

**FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED ILLEGAL SALE OF AMPHETAMINES
OF FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION**

POL.LT.COL. WUTTIPONG PETCHKUMNEARD

อธิบดีพัฒนาการ
จาก
บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

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

2000

ISBN 974-665-007-6

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

TH
W973f
2000
c.2

Thesis
entitled

FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED ILLEGAL SALE OF AMPHETAMINES
OF FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



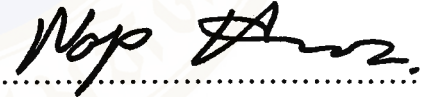
Pol. Lt. Col. Wuttipong Petchkumneard
Candidate



Asst. Prof. Juan Chaisuwan, M.S.
Cert. in Social Justice.
Major-Advisor



Asst. Prof. Chankanit K. Suriyamanee, M.A.
Cert. in Social Justice.
Co-advisor



Asst. Prof. Nop Kanjanagunti, M.S.
Co-advisor



Prof. Liangchai Limlomwongse, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies



Asst. Prof. Chankanit K. Suriyamanee, M.A.
Cert. in Social Justice.

Chairman
Master of Arts Programme
in Criminology and Criminal Justice
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Thesis
entitled

FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED ILLEGAL SALE OF AMPHETAMINES
OF FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

was submitted to Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
for the degree of Master of Arts (Criminology and Criminal Justice)

on

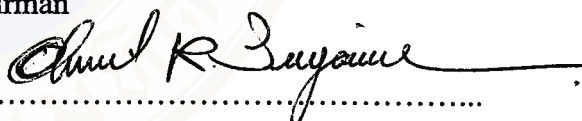
November 6, 2000



Pol. Lt. Col. Wuttipong Petchkumneard
Candidate



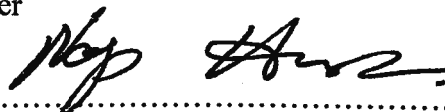
Asst. Prof. Juan Chaisuwan, M.S.
Cert. in Social Justice.
Chairman



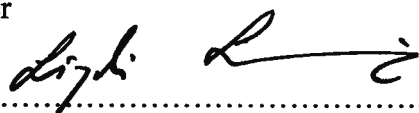
Asst. Prof. Chankanit K. Suriyamanee, M.A.
Cert. in Social Justice.
Member



Assoc. Prof. Lamduan Srimanee, Ph.D.
Member



Asst. Prof. Nop Kanjanagunti, M.S.
Member



Prof. Liangchai Limlomwongse, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mahidol University



Assoc. Prof. Suree Kanjanawong, Ph.D.
Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mahidol University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wholeheartedly appreciate the kindness the kindness of all those thesis advisors who have helped to make this a useful thesis. Among them I am particularly grateful to Asst. Prof. Juan Chaisuwan, Asst. Prof. Chankanit K. Suriyamancee and Asst. Prof. Nop Kanjanagunti who were generous enough to give me valuable and detailed comments on the whole thesis. Most of all, my appreciation goes to Assoc. Prof. Pol. Col. Dr. Lumduan Srimanee, for this helpful guidance and support as one of thesis defense examination committee.

I also would like to record my gratitude to other professors and lecturers of Criminology and Criminal Justice Master Degree Program who gave me their generous help and their constructive criticize of certain sections of the thesis.

Moreover, sincerely thank the Director General of the Department of Corrections and relevant officers who assisted and rendered cooperation in collecting data for this research.

To Ms. Rung-aroon Luankosol for their supporting in collecting of data and useful suggestions, review and correction on the thesis.

Finally, I would like to express my profound thank to my father and mother who rendered support to me in making this research be successful and also to my family which encourage me throughout the research making. Any mistakes or errors in this research will be absorbed by me in order of better improvement in the next occasions.

Pol. Lt. Col. Wuttipong Petchkumneard

4137514 SHCJ/M : MAJOR : CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
M.A. (CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

KEY WORDS : AMPHETAMINES / FEMALE OFFENDERS

POL.LT.COL. WUTTIPONG PETCHKUMNEARD : FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED ILLEGAL SALE OF AMPHETAMINES OF FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THESIS ADVISORS: JUAN CHAISUWAN, B.S., M.S., CHANKANIT K. SURIYAMANEE, M.A., NOP KANJANAGUNTI, M.S. 102 p. ISBN 974-665-007-6

This research aims to study the status and social backgrounds of female offenders in the Central Women's Correctional Institution, convicted of selling drugs and to obtain factors which affected this illegal sale of drugs. 310 female offenders in the Central Women's Correctional Institution were studied. Data were collected by questionnaires and analyzed using percentage, mean, deviation, analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Multiple Classification (M.C.A.).

The results can be summarized as follows:

1. Demographic data - Most of the subjects were 31-40 years old. Their education level was primary school, their hometown was in the north/northeastern, and they were Buddhist. Their monthly income was 1,001 – 3,000 Baht. They were happily married with 2 children. Their occupation was an unskilled worker before being arrested. The subjects lived with their husbands and children and they were quite poor.

2. Social and economic backgrounds of the subjects – Most of the subjects did not live in the drug selling and consumption area. The subjects felt that these sales were not because their living place was close to the drug selling area. They felt that they were persuaded to sell drugs, but nobody forced them. Before selling drugs, the subjects felt that there was a high risk of being arrested. The subjects felt that they thought over and chose between the risk of being arrested and remuneration. This drug selling was not because of a reasonable choice but was highly influenced by the possibility of the high income they might receive, more than by any occupation. The subjects were employed and this was not because of unemployment. The subjects were not following role models. They loved their families, their husbands and children and could rely on them for support.

3. Factors affecting drug selling – The subjects felt that the factors of lack of education, unemployment, poverty, persuasion, living close to the drug consumption or selling area, the risk of being arrested and the fear of punishment affected drug selling.

4. Personal backgrounds- Marital status of the subjects affected drug selling of female offenders. Persuasion, the better chance, the decision between the risk of being arrested and remuneration, and lack of persons other than family members to turn to were factors which affected drug selling of the subjects.

The research suggests that the promotion of the strength of the family status, and the officers concerned with narcotic drug prevention and suppression should be encouraged to decrease the spread of drugs.

4137514 SHCJ/M : สาขาวิชา : อาชญาวិทยาและงานยุติธรรม;
สค.ม. (อาชญาวิทยาและงานยุติธรรม)

วุฒิปงศ์ เพ็ชรกำเนิด : ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการจำหน่ายยาเสพติด (ยาบ้า) ของผู้ต้องขังหญิงในทัณฑสถานหญิงกลาง กรุงเทพมหานคร (FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED ILLEGAL SALE OF AMPHETAMINES OF THE FEMALE OFFENDERS IN THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION) คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : จวนไชยสุวรรณ, B.S., M.S., ชาญคณิต ก. สุริยะมณี, ศศ.บ., สค.ม., นภ กาญจนกันติ, M.S., 102 หน้า ISBN 974-665-007-6

ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาถึงสถานภาพและภูมิหลังหญิงที่กระทำผิดในข้อหาจำหน่ายยาบ้าในทัณฑสถานหญิงกลาง และเพื่อศึกษาถึงปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีผลต่อการจำหน่ายยาบ้าของผู้ต้องขังหญิงในทัณฑสถานหญิงกลาง กรุงเทพมหานคร กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้แก่ผู้ต้องขังหญิงที่กระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับการจำหน่ายยาบ้าในทัณฑสถานหญิงกลาง กรุงเทพมหานคร จำนวนทั้งสิ้น 310 คน เก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถามและสถิติที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล ได้แก่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) และ Multiple Classification (M.C.A.) ซึ่งผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ดังนี้

1. กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่อยู่ระหว่าง 31-40 ปี มีการศึกษาระดับประถมศึกษา ภูมิลำเนาเดิมอยู่ในภาคเหนือ/ภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ นับถือพุทธศาสนา โดยมีรายได้ต่อเดือนระหว่าง 1,001-3,000 บาท สมรสแล้วส่วนใหญ่มีบุตร 2 คน สัมพันธภาพในครอบครัวรักใคร่กันดี มีอาชีพรับจ้างทั่วไปก่อนถูกจับกุม และอาศัยอยู่กับสามีและลูก ฐานะทางเศรษฐกิจค่อนข้างยากจน ก่อนถูกจับกุมส่วนใหญ่เคยจำหน่ายยาบ้ามาแล้ว 1 ครั้ง

2. ภูมิหลังทางสังคมและเศรษฐกิจของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ส่วนใหญ่ไม่ได้พักอาศัยอยู่ในละแวกที่มีการขายยาบ้าและการเสพยาบ้า กลุ่มตัวอย่างเห็นว่าการจำหน่ายยาบ้าครั้งนี้ไม่ใช่เพราะอาศัยอยู่ในละแวกที่มีการซื้อขายยาบ้า เห็นว่าการจำหน่ายยาบ้าครั้งนี้ถูกบุคคลใดบุคคลหนึ่งชักชวนให้จำหน่าย และเห็นว่าการจำหน่ายครั้งนี้ไม่ใช่ถูกบุคคลใดบุคคลหนึ่งบังคับให้จำหน่าย ก่อนจำหน่ายทุกครั้งกลุ่มตัวอย่างรู้สึกกลัวเสี่ยงมากต่อการถูกจับกุม กลุ่มตัวอย่างเห็นว่าการจำหน่ายครั้งนี้ ไม่ใช่เพราะมีความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกจับกุมจากเจ้าหน้าที่ตำรวจน้อยที่สุด ก่อนจำหน่ายยาบ้าครั้งนี้กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้ซึ่งใจระหว่างความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกจับกุมกับผลตอบแทนที่ได้รับ และการจำหน่ายครั้งนี้ไม่ใช่เป็นเพราะเห็นว่าเป็นทางเลือกที่มีเหตุผลและเป็นทางเลือกที่ดีกว่าทางเลือกอื่น แต่การจำหน่ายครั้งนี้เป็นเพราะกลุ่มตัวอย่างได้รับค่าตอบแทนสูงกว่าการประกอบอาชีพอื่น ในขณะที่กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ถูกจับกุมมีงานทำอยู่ และการจำหน่ายครั้งนี้ไม่ใช่เป็นเพราะกลุ่มตัวอย่างตกงาน กลุ่มตัวอย่างไม่เคยลอกเลียนแบบการจำหน่ายยาบ้าจากบุคคลอื่นมาก่อน กลุ่มตัวอย่างรักและห่วงใยต่อครอบครัวมากที่สุด ส่วนใหญ่มีลูก/สามี (ครอบครัว) เป็นสิ่งที่คอยเป็นที่ยึดเหนี่ยวจิตใจ และการจำหน่ายครั้งนี้ไม่ใช่เป็นเพราะว่ากลุ่มตัวอย่างขาดบุคคลที่คอยยึดเหนี่ยวจิตใจ

3. ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการจำหน่ายยาบ้า กลุ่มตัวอย่างเห็นว่าปัจจัยที่เกี่ยวกับการไม่ได้รับการศึกษาหรือได้รับการศึกษาน้อย การไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพหรือการว่างงาน ความยากจนหรือสภาพเศรษฐกิจบังคับ การถูกชักจูงให้จำหน่าย การอาศัยอยู่ในแหล่งที่มีการเสพยา การขายหรือการจำหน่ายยาบ้า ความเสี่ยงที่จะถูกจับกุมจากตำรวจ และความเกรงกลัวต่อการถูกลงโทษ มีผลมากต่อการจำหน่ายยาบ้าของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

4. ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลหรือภูมิหลังทางสังคมในเรื่องสถานภาพสมรส มีผลต่อการจำหน่ายยาบ้าของผู้ต้องขังหญิง และการถูกบุคคลใดบุคคลหนึ่งบังคับ เป็นทางเลือกที่ดีกว่าทางเลือกอื่น การซึ่งใจระหว่างความเสี่ยงต่อการถูกจับกุมกับผลตอบแทนที่ได้รับ และการขาดบุคคลที่คอยยึดเหนี่ยวจิตใจ เป็นปัจจัยทางสังคมและเศรษฐกิจที่มีผลต่อการจำหน่ายยาบ้าของผู้ต้องขังหญิง

5. ผู้วิจัยเสนอแนะให้ควรส่งเสริมและสร้างความเข้มแข็งแก่สถาบันครอบครัว และหน่วยงานที่มีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบเกี่ยวกับการป้องกันและปราบปรามยาเสพติด เพื่อประสิทธิภาพการปราบปรามการแพร่ระบาดของยาเสพติดต่อไป

LIST OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	Iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	iv
ABSTRACT (THAI)	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background and the Significance of the Problem	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study Research	3
1.3 Scope of the Study Research	4
1.4 Definition of Terms	4
1.5 Variables of the Study	5
1.6 Level of Measurement	6
1.7 Conceptual Framework	7
1.8 Hypothesis of the Study	8
1.9 Benefits of the Study	8
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Concept and Theory of Amphetamine	9
2.2 Concept and Theory of the Factors Affecting to Amphetamine disposal	27
2.3 Other Related Research	32

LIST OF CONTENTS (CONTINUE)

	Page
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Populations and Samples	38
3.2 Instrument of the Study	38
3.3 Data Collection	41
3.4 Data Analysis and Statistics used in the Research	41
CHAPTER IV RESULTS	
4.1 The Demographic Factor of the Subjects	42
4.2 Social and Economic Backgrounds	49
4.3 Factors Affected to Amphetamine Disposal	57
4.4 Hypothesis Testing	64
CHAPTER V RESULTS DISCUSSION	75
CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
6.1 Objectives of the Study	78
6.2 Population and Samples	78
6.3 Summary of the Study	78
6.4 Recommendations	80
6.5 Recommendations for Further Study	81
BIBLIOGRAPHY	82
APPENDIX	85
BIOGRAPHY	94

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the personal social backgrounds	44
2	Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds	51
3	Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal	59
4	An analysis of variance of the level of illegal sale of amphetamines by the subjects, classified by personal backgrounds	64
5	The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the personal backgrounds of the subjects.	65
6	An analysis of variance of the level of illegal sale of amphetamines by the subjects, classified by social and economic backgrounds	69
7	The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the social and economic backgrounds	70

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and the Significance of the Problem

Amphetamine problem is considered violent problem widely spread in Thai society in every part and every community especially in school youths and youngster. It became a most serious problem because it is the source of social problems, i.e. crime, delinquency prostitution, and gambling. These problems pose a serious treat to national stability, to the peace and morality of the people as well as to the economy. Besides, it is the problem that extremely destroyed Thai people's life and properties in each year. Amphetamine still widely spread because of the ongoing of Amphetamine's production, illegal sale and consuming. These three factors are recognized very important to its spread. Thus, the preventing of amphetamine problem is very essential to its production, illegal sale and consuming as mentioned above.

However, with regard to illegal sale of amphetamines, numbers the offenders has been increasing continuously as well as production and consuming. It was reported in B.E.2538, that 2,854 of the teachers were offended against illegal sale of amphetamines. Meanwhile in B.E. 2539 the number of the offenders are more increased to be 3,191 moreover, its increasing to be 12,825 offenders and 20,858 offenders in B.E. 2540 and in B.E. 2541 respectively. In 2542, although there were only 9,543 offenders which less than in B.E.2539-2541, it was reported that there were

nearly number of 10,000 offenders in the first half year of B.E. 2542 (January – June)
as per table shown

Table 1 Statistics of illegal sale of amphetamines arrested overall kingdom from
B.E.2538 – 2543

B.E (January – December)	Number of the arrested/person (against disposal)
B.E. 2538	2,854
B.E. 2539	3,191
B.E. 2540	12,825
B.E. 2541	20,858
B.E. 2542 (January – June)	9,543

According to the table, it was found that the offenders against illegal sale of amphetamines are increased continuously. As stated above, prevention is the most practical and important measure to control and reduce number of amphetamine rapidly. Although it is the fact that preventive is the crucial measure, it will not be effective is conducted without profound knowledge and understanding. Drug preventive system considered to be appropriate means that can reduce and control amphetamine disposal or at least in low quantity. Prevention can be conducted in various measures. For example, prevention before hand or during disposal, or after disposal as Brantington and Fraust addressed their concept in 1976 which was acknowledged in three drug preventive namely Primary Preventive step, Secondary

Preventive step and Tertiary Preventive step (Lap, 1997: 22). But for this study, the illegal sale of amphetamines had already occurred, hence, Secondary preventive step will be the scheme of intervention in actual situation at that time. That is to say, the focus of this measure is to find out the cause of drug problem occurred between police officer and representatives or committee of community so that solution of problem will be made in order to avoid its repetition. This well-known measure in USA was called "Community Policing".

Anyway, no matter what the measure or scheme of preventive is, the findings of problem in illegal sale of amphetamines between police and community are accepted to be the important factors that lead successfully in illegal sale of amphetamines prevention and suppression.

Therefore, the researcher has become interested in studying the causing and factors that effect the illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in the Central Women's Correctional Institution, of which it is generally accepted that most of them are offended against amphetamine disposal and tend to be increased. Additionally, this study will be the benefits to people on finding the preventive measure and the solution for amphetamine disposal right now or in the future.

1.2 Objectives of the Study Research

- 1.2.1 To study personal and social backgrounds of female offenders against the illegal sale of amphetamines in the Central Women's Correctional Institution.

- 1.2.2 To study various factors affecting the illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders.
- 1.2.3 To obtain the study methods of the prevention and solving problem of the illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders right now and in the future.

1.3 Scope of the Study Research

This study managed to obtain factors affecting the illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders only in the Central Women's Correctional Institution.

1.4 Definition of Terms

- 1.4.1 Amphetamine means a kind of synthetic drug stimulating effect on central nervous system according to the Psychotropic Substances Act B.E.2518.
- 1.4.2 Female offender means female offender against illegal sale of amphetamines who was sentenced to imprison in the Central Women's Correctional Institution.
- 1.4.3 Factors affecting illegal sale of amphetamines means personal factors, including social and economic factors that caused and have influence to illegal sale of amphetamines in female offenders.
- 1.4.4 Personal factor means the factors related to age, educational level, religions, marital status, employment, income etc.

1.4.5 Social, economic and environmental factors mean factors related to the imitating, forcing, remuneration, surrounding of the residence, the better chance, economic necessary, discordant family etc.

1.4.6 Amphetamine disposal means amphetamine illegal sold by female offenders to clients or to any persons who want to buy amphetamine.

1.5 Variables of the Study

1.5.1 Independent variables – there is 2 group as follows:

Group 1 – demographic factors:

- Age
- Education
- Marital status
- Occupation
- Income

Group 2 - social and economic factors:

- Imitating
- Persuade
- Forcing
- Remuneration
- Surrounding of the residence
- Better chance
- Necessary of the economic
- Discordant family

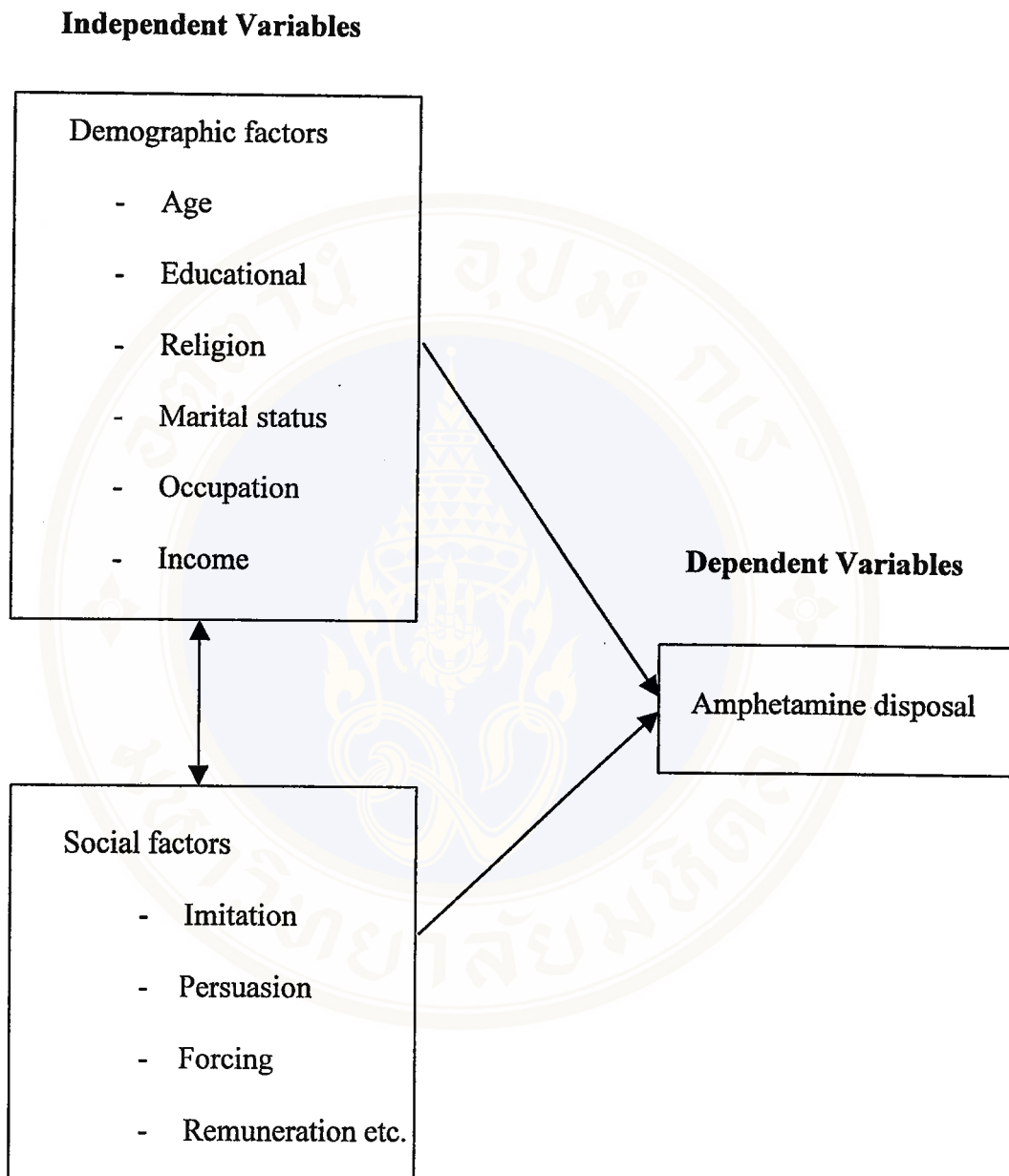
- Risk of being arrested
- Fear of the punishment

1.5.2 Dependent variables – illegal sale of amphetamines

1.6 Level of Measurement

Variables	Level of Measurement
1.6.1 Independent variables	
1.6.1.1 Personal background	
- Age	Internal, Nominal
- Education	Nominal
- Religion	Nominal
- Marital status	Nominal
- Occupation	Nominal
- Income	Interval, Nominal
1.6.1.2 Social and economic background	
- Imitation	Nominal, Interval
- Persuade	Nominal, Interval
- Forcing	Nominal, Interval
- Remuneration	Nominal, Interval
- Surrounding of the living place	Nominal, Interval
- Better chance	Nominal, Interval
- Discordant family	Nominal, Interval
- Risk of being arrested	Nominal, Interval
- Fear of the punishment	Nominal, Interval

1.7 Conceptual Framework



1.8 Hypothesis of the Study

- 1.8.1 Social background affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders.
- 1.8.2 Social and economic background affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders.

1.9 Benefits of the Study

- 1.9.1 To study the status and social background of female offenders against illegal sale of amphetamines in Central Women's Correctional Institution.
- 1.9.2 To study various factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders.
- 1.9.3 To study the methods of the prevention and solving problem of illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders both nowadays and in the future.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept and Theory of Amphetamine

2.1.1 Nature of amphetamine

Paisarn Poungniyom revealed that amphetamine was first found in 1887. In 1927 Gordon Alles, a pharmacist at California, discovered amphetamine and found that amphetamine had vasoconstrictive effect and induced an increase blood pressure. Then Smith Kline and French Drug Laboratories produced amphetamine in inhalation form “Benzedrine inhaler” to relieve nasal congestion but found that amphetamine induce drug dependency so the drug was withheld.

In 1992, Alles found that amphetamine have bronchodilator effect, marked stimulant effect on respiratory and central nervous system. It was used in the treatment of narcolepsy and stimulant.

Office of the Narcotics Board revealed that after the World War II, amphetamine was used in army for swordsmen retribution or special job. The drug is the central nervous system stimulator and its often used for promoting wakefulness, alertness and for decreasing the sense of fatigue. That was the use of amphetamine besides from medical uses. Later amphetamine has been used in sports, horse racing and other animal game, in student for examination, in long distance drivers and weight reduction.

2.1.2 Meaning of amphetamine

Amphetamine means one kind of synthetic drug that has stimulating effect on central nervous system and brain and that causes the consumer feels active, alert and hilarious. This drug is classified as drug Type 1 according to the Announcement of the Ministry of Public Health issue 135 B.E.2539. Amphetamine was classified to be the narcotic drug as per the announcement II of the Prime Minister's Office B.E. 2530 dated 14 November 2530. Therefore, the producers, importers, exporters, owners, traders or consumers are stated to put legal action to them (ONCB, 2537:3).

2.1.3 Chemical structure

Amphetamine or Phenylisopropylamine with chemical synonym (+)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane, $C_9H_{13}N=135.2$

Amphetamine was synthesized from Phenylacetic and Acetic acids as per

Figure 1

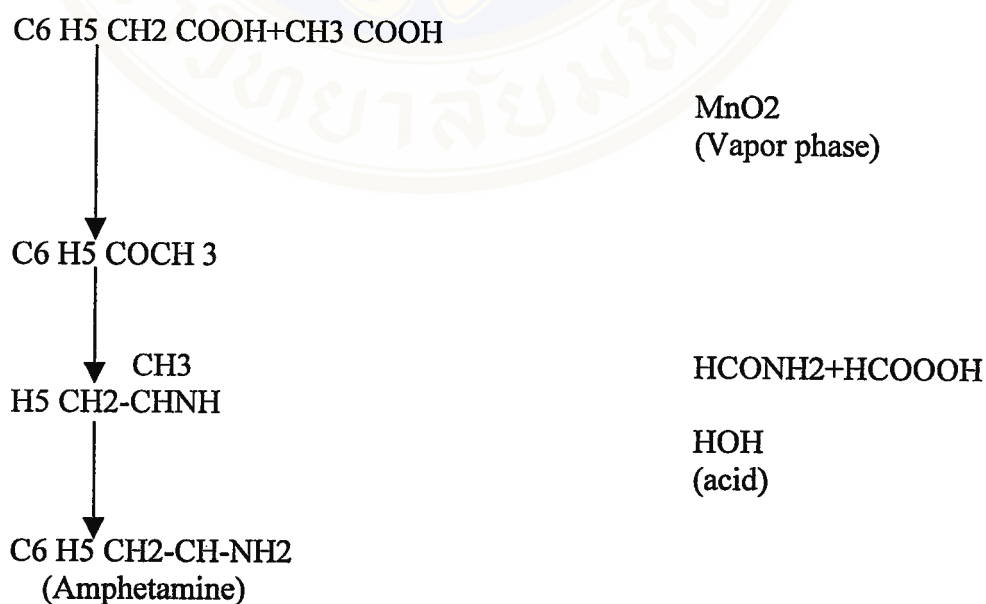


Figure 1 Amphetamine's production

Amphetamine is a colorless, mobile, slowly volatile liquids which absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to form a volatile compound B.p. 200 to 203 F. Solubility soluble 1 in 50 of water; freely soluble in ethanol, ether and chloroform amphetamine, racemic B-phenylisopropylamine can be viewed as the parent compound of the sympathomimetic amine, consisting of a benzene and ethylamines side chain as per

Figure 2

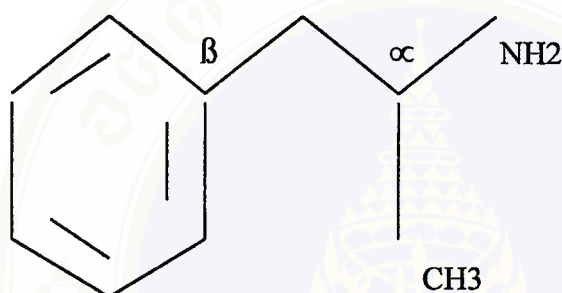


Figure 2 Chemical structure of Amphetamine

2.1.4 Amphetamine's production (YABAH) (Boonchai Chuensuchon, 2539:13-15)

From the study of the smuggling of amphetamine production, after considered the chemical substances and various implements which were arrested from the production area, it can be concluded as follows:

<i>Chemical substance</i>	- Ephedrine
<i>Chemical substance used</i>	- Thionyl Chloride
	- Acetic Acid
	- Hydrochloric Acid
	- Hydrogen Gas
	- Palladium

Supplies

- Chloroform
- Alcohol
- Cylinder stainless tube
- Stirring machine with motor
- Hydrogen tube and gas pressure control machine with gauge
- White tile cube
- Big narrow glass with hole to suck the air
- Clamping machine

Amphetamine smuggling (YABAH) can be divided into 2 levels

1) Production of amphetamine which was popular in 2 type

Type 1 (5 hours of production) Ephedrine -the beginning of substance

Ephedrine → Methamphetamine → Methamphetamine Hydrochloride

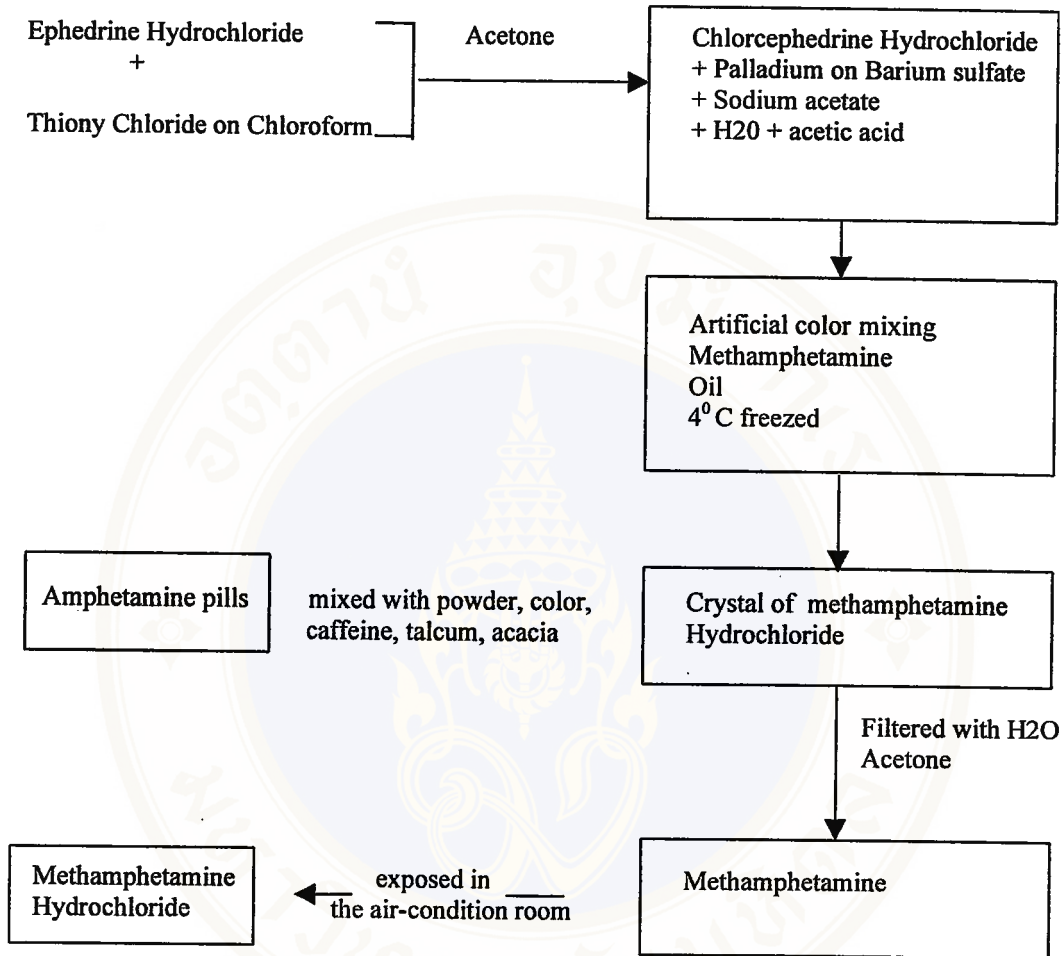
Type 2 (2 days production)

Ephedrine → Choloroephedrine → Methamphetamine →

Methamphetamine Hydrochloride

2) The process of amphetamine pills made by methamphetamine Hydrochloride mix with powder, sugar, talcum, or artificial color. In generally, one kilo of methamphetamine hydrochloride can produce 21,000 – 50,000 pills.

Procedure of amphetamine



2.1.5 Categories of amphetamine

Amphetamine are counted as drug type I according to the announcement of the Ministry of Public Health, Issue 135 (B.E.2539). There are 16 categories of amphetamine namely:

1. Amphetamine, chemical synonym (+)- 2 –amino-1-phenypropne
2. Dexamphetamine chemical synonym (+)-2-amino-1-phemylpropane
3. 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine, (DOET) chemical synonym
2,5- dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine

4. Dimethoxyamphetamine, DMA) chemical synonym (+)-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenylethylamine
5. Dimethoxybromoamphetamine DOB chemical synonym 2,5-dimethoxy-4-brom, oamphetamine
6. Levamphetamine chemical synonym (-)-alpha-methenyeethylamine
7. Levomethamphetamine chemical synonym (-)-N-alpha-dimethylphenylethylamine
8. LSD or LSD 25
9. (LSD 25) chemical synonym (+) N,N-diethyllysergamide (d-lysergic acid diethylamid)
10. Methamphetamine chemical synonym (+)-2 methylamino-1-phenylpropane
11. Methaqualone chemical synonym 2-methylamino-3-otoly-4 (3H)-quinazone
12. 5-Methoxy-3,4 Methllenedioxy amphetamine, MDMA chemical synonym (+)-5methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy alphamethylamine
13. methylenedioxyamphetamine
14. 3,4-methylenedeoxymethamphetamine, MDMA) chemical synonym (+)-3,4-methylenedeoxy-N, alpha-dimethylphenylethylamine
15. Paramethoxyamphetamine, PMA chemical synonym 4-methoxy-alpha-methylphenylethylamine
16. Trimethoxyamphetamine, TMA chemical synonym)+)-3,45-trimethoxy-alpha-methylphenylethylamine

Kind of anti-drowsy drug containing important compositions that cause stimulating effects to central nervous system which was amphetamine, Metamphetamine and those allied of amphetamine which are counted as Drug Type 1 overall was called amphetamine or “YAHMA”, “YAHKAHAYAN’ and “YAHDOPE”.

In the past, the most popular style of amphetamine widely sold was “Horse’s head” and the alphabet “London” signed as brand name. That is why it was the history of YAHMA.

Besides, amphetamine has 3 trade names:

1. Benzedrine or Bennies, peaches, truck-driver, beams
2. Dexamphetamine or dexies, dex, brownies, hearts
3. Metamphetamine or meth, speed, crystal (ONCB, 2537-4)

2.1.6 Properties of amphetamine

Amphetamine is a colorless, mobile, slowly volatile liquid which absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to form a volatile compound B.p. 200 to 203 F. Solubility soluble 1 in 50 of water: freely soluble in ethanel, ether and chloroform. Various substances have been mixed in the form of packaged in capsules with white, yellow, brown, orange in colors and stamped with k/99 k/44 1-H etc. Amphetamine has been dissolved in water. It can be mixed with food or beverage or injected into human’s body (ONCB, 2537:5-6).

Medical Utility of amphetamine

Amphetamines are frequently prescribed for the treatment of:

Obesity – As a short term adjunct in a regimen of weight reduction based on caloric restriction for patients refractory to alternative therapy (e.g. Repeated diets, group programs and other drugs) Weigh the limited usefulness against the possible risks inherent in use. Amphetamines have little effect in restricting food intake when overeating is prompted by psychological factors.

Narcolepsy – for fatigue and sleep prevention. Amphetamine in a suitable quantity helps the patients in performing tasks.

Oculist use amphetamine in eye operation to the patients as amphetamine effect in mydriasis enlarging.

Epilepsy – the physician use amphetamine to anti toxicology of Phenobarbital.

Amphetamine can be used in children of attention deficit disorder, hyperkinetic syndrome

Harmful effects:

1. Amphetamine should not be used in the patient with chronic stiffness
2. Amphetamine should not be used in the patient with cardiac arrhythmias
3. Amphetamine should not be used in the patient with Thyroid especially Hyperthyroidism
4. Amphetamine should not be used in women who are pregnant especially in the first trimester

5. Amphetamine should not be used in weight reduction to patients under 12 years old. (ONCB, 2537:6)

2.1.7 Pharmacological Properties

Cardiovascular Responses: amphetamine given orally in man both systolic and diastolic blood pressure. Heart rate is often reflexly slowed; with large doses, cardiac arrhythmias may occur. Cardiac output is not enhanced by therapeutic doses, and cerebral blood flow is little changed. The l-isomer is slightly more potent than the d-isomer in its cardiovascular actions.

Other Smooth Muscles: in general, smooth muscles respond to amphetamine as they do to other sympathomimetics. The contractile effect on the urinary bladder sphincter is particularly marked, and has been used in treating enuresis and incontinence. Pain and difficulty in micturition occasionally occur. The gastrointestinal effects of amphetamine are unpredictable. If enteric activity is pronounced, amphetamine may cause relaxation and delay the movement of intestinal contents: if the gut is already relaxed, the opposite effect may be seen. The response of the human uterus varies, but usually there is an increase in tone.

Central Nervous System (CNS)

- 1) Amphetamine appears to exert most or all of its effects in the CNS by releasing biogenic amines from their storage sites in the nerve terminals. The alerting effect of amphetamine its anorectic effect and at least a locomotion-stimulating action are presumably mediated by release of norepinephrine from central noradrenergic neurons. Some aspects of locomotion active and the stereotyped behaviour induced by

amphetamine are probably a consequence of the release of dopamine from dopaminergic nerve terminals particularly in the neostriatum. Amphetamine is one of the most potent sympathomimetic amines with respect to stimulation of the CNS. It stimulates the medullary respiratory center, lessens the degree of central depression caused by various drugs, and produces other signs of stimulation of the CNS. These effects are thought to be due to cortical stimulation and possibly to stimulation of the reticular activating system. In contrast, the drug can be obtund the maximal electroshock seizure discharge and prolong the ensuing period of depression. Inelicitation of CNS excitatory effects.

2) Spinal cord reticular formation and respiratory center – Amphetamine facilitates monosynaptic and polysynaptic transmission in the spinal cord. In common with ephedrine, it enhances excitatory activity promotes righting movements and postural activity, and speeds the recovery of responses in spinal decerebrate and decorticate animals.

3) Depressions of appetite – Amphetamine are widely used in the treatment of obesity. Weight loss in obese humans treated with amphetamine is almost entirely due to reduce food intake and only in small measure to increased metabolism. The site of action is probably in the lateral hypothalamic feeding center; injection of amphetamine into this area, but not into the ventromedial satiety center, suppresses food intake. The effect is insufficient to reduce weight continuously in obese individuals without dietary restriction.

4) Amphetamine appears to exert most or all of its effects in the CNS by releasing biogenic amines from their storage sites in the nerve terminals. The alerting

effect of amphetamine its anorectic effect and at least a locomotion-stimulating action are presumably mediated by release of norepinephrine from central noradrenergic neurons. Some aspects of locomotion activity and the stereotyped behavior induced by amphetamine are probably a consequence of the release of dopamine from dopaminergic nerve terminals particularly in the neostriatum.

5) EEG – In general, amphetamine accelerates and desynchronizes the EEG. It causes a shift of the resting EEG toward the higher frequencies in man, but to a smaller degree than that occurring during attention. It reduces the amplitude and the duration of the large delta waves that are present during sleep after prolonged insomnia and in narcolepsy.

6) Behavioral effect – In man, the psychic effects depend on the dose and the mental state and personality of the individual. The main results of an oral dose of 10-30 mg per time are as follows: wakefulness, alertness and a decreased sense of fatigue, elevation of mood, with increased initiative; often elation and euphoria, increase in motor and speech activity. Performance of only simple mental tasks is improved and more work may be accomplished.

7) Metabolic effect – Although large doses of amphetamine marked increase oxygen consumption in animals conventional therapeutic dose cause either no change, a small fall, or a modest rise (10-15%) in the metabolic rate in man. Some patients show a slight increase in body temperature. The apparent colorogenic action may be due to restlessness caused by the drug.

2.1.8 Toxicology

Amphetamine is noncatechol sympathomimetic adrenergic agent that stimulates sympathetic nervous. The structure permits substitutions to be made on the aromatic ring, the α and β carbon atoms, and the terminal amino group, to yield a great variety of compounds with sympathomimetic activity. Substitution on either α and β carbon confers the greater peripheral activity. Dextrorotatory substitution on the carbon generally in central stimulant activity, d-amphetamine is more potent than l-amphetamine in control but not peripheral activity.

A major toxic effect of amphetamine in human is the development of a schizophrenia-like psychosis after repeated long-term use. The first report of an amphetamine psychosis occurred in 1938, but the condition was considered rare. Administration of amphetamine to normal volunteers with no histories of psychosis resulted in a clear-cut paranoid psychosis in five of the six subjects who received d-amphetamine for one to five days (120-220 mg/day), which cleared when the drug was continued. Unless the user continues to take the drug, the psychosis usually clears within a week, although the possibility exists for prolonged symptomology. This amphetamine psychosis has been thought to represent a reasonably accurate model of schizophrenia, including symptoms of persecution, hyperactivity and excitation, visual and auditory hallucinations, and changes in body image. In addition, it has been suggested that there is sensitization to the development of a stimulant psychosis-once an individual has experienced this toxic effect, it is readily reinitiated, sometimes at lower doses and-even following long drug-free periods.

Amphetamine abusers taking repeated doses of the drug can develop repetitive behavior patterns that persist for hours at a time. These can take the form of cleaning, the repeated dismantling of small appliances or the endless picking, at wounds of the extremities. Such repetitive stereotyped patterns of behavior are also seen in nonhumans administered repeated doses of amphetamines and other stimulant drugs, and they appear to be related to dopaminergic facilitation. Cessation of amphetamine use after high-dose chronic intake is generally accompanied by lethargy, depression, and abnormal sleep patterns. This pattern of behavior, opposite to the direct effects of amphetamine, does not appear to be a classical abstinence syndrome. The symptoms may be related to the long-term lack of sleep and food intake that accompany chronic stimulant use as well as to the catecholamine depletion that occurs as a result of chronic use.

There are 4 ways of consuming:

1. Orally – this is the laborer's style with following procession of absorption

Stomach → absorbed into the vein → heart → brain

2. Injection into the muscle (intravenously) – always mixed with heroin or other narcotic drugs such as LSD

Injection → vein → heart → brain

3. Smoking – mixed with tobacco

Smoking → lung → heart → brain

4. Inhaling – the same as smoking

4.1 smoking through the pipe and inhaled the smoke from the tube

4.2 putting in a piece of foil and the hold it over a flame until it vapors form as

smoking and is inhaled into the mouth through a tube. The procession of absorb is as the same as smoking (ONCB, 2541:4-5)

2.1.9 Cause and the effecting of the abuser

Thayuth Chanthavorn concluded that the important causes as follows:

1. The cause relating to the utility or toxicity of narcotic drug - the narcotic drug are something that causes chronic toxicity and symptoms shall appear clearly when deprived of the drugs. Upon being consumed causes psychosocial or mental effects in a significant manner such as requiring a continual increase of dosage. having withdrawal symptoms when deprived of the narcotics, strong physical and psychological need for dosage and result in the health in general being deteriorated. The drug addict has to increase the dosage of the drugs continually until the treatments are practiced.

2. The cause relating to environmental conditions – environmental conditions are important reason of drug addict such as living in the source of drug trafficking, staying closed to the drug addicted, economic necessary, or curiosity which will become an addict.

3. The cause relating to the abusers – Physical and psychological needs of the abusers such as the feeling of physical grief to relieve pain until they have drug addiction symptom and will be addicted to drugs implicitly. For psychological need such as family problem, relieve worries, can cause a feeling of happiness and euphoria, those who relieve their suffering, In addition, the desiring to know or try and often end up addicted.

Natthapol Harnsophee reported that amphetamine addicted could be categorized into 2 groups as follows:

1. Social workers – as they are misled, cheated, persuaded by their friends or their boss to perform more works especially at night
2. School youths which is widely spread and is chronic problem in the country. They consumed by inhaling. The cause are as follows:-
 - 2.1 Misconception – need the alertness in reading the study text and examination
 - 2.2 Desire to know or try of the teenagers or juveniles – they would like to experiment with something they never experienced before.
 - 2.3 Infiltrate in gambling or snooker in order to feel alertness, wakefulness and to decrease sense of fatigue. When they lose the money from gambling, they are forced to sell amphetamine.
 - 2.4 For happiness, and forget sorrow only for a while.

Sign of the abuser

The acute toxic effects of amphetamine are usually extensions of its therapeutic actions and, as a rule, result from overdoses. The central effects commonly include restlessness, dizziness, tremor, hyperactive reflexes, talkativeness, tenseness, irritability, weakness, insomnia, fever and sometimes euphoria. Confusion assaultiveness increased libido anxiety, delirium paranoid, hallucinations, panic states and suicidal or homicidal tendencies occur especially in mentally ill patients. However, these psychotic effects can be elicited in any individual if sufficient quantities of amphetamine are ingested for a prolonged period. Fatigue and depression

usually follow the central stimulation. Cardiovascular effects are common and include headache, chilliness, pallor or flushing, palpitation. Cardiac arrhythmias, anginal pain, hypertension or hypotension and circulatory collapse. Excessive sweating occurs. Symptoms referable to the gastrointestinal system include dry mouth, metallic taste, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Fatal poisoning usually terminates in convulsions and coma, and cerebral hemorrhages are the main pathological finding.

The toxic dose of amphetamine varies widely. Toxic manifestations occasionally occur as an idiosyncrasy after as little as 2 mg, but are rare with doses of less than 15 mg. Severe reactions have occurred with 30 mg yet doses of 400 to 500 mg are not uniformly fatal. Larger doses can be tolerated after chronic use of the drug.

2.1.10 Toxicity and side effects

1. Sudden toxic - The acute toxic effects of amphetamine are usually extensions of its therapeutic actions and, as a rule, result from overdose. The central effects commonly include restlessness, dizziness, tremor, hyperactive reflexes, talkativeness, tenseness, irritability, weakness, insomnia, fever and sometimes euphoria. Confusion, assaultiveness, increased libido, anxiety, delirium, paranoid hallucinations, panic states and suicidal or homicidal tendencies occur especially in mentally ill patients.

2. Prolonged period toxic – fatigue and depression usually follow the central stimulation. Cardiovascular effects are common and include headache, chilliness, pallor or flushing, palpitation. Cardiac arrhythmias, anginal pain, hypertension or

hypertension and circulatory collapse excessive sweating occurs. Symptoms referable to the gastrointestinal system include dry mouth, metallic taste, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Fatal poisoning usually terminates in convulsions and coma, and cerebral hemorrhages are the main pathological finding.

2.1.11 Amphetamine test

The increasing use of pharmaceuticals in our daily lives has made necessary the confirmation of drug ingestion by the laboratory. Besides drug identification in possible overdoses, other needs include forensic reasons, employ screening, and monitoring surreptitious use of drugs. The specimen of choice for screening for most drugs is urine: the concentrations of many drugs are higher in urine than in blood and there is generally enough sample for a complete examination.

Among the many methods of identifying drugs in urine – thin- layer chromatography, gas chromatography radioimmunoassay, immunoassays –color test are rapid and inexpensive method for detection of amphetamine. Highly specific and sensitive procedures such as mention before are time consuming and require expensive instruments or a high level of expertise. Following are well known technique:

1. Immunoassay method have become quite popular by providing quick results with acceptable sensitivity at minimal cost. However, drug detection by this technique is limited to the number of drug-specific kits available from the manufacturer.

- 1.1 Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Technique (EMIT) There are many implements of EMIT such as

- Auto Carousel Spectrophotometer
- ETS (Emit Toxicology System)

1.2 Radio Immunoassay (RIA) – This method is the same as EMIT but antibody was labeled with Iodine 125. Gammons Scintillation Counter for Iodine is the implement to test by RIA.

1.3 Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay – use the same method as Immunoassay but labeled drug or tracer tinted with Fluorescein. TDS (Therapeutic Drug System) is the principle to test.

1.4 Abuscreen Ontrak – Abuscreen Ontrax for amphetamine is based on the principles of latex agglutination-inhibition. The test relies on the competition for binding to antibody between latex-drug conjugate and drug which may be present in the urine being tested. A sample of urine is placed in the mixing well of the slide with antibody reagent, buffer and latex reagent. The stirred mixture then moves along the track of the slide by means of capillary action. In the absence of drug in the urine, the latex drug conjugate forms large particles (agglutination) by binding to the antibody. Therefore, the formation of these particles occurs with negative urine specimens. When drug is present in the urine sample, it competes with latex conjugate for the limited antibody present. When a sufficient amount of drug is present, it will prevent the formation of particles. Therefore, positive urine will not change the smooth milky appearance of the mixture.

2.2 Concept and Theory of the Factors Affecting to Amphetamine

Disposal

2.2.1 Economical concept and theory – This concept concerned of the motivation in doing wrong. It can be separated into 2 types as follows:

2.2.1.1 Cost which can be compared as

- 1) The measure of punishment – In USA, Canada and United Kingdom, it was found that harshly punishment could reduce criminal act and the type of punishment effected to the increasing of the criminal act, for example, in the prison that the prisoners were put together would lead to the learning of wrong doing, after they were free, it would be more difficult in suppression.
- 2) Cost of the opportunity, it can be measured from salary, educational, race, and age. Some group of people can commit crime easier than other group, such as criminal act that had to be planned in advance in car theft or robbery. The persons who were unemployed or low income seemed to commit crime such as theft, robbery whenever they had chances or they saw valuable things.

2.2.1.2 Benefits which can be measured from

- 1) Money
- 2) Excitement, satisfaction, and mental need.

In conclusion, by principles, reasonable people and the choosing of illegal action based on the calculation of the cost and benefit cost analysis. If it became loss, they would not take action. Anyway, the different of the expected net unity was based on money, excitement, satisfaction which can be stimulated by environment, poverty, persuade, vengefulness, etc. Additionally, the persons who were lowing educated or poor took illegal action because they were satisfied with the money although the risks of being arrested were high and unfairbet. (Research and Development Bureau, Planning and budget Division, Police Department: 2540, 2 – 3)

2.2.2 Rational choice

2.2.2.1 Nature of the theory

Rational choice theory developed from Classical Theory from the period of Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham represented that displayed the cyclical nature of criminological theory. Classical theory focussed on the crime not the criminal. Criminals were viewed as rational creatures that choose to commit crime for their own benefits. But in the real for equality under the law, they ignored social and personal differences and failed to consider the person as an individual. As a result, deterrence became the intellectualized, unemotional justification for punishment as well as appealing to our common sense and our childlike faith in punishment. Emphasizing personal responsibility and the need for social order, deterrence seeks to make the criminal an example for all to see. Significance principles of classical school theory are: -

1. Committing the crime is the alternative chance of the person to show of their behavior.
2. Fear of the punishment can control behavior (that was chosen) of the offenders
3. Harshly and rapidly punishment can efficiently control behavior of the crime offenders

The rational choice theory had been shaped in the middle of 1970 in the period of Positive School Criminology and clearly displayed in late 1970. The theory emphasizes the reasoning process followed by offenders; it assumes that they seek benefits from criminal behaviors. Crime thus involves conscious decisions and choices. This process is constrained by such factors as time, cognitive ability and availability of relevant information. Therefore, this process will vary according to the stage and type of crime under consideration

Factors in the decision to commit crime

Rational choice theory holds that specific crimes are chosen and committed for specific reasons. Offenders weigh the characteristics of a potential crime (opportunities, costs, benefits) and may choose to commit it elsewhere or not to commit it at all. The characteristics of both offenders and offenses influence this choice. A crime is the result of this appraisal and the offender's desire to benefit from the act. To illustrate, consider the following "choice-structuring properties" for illegal substances abuse such as availability, awareness, social cachet, technical equipment required, primary method of administration, dangerousness of the substances, number or

type and severity of side effects, financial cost etc. These factors reflect the thought process of the offender who is motivated to consume illegal drug.

Practical applications of rational choice theory

Theorists contend that rational choice theory has several practical uses. The rational choice perspective was developed to provide policymakers with a useful framework to guide thinking about crime prevention and control. In particular, policymakers must be aware that changing the criminal opportunity structure causes criminals to innovate. In addition, it can help single out those offenders who are most amenable to treatment: Rational offenders will be more likely to enter those rehabilitation programs that offer the greatest opportunity for personal benefit. The theory can be used to link treatment to the benefits of law-abiding behavior. Finally, the theory has potential value in crime prevention measures such as the opportunity for surveillance that the physical environment offers. A study of living area can provide a method of preventing certain crimes by altering the physical space. In short, the shape of environment can affect the probability of crime and the neighborhood watch that stresses the organization of residents to maintain surveillance over the area. They are encouraged to report suspicious circumstances to the police and take precautions to prevent crime. The decision to commit crime based on the sources of the news. In contrast, the offenders will quit committing crime when they considered that there will be the risk of being arrested more than the benefits according to the study of Rengert and Wasilchick in 1985, in the theft area at night, it was found that the offenders stopped committing crime when they saw the police patrolled around the community. (Rengert and Wasichick: 1985).

However, even though there were a serious patrolled of the policemen in the city area which led to the reduction of the crime, but the numbers of the crime were increased at the adjacent area, it was called crime displacement (McIver: 1981: 110 – 121).

2.2.2.3 Are there any reasons for drug abuse?

Although the relationship between drug user, drug trafficker and the reason in doing so is not clear enough, but the research indicated that the drug user were under the influence of the rational decision making.

Drug users revealed that he began to addict when he believed that it gave him full of joy and excitement and new experience. He was persuaded by his friends and his family members.

Patricia Morgan and Karen Ann Joe (1996: 125 – 142) had studied about drug user of women in San Francisco, San Diego and Honolulu that those women rational addicted and carefully.

A drug trafficker who earned 50,000 US\$ per annum told that nowadays he lived carefully, he will never tell anyone that he possesses plenty of narcotic drugs. Nobody stared at him, he did not carry narcotic drugs and he could control his clients.

Moreover, Morgan and Joe also founded that female drug disposal gained good experienced in drug disposal, their economics statuses were better, successful in their lives, proud of their occupation. They are similarly to the yuppies who owned the boutique in selling the clothes more than being the drug users found in the street (Morgan and Joe 1996: 136).

2.3 Other Related Research

Vuth Laosunthorn et al (2536: 85 – 88) had studied the basic information in drug disposal of the offenders in 2536. There are 3 groups of drug disposal:

1. **Major illicit drug trafficker** – it was found that they have their private business or trader. Their income is lower than 3,001 Baht, married and had children, their hometown were in northern regions for 37% especially in Chiengrai and Chiengmai. 40% were their recent living place before were arrested at Bangkok. It was possible that because of their hometown in the north enabled them to sell narcotic drugs. They're living place as houses were at 28%, 19% were the rows of rooms. Additionally, 65% of them had cars to carry the narcotic drug. 84% were domestic disposal and had never been arrested for 94%. For the process of drug disposal - the major illicit drug trafficker will be contacted and persuaded for business, they were brought to the source of the narcotic drug and ordered from the north. The narcotic drugs will be hidden in various parts of the cars or pick up cars. Major illicit drug traffickers will sell these drugs to the clients without any division. If the drugs were not suddenly sold to the clients, it was then hidden at the house or the place specially rented for this concern. In distributing the drugs, the major drug traffickers will make appointment, date, time and place in advance.

2. **Sub illicit drug trafficker** – Most of their hometown were in Central region and Bangkok. 42% of them lived in slum, their occupation were non-skilled workers for 52%. They sold narcotic drug only domestically. 70% of them were drug addicted as well because they needed money to buy narcotic drug for 45%,



respectively for better income at 34%, the profit was more than 10,000 Baht per month. Besides, 39% of the sub traffickers were arrested imprisonment for more than two times. 58% sold narcotic drug longer than one year. Most of them will sold narcotic drug around their living area or rent other places for packaging. 76% of them had their clients more than five. And motorcycle or walking was the method of selling. Procession of trafficking was very careful, they asked for the code or hire little boy to deliver it. If there were any strangers wanted to buy, sub trafficker will reject unless the strangers came with the old clients or persons the drug trafficker knew.

3. Illicit drug courier – 60% were women and low educated. Their hometown were in the north with monthly income lower than 3,001 Baht and lived in slum at 33%, 44% were never addicted and did not drink alcohol. They were persuaded by friends because of the good income within short period. 84% of the carriers carried domestically between provinces. It was found that 93 % of the carriers were put in prison for the first time. The hirer made appointment with the courier date and time as well as inform the courier the image of the buyer and code. The hirer will pay for all the expenses and lodging. Narcotic drugs were hidden in the baggage or inside their body. Most of carriers distributed narcotic drugs by bus or train. The places for contributing were at bus terminals, hotels, restaurants or parking lot at the department stores.

Apichart Ardjareon (2542: 161 – 165) studied the methods and behaviors of the offenders against illicit drugs in 2542 and revealed that

Related to social backgrounds

The samples with age 18 – 30 years old were at 44.6%, with primary education for 31.9%. Their hometowns were in central part for 73.0% and single for 46.6%. They're average income of 1,000 – 5,000 Baht for 45.6%. Their occupation before arrested were unskilled workers for 35.5%. 28.9% lived in slum and did not play gambling for 63.7% but 60.3% of them were drug addicted. They had their own car for 62.5%. Moreover, they were acquaintance with the drug trafficker for 65.4%, the carrier for 19.1, sub trafficker for 70.6% and main trafficker 10.23%.

Related to different social backgrounds and different method of narcotic drug trafficker

Method of narcotic trafficker was categorized as follows: -

- Method of drug trafficker
- Method of finding their clients
- Occupation of the clients
- Living place of the clients
- Number of the clients per day
- Objectives of the clients who bought narcotic drugs
- Type of the drug
- Profit per month
- Places for drug trafficking and
- Code in communication

It was reported that different social backgrounds affecting to different method of drug trafficking that the main trafficker got the clients by the suggestion of their friends who were private businessman who bought in big amount. Most of the narcotic drug they bought was amphetamine, and they gained profit more than 100,000 Baht per month. Additionally, these major trafficker were always sell amphetamine in other countries. Regarding sub trafficker, they sold amphetamine to their clients such as officers, state enterprise officers. They gained profit 10,000 – 50,000 Baht per month. They were never sold amphetamine outside the country and they had no code to communicate at all. Regarding the courier, they sold amphetamine to their old clients or whomever their friends recommended. Trafficking place was at gas station, public park etc. Their monthly incomes were 10,000 Baht.

From the study of Walter S. DeKeseredy in “The Distribution of Cocaine and Heroin Use” in 1996 which revealed the study research from many researchers in accordance with female and narcotic drugs as follows: (DeKeseredy, 1996: 425 – 426)

The study of Wellisch Prendergast and Anglin in 1994, found that recently the numbers of drug using female offenders were increased rapidly in judicial administration. The conclusion of mass media in USA also revealed that such female offenders were participated in another narcotic drug called “ Crack”. Such problem had been widely spread in many big cities. (Wellisch, 1994)

Another interested data of UCR indicated that during 1991 – 1992 drug abuses violation had been increased to 18.1% for female and 13.8% for men. Raw data of UCR also indicated that the number of female offenders were 7,346 in 1992. The

increasing number were 1,178 and in such amount were the offenders with age 18 – 25 years old who were most addicted with Cocaine. (Maquire, Portore and Flanaga, 1993)

Patricia Erikson and Glenn Murray' study in 1992 displayed that the fear of criminal act in female were high because these female offenders had no place to live, and unemployment. The important matter to be concerned was that they used crack in more sexuality corrupting. These female offenders finally were the symbol of male offenders. Erikson also added that, in fact, there was no reason to confirm that female offenders will withdrew from crack and cocaine more than male. But it was confirmed that the numbers of female offenders related to narcotic drugs were high. (Erikson and Murray, 1989 : 135 – 152)

From the study of National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in 1991 founded that male of 18 – 25 years old consumed hard drug more than other groups. (NIDA, 1991). This also embraced that because of this group tend to violate the policy of society; they lacked the attachment or persons to turn to. Moreover, they were unemployed, they had nobody to advice but they had time and were free to consume drug.

And from the study of Winick in 1993, it was found that drug problem had widely spread in the society. Rich people can buy cocaine in big amount as they desired. This can be claimed that this was the period of drug addiction of society in USA. (Winick, 1993)

However, after 43 years of the research, it was found that hard drug was not only consumed in America, but also there were another two more dangerous drug which consisted of cocaine and crack that unemployment persons and unskilled workers consumed. Such factors led to the consumption and disposal in big cities in USA.

Zenko's study in 1992 revealed that the occasionally in consuming was the significance factor for drug user. Furthermore, the numbers of old age women with high income had participated in the narcotic drug more than women who earned low income. (Zalenko, 1992: 20)

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Population and Samples

3.1.1 The population of this study is the female offenders against illegal sale of amphetamines in the Central Women's Correctional Institution

3.1.2 The samples

3.1.2.1 Purposive Sampling from female offenders

3.1.2.2 Quota Sampling for 350 subjects from totally 8,000 female offenders. By quota sampling, the researcher tries to apply Yumane's method of setting the subjects for least deviation.

3.1.2.3 Simple Random Sampling- 310 subjects are selected from 2,865 subjects.

3.2 Instrument of the Study

The instrument of the study is the questionnaire.

3.2.1 To construct questionnaires, the author worked on the following steps:

3.2.1.1 Reviewed the literature related to the study by studying from texts, journals, documentary and researchers both in Thai and from foreign publications.

3.2.1.2 Constructed questionnaires that covers all aspects of the study.

3.2.2 Content of the questionnaires

3.2.2.1 Part I – Personal background of the subjects

3.2.2.2 Part II – Social, economic and environmental background of the subjects

3.2.3 Measurement

3.2.3.1 Facts measurement with the questions about social background of the subjects

3.2.3.2 Facts measurement with the questions about social and economic background of the subjects

3.2.3.3 Summated Rating Scale by Likert scale applying to the questions about factors affected to amphetamine disposal of female offenders as follows:

Likert scale	Ranking	Scores
Strongly agree	highest	5
Agree	high	4
Uncertain	moderate	3
Disagree	low	2
Strongly disagree	lowest	1

3.2.4 Explanation of the questions - From this study, the questions was explained as follows:

Scores	Explanation
4.51 - 5.00	highest
3.51 – 4.50	high

2.51 – 3.50	moderate
1.51 – 2.50	low
1.00 – 1.50	lowest

3.2.5 Questionnaires checked

3.2.5.1 Pretest – the subjects of the pretest is 35 female offenders from Thonburi Special Corrections Institution then take these questionnaires to review and correct.

3.2.5.2 Reliability from pretest questionnaires especially to the questions about factors affected the amphetamine disposal by Cronbach as per the following formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{n - 1 - \sum S_i^2}{n - 1 - S_x^2}$$

When α = The Correlation of Reliability

n = Total numbers of questionnaires

$\sum S_i^2$ = Sum of Variance from each of the questionnaires

S_x^2 = The variance of the scores from the questionnaires or the Square of Standard of Deviation

3.2.5.3 Got the constructed and corrected questionnaires checked for content validity by 3 experts prior to try out for further application with the whole population.

3.3 Data Collection

Distributed the questionnaires at the Central Women's Correctional Institution and then collected all the questionnaires for further analysis.

3.4 Data Analysis and Statistic used in the Research

After the questionnaires were collected, the data analysis and statistic used were divided as follows:

3.4.1 **Part I** – the text related to demographic factors of the subjects analyzed with Descriptive Statistics namely: Number (N), Percentage, Mean (X) and Standard Deviation (S.D)

3.4.2 **Part II** - the text related to social and economic factors of the subjects analyzed with Descriptive Statistics as 3.4.1

3.4.3 **Part III** – the text related to factors affected illegal sale of amphetamines statistical used is Chi-square (X^2) Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Multiple Classification (M.C.A).

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

In studying the factors which affected illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in the Central Women's Correctional Institution, data are presented as follows:

- 4.1 The Demographic Factor of the subjects
- 4.2 Social and Economic Backgrounds
- 4.3 Factors Affected to Amphetamine Disposal
- 4.4 Hypothesis Testing

4.1 The Demographic Factor of the Subjects

- 4.1.1 The subjects who were lower than 30 years old were at 31.0%, 31-40 years old at 44.5%, 41-50 years old at 19.4% and more than 50 years old at 5.2%.
- 4.1.2 The subjects who were uneducated were at 18.7%, Prathom 1 – Prathom 6 at 63.9%, Mathayom 1 – Mathayom 6 at 15.8%, others at 1.6%
- 4.1.3 The subjects who were Buddhism were at 89.4%, Christianity at 7.7%, Islam at 2.6% and others at 0.3%.
- 4.1.4 The subjects who were unemployed were at 6.1%, agriculturist at 25.5%, State enterprise officers at 12.0%, traders/private business at 20.9% and others at 7.1%.

- 4.1.5 The subjects who had income less than 1,000 Baht were at 31.0%, income 1,001-3,000 Baht at 35.5%, income 3,001 – 5,000 Baht at 21.9%, more than 5,000 Baht at 11.6%.
- 4.1.6 The subjects who lived in Bangkok were at 13.2%, central region at 24.2%, North and Eastern region at 54.2%, South and Western at 8.4%.
- 4.1.7 The subjects who were single were at 11.3%, married at 82.9%, widowed and divorced at 5.5% and others at 0.3%.
- 4.1.8 The subjects who had no children were at 12.9%, 1 child at 24.5%, 2 children at 33.2%, more than 3 children at 29.4%.
- 4.1.9 The subjects who had harmonious life were at 36.1%, regularly had domestic argument at 12.9%, sometimes had domestic argument at 34.5% and others at 16.4%.
- 4.1.10 The subjects who had harmonious married life were at 6.5%, regularly had argument with the spouse at 2.3% and others at 5.4%.
- 4.1.11 Before getting arrested the subjects who lived with parents were at 21.6%, lived with husband and children at 71.0% and others at 7.4%.
- 4.1.12 The subjects who were rich were at 24.5%, rather poor at 44.5%, very poor and others at 30.9%.
- 4.1.13 The subjects who had never been arrested for amphetamine consuming were at 97.1%, have ever been arrested for amphetamine consuming at 2.9%, have never been arrested for amphetamine possessing and consuming at 99.0%, have ever been arrested for possessing and consuming at 1.0%, have never been arrested for amphetamine

possessing and selling at 91.9%, have ever been arrested for amphetamine possessing and selling at 8.1%.

4.1.14 The subjects who had never sell amphetamine were at 1.3%, ever for 1 time at 85.2%, ever for 2 times at 10.0%, ever at 3 times at 2.3%, ever for 4 times at 0.3%, ever for 5 times at 0.6%, ever for 6 times at 0.3%.

Table 1 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the personal and social backgrounds

Personal background	Number (310)	Percentage 100.0
Age		
• Lower than 30 years old	96	31.0
• 31-40 years old	138	44.5
• 41-50 years old	60	19.4
• more than 50 years old	16	5.2
Educational level		
• no education	58	18.7
• Prathom 1 – Prathom 6	198	63.9
• Mathayom 1 – Mathayom 6	49	15.8
• Others	5	1.6
Religious		
• Buddhism	277	89.4
• Christ	27	7.7

Table 1 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the personal and social backgrounds (Continue)

Personal background	Number (310)	Percentage 100.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam • Others 	<p>8</p> <p>1</p>	<p>2.6</p> <p>0.3</p>
Occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unskilled workers • Agriculturists • State enterprise officer/company • Traders, private business • Others 	<p>107</p> <p>79</p> <p>37</p> <p>65</p> <p>22</p>	<p>34.5</p> <p>25.5</p> <p>12.0</p> <p>20.9</p> <p>7.1</p>
Income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 1,000 Baht • 1,001-3,000 Baht • 3,001-5,000 Baht • more than 5,001 Baht 	<p>96</p> <p>110</p> <p>68</p> <p>36</p>	<p>31.0</p> <p>35.5</p> <p>21.9</p> <p>11.6</p>
Hometown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangkok • Central • Northern / Eastern • Southern / Western 	<p>41</p> <p>75</p> <p>168</p> <p>26</p>	<p>13.2</p> <p>24.2</p> <p>54.2</p> <p>8.4</p>

Table 1 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the personal and social backgrounds (Continue)

Personal background	Number (310)	Percentage 100.0
Marital status		
• Single	35	11.3
• Married	257	82.9
• Widowed / Divorced	17	5.5
• Others	1	0.3
Number of children		
• None	40	12.9
• 1 child	76	24.5
• 2 children	103	33.2
• more than 3 children	91	29.4
In case getting married		
• Harmonious	112	36.1
• Regularly have domestic argument	40	12.9
• Sometimes have domestic argument	107	34.5
• Others	51	16.4
In case unmarried, your family status (parents)		
• Married	266	85.8
• Harmonious	20	6.5

Table 1 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the personal and social backgrounds (Continue)

Personal background	Number (310)	Percentage 100.0
Against possession for illegal selling		
• Never	285	91.9
• Ever	25	8.1
Prior to be arrested, how many times of your illegal sale of amphetamines? (From the beginning up to now)		
• Never	4	1.3
• 1 times	264	85.2
• 2 times	31	10.0
• 3 times	7	2.3
• 4 times	1	0.3
• 5 times	2	0.6
• 6 times	1	0.3

4.2 Social and Economic Backgrounds

- 4.2.1 The subjects who lived in the area of illegal sale of amphetamines were at 26.1%, consuming at 14.8% and others at 59.0%.
- 4.2.2 The subjects who lived in the area of illegal sale of amphetamines, were at 33.5%, no at 56.1% and uncertain at 10.3%.
- 4.2.3 The subjects who always were persuaded for illegal sale of amphetamines were at 18.7%, sometimes at 41.6%, never at 31.3% and others at 8.4%.
- 4.2.4 The subjects who were persuaded for illegal sale of amphetamines were at 57.1%, and others at 5.4%.
- 4.2.5 The subjects who had been forced for illegal sale of amphetamines before were at 4.8%, had never been forced at 93.5% and others for 1.6%.
- 4.2.6 The subjects who had been forced for illegal sale of amphetamines were at 4.8%, had never been forced at 91.9% and others at 3.2%.
- 4.2.7 The subjects who felt that it was highly risk to be arrested from the policemen were at 93.3%, low risk at 1.6% and other at 5.8%.
- 4.2.8 The subjects who thought that the risk of being arrested is lowest were at 5.8%, no for 86.5% and other for 7.7%.
- 4.2.9 The subjects who were most afraid of imprisonment and death punishment were at 95.8%, low at 6% and others at 2.6%.
- 4.2.10 The subjects who were not afraid of punishment were at 1.6%, were not afraid at 97.1% and others at 1.2%.

- 4.2.11 The subjects who thought over about the risk of being arrested and the remuneration were at 56.1%, did not think over at 9.4% and others at 4.5%.
- 4.2.12 The subjects who agreed that it is a better chance were at 40.0%, disagree at 53.9% and others at 6.1%.
- 4.2.13 The subjects who agreed with the remuneration were at 82.3%, disagree at 11.9% and others at 5.8%.
- 4.2.14 The subjects who were employed before being arrested were at 75.2%, unemployed at 21.6% and others at 3.2%.
- 4.2.15 The subjects who agreed for illegal sale of amphetamines this time because they got jobless were at 21.9%, disagree at 77.4% and others at 0.6%.
- 4.2.16 The subjects who used to imitate illegal sale of amphetamines from other person were at 20.6%, never at 77.4%, other at 1.9%.
- 4.2.17 The subjects who agreed with illegal sale of amphetamines this time because of the imitation were at 26.1%, disagree at 72.3% and others at 1.6%.
- 4.2.18 The subjects who highly love and care for the family were at 61.3%, high at 36.1%, moderate at 2.3% and low at 0.3%.
- 4.2.19 The subjects who had no one to turn to were at 12.9%, have someone to turn on at 6.1%, and others at 1.0%.
- 4.2.20 The subjects who agreed that they have no one to turn to were at 17.1%, disagree at 80.0% and others at 2.9%.

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
1. You live in the are of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amphetamine disposal • Amphetamine consuming • Others 	81 46 183	26.1 14.8 59.0
2. You sell amphetamine because you live in the area of illegal sale of amphetamines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Uncertain 	104 174 32	33.5 56.1 10.3
3. You have ever been persuaded for illegal sale of amphetamines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always • Sometimes • Never • Others 	58 129 97 26	18.7 41.6 31.3 8.4
4. You sell amphetamine illegally as you are persuaded by some persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	177	57.1

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Others 	116 17	37.4 5.4
5. You sell amphetamine because someone used to force you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ever • Never • Others 	15 290 5	4.8 93.5 1.6
6. You sell amphetamine because you had been forced by some persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Others 	15 285 10	4.8 91.9 3.2
7. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, you feel that it is risk in being arrested from the policemen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High • Low • Other 	289 5 16	93.3 1.6 5.2

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
<p>8. You sell amphetamine because you thought that the risk of being arrested is low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Others 	<p>18 268 24</p>	<p>5.8 86.5 7.7</p>
<p>9. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, you are afraid of the punishment (imprisonment, death punishment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High • Low • Other 	<p>297 5 8</p>	<p>95.8 1.6 2.6</p>
<p>10. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, you are not afraid of the punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Other 	<p>5 301 4</p>	<p>1.6 97.1 1.2</p>

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
<p>11. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, you think over between the risk of being arrested and the remuneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think over • Do not think over • Others 	<p>174</p> <p>122</p> <p>14</p>	<p>56.1</p> <p>39.4</p> <p>4.5</p>
<p>12. You sell amphetamine, because you think that it is reasonable choice and better than any other alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Others 	<p>124</p> <p>167</p> <p>19</p>	<p>40.0</p> <p>53.9</p> <p>6.1</p>
<p>13 You sell amphetamine because the remuneration you received is higher than others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Others 	<p>255</p> <p>37</p> <p>18</p>	<p>82.3</p> <p>11.9</p> <p>5.8</p>

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
14. While you are arrested,		
• You are employed	233	75.2
• You are unemployed	67	21.6
• Others	10	3.2
15. You sell amphetamine because of your unemployment		
• Yes	68	21.9
• No	240	77.4
• Others	2	0.6
16. Have you ever imitate illegal sale of amphetamine from other persons?		
• Ever	64	20.6
• Never	240	77.4
• Others	6	1.9
17. You sell amphetamine, because you imitate others		
• Yes	81	26.1
• No	224	72.3
• Others	5	1.6

Table 2 - Number and Percentage of the subjects as classified by social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Social and economic backgrounds	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
18. How much love and care do you give to your family (husband and child)?		
• Highest	190	61.3
• High	112	36.1
• Moderate	7	2.3
• Little	1	0.3
19. Do you have someone to turn to?		
• Have	40	12.9
• None	267	86.1
• Others	3	1.0
Persons and things that you can turn to		
• Parents, grandfather and grand mother relatives, close friends	104	33.5
• Children / husband	123	39.7
• Religion	8	2.6
20. You sell amphetamine illegally because of the lack of persons to turn to		
• Yes	53	17.1
• No	248	80.0
• Others	9	2.9

4.3 Factors Affected to Amphetamine Disposal

- 4.3.1 From the whole subjects, 4.5% disagreed with the uneducated affected illegal sale of amphetamines, 38.7% at low level, 5.8% at moderate level, and 50.9% at high level.
- 4.3.2 From the whole subjects, 9.0% were unemployed affected illegal sale of amphetamines, 56.7% at low level at 21.9%, 12.9% at moderate level, and 56.7% at high level.
- 4.3.3 From the whole subjects, 21.6% disagreed with the discordant of the family affected illegal sale of amphetamines, 68.1% at low level, 1.9% at moderate level, and 8.4% at high level.
- 4.3.4 From the whole subjects, 28.1% disagreed with the lack of persons to turn to could affect illegal sale of amphetamines, 4.5% at low level, 2.3% at moderate level, 9.0% at high level.
- 4.3.5 From the whole subjects, 4.8% thought that poverty affected illegal sale of amphetamines, 4.5% at low level, 7.7% at moderate level and 82.9% at high level.
- 4.3.6 From the whole subjects, 47.7% disagreed with amphetamine consuming and possession, 50.3% at low level, 1.0% at moderate level, and 1.0% at high level.
- 4.3.7 From the whole subjects, 35.8% disagreed with the forcing affected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 58.1% at low level, 1.6% at moderate level, and 4.5% at high level.

- 4.3.8 From the whole subjects, 16.5% disagreed that the deceptive effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 45.5% at low level, 5.8% at moderate level, and 32.3% at high level.
- 4.3.9 From the whole subjects, 10.0% disagreed that the persuade effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 31.9% at low level, 17.4% at moderate level and 40.6% at high level.
- 4.3.10 From the whole subjects, 17.4% disagreed with the imitation effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 48.0% at low level, 9.4% at moderate level and 25.1% at high level.
- 4.3.11 From the whole subjects, 23.9% disagreed that the living place closed to the consuming area and disposition area effected illegal sale of amphetamines, 44.2% at high level.
- 4.3.12 From the whole subjects, 2.6% disagreed with the risk of being arrested by the policemen effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 1.0% at low level, 4.5% at moderately level, and 91.9% at high level.
- 4.3.13 From the whole subjects, 1.6% disagreed with the fear of punishment effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 4.2% at moderate level, 94.2% at high level.
- 4.3.14 From the whole subjects, 5.5% disagreed with the remuneration effected to illegal sale of amphetamines, 5.2% at low level, 14.5% at moderate level, and 74.8% at high level.
- 4.3.15 From the whole subjects, 5.8% disagreed that the better chance or better alternatives than other employment effected to illegal sale of

amphetamines, 11.0% at low level, 27.4% at moderate level, and 55.8% at high level.

Table 3 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal

Factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
Factors related to your uneducated or less educated		
• No effect at all	14	4.5
• Low	120	38.7
• Moderate	18	5.8
• High	158	50.9
Factors related to your unemployment		
• No effect at all	28	9.0
• Low	68	21.9
• Moderate	38	12.3
• High	176	56.7
Factors related to the discordant of your family		
• No effect at all	67	21.6
• Low	211	68.1
• Moderate	6	1.9
• High	26	8.4

Table 3 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal (Continue)

Factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
Factors related to lack of the persons to turn to		
• No effect at all	87	28.1
• Low	188	60.6
• Moderate	7	2.3
• High	28	9.0
Factors related to the poverty		
• No effect at all	15	4.8
• Low	14	4.5
• Moderate	24	7.7
• High	257	82.9
Factors related to your amphetamine consuming and possession		
• No effect at all	148	47.7
• Low	156	50.3
• Moderate	3	1.0
• High	3	1.0

Table 3 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal (Continue)

Factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
<p>Factors related to being forced from any one in illegal sale of amphetamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>111 180 5 14</p>	<p>35.8 58.1 1.6 4.5</p>
<p>Factors related to the deception from any one in your illegal sale of amphetamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>51 141 18 100</p>	<p>16.5 45.5 5.8 32.3</p>
<p>Factors related to the persuade from any one in your illegal sale of amphetamines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>31 99 54 126</p>	<p>10.0 31.9 17.4 40.6</p>

Table 3 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal (Continue)

Factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
Factors related to your imitation in illegal sale of amphetamines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>54</p> <p>147</p> <p>29</p> <p>78</p>	<p>17.4</p> <p>48.0</p> <p>9.4</p> <p>25.1</p>
Factors related to your living place that closed to amphetamine consuming and disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>32</p> <p>67</p> <p>74</p> <p>137</p>	<p>10.3</p> <p>21.6</p> <p>23.9</p> <p>44.2</p>
Factors related to the risk of being arrested from the policemen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No effect at all • Low • Moderate • High 	<p>8</p> <p>3</p> <p>14</p> <p>285</p>	<p>2.6</p> <p>1.0</p> <p>4.5</p> <p>91.9</p>



Table 3 - Number and percentage of the subjects as classified by the factors affected to amphetamine disposal (Continue)

Factors affected to illegal sale of amphetamines	Number (310)	Percentage (100.0)
Factors related to the fear of the punishment		
• No effect at all	5	1.6
• Moderate	13	4.2
• High	292	94.2
Factors related to the remuneration from illegal sale of amphetamines		
• No effect at all	17	5.5
• Low	16	5.2
• Moderate	45	14.5
• High	232	74.8
Factors related to the better chance or better alternatives to your employment		
• No effect	18	5.8
• Low	34	11.0
• Moderate	85	27.4
• High	173	55.8

4.4 Hypothesis Testing

4.4.1 Hypothesis I - Individual factors or Social background affected to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders

According to the analysis of variance and the multiple classification analysis of table 4 and table 5

Table 4 - Analysis of variance of the level of illegal sale of amphetamines by the subjects, classified by personal backgrounds.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Signif. of F
Main Effect	7.7791	19	.410	1.874	.016*
• age	.802	3	.267	1.221	.302
• education	.0922	3	.307	1.405	.241
• marital status	3.050	3	1.017	4.646	.003**
• occupation	1.554	4	.389	1.775	.134
• income	.542	3	.181	.826	.480
• hometown	.427	3	.142	.650	.583
Explained	7.791	19	.410	1.874	.016*
Residual	63.464	290	.219		
Total	71.255	309	.231		

* P<0.05

** P<0.01

Table 5 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the personal backgrounds of the subjects.

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
Age						
- less than 30 years old	96	1.144	.01		-.01	
- 31-40 years old	138	1.120	-.03		-.03	
- 41-50 years old	60	1.223	.02		.06	
- more than 51 years old	16	1.319	.09		.16	
				.07		.11
Education						
- uneducated	58	1.046	-.10		-.11	
- Prathom	198	1.760	.01		.00	
- Mathayom	49	1.262	.04		.10	
- Others	5	1.335	.04		.17	
				.10		.14
Occupation						
- Unskilled workers	107	1.254	.10		.09	
- Agriculturists	79	1.139	-.06		-.01	
- Employees in the company and in State Enterprises	37	1.025	-.07		-.13	

Table 5 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the personal backgrounds of the subjects. (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
- Traders/private Business	65	1.138	.01		-.01	
- Others	22	1.037	-.15		-.12	
Marital status				.18		.16
- Single	35	1.153	-.01		-.00	
- Married	257	1.149	-.01		-.00	
- Widowed/ divorced	17	1.185	.07		.02	
- Others	1	2.916	1.84		1.75	
Monthly income (Baht)				.22		.20
- lower than 1,000	26	1.125	-.06		-.03	
- 1,001-3,000	110	1.163	.04		.00	
- 3,001-5,000	68	1.231	.06		.07	
- more than 5,001	36	1.090	-.07		-.06	
				.12		.09

Table 5 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the personal backgrounds of the subjects. (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
Hometown						
- Bangkok	41	1.136	.01		-.02	
- Central	75	1.214	.04		.05	
- Northern/Eastern	168	1.150	-.00		-.00	
- Southern/Western	26	1.076	-.08		-.08	
				.06		.07
Multiple R Squared						.109
Multiple R						.331

In hypothesis testing, the statistic used in Independent variables which included age, education, occupation, marital status, income and hometown of the subjects were analysis of variance and the level of illegal sale of amphetamines of the subjects were analyzed by a multiple classification analysis. It was found that all independent variables has the relationship with dependent variables by the level of statistics significance at 0.05 (Signif. of F = 0.016) and can altogether explain dependent variables by the level of statistics significance at 0.05 (Signif. of F = 0.016).

It was found that marital status variance had the relationship of the level of illegal sale of amphetamines at the level of statistics significance at 0.01 (Signif. of $F = 0.003$).

In table 5 the subjects who were widowed, divorced or separated but gave no responsible to their families had the level of illegal sale of amphetamines (Mean adjusted for Factors = 1.86) more than the subjects who were single and married (-0.00 and -0.00)

However, it was noticed that variance of marital status had the most relationship with the level of illegal sale of amphetamines (Beta = .20).

Accept Hypothesis I - Individual factors or Social background affected to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders

4.4.2 Hypothesis II – Social and economic backgrounds affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines

According to the analysis of variance and the multiple classification analysis of table 6 and table 7

Table 6 – An analysis of variance of the level of illegal sale of amphetamines by the subjects, classified by social and economic backgrounds

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean square	F	Signif. of F
Main effect	22.288	20	1.114	3.347	.000**
- Persuade	.301	2	.150	.451	.637
- Enforcing	4.913	2	2.457	7.378	.001**
- Remuneration	.259	2	.129	.388	.679
- Domicile	1.386	2	.693	2.081	.127
- Better chance	4.492	2	2.246	6.745	.000**
- Economic necessary	9.172	1	9.172	.275	.600
- Discordant of the family	.515	3	.172	.516	.672
- Risk of being arrested	2.415	2	1.208	3.627	.028*
- Fear of punishment	.742	2	.371	1.114	.330
- Lack of persons to turn to	2.457	2	1.229	3.690	.026*
Explained	22.288	20	1.114	3.347	.000**
Residual	96.231	289	.333		
Total	118.519	309	.384		

* P <0.05

**P <0.01

Table 7 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
Persuade						
- Yes	177	1.190	.04		.00	
- No	116	1.192	-.04		.00	
- Uncertain	17	1.051	.18		.13	
				.10		.05
Forcing						
- Yes	15	1.132	.01		-.05	
- No	285	1.160	.02		-.02	
- Uncertain	10	1.923	.71		.73	
				.21		.21
Remuneration						
- Yes	255	1.180	.00		-.00	
- No	37	1.147	.12		-.03	
- Uncertain	18	1.303	.20		.11	
				.10		.05

Table 7 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
The surrounding of the living place						
- Yes	104	1.281	.13		.09	
- No	174	1.123	-.08		-.06	
- Uncertain	32	1.195	.03		.01	
				.16		.11
Better chance						
- Yes	124	1.311	.14		.12	
- No	167	1.061	-.14		-.12	
- Uncertain	19	1.427	.28		.24	
				.25		.21
Economic necessary						
- Yes	70	1.148	-.01		-.03	
- No	240	1.194	.00		.01	
				.10		.03

Table 7 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
Discordant of the family						
- Love each other	112	1.166	-.03		-.01	
- Always quarrel	40	1.250	.09		-.06	
- Sometimes quarrel	107	1.147	-.04		-.03	
- Others	51	1.245	.09		.06	
				.09		.06
Risk of being arrested						
- Think over	174	1.231	.04		.04	
- Do not think over	122	1.166	-.02		-.01	
- Uncertain	14	0.742	-.25		-.44	
				.10		.16
Fear of the punishment						
- High	297	1.182	-.00		-.00	
- Low	5	0.892	-.18		-.29	
- Others	8	1.406	.44		.22	
				.12		.08

Table 7 – The multiple classification of the subjects classified by the social and economic backgrounds (Continue)

Variable + Category	N	Mean Adjusted For factors	Deviation			
			Unadjusted		Adjusted	
			Dev'n	Eta	Dev'n	Beta
Lack of persons who can turn to						
- Yes	53	1.215	.04		.03	
- No	248	1.157	-.03		-.02	
- Uncertain	9	1.717	.59		.53	
				.17		15
Multiple R Squared						.434
Multiple R						.188

From the table, independent variables which were forcing, persuasion, remuneration, the surrounding of the living place, the better chance, economic necessary, discordant of the family, fear of punishment, the risk of being arrested and the lack of persons to turn to were analyzed by variances, while the level of illegal sale of amphetamines were analyzed by multiple classification. It was found that all of the independent variables had the relationship with dependent variables at the level of statistics significance at 0.01 (Signif. of F = 0.00) and can altogether explain dependent variables by the level of statistic significance at 0.01 (Signif. of F = 0.00).

When considered in each independent variables, it was found that independent variables that truly effected dependent variables (from the significance of F) were - forcing illegal sale of amphetamine and to choose the better chance (0.001) the lack of persons to turn to (0.026) and the risk of being arrested (0.028) respectively.

When considered the independent variables in table 7 regarding the better alternatives or better chance, the subjects who agreed that illegal sale of amphetamines was the better chance had the level of illegal sale of amphetamines (0.12) more than the subjects who disagreed (-0.12). For the subjects who lacked persons to turn to had the level of illegal sale of amphetamines (0.03) more than the subjects who had persons to turn to (-0.02).

For the risk of being arrested, the subjects who thought over about the risk of being arrested had the level of illegal sale of amphetamine (0.04) more than the subjects who did not think over (-0.01)

However, it was noticed that variance of the better chance had the most relationship with the dependent variables (Beta = 0.21), respectively were given to the risk of being arrested (Beta = 0.16) and the lack of persons to turn to (Beta = 0.15). All independent variables had the relationship with dependent at 43 % (Multiple R Squared = 0.43).

Accept Hypothesis II - Social and economic backgrounds affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of the subjects

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION

The results of the study in Chapter 4 indicated that the factors affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines as shown in table 3 were as follows:-

1. Poverty (82.9%)
2. The risk of being arrested (91.9%)
3. Fear of punishment (74.8%)
4. Remuneration (74.8%)
5. Better chance (55.8%)

However, when these factors were statistically tested by ANOVA and MCA method, it was found that such factors still affected to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in the level of statistics significance at 0.01 (see table 5)

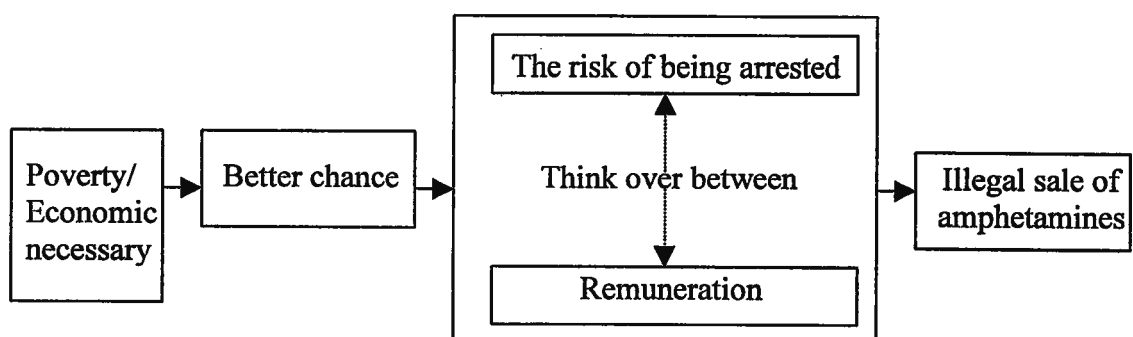
But it was noticed that special factor and effected to illegal sale of amphetamines was the better chance (Signif. of F = 0.01) and factor regarding the risk of being arrested (Signif. of F = 0.05)

Although methodology of said variables may erase the influences of some variables, but in fact, such influence of variables still remained or connected to another variables as proxy variables. It can be seen that the variable of the risk of being arrested was closely connected to the remuneration. The seller has to think over of how high of the risk and the worthwhile of remuneration. If this time of illegal sale of amphetamines will face high risk while the remuneration is high, then they will do as stated in the rational choice theory (Seiqel, 1998: 103).

From the result of this study, 93.3 % (N = 289) of female offenders thought that this time of illegal sale of amphetamines had risk of being arrested, the remuneration were at 86.5% (N = 268) and 93.8% (N = 297) fear of punishment. But they still did so until they were arrested and was put to prison.

Similarly, factors related to the better chance connected to the factors regarding economy or poverty. Although rational choice theory (Seiqel, 1998: 102) explained that the better chance was the individual reason to choose, but their illegal actions aimed to meet their needs (money) that female offenders desired. From this study, 44.5% (N = 138) of most of the subjects were poor, their income were between 1,001 – 3,000 Baht for 35.5% (N= 110) and uneducated for 82.6% (N = 256) and were unskilled workers for 34.5% (N = 107).

Besides, for Marxist theory Criminology stated that poverty were economic pressure for female offenders in illegal sale of amphetamines. They thought over about being arrested and the remuneration. If such risk was worthwhile they would suddenly did it. Such connection can be displayed as following



In conclusion, factor affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of the subjects were social and economic backgrounds – poverty, risk of being arrested by the police, fear of the punishment and remuneration and the better chance.

It may be said that the better chance or better alternatives and the risk of being arrested were the two factors that connected to other factors. The better chance or alternatives had connection with the poverty while the risk of being arrested had connection with the fear of punishment including remuneration in performing illegal action.

However, the number of 177 of the subjects or 57.1% answered that their illegal sale of amphetamines came from the suggestion /persuasion of the persons.

From these factors, although it did not statistically effect in ANOVA or MCA's methodology, but these factors had relation with the facts in Sutherland's theory which stated that the persons who took illegal action have to make acquaintance with other persons or have relationship to other persons especially with their friends who performed illegal action, therefore, the suggestion were made. (Reiss and Rhode, 1961: 732).

Such suggestion might be another factor in encouraging to perform illegal action of female offenders apart from other factors which had to be studied in due courses.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this study, the outcome of the study may be summarized and recommended as follows:

6.1 Objectives of the Study .

- 6.1.1 To study social backgrounds of female offenders against illegal sale of amphetamines in the Central Women's Correctional Institution.
- 6.1.2 To study factors affected illegal sale of amphetamines of the subjects.
- 6.1.3 To obtain the method of the prevention and suppression of illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders both nowadays and in the future.

6.2 Population and Samples

The population of this study is the female offenders against illegal sale of amphetamines in the Central Women's Correctional Institution. The data were collected from 310 sampling.

6.3 Summary of the Study

6.3.1 **The personal backgrounds of the subjects:** Most of the subjects completed primary education, their age were 31 – 40 years old. Their hometowns were in the north/northeastern, Buddhism. Their average income was 1,001 – 3,000 Baht per month. The subjects married, most had 2 children with harmonious marry life. They were unskilled workers before arrested. The subjects lived with their husbands

and children and were quite poor. Most of them used to sell amphetamine before being arrested.

6.3.2 The social and economic backgrounds of the subjects: Most of the subjects did not live around the area of amphetamine disposal and consumption. The subjects felt that illegal sale of amphetamines did not come from the surrounding of amphetamine disposal and the forcing. The subjects felt that they were fear of the punishment before being arrested and the subjects received higher remuneration than other occupation. The subjects were employed and never imitate illegal sale of amphetamines from other persons. The subjects loved their families, most of them had husbands and children who were the persons to turn to.

6.3.3 Factors affecting illegal sale of amphetamines: The subjects felt that low educated or uneducated and unemployment highly effected to illegal sale of amphetamines while the discordant of the family and the lack of persons to turn to low effected to the disposal. The poverty and the suggestion highly effected to the disposal. The possession and consumption of amphetamine disposal, the forcing and the imitation low effected to illegal sale of amphetamines. The risk of being arrested by the police and fear of punishment highly effected to illegal sale of amphetamines.

6.3.4 Testing of hypothesis: It was found that

6.3.4.1 Social backgrounds affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders – marital status affected to illegal sale of amphetamines. The subjects who were widowed, divorced or separated had high level of illegal sale of amphetamines more than the subjects who were single and married.

6.3.4.2 Social and economic backgrounds affecting to illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders – factors of illegal sale of amphetamines came

from the forcing of the person, reasonable choice and the better choice, the thinking over of the risk of being arrested and the remuneration, and the lack of persons to turn to.

6.4 Recommendations

From the study of “Factors which affected illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in the Central Women’s Correctional Institution Bangkok” it was found that social and economic backgrounds directly affected to illegal sale of amphetamines of the subjects. Therefore, the researcher would like to suggest some points in prevention and suppression of illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders as following:

6.4.1 Family is regarded as the first society of human being enters. At present it is accepted that home and family are the cause of narcotic drugs. The family is regarded as the first society whose influence can mold the personality of the children in the future. The importance of family is the initial society of which children are a part. The children should have responded to with love and kindness from their parents. The leader of the family should open their mind to listen to their children’s problem and willingness to assist them. The members of the family should jointly solve problems with love and care so that the children will not seek any other way to solve their problems which are illegal such as drug disposal.

6.4.2 The Office of the Narcotic Control Board and the Department of Police should encourage in every community of people in realizing the toxicity of narcotic drugs in order to anti narcotic drugs, producers, traffickers. To solve the narcotic problems successfully it is necessary to apply all the legal measures prevention

suppression. All educational institutions in the country should provide information narcotic abuse. Both state and private enterprises should hold training courses on narcotics for their management and employees so that the persons will receive training in narcotics and disseminate knowledge to the members of their families and others. Moreover the mass media should regularly propagate knowledge about narcotics.

6.5 Recommendations for Further Study

6.5.1 There should be study of the factors affected illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in other Correctional Institutions.

6.5.2 There should be study of the factors affected illegal sale of amphetamines of male offenders in other Correctional Institutions including study the cause or factors affecting amphetamine disposal of youngsters and juveniles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Thai

The Office of Narcotics Control Board. (2537). Thailand Narcotics Annual Report 2536. Bangkok: ONCB Press.

The Office of the Narcotic Control Board. (2537). Amphetamine 2536. Bangkok: Planning Division, ONCB Press.

The Office of the Narcotic Control Board. (2537). Training documentary titled "Amphetamine" 2536. Bangkok: Research Promotion Division, ONCB Press.

The Office of the Narcotic Control Board. (2541). Narcotic Drug 2000. Bangkok: ONCB Press.

Thippaorn Chainarong. (2535). The Analysis of the Achievement of Narcotic Drug Research, Bangkok.

Navanand Kijthavee. (2541). Efficiency of Life Supplement to Primary school's Amphetamine Suppression, Department of General Education, Nonthaburi, Thesis Faculty of Graduates Study Mahidol University, Faculty of Sciences (Public Health)

Boonchai Chuensuchon Pol.Maj.Gen. (2539). The prevention and suppression of amphetamine spreading in school (case study from schools in Suphanburi) Bangkok. College of National Defence.

Paisarn Poungniyom. (2535). "Amphetamine in Thailand. (Part I)" Narcotic Journal titled Breakup the narcotic drugs evidence.

Yupaphan Jarurakskul. (2540). Journal of Activities Welfare. 2nd Year 2nd Edition (May – August)

Supattra Supharb. (2525). Juveniles and Society. Srinakarinviroj Pathumwan
University Journal. 2nd February.

English

DeKescredy Walter S. and Schwartz, Martin D. (1996). Contemporary Criminology
California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Erikson., and Murray, G. (1989). "Sex Differences in Cocaine Use Experiences:
A Double Standard Reviewed" American Journal of Drug and Alcohol
Abuse 15: 135-152.

Jacobs, Bruce. (1996). "Crack Dealers" Apprehension Avoidance Technigue: A Case
of Restrictive Deterrence," Justice Quarterly 13: 359-381

Lab, Stephen P. (1997). Crime Prevention: Approaches Practices and Evaluation.
Third Edition Ohio: Anderson Publishing.

Maguire, K. Pastore, A and Fronaglan, T.(eds.). (1993). Sourcebook of Criminal
Justice Statistics 1992. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice..

Melver, John. (1990). "Criminal Mobility: A Review of Empirical Studies.: in Crime
Spillover, ed. Simaon Hakim and George Rengert (Beverly Hills, Calif.:
Sage, 1981) Pp.110-121: Carol Kothfeld and John Sprague, "Demography,
Police Behavior and Deterrence," Criminology 28: 111 – 136.

Morgan, Patricia and Joe, Karen Ann. (1996). "Citizen and Outlaws: the Private Livers
and Public Lifestyles of Women in the Illicit Drug Economy," Journal of
Drug Issues 26: 125 – 142.

- National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) (1991). Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults. 1975 – 1990
Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office 14(9): 200.
- Rengret, George and Wasilchick. (1985). John Suburban Burglary: A Time and Place for Everything (Springfield, III.: Charles C Thomas).
- Sutherland, Edwin H. and Cressey, Donald R. (1974). Criminology, Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company.
- Taft, Donald R and England, Raph W. (1964). Criminology, New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Thio, A. Deniant Behavior 4th ed. New York:Harper (1995). Collins.
- Wellisch, J., Prendesgasl, M., and Anglin M. (1994). Drug-Abusing Women Offenders: Results of a National Survey. Washington D.C.: National Institute of Justice Research in Brief.
- Wilson James Q. (1983). Thinking About Crime, rev. ed. (New York: Vintage Books), p. 260.
- Winick, C. (1993).“Social Behavior, Public Policy and Non-harmful Drug Use” in Confronting Drug Policy: Illicit Drugs in a Free Society, ed. R. Bayer and G. Oppenheiner, pp. 136-159. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Zalenko, L. (1992). “Business Report: Health Care: Everybody Most Get Stoned” American Demographic.



QUESTIONNAIRES

Factors which affected illegal sale of amphetamines of female offenders in the Central Women's Correctional Institution

Please mark ✓ in or fill in the provided space with the best answer

Part I - Personal Background or Social Backgrounds

1. Age.....years

2. Educational level

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No education | <input type="checkbox"/> Prathom 1 – Prathom 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prathom 5 – Prathom 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school | <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational/higher vocational school |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> Master's degree or equivalent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) | |

3. Religion

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhism | <input type="checkbox"/> Christianity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Islam | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify)..... |

4. Occupation

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> State Enterprise officer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculturist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unskilled workers | <input type="checkbox"/> Company's employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private business | <input type="checkbox"/> Small business |

- Others (specify).....
- 5. Average income per month..... Baht
- 6. Hometown
 - Bangkok Other provinces (specify).....
- 7. Marital Status
 - Single Married
 - Widowed Others (specify).....
- 8. In case of getting married, you.....
 - Havechildren Single/widowed, divorced
 - Others (specify).....
- 9. In case of getting married, you.....
 - Have harmonious married life Regularly have domestic argument
 - Sometimes have domestic argument Regularly have domestic fighting
 - Sometimes have domestic fighting Single/widowed, divorced
 - Others (specify).....
- 10. If not married, how was your parents' family?
 - Married Harmonious
 - Regularly had domestic argument Sometimes had domestic argument
 - Regularly had domestic fighting Sometimes had domestic fighting
 - Others (specify).....

11. Before arrested, with whom did you live

- Parents
- Brothers or sisters
- Relatives
- Acquaintances
- Friends
- Alone
- Live with family (husband and children)
- Others (specify).....

12. Before getting arrested, how is your economy status?

- Rich
- Could make ends meet
- Rather poor
- Very poor
- Others (specify).....

13. Before imprisoned, have you ever been prosecuted against following
Amphetamine and in what case

- Drug abuse
- Ever
- Never
- Posses drug
- Ever
- Never
- Possess for trafficking
- Ever
- Never

14. Before getting arrested, how many times of your illegal sale of amphetamines
(From the beginning until now)

- Ever (specify times)
- Never

Part II - Social and Economic Backgrounds

1. How is the neighborhood you lived like
 - Area where amphetamine is widely trafficked
 - Area where amphetamine is widely consumed
 - No trafficking or consuming
 - Others (specify).....

2. You sold amphetamine because you live in the surrounding area of illegal sale of amphetamines?
 - Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

3. Have you ever been persuaded by person to sell amphetamine?
 - Ever (regularly) Ever (for sometimes)
 - Never Others (specify).....

4. Have you ever been persuaded by persons to sell amphetamine this time?
 - Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

5. Have you ever been forced by person to sell amphetamine this time?
 - Ever (regularly) Ever (for sometimes)
 - Never Others (specify).....

6. This time of amphetamine disposal, have you been forced to sell amphetamine?
 - Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

7. Prior to every time of illegal sale of amphetamines, how do you feel about the risk of being arrested from the police

Highest High Low Lowest

Others (specify).....

8. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, you thought that it is because of the lowest risk from being arrested from the police?

Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

9. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, what is your level of fear feeling to the punishment? (imprisonment, death punishment)

Highest High Low Lowest

Do not fear at all Others (specify).....

10. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, is it because you are not fear to the punishment?

Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

11. Prior to illegal sale of amphetamines, do you think over between the risk of being arrested and remuneration?

Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

12. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, do you think that it is because of the reasonable chance and better than any other chance?

Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

13. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, do you think that it is because the remuneration is higher than any employment?

Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

14. While being arrested,
- You are employed You are unemployed
- Others (specify).....
15. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, is it because you are unemployed?
- Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....
16. Have you ever imitate the illegal sale of amphetamines from anyone?
- Ever Never Uncertain Others (Specify).....
17. This time of illegal sale of amphetamine, is it because you imitate anyone?
- Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....
18. How much love and careless did you have to your family (husband, children, parents)?
- Most Much Moderate
- Little Least Others (specify).....
19. Do you have anyone who can turn to?
- Have No Others (specify).....
20. This time of illegal sale of amphetamines, is it because you lack persons to turn to?
- Yes No Uncertain Others (specify).....

Part III - Factors affecting to amphetamine consuming

How much do the following factors affected to your illegal sale of amphetamines	Level of the affection to amphetamine disposal					
	most	much	moderate	little	least	Nothing
1. Uneducated or low educated						
2. Unemployment						
3. The discordant of your family						
4. Have no one to turn to when problems occurred						
5. Poverty						
6. Amphetamine consuming and possession						
7. Being forced to illegal sale of amphetamines						
8. Be deceived to illegal sale of amphetamines						
9. Be persuaded to illegal sale of amphetamines						
10. Curiosity to try on illegal sale of amphetamines						
11. Living in the area of consuming, and illegal sale of amphetamines						
12. The risk of being arrested by the police						
13. Fear of punishment						
14. Remuneration of illegal sale of amphetamines						
15. Chance or better alternative of employment						

BIOGRAPHY

NAME Po!. Lt. Col. Wuttipong Petchkumneard

DATE OF BIRTH 19 September 1958

PLACE OF BIRTH Bangkok

EDUCATION Assumption School Rayong 1965 - 1975
Wat Thatthong School 1976 - 1978
Police Cadet Academy 1978 - 1982

POSITION Sub- Inspector (Investigation)
Krabi Police Station 1982 - 1985
Sub Inspector (Prevention & Suppression)
Rayong Police Station 1985 - 1990
Duty Officer to the Commissioner of the Institute
1990 – 1991
Duty Officer to Commander of Provincial Police
Region 3 1991 - 1992
Duty Officer to Asst. Commissioner-General of Police
Department 1992 - 1994
Inspector of Highway Police Station 4 Region 3
1994 - 1996
Deputy Superintendent / Bangkhunthien Police Station
1996 - at present

