi. The selection procedures applied were accidental sampling process.

When all data is already collected. The researcher will check the answer of each question if there is an indication that all female offenders can understand and answer all the question without any problem. The researcher will then submit it to be revised by the experts again before its actual use in data collection.

3.4 Data collection

3.4.1 The procedures were carried out by issuance of letters to the Director-General of Department of Corrections, Directors of the Central Institution for Female Offenders, Institution of Drug Addict in pathumthani, Institution for Female Offenders in Thonburi, and Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi requesting for permission to collect data. It was stated in the letters that the researcher then coordinate with the registration officials to collect data of the female recidivists who were granted with royal pardon before. It also requested the officials of the said penal institutions to set a date and time for collection.



3.4.2 On the appointment date the researcher carried out data collection according to the procedures mentioned before by a group interview process. Before interviewing the offenders the researcher declared to them about the objectives of this study to make them understand it clearly. Then asked them to answer the questions in the distributed questionnaires. When all the questions were answered it will be returned to the researcher individually. The each completed questionnaire was then checked for its completion once again.

For the few offenders who are illiteracy, the data collection process was carried out by an individual interview method.

3.5 Data processing and analysis

When the data was collected the researcher checked it once again for its completion and processed further as follows;

3.5.1 Establishing a number range from 001-160 to each questionnaire,

3.5.2 Encoding the said questionnaire according to the encoding handbook established before by approval of the experts, then recording the data code to a disk for further analysis by use of statistical software.

3.6 Statistics used

In this research the researcher used the statistics to explain characteristics of data, population group, and to find the relationship value between the variables as follows;

3.6.1 In analyzing of the data to illustrate personal background of the population group, factors that affect recidivism and recidivism by proposing the table of frequencies and percentage.

3.6.2 In testing the hypotheses by use of the level 0.05 of Chi-Square testing statistics.



CHAPTER 4

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

From the process in collecting of data as mentioned in chapter 3, the collected data were analyzed and presented in 5 parts as follows;

- 4.1 Personal background of the female offenders
- 4.2 Social structural factor of the female offenders
- 4.3 Imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders
- 4.4 Recidivism of the female offenders
- 4.5 Prove of the hypothesis

4.1 Personal background factor of the female offenders

Personal background factor of the offenders consists of present age, the first conviction age, religion, education background, marital status, and number of children. The result reveals as follows;

Table #1 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by personal background factor

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
1. Present age		
Not above 30 years	50	31.3
31- 40 years	42	26.3
41 years and above	68	42.5
Average year of present age is 38.53		

Table #1 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by personal background Factor (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
2. Age at the first conviction		
Not above 20 years	48	30.0
21- 30 years	53	33.1
30 years and above	59	36.9
Average age at the first conviction is 28.48 years		
3. Religion		
Buddhist	131	81.9
Christian	7	4.4
Islam	22	13
4. Education background		
Never studied	34	21.3
P.1-P.7, (P.1-P.6)	82	51.3
M.S.1-M.S.3(M.1-M.3)	27	16.9
M.S.4-M.S.5(M.4-M.6) or vocational diploma 1-3	15	9.4
Above M.S.5 (M.6)	2	1.3
5. Marital status		
Single	22	13.8
Married	66	41.3
Widow/divorce	72	45.0

Table #1 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by personal background Factor (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
6. Number of children		
No child	37	23.1
1 child	32	20.0
2 children	35	21.9
More than 3 children	56	35.0
Average number of children is 2.12.		

From Table #1, it was found that personal background factor of the female offenders are as follows;

Present age, It was found that most of the sample groups or 42.5% of them are 41 years old and above, 31.3% are not older than 30 years, and 26.3% are between 31-40 years old respectively. The average age is 38.53 years.

Age at the first conviction, it was found that most of the sample groups or 36.9% of them were 31 years old and above, 33.1% were between 21-30 years old, and 30.0% were not older than 21years. The average age at the first conviction is 28.48 years.

Religion, it was found that most of the sample groups or 81.9% of them are Buddhists, 13.8% are Islam, and 4.4% are Christian, respectively.

Education background, it was found that most of the sample groups or 51.3% of them finished P.13-7 (P.1-6), 21.3% never studied at all, 16.9% finished M.S.1-3(M.1-3), 9.4% finished M.S.4-5(M.4-6) or primary vocational diploma, and 1.3% finished higher than M.S.5(M.6), respectively.

Marital status, it was found that most of the sample groups or 45.0% of them are widows or divorced, 41.3% are married, and 13.8% are single.

Number of children, it was found that most of the sample groups or 35.0% of them have at least 3 children, 23.1% do not have any child, 21.9% have 2 children, and 20.0% have 1 child, respectively. The average number of children is 2.12.

4.2 Social structural factor of the female offenders

Social structural factor of the female offenders consists of occupation, income, family status, parents' marital status, person whom they were staying with before the imprisonment, condition of living place, relationship between family members, and behavior related to illegal activity and drugs as follows;

Table #2 Number and percentage of sample groups classified by social structural factor
(N= 160)

Classified items	Number	Percentage
1. Occupation prior to an arrest		
Unemployed	31	19.4
Agriculture	3	1.9
Employee	81	50.6
Merchant	45	28.1
2. Income when being arrested		
No income	24	15.0
Not more than Baht 2,500 per month	34	21.3
Between Baht 2,501- 5,000 per month	76	47.5
More than Baht 5,000 per month	26	16.3
Average income is Baht 3,519.38 per month		
3. Family status		
Poor with a lot of debt	62	38.8
Poor without debt	38	23.8
Sufficient income	60	37.5
Quite rich or rich	-	-
4. Person whom they were staying with prior to an arrest		
Parents	32	20.0
Husband	25	15.6
Friend	23	14.4

Table #2 Number and percentage of sample groups classified by social structural factor
(Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
Relative	24	15.0
Children	37	23.1
Alone	19	11.9
5. Living area		
Slum	84	52.5
Commercial area, row houses, building units	26	16.3
Flat	10	6.3
Housing estate	14	8.8
Country side	26	16.3
6. Parents' marital status		
Live together	37	23.1
Separate	15	9.4
Divorced	29	18.1
Lost one of the parents	47	29.4
Lost both of the parents	32	20.0
7. Relationship with other family members		
Loving and understanding each other well	46	28.8
Quarrel with each other sometimes	63	39.4
Regular quarreling	15	9.4
Not caring of each other	36	22.5

Table #2 Number and percentage of sample groups classified by social structural factor (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
8. Behavior related to illegal activity and drugs (may give more than 1 answer)		
Smoking	101	63.1
Drinking	53	33.1
Use of drugs	76	47.5
Gambling	43	26.9
Participating in night life	33	20.6

From Table #2, it was found that the social structural factor of the female offenders are as follow;

Occupation prior to an arrest, it was found that most of the sample groups or 50.6% of them were employee, 28.1% were merchants, 19.4% were unemployed, and 1.9% had agricultural career, respectively.

Income when being arrested, it was found that most of the sample groups or 47.5% of them earned Baht 2,501-5,000 per month, 21.3% earned not more than Baht 2,500 per month, 16.3% earned more than Baht 5,000 per month, and 15.0% had no income, respectively. The average income is Baht 3,519.38 per month each.

Family status, it was found that most of the sample groups or 38.8% of them come from the poor families that are in debts, 37.5% come from the families that have sufficient income, 23.8% come from the poor families that are not in debt, respectively. None of them comes from a quite rich or rich family at all.

Person whom they were staying with prior to the imprisonment, it was found that most of the sample groups or 23.1% of them were staying with their children, 20.0% with their parents, 15.6% with their husband, 15.0% with their relatives, 14.4% with friends, and 11.9% were staying alone, respectively.

Condition of living place, it was found that most of the sample groups or 52.5% of them lived in slum area, 16.3% lived in commercial area, building units, row houses and country side, 8.8% lived in the housing estates, and 6.3% lived in flats.

Parents' marital status, it was found that most of the sample groups or 29.4% of them had lost one of their parents, 23.1% have both of their parents living together, 20.0% had lost both parents, 18.1% have the divorced parents, and 9.4% have a separated parent, respectively.

Relationship between family members, it was found that most of the sample groups or 39.4% of them come from the families that their members quarrel with each other sometimes, 28.8% come from the families that their members love and understand each other well. Another 22.5% come from the families that their members do not pay attention to each other, 9.4% come from families that their members quarrel with each other regularly, respectively.

Behavior related to illegal activity and drugs, it was found that most of the sample groups or 63.1% of them smoke cigarettes, 47.5% use drugs, 33.1% drink alcohol beverage, 26.9% were gambler, and 20.6% were the participant in night life, respectively.

4.3 Imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders

Conviction and pardon factor of female offenders consists of the first predicate offense, the first imprisonment term, opinion against the court sentence, number of time that they were granted with royal pardon, familiarity with other offenders. It also includes experience gained from their imprisonment, relationship with criminals, imitation in committing crime, acceptance of relatives, friends, neighbors, and local police officers after their release, opportunity in having legitimate career, knowledge and readiness gained from the vocational training as follows;

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders

(N= 160)		
Classified items	Number	Percentage
1. The first predicate offense		
1.1 The first predicate offense		
An offense against assets	27	16.9
An offense against human's life and body	6	3.8
A drugs related offense	125	78.1
Others (Gambling, and procuring)	2	1.3

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
1.2 Cause of delinquency		
Hot blood	10	6.3
Insufficient income	80	50.0
Resentment against the victim	-	
Being convinced by bad friends	30	18.8
Being provoked by the victim	2	1.3
Revenge to the family that is lack of warmth	25	15.6
Voluntarily/ want to try delinquency	12	7.5
By accident	1	0.6
2. The first imprisonment term		
2.1 Imprisonment term according to court sentence		
Not longer than 2 years	93	58.1
1-4 years	39	24.4
Longer than 4 years	28	17.5
Average of imprisonment term according to court sentence = 2.54 years		

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders (Cont.)

(N= 160)

Classified items	Number	Percentage
2.2 Real time imprisonment term		
Not longer than 2 years	111	69.4
3-4 years	33	20.6
Longer than 4 years	16	10.0
Average real time imprisonment = 1.81 Years		
3. Opinion against the court sentence		
Fair	120	75.0
Not so fair	28	17.5
Not fair at all	12	7.5
4. Number of royal pardon received		
Once	155	96.9
Twice	5	3.1
3 times and more	-	-
5. Close friend in the penal institution prior to the pardon		
Had close friend	117	73.1
Did not have any close friend	43	26.9

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
6. Experience gained from the imprisonment		
6.1 Being advised on technique and method in committing delinquency		
Ever	26	16.3
Never	91	56.9
Did not have any close friend	43	26.9
6.2 Impact from the imprisonment (may give more than 1 answer)		
- Learned more about technique and method in committing delinquency	25	15.6
- Gained knowledge for the legitimate career	133	83.1
- No impact to the living	31	19.4
- Others	7	4.4
7. Contact with the close friend after the pardon		
Regularly	21	13.1
Seldom	46	28.8
Never	50	31.3
Did not have any close friend	43	26.9

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders (Cont.)

(N= 160)		
Classified items	Number	Percentage
8. Persuasion of close friend to commit delinquency after Receiving royal pardon		
Ever been persuaded	18	11.3
Never been persuaded	99	61.9
Did not have any close friend	43	26.9
9. Acceptance of relative/friend/neighbor/ local police officer after the release		
9.1 Feelings of relatives		
Glad with their release	128	80.0
Indifferent	24	15.0
Uncomfortable with their release	2	1.3
Not welcoming	6	3.8
9.2 Feelings of friends		
Glad with their release	117	73.1
Indifferent	43	26.9
Uncomfortable with their release	-	-
9.3 Feelings of neighbors		
Objected for their conviction	46	28.8
Indifferent	27	16.9
Still pleased to associate with	87	54.4

Table #3 Number and percentage of the sample groups classified by imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders (Cont.)

Classified items	(N= 160)	
	Number	Percentage
9.4 Feelings and practice of the local police officers		
- With attention and providing assistance in conducting themselves in society finely	24	15.0
- With bad attitude and when the delinquency take place in the locality they always be suspected	97	60.6
- Neglected	39	24.4
10 Whether being imprisoned caused them to lose an opportunity in having a legitimate career or not?		
Yes,	67	41.9
No,	93	58.1
11 Could the knowledge gained from the vocational Training during the imprisonment term be used in Finding legitimate career or not?		
Yes,	142	88.8
No,	18	11.2

From Table #3 it was found that the imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders are as follows;

The first predicate offense, it was found the sample groups had their first predicate offenses and cause of the first delinquency as follows;

- The first predicate offense, it was found that most of the sample groups or 78.1% of them committed the drugs related offenses, 16.9% committed the offense against human's life and body, and 1.3% committed other offense (gambling, procuring), respectively.

- Causes of the first delinquency, it was found that most of the sample groups or 50.0% of them committed the first offense because of insufficient income, 18.8% because of association with bad friends and were persuaded by them. Another 15.6% were because they wanted to revenge their families that is lack of warmth, 7.5% committed it voluntarily/ wanted to try delinquency, 6.3% because of hot blood, 1.3% because of being provoked by the victim. And 0.6% of them committed it by accident, respectively. There was no delinquency that caused by resentment against the victim found.

The first imprisonment term, it was found that regarding the imprisonment term according to the court sentence, most of the sample groups or 58.1% were sentenced to be imprisoned for not exceed 2 years, 24.4% were 3-4 years, 17.55% were exceed 4 years. The average imprisonment term was 2.54 years each. Regarding the real time imprisonment term, it was found that most of the sample groups or 69.4% of them served the imprisonment term not exceed 2 years, 20.6% served 3-4 years, 10.0% served exceed 4 years. The average real time of imprisonment term was 1.81 years each. It can be seen that the sample groups of this research served the real time that is shorter than the

imprisonment term according to court sentence. The reduction of the imprisonment term was about 0.73 years or 8 month and 23 days.

Opinion against the court sentence, it was found that most of the sample groups or 75.0% of them thought that the court sentence of their first offense was fair. Another 17.5% thought that it was not quite fair and 7.5% thought that it was not fair at all.

Number of time that they were granted with royal pardon, it was found that most of the sample groups or 96.9% of them were granted with royal pardon once, 3.1% were granted twice. There was no one who was granted with royal pardon more than twice.

Familiarity with other offenders, it was found that most of the sample groups or 73.1% of them had close friend in the prison or penal institution prior to their release. And 26.9% of them did not have any close friend there.

Experience gained from the imprisonment,

Being advised about technique or method of such close friend in committing crime during the imprisonment, it was found that most of the sample groups or 56.9% of them never been advised, 16.3% ever been advised. And 26.9% of them did not have any close friend in the prison or penal institution prior to their pardon.

Impact of the experience gained from imprisonment, it was found that most of the sample groups or 83.1% of them stated that they learned more knowledge to have legitimate career, 19.4% stated that there was no impact against their livings at all. And

15.6% of them stated that they learned more about technique and method to commit crime, 4.4% stated that they gained other experience.

Relationship with criminals that indicated by measurement on contact made with friends after their release, it was found that most of the sample groups or 31.3% of them never meet their friend again, 28.8% not seldom made a contact, 13.1% contacted with their close friend regularly. And 26.9% did not have any close friend at all.

Imitation in committing of crime that was measured from the item that being persuaded by close friend in the prison to commit crime after being granted with royal pardon, it was found that most of the sample groups or 61.1% of them never be persuaded to commit an offense. Another 11.3% were persuaded to commit an offense and 26.9% of them did not have any close friend.

Acceptance of relatives/friends/neighbors/and police officers after their release revealed as follows;

- Feeling of relatives, it was found that most of the sample groups or 80.0% of them were glad with the release, 15.0% were indifferent, 3.8% were not welcoming them, and 1.3% were uncomfortable with the release.

- Feeling of friends, it was found that most of the sample groups or 73.1% of them were glad with the release, 26.9% were indifferent. There was not any number of friends who were uncomfortable with the release.

- Feeling of neighbors, it was found that most of the sample groups or 54.4% of them were still want to associate with them, 28.8% objected for the conviction, and 16.9% were indifferent.

- Feeling and practice of local police officers, it was found that most of the sample groups or 60.6% of them were stated that the local police officer had attitude against them and whenever a delinquency took place in the locality they always fall to be suspects of the case. 24.4% stated that they were ignored and not paid attention by the local police officers, 15.0% stated that local police officers paid attention, provided advise, and assisted them in conducting themselves in society well.

Opportunity in having legitimate career, it was found that most of the sample groups or 73.1% of them stated that being imprisoned did not cause them of losing an opportunity in legitimate career and 41.9% stated that being imprisoned caused them of losing an opportunity in legitimate career.

Knowledge gained from vocational training, it was found that most of the sample groups or 88.8% of them stated that the knowledge gained from vocational training during the imprisonment can be used for their legitimate career, 11.2% stated that it can not be used.

4.4 Recidivism of the female offenders

Table #4 Recidivism of the female offenders

Classified items	Number	Percentage
1. Number of imprisonment served		
Twice	118	73.8
3 times	26	16.3
More than 3 times	16	10.0
Average number of imprisonment served is 2.45 times		
2. Predicate offense of the recidivism		
Against assets	18	11.3
Against life and body	2	1.3
Drugs related	139	86.9
Others (procuring)	1	0.6
3. Period of time during the previous delinquency and the recidivism		
Not longer than 2 years	64	40.0
3-4 years	40	25.0
Longer than 4 years	56	35.0
Average period of time is 4.34 years		
4. The imprisonment term of recidivism sentenced by court		
Not longer than 2 years	52	32.5
3-4 years	44	27.5
Longer than 4 years	64	40.0
Average time of imprisonment term is 4.37 years		

Table #4 Recidivism of the female offenders (Cont.)

Classified items	Number	Percentage
5. Opinion against the court sentence		
Fair	78	48.8
Not quite fair	52	32.5
Not fair at all	30	18.8
6. Pondering before the recidivism		
Did not ponder	99	61.9
Pondered	43	26.9
Being set up	18	11.3
7. Cause of recidivism		
Hot blood	9	5.6
Insufficient income	83	51.9
Resentment against the victim	4	2.5
Association with bad friends and being persuaded by them	7	10.6
Being provoked by the victim	-	-
Lack of warmth in the family and want to revenge it	14	8.8
Having no opportunity to turn themselves	14	8.8
Gambling	1	0.6
Committed it with intention	2	1.3
Being set up	16	10.0

Table #4 Recidivism of the female offenders (Cont.)

Classified items	Number	Percentage
8. Opinion about cause of recidivism of the offenders		
- Being treated unfairly by society	27	16.9
- Being unaccepted by people and always being insulted	44	27.5
- Lack of knowledge, ability, confidence in decent career	64	40.0
- Insufficient income	18	11.3
- Use of drugs	2	1.3
- Committed it with intention	2	1.3
- Being set up	3	1.9
9. Opinions about what the offenders want so that, they will not become recidivist again		
- Assistance after their release provided by the state	27	16.9
- Permanent job	54	33.8
- Acceptance of society as that even the prisoner they still can turn themselves	43	26.9
- Being loved, understood and forgiven by the family	34	21.3
- Do not want any assistance from the state	2	1.3

Number of being imprisoned, it was found that most of the sample groups or 73.8% of them were imprisoned twice, 16.8% were imprisoned 3 times, and 10.0% were imprisoned more than 3 times. The average time of being imprisoned =2.45. (Table #4)

Predicate offense of recidivism, it was found that most of the sample groups or 86.9% of them violated drugs related offense, 11.3% violated the offense against assets, 1.3% violated the offense against human's life and body, and 0.6% violated other offenses (procuring), respectively.

Period of time between the previous delinquency and the recidivism, it was found that most of the sample groups or 40.0% of them were not exceed 2 years, 35.0% exceeded 4 years, 25.0% were between 3-4 years. The average period of time since the previous delinquency is 4.34 years.

Imprisonment term sentenced by court for the recidivism, it was found that most of the sample groups or 40.0% of them were sentenced to be imprisoned exceed 4 years, 32.5% were not exceed 2 years, 27.5% were between 3-4 years. The average imprisonment term sentenced by court is 4.37 years.

Opinion against the court sentence for this delinquency, it was found that most of the sample groups or 48.89% of them thought that this court sentence was fair, 32.5% thought it was not quite fair, and 18.8% thought it was not fair at all.

Pondering prior to the delinquency, it was found that most of the sample groups or 61.9% of them stated that they did not ponder before, 26.9% stated that they pondered before, and 11.3% stated that they were set up.

Cause of recidivism, it was found that most of the sample groups or 51.9% of them stated that it caused by insufficient income, 10.6% stated that it was an association with bad friends and were persuaded by them, and 10.1% stated that it was because they were set up. And 8.8% of them stated equally between revenge to the family that lack of warmth and having no opportunity to turn themselves while 5.6% stated that it was because of their hot blood, 2.5% was resentment against the victim, 1.3% did it with intention, and 0.6% was gambling, respectively.

Opinion of the offenders against cause of recidivism, it was found that most of the sample groups or 40.0% of them stated that it was because of having no knowledge and confidence whether they can have legitimate career or not. The 27.5% stated that they were not accepted and always being looked down by people, 16.9% were not treated fairly by society, 11.3% were insufficient income, 1.9% were set up. And 1.3% of them stated equally between use of drugs and did it with intention, respectively.

Opinion against what the offenders want to help them not to become recidivists again after being granted with royal pardon, it was found that most of the sample groups or 33.8% of them stated that they want to have permanent job. The 26.9% stated that they want to be accepted by the society as that although, they were prisoners still they can turn themselves, 21.3% want to be loved, understood, and forgiven by relatives and their

family, 16.9% want assistance provided by the state. The 1.3-% does not want any assistance from the state.

4.5 Prove of the hypothesis

For this research the researcher established 3 hypotheses as follows;

4.5.1 Different personal background factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

4.5.2 Different social structural factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

4.5.3 Different conviction and pardon of female offenders had different recidivism.

Test of the 3 hypotheses mentioned above was done by use of level 0.05 the Chi-square statistical test form.

4.5.1 Hypothesis 1: Different personal background factor of female offenders had different recidivism. This thesis was divided into 6 sub-hypothesis as follows;

Hypothesis 1.1: Different age of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #5 Recidivism classified by the present age of the female offenders

Recidivism Age	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
not over 30	33 (66.0)	10 (20.0)	7 (14.0)	5.53	0.24	5 (10.0)	45 (90.0)	0.63	0.73
31-40 years	33 (78.6)	8 (19.8)	1 (2.4)			6 (14.3)	36 (85.7)		
41 years up	52 (76.5)	8 (11.8)	8 (11.8)			10 (14.7)	58 (85.3)		

From Table #5, the result of test of hypothesis did not reveal that different age of the offenders cause different recidivism in either point i.e. number of time of being imprisoned and predicate offense which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 1.2: Different age of the female offenders at the first delinquency had different recidivism

Table #6 Recidivism, classified by age of the female offenders at the first delinquency

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
not over 30	25 (52.1)	13 (27.1)	10 (20.8)	18.14	0.00*	7 (14.6)	41 (85.4)	0.17	0.92
31-40 years	44 (83.0)	5 (9.4)	4 (7.5)			7 (13.2)	46 (86.8)		
41 years up	49 (83.1)	8 (13.6)	2 (3.4)			7 (11.9)	52 (88.1)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #6 The result of test of hypothesis reveal that different age of the female offenders at the conviction affects different recidivism in the point of different number of time of imprisonment in statistical significance level .05. And it was not found that different age of the female offenders at the conviction affects different recidivism in the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 1.3: Different religious of the female offenders had recidivism differently

Table #7 Recidivism classified by religion of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Buddhism	95 (72.5)	22 (16.8)	14 (10.7)	0.62	0.73	16 (12.2)	115 (82.8)	0.52	0.47
Islam	23 (79.3)	4 (13.8)	2 (6.9)			5 (17.2)	24 (82.8)		

From Table #7, result of test of hypothesis, it was not found that different religion of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time of being imprisoned and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 1.4: Different education background of the female offenders had different recidivism.

Table # 8 Recidivism classified by level of education background of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Never Study	25 (73.5)	6 (17.6)	3 (8.8)	3.54	0.74	2 (5.9)	32 (94.1)	9.05	0.03*
P.1-7 (P.1-6)	63 (76.8)	13 (15.9)	6 (7.3)			10 (12.2)	72 (87.8)		
M.S.1-3 (M.1-6)	17 (63.0)	5 (18.5)	5 (18.5)			3 (11.1)	24 (88.9)		
M.S.4-5 (M.4-6)	13 (76.5)	2 (11.8)	2 (11.8)			6 (35.3)	11 (64.7)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #8, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different level of education background of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the point of number of time being imprisoned, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established. And it was found that the different level of education background of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the point of predicate offense in statistical significance level .05, which is consistent with the hypothesis established.



Hypothesis 1.5: the different marital status of the female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #9 Recidivism, classified by marital status of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Single	16 (72.7)	2 (9.1)	4 (18.2)	4.19	0.38	6 (27.3)	16 (72.7)	7.04	0.03*
Married	52 (78.8)	10 (15.2)	4 (6.1)			4 (6.1)	62 (72.7)		
Widow/ divorced	50 (69.4)	14 (19.4)	8 (11.1)			11 (15.3)	61 (84.7)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #9, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different marital status of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the point of number of time being imprisoned, which is consistent with the hypothesis established in statistical significance level .05. And it was found that different marital status of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the point of predicate offense in statistical significance level .05, which is consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 1.6: Different number of children of the female offenders had different recidivism.

Table # 10 Recidivism classified by number of children of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
No child	25 (67.6)	5 (13.5)	7 (18.9)	8.21	0.22	7 (18.9)	30 (81.1)	2.97	0.40
1child	21 (65.6)	8 (25.0)	3 (9.4)			5 (15.6)	27 (84.4)		
2 children	29 (82.9)	3 (8.6)	3 (8.6)			2 (5.7)	33 (94.3)		
3 and more children	43 (76.8)	10 (17.9)	3 (5.4)			7 (12.5)	49 (87.5)		

From Table #10, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different number of children of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

4.5.2 Hypothesis 2: Different social structural factor of female offenders had different recidivism. This hypothesis was divided into 8 sub-hypothesis as follows;

Hypothesis 2.1: Different condition of the living place of the female offenders had different recidivism

Table #11 Recidivism classified by condition of living place of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Slum	59 (70.2)	16 (19.0)	9 (10.7)	13.38	0.10	6 (7.1)	78 (92.9)	8.68	0.07
Commercial area	15 (57.7)	6 (23.1)	5 (19.2)			6 (23.1)	20 (76.9)		
Flat	8 (80.0)	2 (20.0)	- (-)			3 (30.0)	7 (70.0)		
Housing estate	12 (85.7)	- (-)	2 (14.3)			1 (7.1)	13 (92.9)		
Country side	24 (92.3)	2 (7.7)	- (-)			5 (19.2)	21 (80.8)		

From Table #11, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different condition of the living place of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.2: Different occupation of female offenders prior to their arrest had different recidivism.

Table #12 Recidivism classified by occupation of the female offenders prior to their arrest

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/body /others	Drugs related		
Unemployed	17 (54.8)	7 (22.6)	7 (22.6)	13.99	0.03*	1 (3.2)	30 (96.8)	10.45	0.02*
Agriculture	3 (100.0)	- (-)	- (-)			2 (66.7)	3 (33.3)		
Employee	63 (77.8)	15 (18.5)	3 (3.7)			11 (13.6)	70 (86.4)		

Table #12 Recidivism classified by occupation of the female offenders prior to their arrest (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/body /others	Drugs related		
Commerce	35 (77.8)	4 (8.9)	6 (13.3)			7 (15.6)	38 (84.4)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #12, result of the test of hypothesis, it was found that the different occupation that the female offenders have prior to their arrest affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense, in statistical significance level .05. It is consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.3: Different income of female offenders prior to their arrest had different recidivism.

Table #13 Recidivism classified by income of the female offenders prior to their arrest

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
No income	11 (45.8)	6 (25.0)	7 (20.6)	20.07	0.00*	1 (4.2)	23 (95.8)	6.56	0.90
Not above 2,500B	25 (73.5)	7 (20.6)	2 (5.9)			5 (14.7)	29 (85.3)		
2,501-5,000B	61 (80.3)	12 (15.8)	3 (3.9)			8 (10.5)	68 (89.5)		
Above 5,000B	21 (80.8)	1 (3.8)	4 (15.4)			7 (26.9)	19 (73.1)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #13, result of the test of hypothesis, it was found that different income of the female mates prior to their arrest cause different recidivism in number of time being imprisoned, in statistical significance level .05, which is consistent with the

hypothesis established. And it was not found that the different income of the female offenders prior to their arrest affects different recidivism in the point of the predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.4: Different family status of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #14 Recidivism, classified by family status of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Poor/in debts	49 (79.0)	10 (16.1)	3 (4.8)	4.43	0.35	10 (16.1)	52 (83.9)	1.40	0.50
Poor/no debt	26 (68.4)	8 (21.1)	4 (10.5)			3 (7.9)	35 (92.1)		
Sufficient income	43 (71.7)	8 (13.3)	9 (15.0)			8 (13.3)	52 (86.7)		

From Table #14, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different family status of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.5: Different marital status of parents of female offenders had different recidivism

Table #15 Recidivism classified by marital status of parents of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Live together	28 (75.7)	5 (13.5)	4 (10.8)	4.93	0.76	7 (18.9)	30 (81.1)	2.79	0.59
Separate	9 (60.6)	4 (26.7)	2 (13.3)			2 (13.3)	13 (86.7)		
Divorce	23 (79.3)	3 (10.3)	3 (10.3)			5 (17.2)	24 (82.8)		
Lost one of parent	37 (78.7)	6 (12.8)	4 (8.5)			4 (8.5)	43 (91.5)		
Lost both of parents	21 (65.6)	8 (25.0)	3 (9.4)			3 (9.4)	29 (90.6)		

From Table #15, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different marital status of parents of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.6: Different relationship between family members of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #16 Recidivism classified by relationship between family member of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/body /others	Drugs related		
Loving and Understand	32 (69.6)	9 (19.6)	5 (10.9)	6.18	0.40	7 (15.2)	39 (84.8)	1.53	0.67
Argue sometimes	51 (81.0)	6 (9.5)	6 (9.5)			8 (12.7)	55 (87.3)		
Always argue	11 (73.3)	4 (26.7)	- (-)			3 (20.0)	12 (80.0)		

Table #16 Recidivism classified by relationship between family member of the female offenders (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Relationship of family member Not caring	24 (66.7)	7 (19.4)	5 (13.9)			3 (8.3)	33 (91.7)		

From Table #16, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different relationship between family members of the female offenders family affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.7: Different person whom the female offenders were staying with prior to their arrest had different recidivism.

Table #17 Recidivism classified by person whom the female offenders was staying with prior to their arrest

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Parents	23 (71.9)	4 (12.5)	5 (15.6)	10.72	0.38	2 (6.3)	30 (93.8)	6.11	0.30
Husband	23 (92.0)	2 (8.0)	- (-)			4 (16.0)	21 (84.0)		
Friend	14 (60.9)	7 (30.4)	2 (8.7)			4 (17.4)	19 (82.6)		
Relative	17 (70.8)	5 (20.8)	2 (8.3)			5 (20.8)	19 (79.2)		
Children	28 (75.7)	5 (13.5)	4 (10.8)			2 (5.4)	35 (94.6)		

Table #17 Recidivism classified by person whom the female offenders was staying with prior to their arrest (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Person whom they stayed with Alone	13 (68.4)	3 (15.8)	3 (15.8)			4 (21.1)	15 (78.9)		

From Table #17, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different person whom the female offenders were staying with prior to their arrest affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and predicate offense. It is therefore; not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 2.8: Different behavior of the female offenders related to illegal activity and drugs had different recidivism

Table #18 Recidivism classified by behavior of the female offenders related to illegal activity and drugs

Recidivism Behavior	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Smoking				1.83	0.40			1.20	0.27
No	47 (79.7)	8 (13.6)	4 (6.8)			10 (16.9)	49 (83.1)		
Yes	71 (70.3)	18 (17.8)	12 (11.9)			11 (10.9)	90 (89.1)		
Drinking				0.93	0.63			1.03	0.31
No	80 (74.8)	18 (16.8)	9 (8.4)			12 (11.2)	95 (88.8)		
Yes	38 (71.7)	8 (15.1)	7 (13.2)			9 (17.0)	44 (83.0)		

Table #18 Recidivism classified by behavior of the female offenders related to illegal activity and drugs (Cont.)

Recidivism Behavior	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/body /others	Drugs related		
Use of drugs				6.52	0.04*			7.85	0.01*
	No	68 (81.0)	12 (14.3)	4 (4.8)		17 (20.2)	67 (79.8)		
Yes									
	50 (65.8)	14 (18.4)	12 (15.8)		4 (5.3)	72 (94.7)			
Gambling				3.73	0.15			0.51	0.47
	No	83 (70.9)	23 (19.7)	11 (9.4)		14 (12.0)	103 (88.0)		
Yes									
	35 (81.4)	3 (7.0)	5 (11.6)		7 (16.3)	36 (83.7)			

Table #18 Recidivism classified by behavior of the female offenders related to illegal activity and drugs (Cont.)

Recidivism Behavior	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Participating in night life				0.22	0.89			0.15	0.70
No	94 (74.0)	21 (16.5)	12 (9.5)			16 (12.6)	111 (87.4)		
Yes	25 (72.7)	5 (15.2)	4 (12.1)			5 (15.2)	28 (84.8)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #18 the researcher divided the behavior of the female offenders related to illegal activity and drugs into categories i.e. smoking, use of drugs gambling, and participating in nightlife. Then the hypothesis of each activity was tested as follows;

1. Smoking, Result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the female offenders whose behavior before being imprisoned, is either used to smoke or not, affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.
2. Drinking, Result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the female offenders whose behavior before being imprisoned, is either used to drink or not, affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.
3. Use of drugs, Result of the test of hypothesis, it was found that the female offenders whose behavior before being imprisoned, is ever used drugs or never, affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, in statistical significance level 05. It is consistent with the hypothesis established.
4. Gambling, Result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the female offenders whose behavior before being imprisoned, is either used to gambling or not used to gambling affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned. It is not consistent with the hypothesis established.
5. Participating in night life, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the female offenders who before being imprisoned, either has such behavior or not, affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

It can be seen that only the behavior related to drugs that affect recidivism. Another behavior does not affect recidivism at all.

4.5.3 Hypothesis 3: Different conviction and pardon of female offenders had different recidivism. This hypothesis was divided into 9 sub- hypotheses as follows;

Hypothesis 3.1: Different first predicate offense of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #19 Recidivism classified by the first predicate offense of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/body /others	Drugs related		
First predicate offense									
Against assets/body/	29	2	4	3.66	0.16	13	22	22.66	0.00*
others	(82.9)	(5.7)	(11.4)			(37.1)	(62.9)		
Drugs related	89	24	12			8	117		
	(71.2)	(19.2)	(6.9)			(6.4)	(93.6)		

*Statistical significance level .05

From Table #19, Result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different first predicate offense of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the points of number of time being imprisoned, which is not consistent with the hypothesis

established. And it was found that the different first predicate offense of the female offenders affects different recidivism in the point of predicate offense, at statistical significance level .05, which is consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.2: Different period of time in the first imprisonment term of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #20 Recidivism classified by period of time at the first imprisonment of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
1. Imprisonment term sentenced by court									
- Not longer than 2 year	64 (68.8)	17 (18.3)	12 (12.9)	3.83	0.43	13 (14.0)	80 (86.0)	3.94	0.14
- 3-4 years	30 (76.9)	6 (15.4)	3 (15.4)			2 (5.1)	37 (94.9)		
- More than 4 years	24 (85.7)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.6)			6 (21.4)	22 (78.6)		

Table #20 Recidivism classified by period of time at the first imprisonment of the female offenders (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
2.Real time of being imprisoned									
- Not longer than 2 year	76 (68.5)	21 (18.9)	14 (12.6)	5.78	0.22	15 (13.5)	96 (86.5)	0.80	0.67
- 3-4 years	28 (84.8)	4 (12.1)	1 (3.0)			5 (15.2)	28 (84.8)		
- More than 4 years	14 (87.5)	1 (6.3)	1 (6.3)			12 (6.3)	15 (93.8)		

From Table #20, the first imprisonment term, it was found as follows;

In the point of the imprisonment term according to the court sentence and the real time imprisonment term,

1. Imprisonment term as sentenced by court, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different court sentence for each female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.
2. Real time imprisonment term, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different real time imprisonment term of the female offenders affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned, and predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.3: Different experience that the female offenders gained from their imprisonment had different recidivism.

1. Being advised about technique and method in violating the law, during the imprisonment of the female offenders

Table #21 Recidivism classified by experience of female offenders in being advised about technique and method in violating the law

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Ever	20 (76.9)	3 (11.5)	3 (11.5)	3.54	0.47	2 (7.7)	24 (92.3)	1.16	0.56

Table #21 Recidivism classified by experience of female offenders in being advised about technique and method in violating the law (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Never	63 (69.2)	19 (20.9)	9 (9.9)			14 (15.4)	77 (84.6)		
Had no close friend	35 (81.4)	4 (9.3)	4 (9.3)			5 (11.6)	38 (88.4)		

From Table #21, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the difference in being advised about technique and method in violating the law, during their imprisonment or not affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense. It is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

2. Result of experience gained from the imprisonment of the female offenders

Table #22 Recidivism classified by result of experience gained from the imprisonment term of the female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
1. Knowing of technique and method in committing crime									
No	99 (73.3)	23 (17.0)	13 (9.6)	0.46	0.79	16 (11.9)	119 (88.1)	1.23	0.27
Yes	19 (76.0)	3 (12.0)	3 (12.0)			5 (20.0)	20 (80.0)		

Table #22 Recidivism classified by result of experience gained from the imprisonment term of the female offenders (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
2.Having knowledge and ability in legitimate career									
No	19 (70.4)	6 (22.2)	2 (7.4)	0.98	0.61	2 (7.4)	25 (92.6)	0.93	0.33
Yes	99 (22.2)	20 (15.0)	14 (10.5)			19 (14.3)	114 (85.7)		
No impact to their living									
No	95 (73.6)	20 (15.5)	14 (10.9)	0.71	0.70	17 (13.2)	112 (86.8)	0.00	0.97

Table #22 Recidivism classified by result of experience gained from the imprisonment term of the female offenders (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Yes	23 (74.2)	6 (19.4)	2 (6.5)	0.16	0.92	4 (12.9)	27 (87.1)	1.11	0.29
Gaining of other experience	113 (73.9)	25 (16.3)	15 (9.8)			21 (13.7)	132 (86.3)		
No	5 (71.4)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)			-	7 (100.0)		

From Table #22, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the female offenders who gained every result of the experience from their imprisonment i.e. knowing of technique and method in committing crime. And having knowledge ability in

decent career, does not affect their living, and gaining other kind of experience differently affects different recidivism in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.4: the different familiarity with the offenders of female offenders had different recidivism.

Table #23 Recidivism classified by having of close friend in the penal institution before being granted with the royal pardon, of female offenders

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Have	83 (70.9)	22 (18.8)	12 (10.3)	2.24	0.33	16 (13.7)	101 (86.3)	0.12	0.73
Do not have	35 (81.4)	4 (9.3)	4 (9.3)			5 (11.6)	38 (88.4)		

From Table #23, result of the test of hypothesis, It was not found that the matter of having or not having close friend in the penal institution of the female offenders prior to their release affects different recidivism. This means in both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense. It is not consistent with the established hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3.5: Different relationship of female offenders with criminals had different recidivism

Table #24 Recidivism classified by level of contact made by the female offenders to their close friend after being granted with royal pardon

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned				X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	Against life/ body /others			Drugs related			
Regularly	16 (76.2)	4 (19.0)	1 (4.8)	3.44	0.75	3	18 (85.7)	1.27	0.74	
Seldom	31 (67.4)	9 (19.6)	6 (13.0)			8	38 (82.6)			
Never	36 (72.0)	9 (18.0)	5 (10.0)			5	45 (90.0)			
No close friend	35 (81.4)	4 (9.3)	4 (9.3)			5	38 (88.4)			

From Table #24, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different frequency of contact between the female offenders and their close friends after the royal pardon affects different recidivism. It means in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.6; the different imitation in committing of crime of female offenders cause had different recidivism

Table#25 Recidivism classified by the condition that the female offenders were persuaded by close friend to commit an offense after receiving the royal pardon

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Being persuaded to commit an offense									
Ever been	12 (66.7)	5 (27.8)	1 (5.6)	3.82	0.43	2 (11.1)	16 (88.9)	0.24	0.89
Never been	71 (71.7)	17 (17.2)	11 (11.1)			14 (14.1)	85 (85.9)		
No close friend	35 (81.4)	4 (9.3)	4 (9.3)			5 (11.6)	38 (88.4)		

From Table #25, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different condition of imitation in committing an offense of the female offenders affects different recidivism. It means in both points i.e. number of time being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.7: Different condition of being accepted by relative/ friend/ neighbor/ and local police officer cause had different recidivism

1. Acceptance of relative

Table#26 Recidivism classified by condition of being accepted by relative after their release

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Gladly	97 (75.8)	17 (13.3)	14 (10.9)	5.74	0.22	14 (10.9)	114 (89.1)	4.97	0.08
Indifferent	17 (70.8)	6 (25.0)	1 (4.2)			4 (16.7)	20 (83.3)		

Table#26 Recidivism classified by condition of being accepted by relative after their release (Cont.)

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Uncomfortable/ not welcoming	4 (50.0)	3 (37.5)	1 (12.5)			3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)		

From Table #26, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different condition of being accepted by relative after their release of the female offenders affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

2. Acceptance of friend

Table#27 Recidivism classified by condition of being accepted by friend after their release

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Gladly	86 (73.5)	18 (15.4)	13 (11.1)	0.74	0.69	12 (10.3)	105 (89.7)	3.14	0.08
Indifferent	32 (74.4)	8 (18.6)	3 (7.0)			9 (20.9)	34 (79.1)		

From Table #27, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that different condition of being accepted by friend after their release of the female offenders affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

3. Acceptance of neighbor

Table#28 Recidivism classified by condition of being accepted by neighbor after their release

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Gladly	38 (82.6)	5 (10.9)	3 (6.5)	4.10	0.39	10 (21.7)	36 (78.3)	5.03	0.08
Indifferent	17 (63.0)	7 (25.9)	14 (16.1)			4 (14.8)	23 (85.2)		
Pleased to associate with	63 (72.4)	14 (16.1)	10 (11.5)			7 (8.0)	80 (92.0)		

From Table #28, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different condition of being accepted by neighbor after the release of the female offenders affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

4. Acceptance of the local police officer

Table#29 Recidivism classified by condition of being accepted by the local police officer after their release

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Acceptance of local police officer									
With attention and advise	16 (66.7)	3 (12.5)	5 (20.8)	4.29	0.37	3 (12.5)	21 (81.5)	1.48	0.48
With bad attitude	72 (74.2)	16 (16.5)	9 (9.3)			15 (15.5)	82 (84.5)		
Neglect	30 (76.9)	7 (17.9)	2 (5.1)			3 (7.7)	36 (92.3)		

From Table #29 result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different condition of being accepted by the local police officer of the female offenders affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.8: Different level of knowledge and readiness that the female offenders gained from the vocational training during their imprisonment had different recidivism

Table #30 Recidivism classified by application of knowledge gained from vocational training to a legitimate career of the female offenders

Recidivism Opinion	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Yes	105 (73.9)	22 (15.5)	15 (10.6)	0.83	0.65	18 (12.7)	124 (87.3)	0.22	0.64
No	13 (72.2)	4 (22.2)	1 (5.6)			3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)		

From Table #30 result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different application of the knowledge gained from the vocational training for the legitimate career of female offenders affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

Hypothesis 3.9: Different opportunity of the female offenders in having legitimate career had different recidivism

Table #31 Recidivism classified by opinion against the fact that whether being imprisoned caused the female offenders to lose their opportunity in legitimate career

Table #31 Recidivism classified by opinion about whether the imprisonment causes them losing an opportunity in legitimate career

or not

Recidivism	Number of time being imprisoned			X ²	P	Predicate offense		X ²	P
	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times			Against life/ body /others	Drugs related		
Yes	47 (70.1)	12 (17.9)	8 (11.9)	0.83	0.66	8 (11.9)	59 (88.1)	0.14	0.71
No	71 (76.3)	14 (15.1)	8 (8.6)			13 (14.0)	80 (86.0)		

From Table #31, result of the test of hypothesis, it was not found that the different condition that the female offenders who have different opinion about whether being imprisoned caused them of losing opportunity in having legitimate career affects different recidivism. This means to both points i.e. number of times being imprisoned and the point of predicate offense, which is not consistent with the hypothesis established.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION

From the study on factors affecting recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders, it reveals an interesting point that can be discussed as follows,

5.1 Personal background factor

In analyzing of data, it was found that the age at the first delinquency, education, and marital status are related to recidivism in a statistical significance as the following result.

5.1.1 Age at the first delinquency

It was found that most of them (36.9%) were 31 years old and above, which is considered an age of women where maturity comes with responsibilities. They suppose to have responsibilities in both of their career and their family. Generally, women at this age are married, making a home, and have at least an adorable child. The next thing, that follow is the responsibility in their own family. So, they are now responsible to support the family as well. Once they fail to do so and become in debts just for to survive the family plus many other aspect of pressure over them then, they will mistakenly commit delinquency. This is in line with the fact gained from an interview of the female offenders as this 36.9% of the female offenders' return to be recidivists because of the said necessity. They did not mean to do it nor did it with premeditation.

5.1.2 Education

It was found that most of them (51.3%) graduated from only P.1-P.7, (P.1-P.6). It can be realized that most of the female offenders do not have enough knowledge for a legitimate career. Because to have a legitimate career on these days they need to have higher education background, at least high school. The situation as mentioned above cause them a problem in finding a good job. Most of them turn to do a labor work, which earn very low income. This fact is in line with a study made by Damrong Chiewsilp (2519: 92), which found that most of the offenders on drugs related charges finished only P1-P.4. And a study made by Suwit Rungwisai (2539: 97), which found that trait of the offenders on drugs related charges is that having low education. It was also found by Dr. Sopa Chupikulchai and party that most of the recidivists or 69.31% of them have a low level of education background. That is P. 4 or below.

5.1.3 Marital status

It was found that most of them (45.0%) are widows/ divorced. This condition makes them be on their own. Moreover, they also have to patron their child/children and other family members as well. They are lack of knowledge therefore, can not have a sufficient income. Such situation sometimes makes them decided to conduct in a wrong way to earn more income for the family. It is because they have no one by their side to help them think, assist them, or to give them advise. This fact is inline with a study made by Pol. Lt. Col. Prawut Thawoornsiri (2532), which found that most of the recidivists are widows/ divorced.

5.2 Social structural factor

In analysis of data, it was found that occupation, income, and behavior related to illegal activities are related to recidivism with a statistical significance as reveals in the following results.

5.2.1 Occupation

It was found that most of them (50.5%) are labor employee. This kind of job causes them the need for something that can help releasing fatigue at the end of the day. And after working so hard they still can not make a sufficient income for the family so, they become discouraged to struggle anymore. Finally, they will turn to drugs. This fact is in line with Erickson's opinion that the important problem and need of the offenders are financial problem and a status of being labor employee. (Erickson et al. 1973: 63-73)

5.2.2 Income

It was found that most of them (47.5%) earned between Baht 2,501-5,000: month. Income is an indicator of individual's quality of life. It seems that the individuals who are in a lower level of quality of life will have more family problem than those will in a higher level. It is because of an insufficient income while cost of living is rising so high. No matter how hard they work still they have no savings. In stead they fall in to being in debts. Such condition makes them become frustrated and tired of struggling and finally, make a wrong decision to distribute drugs. Dealing in drugs can make them easy and more money, which they can fully support the family. This fact is in line with a study

made by Pol. Lt. Col. Prawut Thawornsisi (2532), which found that the female recidivists earned low income.

5.2.3 Behavior related to illegal activities and drugs

It was found that most of them (47.5%) used drugs. The first step in drug addiction began with a stage of trying, then addicted to it, and finally can not live without it. Drug addicts will do anything to have drugs for their consumption. In prosecution aspect, it seems that a bigger number of offenders that were prosecuted are drugs dealer, that suppose to be sentenced to a more capital penalty not the users. These users will then become distributors themselves as it can make them a lot of money. Then they can spend this easy income to response fully to their needs. This fact is in line with a study made by Briggs, which found that the significant problem and need of the offenders are to make a living, which related to finance, being employee, transportation, training, and how to live their lives. (Briggs 1978: 131-132) From this study, it was found that most of the recidivists who were granted with royal pardon are those who have behavior related to temptation that is use of drugs. This is the most concerned as usually, such behavior will lead people to be deteriorated. Especially, in women who should conduct themselves as girls of birth and breeding, being a good mother, being a good wife. But it was found that many of them have such behavior that will easily lead them to delinquency, to be lack of sense of morality, not being able to hold back their mind, being lack of sense to classify right from wrong.

However, the studies made by other researchers also reveal that personal background factor is related to recidivism. Apart from occupation, income, and behavior related to illegal activities and drugs, the condition of living place is also one of the factors related to recidivism as well.

5.3 Imprisonment and pardon factor

It was found that the first predicate offense is related to recidivism in statistical significance as the following result.

The first predicate offense, it was found that most of them (78.1%) were charged with a drugs related offense. Drugs problem is not new. It has been originating long time ago. It is one of the significant problems to every country throughout the world. Although, statistics number on suppression of drugs offenders reveal a high number of the subjects arrested but most of them are just the sub-distributor. From 3,000 people who were arrested on drug charges in each year, 90% of this number are users whom liable to be sentenced to a 6 –9 month imprisonment only. Whenever, these offenders were pardoned or released and return to the same environment all of them will return to use drugs again. And in a no long time they will be arrested once again. It seems to be an endless cycle. (Chakarathep Emchabutra 2528: 41) Some of them will change their role from user to become distributor and dealer eventually.

A bad attitude of the police officers is also one of the factors that cause recidivism. Because whenever crime takes place these people will always be suspected.

From the incident mentioned above, it could be seen that there are many recidivists on drug charges. And it seems to increase gradually. It causes crime, social, economic, and public health problems. It also obstructs the development of the country repeatedly, and endlessly. Therefore, every authority concerned should work together and pay more attention to these recidivists on drug related offense.





CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the study of factors affecting the recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders, its result can be concluded as follows,

6.1 Objectives of the study

6.1.1 To study the characteristics of general delinquency of the female recidivists who were granted with royal pardon,

6.1.2 To study factors that affect recidivism of the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon,

6.1.3 To find a measure on prevention and resolution for recidivism of the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon,

6.2 Scope of the study

This study is limited only recidivism of the female offenders who had been granted with royal pardon the were arrested again on any charge and are serving imprisonment term now in the Institution for Female Offenders, the Institution of Drugs Addict in Pathumthani, the Institution for Female Offenders in Thonburi, and the Institution for Female Offenders in Cholburi. This year (2000) there are 150 female offenders who are recidivists.

6.3 Conclusion

6.3.1 Data on personal background factor of the female offenders, it was found that the present ages of most of the female offenders are ranging from 41 years old and above. They committed the first delinquency at the age of 31 years old and above. Most of them are Buddhists, who have education between P.1-P.7 (P.1-P.6). Their marital statuses are either widows or divorced with 3 children.

6.3.2 Data on social structural factor of the female offenders, it was found that prior to an arrest, most of them engaged in a labor job with an average income at Baht 2,501-5,000 per month. They were in poor family, were starving, and in debts. Most of them were staying with their children before being arrested. The living places are in slum area. They lost either one of the parents. The conditions of relationship between their family members are quarreling with each other sometimes. They also have behavior on smoking, and some of them use drugs regularly.

6.3.3 Data on imprisonment and pardon factor of the female offenders, it was found that most of the female offenders committed their first offense on drug related charges due to an insufficient income. Their first imprisonment according to court sentence was not exceeded 2 years. They agreed with the court sentence and thought it was fair. Most of them ever been granted with royal pardon once. They have close friend in the prison or penal institute before being granted with royal pardon. But the said close friend about the technique or method never advises them in delinquency. The experience they gained from the imprisonment provided them the knowledge for a legitimate career

after they were granted with royal pardon and they never met or been persuaded by such close friend at all. After being granted with royal pardon, their relatives, siblings, and friends were glad for their release while the neighbors still feel pleased to associate with them but the local police officers have a bad attitude against them. Being imprisoned did not caused them to have no opportunity in having a legitimate career. The knowledge and readiness gained from the vocational training can be applied to use as a guideline in their legitimate career.

6.4 Prove of hypotheses

6.4.1 Hypothesis 1 Different personal background factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

In testing of the hypothesis, it was found that the age at the first delinquency, education, and marital status of the female offenders affects recidivism in statistical significance.

6.4.2 Hypothesis 2 Different social structural factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

In testing of the hypothesis, it was found that occupation, income, and use of drugs affects recidivism in statistical significance.

6.4.3 Hypothesis 34 Different imprisonment and pardon factor of female offenders had different recidivism.

In testing of hypothesis, it was found that the first predicate offense affects recidivism in statistical significance.

6.5 Recommendation

Result of this study on factors affecting the recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders makes us know about the trait of recidivism of female offenders and factors that affect recidivism. The royal pardon is the greatest kindness of His Majesty the King. To grant the royal pardon to the offenders or prisoners could be counted as the great forgiveness of His Majesty the King. This is to give an opportunity to His Majesty's citizen who were imprisoned to turn a new leaf and conduct themselves as good citizen and conduct in favor of their family and the country.

Regarding the important objectives of the royal pardon, apart from to correct any mistake occurred in the justice process to maintain a complete fairness according to the legal justice principles, it also possess a special purpose. By taking an opportunity on the country's auspicious occasion to extend mercy and assist the offenders to be released or to receive good time allowance to reduce their imprisonment term. It can be said that royal pardon is to release or reduce the imprisonment term to the offenders that was refined already. And it is the practice, which is in line with the principles in correcting of the offenders directly and accordingly. It is can be counted that royal pardon is an equipment that support the penitentiary policy in correcting of the offenders to turn themselves to conduct as good citizen which is also in line with the principles in criminology and penology.

Therefore, to prevent and to solve the problem of recidivism, which is a part of crime problem that its violence is increased. Each authority that are responsible in sorting out crime problem and social institutes should stipulate their policy and find the measure to prevent and sort out the recidivism seriously. Especially, for the recidivism of female offenders. The researcher would like to propose an opinion and recommendation that may be useful as follows,

1. Social and Family institute

1.1 In reality, most of the people in the society look at the people who ever been imprisoned as evil and insult them as the convicts. This is as if they were labeled as unwanted persons of the society, as same as the concept of the Labeling theory. Being unaccepted and not forgiven by the society, it was as if a sin label attached to the convicts. This may cause them losing an opportunity in a legitimate career or in living as ordinary people. They became unemployed people, poor, and no one would want to associate with them. They become lonely, and were mentally affected until they have to turn themselves to associate with persons in the same condition or those who have an illegal activity like them. Eventually, when they feel that they are being unwanted and were insulted by the society then, they will return to recidivism again. From this study, which found that most of the female recidivists who were granted with royal pardon committed a drug related offense. Besides, it was also found from this study that the female offenders who felt they were treated by the local police officers with a bad attitude. And whenever there is a case take place in their locality they always be suspected as the offenders, which it actually has the highest possibility to be so as well. Thus if the society still do not accept the people

who once may did a mistake and committed delinquency and still treated them by insulting, not accepting, not forgiving, and not giving them an opportunity to live in the society. Then the situation in solving of the crime problem especially, recidivism will always be like this.

1.2 The relatives and family must accept and forgive the offenders after their release or being granted with royal pardon and strongly support them.

1.3 To have a career after their release is a very important part of their morale. It is because it makes them earn an income so, they will not return to use drugs again. It is also to prevent other crimes that related to drugs as well.

1.4 The society should understand, forgive, and welcome the ones who were once made a mistake.

1.5 Prevention of recidivism by the non-profit organization, social welfare institute, or philanthropic foundations should partially help preventing recidivism by providing them with a job and let the offenders who turn themselves to be good citizen by let them have an opportunity in a legitimate career. Besides, the associations and the charity philanthropic foundations may provide them with the equipment that the offenders were trained to use in their vocational training in the prison such a hair cut equipment, sewing machine etc. This may be on a free of charge basis or to pay by installments in a long term.

1.6 Prevention of recidivism by the family, which was counted as the first social institute and be an important institute that refine the individual's mind and create a good attitude to them in the way that is not contrast with the peace and order of the

society. Besides, family should extend love and warmth to its members. This will tighten the relationship in the family with love and harmony. This can be counted as one of the way to solve the crime problem effectively.

2. Department of Corrections and justice process

2.1 Department of Corrections should have a measure that is in line with the delinquency such as;

A. Community- Based Corrections

B. Classification/Institutional to be consistent with the offense of the offenders

2.2 It should be an establishment of the Pre-release Center or the Halfway House in every area where the prison or penal institution is established. This Pre-release Center will be a place for the offenders who are about to be released. It will provide the offenders with accommodations and advise in living their lives in the society after they were granted with royal pardon. It will give the offenders an opportunity to adapt their mind for a new life in the future. It should be coordination between the said center and the private organization or the agency that provide assistance to the women and let them come to have a role in refining or arranging for the necessary welfare on the 4 basic needs to the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon.

2.3 This should be publicized to the society or general people especially; their relatives to trust the measure of the government in correction and rehabilitation of the offenders and the people who were imprisoned by cooperate with the Community-based treatment program. This is to change the attitude of the society that insulting and not

accept the convicts to sympathize, forgive them and give them an opportunity to turn a new leaf and be able to live their lives and return to the society happily and do not return to recidivism again.

2.4 The vocational training of the Department of Corrections should provide the training by considering about the background and the interest of each offender. Besides, the training provided should be the career that being wanted in the labor market. So, that they can take such knowledge to operate a legitimate career in a real situation of the society.

2.5 The agencies in justice process that consists of police, prosecutor, court, and the penitentiary authority should coordinate with each other in prevention and suppression of crime. This is by stipulating of policy and practice guideline for each authority to be in line with each other and in accordance with the philosophy principles in providing of justice to the society. Besides, the officials in the justice process should have a good attitude to the offenders. Especially, police officer who should not have any bad attitude against the people who were imprisoned and assist them in living their lives appropriately.

2.6 Prevention of recidivism by mass media should be an important part in publicizing to change the attitude of the public against the convicts. The public should accept them as members of the society who were corrected and refined whatever different from general people in the society. The society should not label them with a sin, and should forgive and accept those who turn themselves to be good citizen of the society by associating with them and support them for a legitimate career.

3. The Government

3.1 Education is very important. It helps making people become cleverer and be able to work. If most of the members in the society are well educated that will make that society become prosperous as its members can help creating to improve and expand the society. Besides, they can use their idea, consideration, and can decide against each type of behavior reasonably and profoundly. Then all deviance will be reduced. But if the members of the society have low education, that society will become a low class one as well. It can be considered that education is very important. Therefore, it is deemed necessary that we have to help each other to think and find the appropriate way to develop an education to make people have a higher level of education.

3.2 The authorities that are responsible in assisting women should have their role in helping the female offenders who are recidivists and were granted with royal pardon. This may be providing them with advise, assisting them to sort out their problem in their livings. So, that they will not face the problem alone. This can be counted as to prevent them from making a wrong decision or recidivism. Besides, the said authorities should have a role in rehabilitating the condition of their mind. This is to help them to be able to live in the society comfortably and peacefully and to prevent them from recidivism.

3.3 The government should promote activities of people in each community seriously such as sport events. This can be counted as a leisure activity to release them from stress after a long day work, which is increasing in this economic

condition. It also is a way to enhance a good health of the people to keep them away from drugs and lead them to a happy life in the future.

3.4 The government should consider seriously about the cases of originated by a drug problem. As in present, most of the offense committed is distributing of drug. This is because to distribute drugs can make a high profit that help improving the status rapidly with a low investment. So, it makes people dare to do so. Thus, if the government still neglect to prevent it seriously it will resulted in a delay of progress in development of the country.

3.5 The government must provide welfare to the offenders who were granted with royal pardon.

6.6 Recommendation for the next study

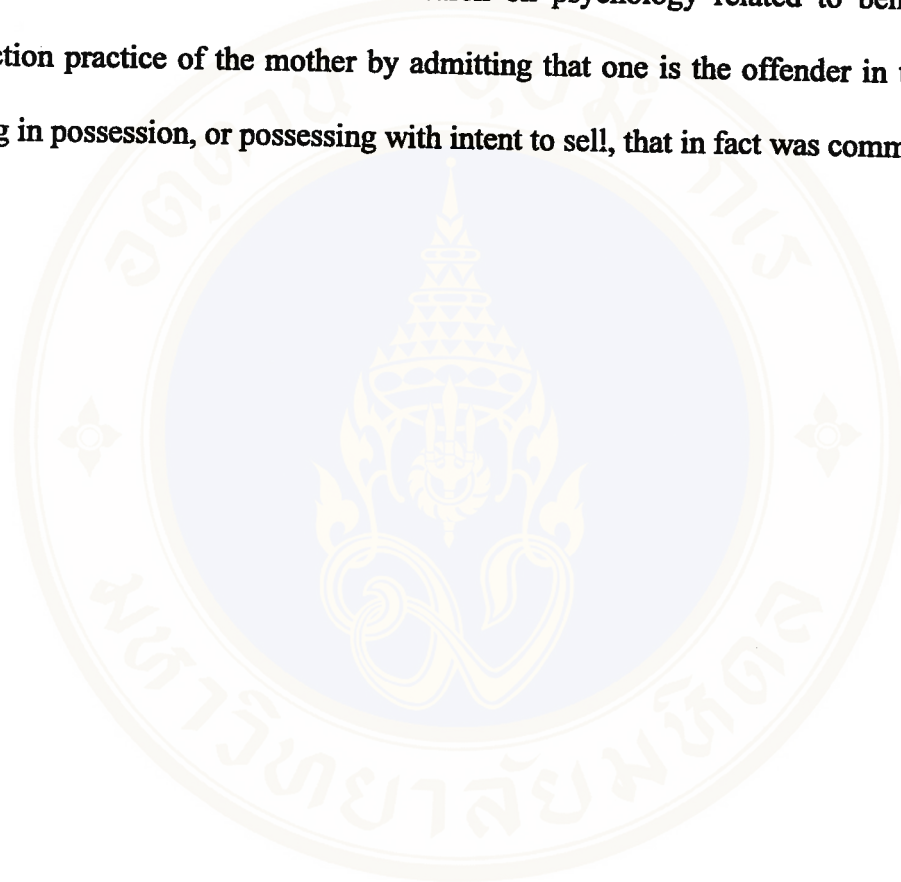
6.6.1 There should be a study made in dept on a case of particular recidivism of the female offenders who were granted royal pardon such as the multi recidivism or the recidivism, which occur in a short duration as c case study.

6.6.2 There should be a study on measure in prevention of recidivism of female offenders on drugs related offense who were granted with royal pardon.

6.6.3 There should be a study on the real needs of the female offenders after they were granted with royal pardon to learn that what do they want the government to assist them most and why.

6.6.4 There should be a study on attitude of the police officers against the female offenders who were granted with royal pardon. (To study only in case it is in their jurisdiction)

6.6.5 There should be a research on psychology related to behavior and the protection practice of the mother by admitting that one is the offender in the charges of having in possession, or possessing with intent to sell, that in fact was committed by one's child.



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QUESTIONNAIRE

Titled: Factors affecting the recidivism of female granted royal pardon offenders

Advise

Please choose the most appropriate answer according to the truth about yourself or the answer, which is consistent with your feelings by marking / into the parentheses provided and fill in the blank to complete the answer.

Part 1: Personal Background Factor

1. The present age is.....years.
2. The age at the first delinquency is.....years.
3. Religion
 - () 1 Bhuddhist
 - () 2 Christian
 - () 3 Islam
 - () 4 Others (Please identify).....
4. Education background
 - () 1 Never study
 - () 2 P.1-P.7 (P.1-P.6)
 - () 3 M.S.1-M.S.3(M.1-M.3)
 - () 4 M.S.4-M.S.5(m.4-m.6)
5. Marital status
 - () 1 Single
 - () 2 Married
 - () 3 Widow/divorced
 - () Others (Please specify).....
6. You havechildren.

Part 2: Social structural factor

1. What was your occupation prior to an arrest?

- 1 No career
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Employee
- 4 Merchant
- 5 Others (Please specify).....

2. When you were arrested you earned about Baht.....per month.

3. What do you think your family status is?

- 1 Poor and in debts
- 2 Poor not in debt
- 3 Have sufficient income
- 4 Quite rich or rich
- Others (Please specify)

4. Whom were you staying with prior to an arrest?

- 1 Parents
- 2 Husband
- 3 Friend(s)
- 4 Relative(s)
- 5 Children
- 6 Alone
- 7 Others (Please specify).....

5. What is the condition of your living place?

- 1 Slum
- 2 Commercial area, row house, building units
- 3 Flat
- 4 Housing estate
- 5 Country side
- Others (Please specify).....

6. How is a marital condition of your parents?

- 1 Staying together
- 2 Separate
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Loss one of the parents
- 5 Loss both of the parents
- 6 Others (Please specify).....

7. How is the relationship between your family members?

- 1 Love and understand each other well
- 2 Quarrel with each other sometimes
- 3 Always quarrel with each other
- 4 Do not care of each other
- 5 Others (Please specify).....

8. Did you ever have the following behavior before being in this prison?

Behavior	Yes,	No,
1. Smoking		
2. Drinking		
3. Use of drugs such as opium, marihuana, heroin, methamphetamine, or dry liquor		
4. Gambling		
5. Participating in night life such as bar, night club, or entertainment places		

Part 3: Imprisonment and pardon factor

1. What was the offense of your imprisonment?

- 1 Offense against assets 2 Offense against life and body
 3 Offense related to drugs 4 Others (Please specify).....

2. What was the most significant cause of your first delinquency?

- 1 Hot blood (flash emotion, without holding back)
 2 Insufficient income
 3 Resentment against the victim
 4 Associated with bad friend(s) and were persuaded by them
 5 Were provoked by the victim
 6 Revenge to the family, which is lack of warmth
 7 Others (Please specify)

3. For the first conviction, the court had sentenced you to the imprisonment term ofyear(s).....month(s). And you were really imprisoned in the prison or penal institute before being granted with royal pardon foryear(s).....month(s).

4. Do you think this court sentence is fair or not?

- 1 Fair 2 Not so fair
 3 Not fair at all

5. How many times you were granted with royal pardon prior to this imprisonment?

- 1 Once 2 Twice
 3 times 4 More than 3 times

6. Did you have any close friend while you were imprisoned in the prison or penal institute before the royal pardon?

- 1 Yes, No,

7. Did your close friend ever advise you of technique or method in delinquency or not while you were imprisoned in the prison or penal institute before the royal pardon?

- 1 Yes, 2 No,
 3 Had no close friend 4 Others (Please specify).....

8. Did you ever contact with the said close friend again after the royal pardon?

- 1 Regularly 2 Seldom
 3 Never 4 Had no close friend

9. Did the said close friend ever persuade you to commit delinquency again after the royal pardon or not?

- 1 Yes, 2 No,
 3 Had no close friend

10. How did your relatives feel against you after the royal pardon (of the first conviction)?

- 1 Glad with your freedom 2 Indifferent
 3 Uncomfortable with your freedom 4 Not welcoming
 5 Others (Please specify).....

11. How did your friends whom you knew before the imprisonment feel against you after the royal pardon?

- 1 Glad with your freedom 2 Indifferent
 3 Uncomfortable with your freedom 4 Others (Please specify).....

12. How did your neighbors the imprisonment feel against you after the royal pardon?

- 1 Object as you were imprisoned 2 Indifferent
 3 Still pleased to associate with you 4 Others (Please specify).....

13. How did the local police officers feel and treat you after the royal pardon?

- 1 Kindly paid an attention and provided advise and assistance in
conducting yourself in the society
 2 Had a bad attitude against you and whenever the case took place in the
locality they always suspect you as the offender
 3 Neglect
 4 Others (Please specify).....

14. Do you think that being imprisoned caused you to loss an opportunity in
legitimate career or not?

- 1 Yes, 2 No,

15. Do you think that the knowledge gained from vocational training during
your imprisonment in the prison or penal institute can be used as a guideline
in legitimate career or not ?

- 1 Yes, 2 No,

16. What do you think the experience gained from the imprisonment affect to
you? (You may give more than one answer.)

- 1 Learned more about technique and method in committing crime
- 2 Gained knowledge and be able to have legitimate career
- 3 Did not affect the living at all
- 4 Others (Please specify).....

Part 4: Recidivism

1. This imprisonment is your.....time.
2. What is the offense of this imprisonment?
 - 1 Offense against assets 2 Offense against life and body
 - 3 Offense related to drugs 4 Others (Please specify).....
3. The duration between this delinquency and the previous royal pardon is.....year(s).....month(s).
4. This conviction was sentenced by court to ayear(s).....month(s) imprisonment.
5. Do you think that this court sentence is fair or not?
 - 1 Fair 2 Not so fair
 - 3 Not fair at all
6. Did you commit this delinquency with premeditation or not?
 - 1 No, 2 Yes,
 - 3 Others (Please specify).....
7. What is the most significant cause of this delinquency?
 - 1 Hot blood (flash emotion, without holding back)
 - 2 Insufficient income

- 3 Resentment against the victim
- 4 Associated with bad friend(s) and were persuaded by them
- 5 Were provoked by the victim
- 6 Revenge to the family, which is lack of warmth
- 7 Having no chance to turn a new leaf to be a good person
- 8 Others (Please specify).....

8. What do you think it cause recidivism of the female offenders most?

- 1 Being treated unfairly by the society
- 2 Being unaccepted by people, always being insulted and looked down
- 3 Having no knowledge, ability and confidence in handling a legitimate career
- 4 Others (Please specify).....

9. What do you think the female offenders want most after the royal pardon so that, they will not become delinquent again?

- 1 To be assisted by the government with the assistance after release project
- 2 A permanent job
- 3 Being accepted by people in the society as the offenders also be able to turn a new leaf and become good person as well
- 4 Being loved, understood, and forgiven by the family members
- 5 Others (Please specify)

BIOGRAPHY

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