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**AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSALITY OF VIOLENT OFFENSES  
COMMITTED BY THE YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS**

**PITAKPONG NOIPITAK**

อธิปัทนนาถ

จาก

สำนักวิทยบริการ ม.มหิดล

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Thesis  
entitled

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COMMITTED BY THE YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS**

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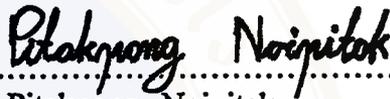
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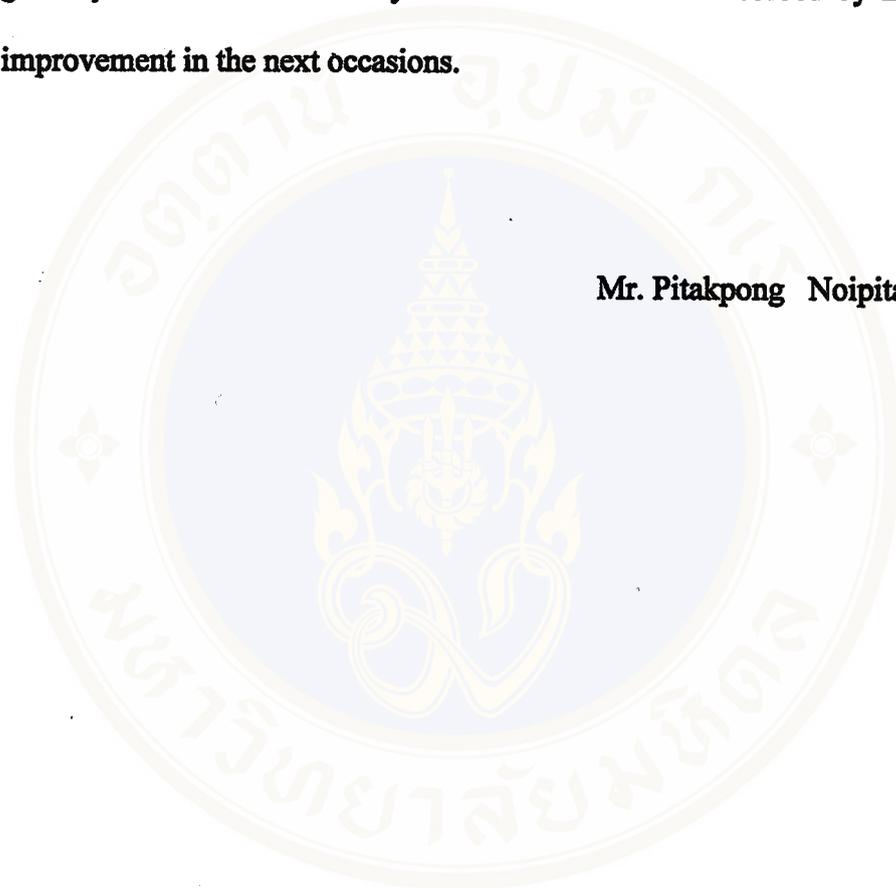
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The objectives of the study were to find the general characteristic of the young male offenders who committed violent offences and the factors related of their committing violent crimes. The population of the study was 312 young male inmates serving their imprisonments in the Central Correctional Institution for Young Male Offenders in the year 2000 A.D.

The finding of the study were as follow :

1. The majority of inmates were 21-25 year of age, single and had primary education level. Most of them were employed with a salary of over 3,000 baht. Most of them lived in rural areas.

2. The majority of the inmates had lived with their families. Most of them indulged themselves in temptations such drinking, smoking and nocturnal life.

3. The analysis of the Causality of Violent Offences Committed by the young male offenders leads to the following conclusions :

Causes of committing offences by the young male offenders were statistically significantly related to violent offences. The inmates who committed murder were motivated by the desire of revenge. The reasons for committing gang robbery were anger and desire for money and property of victims. The reason for committing robbery was also the desire of money and property.

4. Age, at the time of committing crime, debt, living condition, married life of parents, type of residence and having relatives or acquaintances who committed a crime or had been imprisoned, were found to be related to their committing violent offences.

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ในการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาลักษณะทั่วไปและปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์กับ  
การกระทำความผิดคดีอุกฉกรรจ์และสะเทือนขวัญของผู้ต้องขังวัยหนุ่ม โดยศึกษาเฉพาะผู้ต้องขังวัย  
หนุ่มที่กระทำความผิดในกลุ่มคดีอุกฉกรรจ์และสะเทือนขวัญที่ขังอยู่ในทัณฑสถานวัยหนุ่มกลาง  
ในปี พ.ศ. 2543 จำนวน 312 คน ผลการวิจัยสรุปได้ดังนี้

1. ผู้ต้องขังวัยหนุ่มส่วนใหญ่มีอายุอยู่ในช่วงระหว่าง 21 - 25 ปี เป็นโสด มีการศึกษาระดับ  
ประถมศึกษา มีงานทำ มีเงินเดือนมากกว่า 3,000 บาท อาศัยอยู่ในชนบท
2. ผู้ต้องขังวัยหนุ่มส่วนใหญ่ก่อนกระทำผิดอาศัยอยู่กับครอบครัว และมีพฤติกรรมที่เกี่ยวข้อง  
กับอบายมุข เช่น คี๋มสุรา สูบบุหรี่ และเที่ยวเตร่ยามค่ำคืนเป็นประจำ
3. การวิเคราะห์สาเหตุการกระทำความผิดคดีอุกฉกรรจ์ และสะเทือนขวัญของผู้ต้องขังวัย  
หนุ่ม พบว่า สาเหตุการกระทำความผิดคดีอุกฉกรรจ์และสะเทือนขวัญของผู้ต้องขังวัยหนุ่มที่กระทำความผิด  
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อุกฉกรรจ์และสะเทือนขวัญอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Nature of the problems

“Crime” can be counted as one important social problem which occurs continuously from past up to present and may continue to future. It is a type of serious disease of society that disturbs peaceful living of social members. Either way we consider about it, crime does not appear to be advantage for anyone. However, crime still be evident in every society either those of civilization or underdevelopment. It seems like one phenomenon of society caused by an imperfect and deficiency of social order.

Problems of crime still be serious and dangerous problems of society which may affect safety of life, body and properties of people. This problem causes people be anxious, panicked, scared and perplexed. It may be found to appear everyday, every time and in every place. Moreover, its pattern and method of occurrence have been advanced with ceaseless, especially violent crime that consists of cases on intended murder, robbery, kidnap and arson. These cases cause people be scared and feel unsafe both in their lives and their properties. At present, nature of crime becomes violent and daring. Some dangerous war armaments are brought by criminal to commit a crime without fear of laws. From the records of the Royal Thai Police Headquarter, it is shown that notification of each violent crime has been increased every year. After having considered the statistics of violence and future trend of violent crime during the past fiscal year of 1989-1993, it was found that after our country has been fully developed on its industrial

field, development of country will then be spread to economic areas of province. This causes statistical increasing of violent crime on properties while the case of murder by intent becomes increasing at the second rank in every area. However, although law is enforced as a tool to solve, prevent and suppress violent crime by putting a strict measures on punishment, such measure still be unable to get rid of crime. On the other hand, number and pattern of crime become increasing more until being serious problems which threaten peaceful lives of people as a whole. The reason why problem of crime cannot be solved effectively is due to various obstacle and limits as well as its causes of occurrence. Therefore, it seems to be difficult to solve this problem successfully if we put the focus only on some specific points. The way we bring offenders to be punished in order to temporarily eliminate social trouble is just the way of preventing problem at an end. The offenders may possibly commit a crime after they are free from punishment while those who have yet been punished will still commit a crime. Thus, problems of crime still appear to our sight because its main cause has not yet been solved. Consequently, seeking the real cause of crime is a necessary thing we should do primarily so that we may get the useful outcome which can be a guideline in solving other aspects of problems.

As seen from the mass media, prisoners who commit a violent crime mostly be at the age of teenager or between 20-25 years old, as stated in the updated statistics report of the Department of Corrections. The researchers really realized that males of this age get more power to do everything. They will become valuable resource of country on its development and society as a whole if they do not make and problems. Therefore, it is

important for us to pay attention and to study violent crime of young male offenders so that we will know the reasons of their crime and of being criminal. These will be an easy way to set up appropriate measures to prevent and solve violent crime with effectiveness.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study**

- 1.2.1 The study general character of young male offenders who commit a violent crime.
- 1.2.2 To study the causes of violent crime committed by young male offenders.
- 1.2.3 To find out the way to prevent and solve problem of violent crime of young male offenders.

## **1.3 Scope of the Study**

This research put focus on young male offender, who committed a violent crime which consists of cases on intended murder, robbery and larceny imprisoned in the Correctional Institution for Young Offenders in 2000.

In this connection, It was stated, according to regulations of the Department of Corrections on classifying young male offenders to be imprisoned, that the offenders must age between 18-25 years old including juveniles under 18 years old who commit a crime and have to be prosecuted in ordinary court without using method of judgement for the youth.

#### 1.4 Definition of Operation Terms

**Young male offenders :** The convicted inmates who were sentenced to be imprisoned and were classified by the Department of Corrections law to serve their jail term at the Correctional Institution for Young offenders who were 18-25 years of age or below and it must be the first imprisonment.

**Violent crime :** All serious offenses categorized as the first group of target offenses by the Royal Thai Police Headquarter including the following :

1. Murder
2. Robbery
3. Larceny
4. Kidnapping
5. Arson

**Note :** In this research, the violent crime studied were murder, robbery and larceny.

**Robbery :** The taking of the property of another, or out of his or her presence, by means of force and violence or the threat there of by at least 3 accomplices (Gang robbery)

**Larceny :** The taking of the property of another, or out of his or her presence, by means of force and violence.

**Murder :** The crime of intentionally killing a person.

**Victim** : Someone who has been hurt or killed or suffered because of the actions of the young male offenders.

**Past behaviors on temptation** : The habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, smoking, gambling and enjoying nocturnal life.

## 1.5 Variables of the study

There are 2 variable applied in this study which are

**15.1 Independent variable** There are social background social structure social process and mental factors of the young male offenders.

**Social background factors** consist of current age, age at the time committing a crime, marital status, religion, hometown, number of children and education level.

**Social structure factors** consist of career prior to being arrested, monthly income, being in debt, living condition, person whom young male offenders lived with before committing crime marriage life of parents, relationship among family members and type of living area.

**Social process factors** consists of close friends, career or close friends having close relatives or friends or acquainted persons who committed a crime or were imprisoned, being forced or persuaded to commit a crime and past behavior on temptation.

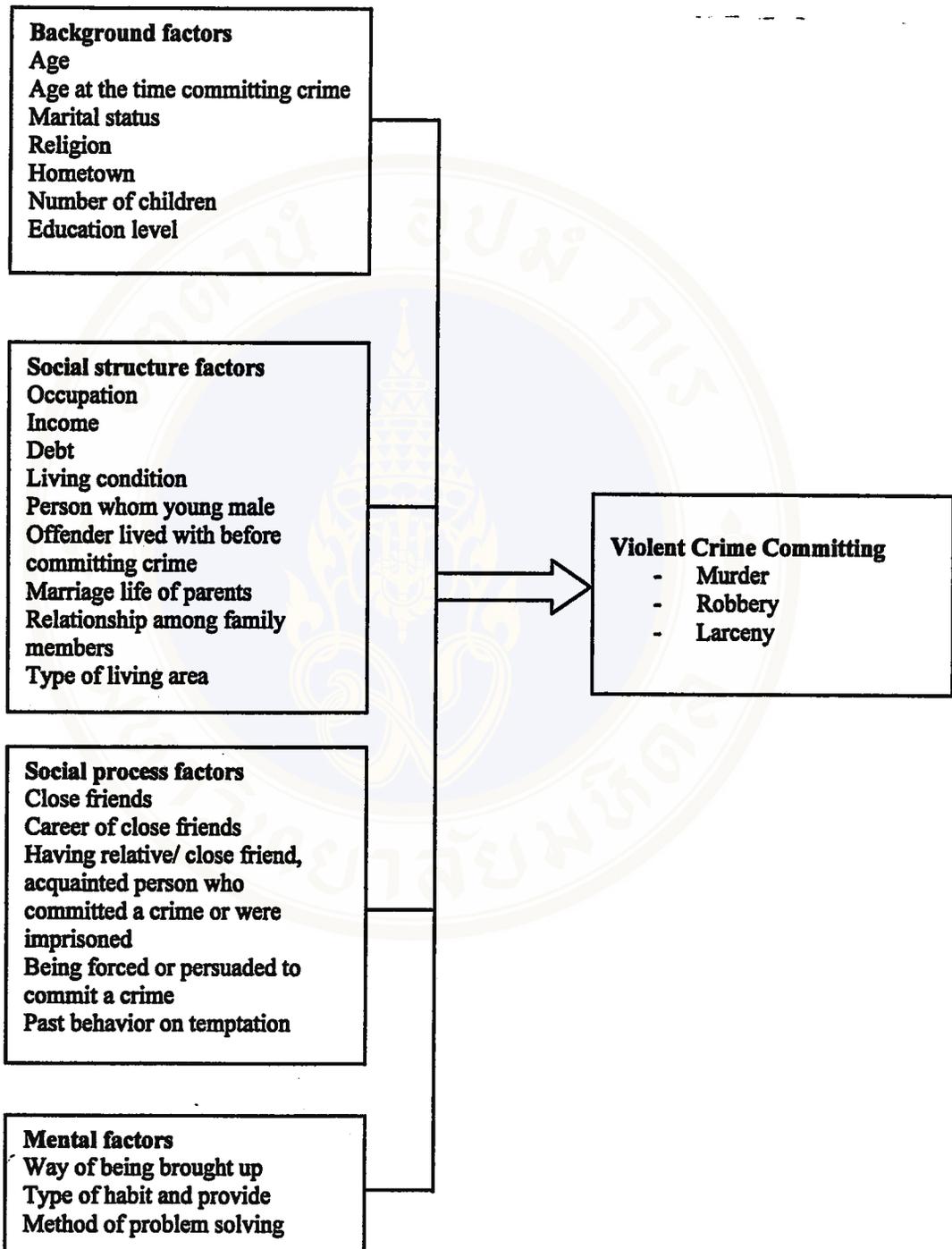
**Mental factors** consists of way of being brought up type of habit and proactive and methods of problem solving.

**1.5.2 Dependent variable** : committing violent crime consist of murder, robbery and larceny .

### 1.6 Level of Measurement

Variable	Measurement Level
<b>Background factors</b>	
Age	Nominal, interval
Age at the time committing crime	Nominal, interval
Marital status	Nominal
Religion	Nominal
Hometown	Nominal
Number of children	Nominal
Education level	Nominal
<b>Social structure factors</b>	
Occupation	Nominal
Income	Nominal, interval
Debt	Nominal
Living condition	Nominal
Person whom young male Offender lived with before committing crime	Nominal
Marriage life of parents	Nominal
Relationship among family members	Nominal
Type of living area	Nominal
<b>Social process factors</b>	
Close friends	Nominal
Career of close friends	Nominal
Having relative/ close friend, acquainted person who committed a crime or were imprisoned	Nominal
Being forced or persuaded to commit a crime	Nominal
Past behavior on temptation	Nominal
<b>Mental factors</b>	
Way of being brought up	Nominal
Type of habit and provide	Nominal
Method of problem solving	Nominal

### 1.7 Conceptual Framework



### **1.8 Hypothesis of the Study**

1. The young male offenders with different background committed different types of violent crime.
2. The young male offenders with different social structure committed different types of violent crime.
3. The young male offenders with different social process committed different types of violent crime.
4. The young male offenders with different mental factors committed different types of violent crime.

### **1.9 The benefits of the study**

- 19.1 The results of the study will be benefits to involved organizations in terms of useful information for making policy and plans of prevention and correction of the violent crime.
- 19.2 To prevent those young male offenders from recidivism and young men who in trend of committing Crime from committing violent crime and this would lead to safety in life and property of the in the whole society.
- 19.3 For the benefit of the further study on the related subject.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Definitions of crime

Michael and Adler are thus able to argue that the most precise and least ambiguous definition of crime is : 'behavior which is prohibited by the criminal code' (Michael and Adler, 1933, p. 5) [DEFINITION 1]. Similarly, Williams re-emphasizes the legal foundation of crime by arguing that: 'it is essential that one never forgets that no matter how immoral, reprehensible damaging or dangerous an act is, it is not a crime unless it is made such by the authorities of the State – the legislature and, at least through interpretation, the judges' (Williams, 1994, p.11)

Tappan argued that: 'Only those are criminals who have been adjudicated as such by the courts. Crime is an intentional act in violation of the criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defence or excuse and penalized by the state as a felony or misdemeanor' (Tappan, 1947, p.100) [DEFINITION 2].

Michael and Adler can logically contend that: 'it crime is merely an instance of conduct which is proscribed by the criminal code, it follows that the criminal law is the formal cause of crime' (Michael and Adler, 1933, p.5)

Sutherland and Cressey proposed a definition of crime which (at least up to the 1960s) was adopted by most social scientists and legal scholars:

Criminal behaviour is be behaviour in violation of the criminal law ... it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the criminal law. The criminal law, in true, is defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human conduct which have been promulgated by political authority, which apply uniformly to all members of the classes to which the rules refer and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state.

Hartjen (1978, p.4) concludes that at least five conditions must be met before an act can be legally defined as a crime:

1. An act must take place that involves harm inflicted on someone by the actor.
2. The act must be legally prohibited at the time it is committed.
3. The perpetrator must have criminal intent (*mens rea*).
4. There must be a causal relationship between the voluntary misconduct and the resultant harm.
5. There must be some legally prescribed punishment for committal of the act.

## 2.2 Causes of Crime and Delinquency

Why some youths misbehave while other do not is an issue that has been addressed by biological, psychological, and sociological theories. At the simplest level, biological theories assess personality structures; and sociological theories examine individual only as part of larger social groups, categories, and social forces.

### **2.2.1 Biological Theories**

#### **Lombroso and Positivism**

The classical school held sway for more than a century before it was challenged by the positivist school of criminology. This approach was less philosophical and more scientific; that is, it relied on empirical methods to learn about the world (observation, experimentation, and so on). The first prominent positivist was an Italian physician, Cesare Lombroso (1836-1909).

American textbooks on crime and delinquency usually highlight a few of Lombroso's more incredible ideas, present these as his most important contributions, and then show how foolish they are. Among his harshest critics are Sutherland and Cressey, who claim that he delayed criminological thinking for fifty years "and in addition made no lasting contribution" of his own (1955 : 55).

Not all criminologists agree with this position. Wolfgang (1961), for instance, notes that Lombroso's influence has been both positive and longlasting. American criminology owes an intellectual debt to him for each of the following:

1. The scientific study of the criminal or delinquent person. Earlier approaches, such as classical criminology, were more legalistic and philosophical, concerned with crime only in the abstract.
2. The comparisons of delinquents and nondelinquents to find differences between these two groups that might explain the variation in their delinquency.

3. The reliance on determinism rather than free will to explain delinquent activity. This line of thinking implies that forces act on people to lead them into deviance.
4. Emphasis on understanding the individual offender and on adapting treatment to the individual, not to the crime.
5. Sparking controversy and intellectual curiosity. By challenging criminological thinkers of his day, Lombroso forced them to confront his ideas, test them, and propose others.

As the prison doctor in Turin, Italy, Lombroso examined hundreds of prisoners each year. These examinations convinced him that criminals have many stigmata-distinctive features such as asymmetrical faces, enormous jaws, large or protruding ears, and receding chins. Influenced by Darwin's *Descent of Man* (1871), Lombroso (1876) proposed that these traits were *atavistic*-that is, they represented a reversion to a more primitive level of human development, having the mentality of primitive people. As throwbacks to an earlier stage of evolution, they were incapable of fitting into modern society or following its complex rules and expectations (Wolfgang, 1961). Their stage of development equipped them to live only in a much more primitive environment.

Lombroso mentioned three criminal types: the epileptic, the insane, and the born criminal. It is the last that has received most attention. Besides their physical quirks, born criminals were said to be insensitive to pain and to be characterized by

A lack of moral sense, including an absence of repentance and remorse...and other manifestations, such as a special criminal argot, or slang, the tendency to express ideas pictorially, and the extensive use of tattooing (Wolfgang, 1961:251).

### **Physique, Temperament, and Behavior**

William Sheldon (1949) carried on Lombroso's tradition by claiming that delinquency is related to body type. Indeed, he assumed that body type affects a person's entire personality or temperament. He classified people by how closely they approximated one of three ideal of extreme types: the *endomorphs*, who tend to put on fat, to be round and soft, and to have short arms and legs; *mesomorphs*, who have athletic and muscular physiques; and *ectomorphy*, who are basically skinny, with lean and fragile bodies. Sheldon hypothesized that each body build would exhibit a specific corresponding temperament. Endomorphs would be relaxed, comfortable, extroverted "softies". Mesomorphs would be more active, assertive, and aggressive. And ectomorphs would be introverted, overly sensitive, and chronically complaining about their health.

Sheldon claimed that mesomorphs have characteristics that make them the most suitable of the three types for delinquency. His research methods were questionable, but his work found support. More satisfactory research by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck (1956) also found mesomorphs to be more prone than other types to engage in delinquency. But the Gluecks noted that mesomorphs also tend to feel inadequate, "not taken care of," and emotionally unstable (Shoemaker, 1984), which is quite different from

the “macho” image of mesomorphs Sheldon proposed. The meaning of the mesomorphy/delinquency relationship remains unclear. Possibly, being muscular enables some youngsters to be admitted to gangs that engage in delinquent acts. Or perhaps muscularity allows an individual to dominate others through violence and threats. Or muscularity may be a sign of masculinity and physical toughness, so boys who develop muscles feel they should play the role of “tough guy”. Finally, juvenile justice officials may regard mesomorphy in youths as a danger sign and treat them more severely.

### **Chromosomal Abnormalities**

Chromosomes are tiny structures found in all cell nucleus. They contain DNA and transmit the basic genetic material, genes (Shah and Roth, 1974). Most people have forty-six chromosomes, two of which determine the person's sex; males typically have an XY complement, while females have an XX. Sometimes, however, abnormalities occur, and the result may be either an XXX (a “superfemale”, who is usually mentally deficient), an XO (a condition known as Turner's syndrome, in which females have no ovaries to produce female sex hormones), XXY (referred to as Klinefelter's syndrome, in which males usually have small genitals and are sterile), or an XYY. Criminological interest centers on the XYY males. Newspapers fanned the flames on this issue in the late 1960s, when they first reported that Richard Speck, convicted murderer of eight nurses in the Chicago area, had the extra Y chromosome. (It was later learned that he did not). Some people argue that the extra Y chromosome causes aggressiveness and thus criminal activity. The ordinary male has one Y chromosome and the female none. In their research on different cultures, Maccoby and Jaklin (1974)

reported that the one universal difference between the sexes is that males are more aggressive. If one Y chromosome produces such a difference, imagine what two Y's could do.

Witkin (1978) set out to determine whether XYY men do indeed have a higher crime rate than average men, then to determine why such a relationship exists (if it does). He studied tall men (the XYY complement is more common among males who are tall) in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was able to complete sex-chromosome tests on about 4,000 men; of these, only twelve possessed the extra Y chromosome. But five of the twelve had been convicted of one offense or more. This high rate (42 percent) contrasts sharply with the rate for other men (9 percent). This seems impressive until we learn that the XYY men did not commit very serious or aggressive crimes. The author concluded that XYY men are not especially prone to committing crime; they are just easily caught for the minor offenses they do commit. Witkin speculated that they get caught because of their low intelligence, a common trait among XYYs.

### **2.2.2 Psychological Theories**

Biological theories were popular in the nineteenth century, when criminological theory was written mostly by physicians. But psychological theories began to be advanced early in the twentieth century. What distinguishes psychological theories of crime and delinquency from biological and sociological theories? Shoemaker (1984) suggests that there are several distinctive elements: (1) delinquency is regarded as a result

of internal, underlying disturbances, (2) these disturbances develop in early childhood and tend to become permanent features of the individual's character, and (3) since the individual has the problem, he or she must be focused on it the problem is ever going to be solved.

### **Psychopathy**

There have been many definitions of psychopathy. To make matters simple, we might refer to *The Mask of Sanity*, by Cleckley, which lists the following symptoms of psychopathy (1955: 13-14):

1. Superficial charm and "good" intelligence.
2. Absence of delusions and other signs of irrational behavior.
3. Absence of nervousness.
4. Unreliability.
5. Untruthfulness and insincerity.
6. Lack of remorse and shame.
7. Inadequately motivated antisocial behavior.
8. Poor judgment and failure to learn by experience.
9. Pathological egocentricity and incapacity for love.
10. Lack of feeling for other people.

Psychopaths are usually very capable of appearing to be warm, friendly, and likable. One such individual was Ferdinand Waldo Demara. He never graduated from high school, but as "the great imposter" (Crichton, 1959), he successfully passed himself

off as a variety of persons. In the navy, he was on the verge of being found out for having forged papers, so he faked his own death by dropping his clothes at the end of a psychologist with a Harvard Ph.D. and then dean of philosophy at a college in Canada, where he taught psychology courses and handled administrative chores very competently.

In the Korean War, Demara “earned” his commission in the Royal Canadian Navy, this time posing as a medical doctor. While aboard a destroyer, he was faced with a great crisis: three men were critically injured and required immediate surgery to live. Demara, who had read up on medicine did some intensive reviewing, then operated throughout the night. He saved the three men and by dawn also had successfully treated sixteen others (Bartol, 1980). Eventually, Demara ceased this kind of activity, and a book and movie were made of his life.

Psychopaths are unpredictable and unreliable, but only some of the time. Their crimes stem from a cyclical impulsiveness. They generally commit offenses where the risks are high and the gains are small or even nonexistent. Some psychologists think that a key element of the psychopathic personality is a need for greater stimulation, thrills, and excitement (Quay, 1965). Some of these points seem to be applicable to Ted Bundy, a young man who received considerable notoriety on the West Coast a few years ago. In 1978, the FBI called Bundy perhaps the most prolific mass murderer in American history. He killed young women and teenage girls in a series of attacks from Washington state to Florida. These murders followed a pattern of impulsiveness: he would be inactive for a while, then there would be a period of furious activity, then another lull. One investigator referred to the offender as having “an alarm clock of madness in his head, ticking, ready

to go off at certain intervals” (Larsen, 1980 : 24). Bundy was very capable of manipulating, charming, and exploiting people-even the governor of Washington state wrote a letter of recommendation for him. People who knew him described him as sympathetic, understanding, very tender; one person commented that “you can’t help a high IQ, had served as assistant director of the Seattle Crime Commission, and had entered law school. Later, after committing the crimes, he dropped hints to his captors: “The evidence is there. Keep digging. You’ll find it” (Larsen, 1980 : 297). And he committed his final murders in Florida, deliberately crossing the entire country to get there after he had learned that Florida was the state where capital punishment in most popular. The Bundy profile thus resembles Cleckley’s picture of the psychopath in many ways. But Bundy is also very atypical; very few criminals and delinquents can appear so friendly and sympathetic. Thus, we cannot expect to trace many offenses to psychopathy.

### **Fearlessness**

Previously, in the section on biological theories, we mentioned that temperament has been linked to delinquency through body type. Usually, however, it is the psychological theories that discuss the importance of temperament or personality. Here we are going to look at the personality trait of fearlessness and its possible relationship to delinquency. Lykken (1982) contrasts the fearful with the fearless; the former avoid risk and stress by seeking out relatively sheltered environments. The latter, though, appear to have conquered fear; they welcome risk. Each society needs to have some people who are fearless, people who go on to become explorers, astronauts, or national leaders.

Not all fearless people pursue this path, however, as Lykken notes. He divides the fearless into two types, the hero and the disordered person. We are not sure what causes fearlessness, but it seems to occur early in life. Lykken suggests that whether the fearless person becomes a hero or a disordered person depends on how he or she is raised. Fearless children are difficult to rear. They are not afraid of antagonizing their parents, and parents may react by giving them less warmth and affection. The child thus becomes less interested in other people's feelings and less likely to adopt their beliefs, values, and sentiments. Such children may learn to use their daring and aggressiveness to win approval on the streets. Take the case of Al Capone, who at age 10 challenged a Marine Corps guard to fight:

“Hey, you long-legged number three there! Get in step! You're holding 'em up...” Crimson with shame and anger, the recruit ran up to the gate, making as if to spit at the boy through the bars. Al flew into a rage and, through the recruit was twice as big, challenged him to fight. The corporal intervened, ordering the recruit back to the guardhouse...[Al] swaggered up and down before his awed companions (Kobler, 1971 : 24-25).

### **2.2.3 Sociological Theories:**

Biological theories of crime and delinquency were superseded by psychological theories. Then, in the 1930s, several prominent sociological explanations were proposed. There are several features that distinguish these early sociological theories from previous theories we have discussed. First of all, they assume that crime and delinquency occur

because of social and environmental circumstances. Second, society's institutions are assumed to be plagued by disintegration and disorganization. Third, this leads individuals to be more likely to engage in delinquency. Fourth, the lower class is assumed to be responsible for the bulk of offenses (Shoemaker, 1984)

### **THE CHICAGO SCHOOL**

During the 1920s and 1930s, American sociology in general and juvenile delinquency studies in particular were a tale of one city-Chicago. The University of Chicago sprang almost full-grown thanks to the Standard Oil money of John D. Rockefeller and the drive of the university's first president, William Rainey Harper. Rockefeller favored a small college devoted to moral and theological training, but Harper pushed for-and got-a large university with a distinguished and innovative faculty. One of Harper's many contributions was to create the first department of sociology in America. Columbia and other schools soon followed, but for many years none could match Chicago's program, faculty, or influence on sociology (Faris, 1967).

Several factors helped Chicago's sociology department to thrive. First, it was housed in a new university, where all academic departments started out on a relatively equal footing; sociology thus did not have to occupy the bottom spot usually assigned to the newest discipline. It competed for the top students with the other departments and often won. Second, Chicago was a dynamic city. From a mere fort in the swamps, it had grown to be the second largest city in the United States, specializing in meat packing (Carl Sandburg called it "hog butcher for the world"), steel, and railroads. The population

increased from a few hundred to more than a million in only sixty years because people streamed in from the East Coast and, especially, from Europe. Population growth caused new and serious problems. By 1920, Chicago was famous not only for hog butchers but for criminals as well “Al Capone, the czar of the underworld, became a celebrity sought out by visitors who desired to take in all the important local sights” (Faris, 1967:21).

Perhaps the key figure in the University of Chicago’s sociology department from 1914 to 1933 was Robert Park. He had been a teacher, a newspaper reporter, and a secretary to Booker T. Washington before coming to the university. A wide traveler, he had developed a unique understanding of cities. He wrote:

I expect that I have actually covered more ground, tramping about in cities, than any other living man. Out of all this, I gained, among other things, a conception of the city. the community, and the region not as a geographical phenomenon merely but as a kind of social organism (quoted in Faris, 1967:29)

Park insisted the graduate students use the city as their “laboratory” to explore the burgeoning metropolis and to develop an understanding of its people and the social changes Chicago was undergoing. Certain groups were focused on, such as hobos, the mentally ill, suicides, and juvenile delinquents. Many of the students’ dissertations were ecological: they mapped out the rates of a specific behavior (such as suicide) in the various parts of the city, Others, under the influence of George Herbert Mead, were more social psychological in nature, sometimes emphasizing deviants’ own views of their situation.

### **Clifford Shaw and Henry Mckay**

Clifford Shaw and Henry Mckay were the most prominent students of juvenile delinquency to come out of the University of Chicago, and they used both ecological and social-psychological approaches. The social-psychological works included life histories that Shaw helped offenders write while he worked as a probation officer for the juvenile court. These books-The jack-Roller (1930), The Natural History of a Delinquent Career (1931), and Brothers in Crime and delinquency.

To a generation of readers who had been deeply influenced by genetic theories of criminality he brought the actual voice of the offender presenting his own version of his origins, his growth, and his orientation to the world. A more forceful mode of presenting the force of circumstances in the molding of human lives would have been difficult to devise. The result was a highly compelling insider's view of criminality, made available to a public of readers and students normally far removed from the situations that produce confirmed criminal offenders (Fine-stone, 1976:94)

Shaw and his associates depicted delinquency as a series of stages. The first of these was the gang or play group, which could be found in any neighborhood. In these peer groups, youngsters acquired the local values and attitudes. In certain areas, these values were criminal ones.

In the next stage, the boys first got involved in delinquent activity. Generally, these initial forays into lawbreaking were quite minor, involving acts no more serious than truancy, vandalism, or petty theft. Boys often won the approval of their peers for these

adventures, particularly if they were not caught. In the third stage, delinquency became less playful and more systematic; youths began to think of themselves as deviants. In the fourth, they progressed to professional crime, adhering to the criminal code.

Although Shaw's life histories of offenders were read widely in America, they did not have a pronounced impact upon delinquency theory. Even Shaw and Mckay paid far more attention to their ecological research findings when they developed their own theory. They found that delinquency conformed to the zonal hypothesis by Ernest Burgess (Park's colleague and Shaw's mentor): rates of deviance declined the farther away one got from the city center. Burgess divided Chicago into a series of concentric circles. At the center was the Loop, the downtown business district, where property values are the highest. Beyond the Loop, there was a "zone in transition," containing an inner ring of factories and an outer ring of

First-settlement immigrant colonies, of rooming-house districts, of homeless-men areas, of resorts of gambling, bootlegging, sexual vice, and of breeding places of crime. In this area of physical deterioration and social disorganization our studies show the greatest concentration of causes of poverty, bad housing, juvenile delinquency, family disintegration, physical and mental disease. As families and individuals prosper, they escape from this area into Zone III, leaving behind.....the defeated, leaderless, and helpless (Burgess, 1929:62)

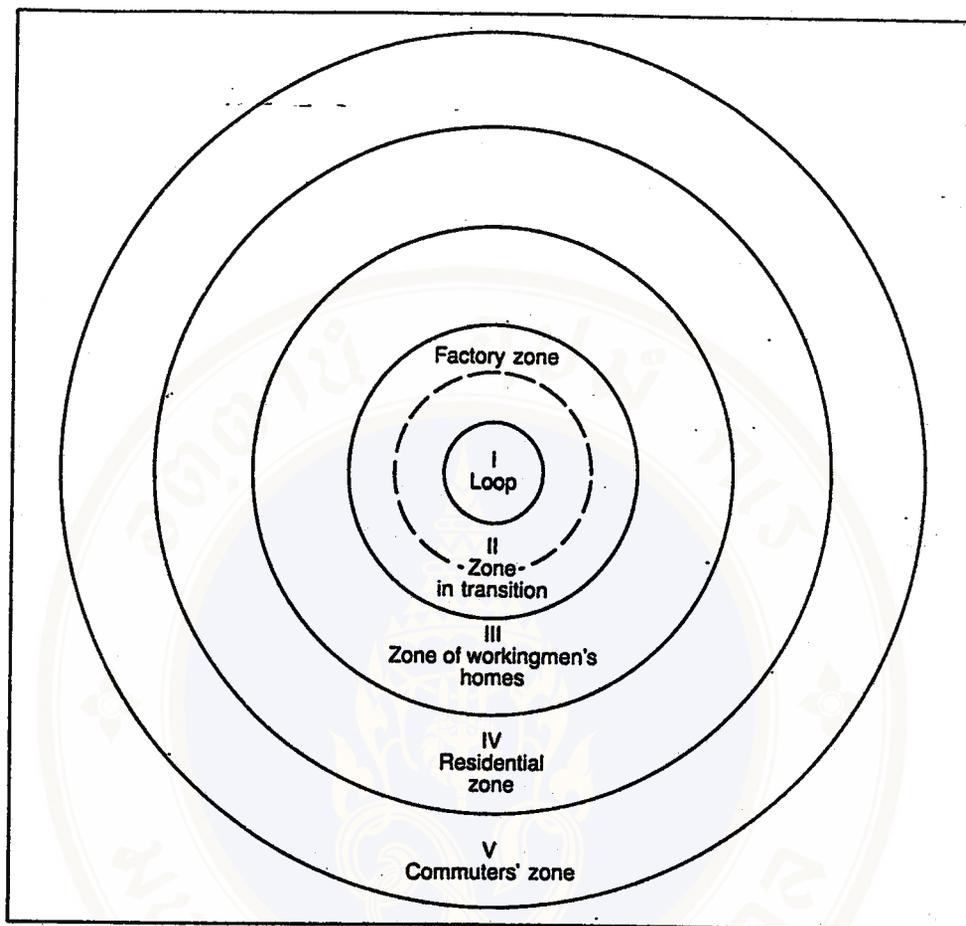


Figure 1 Concentric Zones *Source : Parks et al., 1928 : 51.*

Zones III and IV were urban residential areas, and Zone V included the suburbs (see Figure 1).

Shaw and McKay found that all of the official measures of delinquency in Chicago and other cities followed this same pattern: reaching a peak in the first two zones and declining steadily as one moved farther away from the city center. And they discovered that areas high in delinquency also were characterized by high rates of families on relief, low rents, excessive infant mortality, many immigrants, and many adult criminals.

The Chicago sociologists had a ready explanation for these findings. Rail roads, stockyards, and industry nearby made Zone II the least desirable area in the city but also the cheapest. Therefore, people naturally gravitated there if they were very poor, as many recent immigrants to America were. In the late nineteenth century, these areas were filled with German, Irish, and English immigrants; Scandinavians, Poles, Italians, and Jews arrived later. Then blacks came up from the South in hopes of landing jobs in Chicago's heavy industries. Each new incoming group was segregated in the slums of Zone II. They climbed out of them slowly.

What did these findings reveal about delinquency? The racial, ethnic, and economic segregation, the deteriorating buildings, and the high rates of delinquency and illness—all characteristic of Zone II—were interpreted in cultural and ecological or psychological inadequacies of the people who lived in Zone II. After all, they had not been very delinquent or criminal in the countries or regions where they lived previously. Many were rural European peasants who had never broken the law. Only after moving to the center of American cities did they or their children get involved in crime and delinquency.

Furthermore, the high rates of crime and delinquency did not appear to follow these people as they moved into zones farther from the central city. For instance, the Irish once comprised a large proportion of the official delinquents in American cities. But as they slowly achieved wealth and respectability, they moved away from the slums and poverty pockets and their crime and delinquency rates began to decline. The same pattern

occurred with the Germans, Jews, Poles, and so on. (For a discussion of modern white ethnic in America, see Greeley, 1974.)

Shaw and McKay found that the rates of delinquency in given areas remain stable regardless of the race or ethnicity of the people who live in them. Areas high in delinquency at the turn of the century were still high thirty years later, even though none of the original residents were still living there. Communities themselves thus generated the amount of delinquency they would experience.

### **Merton's Theory of "Anomie"**

Robert Merton's (1910- ) theory of "anomie" first appeared in 1938. Modifying Durkheim's original concept, Merton (1957, pp. 131-94) viewed anomie as a condition that occurs when discrepancies exist between societal goals and the means available for their achievement. This discrepancy or strain between aspirations and achievement has resulted in Merton's conception being referred to as "strain theory." According to this theory, U.S. society is firm in judging people's social worth on the basis of their apparent material success and in preaching that success is available of all if they work hard and take advantage of available opportunities. In reality the opportunities or means of achieving success ("the American dream") are not available to all. Merton (1938, p. 78) states:

It is only when a system of cultural values extols, virtually above all else, certain common symbols of success for the population at large while its social structure rigorously restricts or completely eliminates access to approved modes of acquiring these

symbols for a considerable part of the same population, the antisocial behavior ensues on a considerable scale.

Thus according to Merton's theory of anomie, antisocial behavior (crime) is produced by the very values of the society itself-in encouraging high material aspirations as a sign of individual success without adequately providing approved means for all to reach these goals. This discrepancy between goals and means produces various "modes of personality adaptation." Different combinations of behavior in accepting or rejecting the means and goals. Given this high premium placed on individual success without concomitant provision of adequate means for its achievement, individuals may seek out alternate (nonapproved) means of accomplishing this goal. American fiction, the Horatio Alger stories of "rags to riches," the media, and literature constantly pound home the theme of success. "Social Darwinism" (the theme that the capable or fit will succeed) and the "Protestant ethic" (the attachment of religious value to work) have been persistent philosophies. These values are generally accepted by persons of all social classes.

One of the essential premises of this approach is that organization and disorganization in society are not mutually exclusive, but rather that many of the cultural values that have desirable consequences ("manifest functions") often contain within them or produce undesirable consequences ("latent functions") (Merton, 1961).

### **Modes of Personality Adaptation**

Merton describes five possible "modes of personality adaptation" that represent types of adjustments to societal means and goals: the conformist, the innovator, the

retreatist, and rebel. All except the conformist responses. The conformist accepts the goal of success in succession society and also the societally approved means of achieving this status, such as through hard work, education, deferred gratification, and the like. Acceptance of the goals does not indicate that all actually achieve such ends to their satisfaction, but they have faith in the system.

The innovator accepts the goal of success, but either rejects or seeks alternative (illegitimate) means of achieving these aims. Criminal activities such as theft and organized crime could serve as examples.

The ritualist is illustrated by the “mindless bureaucrat” who becomes so caught up in rules and means to an end that he or she tends to forget or fails to place proper significance on the goal.

The retreatist represents a rejection of both societally approved means and ends. This adaptation might be illustrated by the advice of Timothy Leary, the prophet of psychedelic drugs in the sixties, who preached, “tune in, turn on, and drop out.” Chronic alcoholics and drug addicts may eventually reject societal standards of jobs and success and posit the goal of “getting high” by means of begging, borrowing, or stealing.

The rebel rejects both means and goals and seeks to substitute alternative ones that would represent new societal goals as well as new methods of achieving them, for example, through revolutionary activities aimed at introducing change in the existing order outside of normal, societally approved channels.

### **Cloward and Ohlin's "Differential Opportunity" Theory**

An extension of the works of both Merton and Southland, to be discussed, appeared in Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin's (1960) *Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Delinquent Gangs*. According to their theory of "differential opportunity," working class juveniles will choose one of another type of subcultural (gang) adjustment to their anomie situation depending on the availability of illegitimate opportunity structures in their neighborhood. Borrowing from Merton's theme, Cloward and Ohlin view the pressure for joining delinquent subcultures as originating from discrepancies between culturally induced aspirations among lower class youth and available means of achieving them through legitimate channels. In addition to legitimate channels, Cloward and Ohlin stress the importance of available illegitimate opportunities, which may also be limited, depending on the neighborhood. Neighborhoods with highly organized rackets provide upward mobility in the illegal opportunity structure. Individuals occupy positions in both legitimate and illegitimate opportunity structures, both of which may be limited. Illegitimate opportunities are dependent on locally available criminal traditions.

### **Sutherland's Theory of "Differential Association"**

Perhaps the most influential general theory of criminality was that proposed initially in 1934 by Edwin Southland (1883-1950) in his theory of differential association. Simply stated, the theory indicates that individuals become predisposed toward criminality because of an excess of contacts that advocate criminal behavior. Due to these

contacts a person will tend to learn and accept values and attitudes that look more favorably on criminality.

The nine propositions of the differential association theory are these (Sutherland, 1974, pp. 6-7):

- Criminal behavior is learned.
- Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.
- The is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes very simple; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.
- The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable.
- A may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
- The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anticriminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.
- While criminal behavior is an explanation of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since noncriminal behavior is an explanation of the same needs and values.

### **Hirschi's "Social Bond" Theory**

Travis Hirschi (1969) in *Causes of Delinquency* presented his social bond theory, which basically states that delinquency takes place when a person's bonds to society are weakened or broken, thus reducing personal stakes in conformity. Individuals maintain conformity for fear that violations will rupture their relationships (cause them to "lose face") with family, friends, neighbors, jobs, school and the like. In essence, individuals conform not for fear of prescribed punishments in the criminal law, but more from concern with violating the mores and the personal image of them held by important groups of which they are members. These bonds to society consist of four components: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.

Attachment refers to a bond to others such as family, peers, and important institutions such as churches and schools. Weak attachment to parents and family may impair personality development, while poor relationships with the school are viewed as particularly instrumental in delinquency. Commitment involves the degree to which an individual maintains a vested interest in the social and economic system. If an individual has much to lose in terms of status, job, and community standing, he or she is less likely to violate the law. Adults, for instance, have many more such commitments than do juveniles. Involvement entails engagement in legitimate social and recreational activities that either leaves too little time to get into trouble or binds one's status to yet other important groups whose esteem one wishes to maintain. Finally, belief in the conventional norms and value system and the law acts as a bond to society.

#### 2.2.4 Violence : Nature or nurture

What accounts for violent crime More than a few theorists, including Sigmund Freud have argued that humans possess a basic instinct for violence. Similarly, in his book *On Aggression*, Lorenz (1966) argued that aggression and violence are instinctive within the animal kingdom and that they serve a positive purpose in ensuring the survival of the species. Violence is a part of human nature, too, Lorenz argued, but culture and environment play only a minor role in determining the basic etiology of the violent personality.

Others researcher, however, disagree. Psychologist Joel Norris (1988), for example, contends that violence is not an intrinsic part of human nature, but instead arises out of an individual's experiences, especially while young. To support this thesis, he points to the childhoods of serial killers, which feature reports of frequent blows to the head as episodes of cruelty to animals. Lewis and her colleagues (1985) also discovered common personality traits among violent offenders. As children, many suffered physical abuse, committed violent acts, demonstrated illogical thinking patterns, experienced hallucinations, and had a close relative who was psychotic.

Other researchers have studied society's structure to measure anomie (feelings of helplessness or formlessness), alienation, and other social and theoretical constructs and thereby to discover root causes of violence and aggression. Indeed, there is no shortage of research seeking to explain the basis of violence. No studies, however, completely explain the etiology of violence, nor would many scientists agree on a single cause for



violence (Hirschi and Hindelang, 1977; Moffit et al., 1981). Whatever its roots, it manifests itself in the social arena. And it is there that we can best understand the meaning of personal violence.

### **2.2.5 A model of personal violence**

Holmes (1988) has developed a model to explain the perpetration of violence. This model does not attempt to account for violence in terms of biology, chemistry, or social conditions. But it does provide a framework for analyzing those who are violent, for whatever reasons. This model is especially suited to crimes in which the victim and the perpetrator are strangers. From an investigative perspective, it identifies social conditions that impel an individual to commit violent acts.

This model of personal value presents a five-stage process of violence:

- Stage 1: Distorted thinking. This stage is stress-free and problem-free. The violent person is on an emotional high and is the ruler in a self-imagined kingdom. However, by attempting to dwell in such an unimpeachable position, the individual is in essence “set up” for the second stage.
- Stage 2: The fall. This stage will inevitably follow any buildup of an omnipotent mind-set. Information from the real world causes a sense of anomie and perhaps anger; everything is not right with the world. The resulting insecurity leaves the person feeling not only helpless but also disturbed.

- Stage 3: Negative inward response. The individual must now deal with the intrusive and disruptive information that caused the fall. Rationalizations must be made to relieve the psyche from responsibility and to transfer blame to another (“I’m better than anyone else, and I’ll prove it!”). By denying the damaging “reality messages” and transferring blame, the individual achieves justification for the overt physical actions to come.
- Stage 4: Negative outward reposes. The negative images and messages that threatened the individual’s self-image are now to be ameliorated. These violent persons always lash out when the world tells them something they do not want to. Strangers are appropriate attack victims because they serve as anonymous representatives of a society that has violated the personal peaceful state.
- Stage 5: Restoration. By lashing out at vulnerable victims. The violent person is able to return to a psychological state of comfort. The violent act eliminates the inner crisis and restores the ego position lost in the fall. This stage of psychological readjustment has the specific function of returning the individual to a peaceful mental state. The cycle is now complete.

How long the violent person will stay in a stage of distorted thinking is unclear. It will depend on the personality. Including the intermix with reality and the messages received from the environment. Still, the fall from euphoria is inevitable; the world’s messages will never be continually positive and in congruence with this stratospheric self-

image. And when these negative messages do arise, the violent personality will react by committing assaults, rapes, and multitudes such as mass murder, spree murder, and serial murder (Holmes, 1988).

It is not enough simply to outline such a process model of violence. One goal of this model would be to teach the violent person to recognize potentially dangerous situations. By learning to identify stressors that might impel a movement out of distorted thinking, the individual could deal with the stressor, as well as come to anticipate situations that may result in violence. Professional counseling could certainly aid in moving the offender to this posture.

### **2.3 Related researches**

Some studies and researches on committing a crime of offense have been made by some persons as follows:

Rumpung Srivichien (1965 : 23) had made a study on conditions of juveniles who committed a crime on properties and were prosecuted to Juvenile Court in 1963. It was found that most of these juveniles come from families whose parents do not pay enough attention to instruct them and from broken home family.

Crime of Violence Act against life and body Research Sub-committee, the National Research Council of Thailand (1966) had made a study on the causes of committing violence act against life and body. The study was conducted by mean of interviewing every prisoner who were sentenced to be imprisoned over 10 years at Bang

Kwang Central Prison and interviewing those who sentenced a minor punishment for their commit bodily harm and were imprisoned at Klong Prem Central Prison. The research can be summarized as follows:-

1. Causes that induce prisoners to commit a violence act against life and body are anger, malice and mental disorder of prisoners.
2. The offenders generally commit a crime by emotion or decision failure due to low education. But those who intentionally commit a crime may be caused by decision failure due to lacking of education and wrong belief in what they had done.
3. Poor is not the direct cause of people to commit a crime but it makes them become poorer. Low status or living in a slum is also the cause to commit a crime.
4. Most of offenders usually be in the age of teenager and middle age while old age people are found only a little number in committing a crime.
5. Committing violence act against lives and body occurred in rural area rather than in Bangkok.
6. The way to prevent this type of crime is to increase the number of police or weapon and increase the potentiality of technique in arresting offenders. The best solution of the problem is to upgrade education level of people, provide good moral and upgrade the standard of living.
7. One interesting issue of this research is to consider the different ways to commit violent act against life and body of male offenders and female offenders. Male

offenders will commit a crime in order for their prevalence, dignity, maintaining status of their career and family. But female offenders generally commit a crime because of gloomy feeling caused by difficulty in family and jealousy.

Chote Thaiying (1985:149) had made a study on causes of crime of young male offenders from Bang Khen Institution for young Offenders. The results of which showed that primary cause to commit a crime of these young male offenders is to revenge and drunkenness is the second one. Other causes to commit a crime are the need in properties, being engaged by someone, an intense mood and inducement of friends. Young male offenders usually got low education and low income and so their parents. Most of them like to deal with temptation.

Pitsamai Vibulsawat (Pitsamai Vibulsawat 1967:10) had made a study on relationship comparison within family in an idea of children who committed or not committed a crime. It was found that parents paid less attention to children who committed a crime than those who did not commit a crime. The atmosphere in family of children who committed a crime was serious. Their parents usually had no time to put a strict instruction or to make any conversation with them. Children who committed a crime had no chance to join in activities of family as normal children.

Choukiat Visuwan (1972:12) has made a study on motivated causes of crime committed on properties by offenders of I ampang Prison. It was found that offenders of age between 21-25 years old committed a crime at the highest rate or 39.57% They got poor condition and also got lower income than average income of people in North which

was 2,752.87 Bht. or at 41%. They worked as employee at 41% got low education level not over level 4 at 75% , were persuaded by friends to commit a crime at 63%, got poor family lives of no father or mother or both of them at 46%, resided in rural area at 57% and outskirts as well as trading area at 41.33%, committed a crime on robbery at the highest rate or 43.25%.

Pornpen Petchsuksiri (1980:27) had made a study on model of factors expectation affecting crime committed by the youth. It was found that the youth of 16-17 years old committed a crime at the highest rate or 45.8%. They got education level between level 5-7 at 43.3%, resided in a rowed house or in community at 41.7%, committed a crime on properties at the highest rate or 26.4%, got relation broken family at 59.2% and associated with those who have ever committed a crime at 56.7%.

Niwat Padermchit (1990:34) had made a study on decision making to choose goals and opportunities in crime committed on properties by offenders with in Bangkok Metropolitan. It was found that causes in making decision to commit a crime mostly came from persuading of friends or acquainted person, poor condition and opportunity, suitability of place and time to commit a crime.

Vichai Yensudjai (1986:105) had made a study on factors on physical environment and violent crime in the area of Bang Khan Metropolitan Police Station. It was found that Sapan Mai area was a crowded area and had lots of housing estates where violent crime was found most. A weapon used most in committing a crime on murdering and robbery was a gun. Duration when violent crime occurred was during 1801-2400 hrs. and most of crime occurred were murdering, robbery and larceny.

Paisit Kaewjaras (1995:117) had made a study on environmental factors dealing with violent crime committed on life and body by prisoners from Klong Prem Central Prison. It was found that factors on physical environment were residence, equipment used to commit a crime, incident location, duration of time for crime committed. Factors on social environment that had no relation with crime committed on life and body were free condition from law, association with those who have ever committed a crime, economic condition, family condition and influence of mass media.

Tinnakorn Kuakul (1996:134) had made a study on economic and social factors correlating with crime committed on robbery by offenders: case study on young male offenders in Klong Prem Central Prisons. It was family condition education level and employment situation had no correlation with crime committed on robbery. Association with friends had correlation with crime committed on robbery. Residential area had correlation with duration of punishment but had no correlation with number of crime committed.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Population and samples**

The population of this study is 912 young male inmates who committed violent crime imprisoned in the central correctional institution for young offenders.

The samples were selected by simple random sampling. The total subjects were 312 inmates.

#### **3.2 Instrument of the study**

The instrument of the study is the questionnaires as the following details :

1. Questions about social background factors
2. Questions about social structure factors
3. Questions about social process factors.
4. Questions about mental factor
5. Question about the violent crime of committing the subjects

#### **3.3 Questionnaire developing process**

To construct questionnaires, the researcher worked on the following steps :

3.3.1 Revising all related literature by focussing on theories and ideas concerning causes of crime or crime committing form different sources such as texts, journals, researches, theses and all other related documentary.

3.3.2 Setting the scope of question content for the questionnaire to make sure it covers the matter in all aspects

3.3.3 Obtaining content validity through the revision and comments of the experts.

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

3.3.5 The try-out of the questionnaire

The pre-test was done with the group of 30 young male inmates in Nakorn Pathom prison who were selected by means of accidental Sampling. The group of inmates matched the subjects of the point that they committed violent crimes. Cowry question of the pre-tested questionnaire was examined if no problem was found the questionnaire would get a final checked prior to its actual use in the future

### **3.4 Data Collection**

The researcher went through the following process

3.4.1 Asking for the permission from the Director General of the Department of Corrections to collect data from the young male inmates at the Central Correctional Institution for young male offenders.

3.4.2 Collecting data by using a questionnaire and in case of the illiterate inmates, the data was obtained through an interview.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

After the questionnaires were collected the complete ones were used in data analysis according to the coding instruction. The data were transferred to the personal computer and further statistical method was done the statistical analysis was used in the program of SPSS for Windows.

### **3.6 Statistics Used**

1. The Percentage, mean and standard deviation.
2. Chi-Square.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS**

From the steps in collecting data a mentioned in Chapter 3, such data were analyzed and presented in the pattern of table which are as follows :-

1. The background factors of the subjects.
2. The social structure factors of the subjects.
3. The social process factors of the subjects.
4. The mental factors of the subjects.
5. The violent crime committing of the subjects.
6. Hypothesis testing.
7. Chi-Square test between other variables and violent crime committed.

#### **4.1 The background factors of the subjects**

The background factors of the subjects consists of current age, age at the time committing crime, marital status, religion, hometown, number of children and education level.

**Table 1- Number and percent age of the subjects as classified by the background factors**

<b>Classified items</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>1. Age</b>	21	6.7
Not over 20 years old	194	62.2
21-25 years old	97	31.1
Over 26 years old		
Average age 24.24 years old		
Average deviation 2.33 years old		
	57	18.3
<b>2. Age at the time committing crime</b>	127	40.7
Not over 18 years old	128	41.0
19-20 years old		
Over 21 years old		
Average age at the time committing crime		
20.14 years old		
Average deviation 2.06 years old		
<b>3. Marital status</b>	265	84.9
Single	32	10.3
Married	15	4.8
Divorced		
<b>4. Religion</b>		
Buddhism	304	97.4
Muslim	8	2.6

**Table 1 (continued)**

<b>Classified items</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>5. Home town</b>		
Central region	229	73.4
Northern region	28	9.0
Southern region	10	3.2
Northeastern region	45	14.4
<b>6. Number of children</b>		
Have no children	276	88.5
1-2 children	34	10.9
3 children or more	2	0.6
<b>7. Education level</b>		
Not over primary school	163	52.5
Secondary school	100	32.1
High school or upper	49	15.7

From table 1, it is found that most of the subjects at 62.2% aged 21-25 years old, secondary at 31.1% aged over 26 years old and 6.7% aged not over 20 years old. The average age is 24.24 years old and a standard deviation is 2.33 years old.

Most of the subjects at 41.0% aged over 21 years old at the time committing crime, secondary at 40.7% aged between 19-20 years old and the rest at 18.3% aged not over 18 years old. The average age at the time committing crime is 20.14 years old and a standard deviation is 2.06 year old.

Most of the subjects at 48.9% are single, secondary at 10.3% are married and the rest at 4.8% got a divorce.

Most of the subjects at 97.4% are Buddhism and secondary at 2.6% are Muslim

Most of at 7.34% have their hometown in Central region, secondary at 14.4% lived in Northeastern region, at 9.0% live in Northern region are the rest at 3.2% lived in the South.

Most of the subjects at 88.5% have no child, secondary at 10.9% have 1-2 children and the rest of 0.6% have 3 children or more.

Most of the subjects at 52.2% have education not over primary school level, secondary at 32.1% educated at secondary school level and the rest at 15.7% educated at high school level or upper.

#### 4.2 The social structure factors of the subjects

The social structure factors of the subjects consists of career of offenders prior to being arrested, economic status of offenders, being in debt, living condition, person whom young male offenders lived with prior to crime committing marriage life of parents, relationship of family members and residence condition.

**Table 2 – Number and percentage of the subjects classified by factors on social structure**

<b>Classified item</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>1. Career prior to being arrested</b>		
Jobless/unemployed	35	11.2
Trading/employee	232	74.4
Agriculture	45	14.4
<b>2. Monthly income</b>		
Not over 2,000 Bht.	48	15.4
2,001-3,000 Bht.	55	17.6
Over 3,000 Bht.	209	67.0

Table 2 (continued)

Classified item	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>3. Being in Debt</b>		
In debt	46	14.7
Not in debt	266	85.3
<b>4. Living condition</b>		
Wealthy	11	3.5
Moderate	216	69.2
Poor	85	27.2
<b>5. Person whom young male offenders lived with before committing crime family (father/mother/wife)</b>		
Friends	228	73.1
Live alone	64	20.5
	20	6.4
<b>6. Marriage life of parents</b>		
Lived together	182	58.3
Separated/divorced	91	29.2
Father/mother has already died	40	12.5
<b>7. Relationship among family members</b>		
Well understanding	157	50.3
Quarrel sometimes	120	38.5
Regularly quarrel/in different to one another	35	11.2

**Table 2 (continued)**

<b>Classified item</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>8. Type of living area</b>		
In the slum area	24	7.7
Business area/a shophouse	89	28.5
The country or rural areas	199	63.8

From table 2, it is found that 74.4% of the subjects worked on trading/as employee prior to being arrested, secondary at 14.4% worked in the farm/agriculture area and only 11.2% were jobless.

Most of the subjects at 67.0% got monthly income over 3,000 Bht., secondary at 17.6% got monthly income between 2,001-3,000 Bht. And the rest at 15.4% got monthly income not over 2,000 Bht.

Most of the subjects at 85.3% were not in debt and the rest of 14.7% were in debt.

Most of the subjects at 69.2% got moderate living condition, secondary at 27.2% are poor and only 3.5% are wealthy.

Most of the subjects at 73.1% ever lived with parents (father/mother or wife) prior to crime committing secondary at 20.5% lived with friends and the rest at 6.4% lived alone.

Most of the subjects at 58.3% got parents (father and mother) lived together, secondary at 29.2% got father/mother who has already died and the rest of 12.5% got father and mother divorced or separated from each other.

Most of the subjects at 50.3% got family's members of well understanding, secondary at 38.5% got members of family that have a quarrel sometimes and the rest at 11.2% got member of family that regularly quarrel or that don't care for each other.

Most of the subjects at 63.8% lived in the farm area of village, secondary at 28.5% lived in business area or a shophouse and the rest of 7.7% lived in slum area.

#### 4.3 The social process factors of the subjects

The social process factors of the subjects consists of close friends, career of close friends, having close relatives of friends or acquainted persons who committed crime or wear imprisoned, being forced or persuaded to commit a crime, and involvement in temptations.

**Table 3 – Number and percentage of the subjects classified by the social process factors**

Classified items	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>1. Close friends</b>		
Have close friend	280	89.7
Have no close friend	32	10.3
<b>2. Career of close friend</b>		
No close friend	26	8.3
Jobless/unemployed	22	7.7
Do legitimate career	264	84.6

**Table 3 (continued)**

Classified items	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>3. Having close relatives/friends or acquainted person who committed a crime or wear imprisoned</b>		
No	219	70.2
Yes	93	29.8
<b>4. Being forced or persuaded by someone to commit a crime</b>		
Never	49	15.7
Ever	263	84.3
<b>5. Consuming alcoholic drinks</b>		
No	90	28.8
Yes	222	71.2
<b>6. Smoking</b>		
No	64	20.5
Yes	248	79.5

Table 3 (continued)

Classified items	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>7. Taking drugs</b>		
No	201	64.4
Yes	111	35.6
<b>8. Playing gamble</b>		
No	225	72.1
Yes	87	27.9
<b>9. Enjoy nocturnal life</b>		
No	107	34.3
Yes	205	65.7
<b>10. Ever committed a crime or been imprisoned</b>		
Never	236	75.6
Ever	76	24.4
<b>11. Type of crimes that have ever committed</b>		
Never committed a crime	206	66.0
Crime against properties	40	12.8
Crime against life and body	16	5.1
Sexual crime and drug abuse	50	16.0

From table 3, it is found that most of the subjects at 98.7% had close friends and 10.3% had no close friend.

Most of the subjects at 84.6% had close friend who do legitimate career, secondary at 8.3% had no close friend and the rest at 7.7% had close friends who were jobless/unemployed.

Most of the subjects at 70.2% had no close relatives, friends or acquainted persons who committed a crime or were imprisoned and the rest at 29.8% had close relatives, friends or acquainted persons who have ever committed a crime or been imprisoned.

Most of the subjects at 84.3% have ever forced or persuaded by other persons to commit a crime and only 15.7% have never been forced or persuaded to commit a crime.

Most of the subject of 75.6% have never committed a crime or been imprisoned and only 24.4% have ever committed a crime or been imprisoned.

Most of the subjects at 66.0 % have never committed a crime before, secondary at 16.0% have ever committed sexual harassment and drug abuse, 12.8% of which have ever committed a crime against properties and the rest at 5.1% have ever committed a crime against life and body.

#### **4.4 The mental factors of the subjects**

The mental factors of the subjects consists of way of being brought up, habit and behavior of offenders, and methods of problem solving.

**Table 4 - Number and percentage of the subjects classified by the mental factors**

<b>Classified items</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>1. Way of being brought up</b>		
Spoiled by parents	61	19.6
Reason – oriented way	203	65.1
Systematic way	22	7.1
Ignored by parents	26	8.3
<b>2. Type of habit and practice</b>		
Serious on trivial things and easy to be serious	93	29.8
Emotional person	37	11.9
Joyful and not serious	162	51.9
Aimless	20	6.4
<b>3. Method of problem solving</b>		
Reason and rightness oriented method	211	67.6
Emotion and violence oriented method	26	8.3
Escape from problem	75	24.0

From table 4, it is indicated that most of the subjects at 65.1% were rational brought up, secondary at 19.6% were spoiled by parents and the rest of 7.1% were lack of attention.

Most of the subjects at 51.9% were joyful and not serious, secondary at 29.8% were trivial thinking and the rest at 11.9% and 6.4% were emotional person and no objective person respectively

Most of the subjects at 67.6% solved problem by using reason and rightness, secondary at 24.0% escaped from problems and the rest at 8.3% were emotional person.

#### 4.5 The violent crime committing of the subjects

To commit violent crime consists of cause of crime, accompanied person in crime committed, relationship with accompanied persons, crime location, time to commit a crime, weapon used to commit a crime, relation with the victim, consider before crime committed, punishment period, feeling against judgement, feeling at the end of event and the way to do the time was turned back to past.

**Table 5 - Number and percentage of the subjects classified by the violent crime committed**

Classified items	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>1. Cause of crime</b>		
Murder with intention	84	26.9
Robbery	91	29.2
Larceny	137	43.9

Table 5 (continued)

Classified items	Number (312)	Percentage (100)
<b>2. Any accomplices</b>		
No accomplice	86	27.6
More than 2 accomplices	221	70.8
More than 3 accomplices	5	1.6
<b>3. Relationship with the accomplice</b>		
No accomplice	79	25.3
Wife/relatives	217	69.6
Friends	5	5.1
<b>4. Crime scene</b>		
Inside the house or residence	54	17.3
In the office	19	6.1
In agricultural area (Paddy fields, fruit orchards)	214	68.6
In public place, community	25	8.0
<b>5. Time to commit crime</b>		
Day-time	96	30.8
Night-time	216	96.2

**Table 5 (continued)**

<b>Classified items</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
<b>6. Weapon used to commit a crime</b>		
No weapon in used	65	20.8
Gun/knife	219	70.2
Wood/poisoned drugs	28	9.0
<b>7. Relationship with the victim</b>		
Never known before	251	8.08
Wife	6	1.9
Friend/acquainted persons	54	17.3
<b>8. Any meditation before committing a crime</b>		
Meditation	49	15.7
Not meditation	263	84.3
<b>9. Cause of crime</b>		
Anger, unconsciousness	144	46.2
Revenge	9	2.9
For money or properties	159	51.0
<b>10. Term of imprisonment</b>		
Not over 10 years	156	50.0
10-20 years	106	34.0

**Table 5 (continued)**

<b>Classified items</b>	<b>Number (312)</b>	<b>Percentage (100)</b>
21 years – execution	50	16.0
Average period 13.12 years		
Standard deviation 9.14 years		
<b>11. Feeling towards judgement</b>		
Justice	228	73.1
Injustice	84	26.9
<b>12. Feeling at the end of event</b>		
Frightened and scared	24	7.7
Feel sorry and guilty	236	75.6
Satisfied	5	1.6
Feel nothing	47	15.1
<b>13. What to do if the time was turned back</b>		
Would not commit crime	281	90.1
Still insists in committing crime	4	1.3
Commit crime but with more tricks	27	8.7

From table 5, it was found that most of the subjects at 43.9% committed a crime against properties, secondary at 29.2% committed violent crime on murdering others with intent and the rest at 26.9% committed a crime against robbery and larceny.

Most of the subjects at 70.8% had 2 accomplices to commit crime, 27.6% of which committed crime alone and the rest at 1.6% had 3 accomplices or more to commit a crime.

Most of the subjects at 69.6% had wife or relatives as accomplices to commit crime, secondary at 25.3% committed a crime alone and the rest at 5.1% had friends as accomplices to commit a crime

Most of the subjects at 68.6% committed a crime in public area such as in a market or community, secondary at 17.3% committed a crime in the house or residence, 8.0% of which committed crime in agricultural area (fruit orchards, paddy fields) and the rest at 6.1% committed a crime in the office.

Most of the subjects at 96.2% committed crime at night-time and 30.8% of which committed a crime at day-time.

Most of the subjects at 70.2% used gun or knife to commit crime, secondary at 20.8% did not use any weapon and the rest at 9.0% used wood or poisoned drugs to commit crime.

Most of the subjects 8.08% did not know the victims secondary at 17.3% related the victims as friends or acquainted person a the rest at 1.9% related to the victims wife.

Most of the subjects at 84.3% had meditation before committing crime and the rest at 15.7% committed a crime without any meditation.

Most of the subjects at 51.0% committed a crime due to the need of money of properties, secondary at 46.2% committed a crime by anger the rest at 2.9% committed a crime for a revenge.

Most of the subjects at 50.0% were sentenced to not over 10 year's imprisonment secondary at 34.0% were sentenced to 10-20 year's imprisonment and only 16% were sentenced from 21 year's imprisonment to the sentence for death. The average period of punishment is 13.2 years and standard deviation is 91.4 years.

Most of the subjects at 73.1% felt that the judgement of the court was justice, secondary at 26.9% felt that judgement of the court was injustice. Most of the subjects at 75.6% felt sorry and guilty after doing such crime, secondary at 15.1% did not feel anything, 7.7% of which felt frightened and scared and only 1.6% felt satisfied with the what they did.

#### **4.6 Hypothesis Testing**

The hypothesis in this research are as follows :-

4.6.1 The young male offenders with different backgrounds committed different types of violent crime.

4.6.2 The young male offenders with different social backgrounds committed different types of violent crime.

4.6.3 The young male offenders with different social process committed different type of violent crime.

4.6.4 The young male offenders with different mental factors committed different types of violent crime with different mental factors.

In this study, two variables are used at a hypothesis testing as follows;

- 1) Independent variable are background of the subjects, social structure factors, social process.
- 2) Dependent variable is violent crime committing.

**4.6.1 Hypothesis 1 - The young male offenders with different back grounds committed different types**

- 1) **Independent variable** is background of the subjects consisting of age, age at the time committing crime, marital status, religion, hometown, and number of children and education level.
- 2) **Dependent variable** is violent crime committing.

**Table 6 - Chi-Square test between committing violent crime and background factors.**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Age</b>						
Not over 20 years old	5(1.6)	10(3.2)	6(1.9)	21(6.7)	23.50	0.00
21-25 years old	39(12.5)	52(16.7)	103(33.0)	194(62.2)		
over 26	40(12.8)	29(9.3)	28(9.0)	97(31.1)		
<b>total</b>	<b>84(26.9)</b>	<b>91(29.2)</b>	<b>137(43.9)</b>	<b>312(100.0)</b>		

Table 6 (Continued)

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Age at the time committing crime</b>						
Not over 18 years old	23(7.4)	16(1.6)	15(4.8)	57(18.3)	16.20	0.03*
19-20 years old	38(12.2)	37(11.9)	52(16.7)	127(40.7)		
over 21 years old	23(7.4)	35(11.2)	70(22.4)	12(41.0)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Marital status</b>						
Single	73(23.4)	73(23.11)	119(38.1)	265(84.9)	4.48	0.34
Married	8(2.6)	14(4.5)	10(3.2)	32(10.3)		
Divorce	3(1.0)	4(1.3)	8(2.6)	15(4.8)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Religion</b>						
Buddhism	80(25.6)	91(29.2)	133(42.6)	304(97.4)	4.09	0.13
Christianity	-	-	-	-		
Islamism	4(1.3)	0(0.0)	4(1.3)	8(2.6)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Hometown</b>						
Central region	54(17.3)	70(22.4)	105(33.7)	229(73.4)	13.81	0.03*
Northern region	10(3.2)	12(3.8)	6(1.9)	28(9.0)		
Southern region	4(1.3)	0(0.0)	6(1.9)	10(3.2)		
Northeastern region	16(5.1)	9(2.9)	20(6.4)	45(14.4)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		



**Table 6 (Continued)**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Number of children</b>						
Have no children	80(25.6)	77(24.7)	119(38.1)	276(88.5)	7.84	0.09
1-2 children	4(1.3)	14(4.5)	16(5.1)	34(10.9)		
3 children and more	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(0.6)	2(0.6)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.9)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Education level</b>						
Not over primary school	50(16.0)	44(14.1)	69(21.1)	163(52.2)	4.70	0.32
Secondary school	23(7.4)	25(11.2)	42(13.5)	103(2.1)		
High school and upper	11(3.5)	12(3.8)	26(8.3)	49(15.7)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		

From table 6, it was found that young male offenders with different age committed different types of violent crime; the young male offenders of age between 21-25 years old mostly committed a crime on larceny (33%) and those who got an age over 26 year old mostly committed a crime on murdering (12.8%) and those who got an age under 20 years old mostly committed a crime against robbery (3.2%).

Yong male offenders with different age at the time committed different types of violent crime; the young male offenders of age 19-20 years old mostly committed crime on larceny (11.9%) and those who were not over 18 years old mostly committed a crime

on murder (7.4%) and those who were over 21 years old mostly committed a crime on larceny (22.4%).

Young male offenders with different hometown committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who have hometown in Central region mostly committed a crime on larceny (33.7%), those whose hometown is in Northern region mostly committed a crime on robbery (33.3%), those whose hometown is in Northern region mostly committed a crime on larceny (6.4%) and those whose hometown is in Southern region mostly committed a crime on larceny with intent (1.9%).

In a hypothesis testing, it was found that the young male offenders with different background concerning age, age at the time committing crime and hometown committed different types of violent crime. Hypothesis 1 accepted.

**4.6.2 Hypothesis 2 – The young male offenders with different social structure committed different types of violent crime.**

**1) Independent variable** consist of social structure factors of young male offenders consisting of career before being arrested, economic condition the state of being in on debt, living condition, living area, persons whom offenders lived with, marriage life of parents, relationship among member in family and types of residence.

**2) Dependent variable** is violent crime committing.

**Table 7 - Chi-Square test between committing violent crime and social structure factor**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Career before being arrested</b>						
Jobless/unemployed	2(0.6)	6(1.9)	27(8.7)	35(11.2)	19.03	0.00*
Traders/employee	67(21.5)	73(23.4)	92(29.2)	232(74.4)		
Agriculturist	15(4.8)	12(3.8)	18(5.8)	45(14.4)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Monthly income</b>						
Not over 1,000 Bht.	11(3.5)	18(5.8)	19(6.1)	48(15.4)	2.33	0.67
1,001-2,000 Bht.	17(5.4)	14(4.5)	24(7.7)	55(17.6)		
Over 3,000 Bht.	56(17.9)	59(18.9)	94(30.1)	209(67.0)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Being in debt</b>						
In debt	9(2.9)	7(2.2)	30(9.6)	46(14.7)	10.26	0.00*
Not in debt	75(24.0)	84(26.9)	107(34.3)	266(85.3)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Living condition</b>						
Wealthy	1(0.3)	2(0.6)	8(2.6)	11(3.5)	0.22	0.00*
Moderate	68(21.8)	98(21.8)	80(25.6)	216(62.9)		
Poor	15(4.8)	21(6.7)	49(15.7)	85(27.2)		
Total	84(26.9)	84(26.9)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Person whom offenders lived with</b>						
Parents (father/mother, wife)	61(19.6)	60(19.2)	107(34.3)	228(73.1)	7.99	0.09
Friends	17(5.4)	27(8.7)	20(6.4)	64(20.5)		

Table 7 - (Continued)

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
Live alone	6(1.9)	4(1.3)	10(3.2)	20(6.4)		
Total	84(24.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Marriage life of parents</b>						
Parents lived together	55(17.6)	58(18.6)	69(22.1)	182(58.3)	22.42	0.00*
Separated/divorced	22(7.1)	31(9.9)	38(12.2)	91(29.2)		
Father/mother had already died	7(3.1)	2(0.6)	30(11.2)	39(12.5)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.0)	312(100.0)		
<b>Relationship among member in family</b>						
Well understanding	48(15.4)	44(14.1)	65(20.8)	157(50.3)	3.38	0.49
Quarrel sometimes	27(8.7)	39(12.5)	54(17.3)	120(38.5)		
Regularly quarrel/indifferent to one another	9(2.9)	8(2.6)	18(5.8)	35(11.2)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)	9.72	0.04*
<b>Type of living area</b>						
Slum area	10(3.2)	9(1.9)	8(2.6)	24(7.7)		
Business shophouse	14(4.9)	28(9.0)	47(15.1)	89(28.5)		
Agricultural area	60(19.2)	57(18.3)	84(26.3)	199(63.8)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		

From table 7, it was found that the young male offenders with different career before being arrested committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who were traders or employees mostly committed crime on larceny (29.2%), those who

worked on farm mostly committed a crime on larceny (5.8%) and those who were unemployed mostly committed crime on larceny (8.7%).

Young male offenders with different state of being in debt committed different types of violent crime, young male offender who were in debt mostly committed crime on larceny (9.6%) and those who were not in debt mostly committed a crime on larceny (34.3%)

Young male offenders with different living condition committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who got moderate condition of living mostly committed crime on larceny (25.6%), those who got poor condition of living mostly committed a crime larceny (15.7%) and those who were wealthy mostly committed a crime on larceny (2.6%).

Young made offenders with different marriage life of parents committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders whose parents lived together mostly committed crime on larceny (22.1%), those whose parents separated from each other or divorced mostly committed a crime on larceny (12.2%) and those whose parent either father or mother has already died mostly committed a crime on larceny (11.2%).

Young made offenders with different types of residence committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who lived in agricultural area or on farm mostly committed crime on larceny (63.8%), those who lived in business area or a shophouse mostly committed a crime o larceny (15.1%) and those who lived in slum area mostly committed a crime on murdering (3.2%)

In a hypothesis testing, it was found that young male offenders with different social structure factors: career before being arrested, the state of being in debt, living

condition, marriage life of parents and types of residence committed different types of violent crime. Hypothesis 2 accepted.

**4.6.3 Hypothesis 3** young male offenders with different social process factors committed different types of violent crime.

1) **Independent variable** consists of social process factors of young male offenders consisting of close friends, career of close friends, having close friends or acquainted persons who had committed a crime or been imprisoned and past behavior on temptations.

2) **Dependent variable** in violent crime committing.

**Table 8 – Chi-square test between committing violent crime and social process factors**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Close friend</b>						
No close friend	74(23.7)	85(27.2)	121(38.8)	280(89.7)	1.88	0.39
Have close friends	10(3.2)	6(1.9)	16(5.1)	32(10.3)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Career of close friends</b>						
No close friend	4(1.3)	10(3.2)	12(3.8)	26(8.3)	4.89	0.29
Jobless/unemployed	8(2.6)	8(2.6)	6(1.9)	22(7.1)		

**Table 8 (Continued)**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
Do legitimate career	72(23.1)	73(23.4)	119(38.1)	264(84.6)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Have relatives or acquainted person who ever committed a crime or been imprisoned</b>						
Do not have	70(22.4)	68(21.8)	81(26.0)	219(70.2)	15.85	0.00*
Have	14(4.5)	23(7.4)	56(17.9)	93(29.8)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Be forced or persuaded to commit a crime by someone</b>						
Ever	12(3.8)	17(5.4)	20(6.4)	49(15.7)	0.86	0.64
Never	72(23.1)	74(23.7)	117(37.5)	263(84.3)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Consume alcoholic drinks</b>						
Not drink	27(8.4)	25(8.0)	38(12.2)	90(28.8)	0.61	0.73
Drink	57(18.3)	66(22.2)	99(31.7)	222(71.2)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Smoking</b>						
Not smoke	19(6.1)	67(21.5)	22(7.1)	64(20.5)	3.16	0.20
Smoke	65(20.8)	24(7.7)	115(36.9)	248(79.5)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		

Table 8 (Continued)

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Take drugs</b>						
Not take drugs	67(21.5)	67(21.5)	67(21.5)	201(64.4)	26.38	0.00*
Take drugs	17(5.4)	24(7.7)	70(22.4)	111(38.6)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Play gamble</b>						
Not play	60(19.2)	65(20.8)	100(32.1)	125(72.1)	0.09	0.95
Play	24(7.7)	26(8.3)	37(11.9)	87(27.9)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Enjoy nocturnal life</b>						
Enjoy	34(10.9)	27(8.7)	46(14.7)	107(34.3)	2.32	0.31
Not enjoy	50(16.0)	64(20.5)	91(29.2)	205(65.7)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Ever committed a crime or been imprisoned</b>						
Never	2(0.6)	22(7.1)	52(16.7)	76(24.4)	35.76	0.00*
Ever	82(26.3)	69(22.1)	85(27.2)	236(75.6)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Type of crime ever committed</b>						
Never committed a crime	70(22.4)	61(19.6)	75(24.0)	206(66.0)	31.00	0.00*
Crime against properties	4(1.3)	10(3.2)	26(8.3)	40(12.8)		
Crime against life and body	6(1.9)	0(0.0)	10(3.2)	16(5.1)		
Sexual crime and drug	4(1.3)	20(6.4)	26(8.3)	50(16.0)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		

From table 8, it was found that the young male offenders with different having close relatives or acquainted persons who had committed a crime or been imprisoned committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who have close relatives or acquainted persons ever committed crime mostly committed crime on larceny (17.9%) and those who have no relatives or acquainted persons ever committed a crime mostly committed a crime on larceny (26.0%).

The young male offenders with past behavior dealing with drugs committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who did not take drug committed crime on murder, robbery and larceny at the same rate (21.5%) and those who took drugs mostly committed a crime on larceny (22.4%).

The young male offenders with different experience committee different types of violent crime, young male offenders who have ever committed crime or been imprisoned mostly committed a crime on larceny (27.2%) and those who have never committed a crime or been imprisoned mostly committed crime on larceny (16.7%).

The young male offenders with different crime experience committed different types of violent crime, young male offenders who have ever committed a crime on sexual crime and drug abuse mostly committed crime on larceny (8.3%) and those who have never committed crime or been imprisoned mostly committed crime on larceny at the same rate as committing a crime on properties (16.7%).

In a hypothesis testing, it was found that young male offenders with different social process; having close relatives, friends or acquainted persons ever committed a crime or been imprisoned, drugs consumption, and ever committed a crime or been imprisoned committed different types of violent crime, hypothesis 3 accepted.

**4.6.4 Hypothesis 4** The young male offenders with different mental factors committed different types of violent crime.

1) **Independent variable** consist of social process factor of young male offenders consisting of method of bring up, habit and practice and method of problem solving.

2) **Dependent variable** is violent crime committed.

**Table 9 – Chi-Square test between committing violent crime and mental factors**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
<b>Way of being brought up</b>						
Spoiled by parents	15(4.8)	20(6.4)	26(8.3)	61(19.6)	12.08	0.06
Reason-oriented way	59(18.9)	49(15.7)	95(30.4)	203(65.1)		
Systematic way	4(1.3)	8(2.6)	10(3.2)	22(7.1)		
Out of attention of parents	6(1.9)	14(4.5)	6(1.9)	26(8.3)		
<b>Total</b>	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		
<b>Habit and character</b>						
Trivial thinking to avoid any mistake or easily get seriousness	22(7.1)	21(6.7)	50(16.0)	93(29.8)	7.17	0.30
Emotional person	11(3.5)	10(3.2)	16(5.1)	37(11.9)		

**Table 9 (Continued)**

Classified items	Type of violent crime committed						
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig	
Joyful and not serious	47(15.1)	54(17.3)	61(19.6)	162(51.9)	4.94	0.29	
Live without objective in life	4(1.3)	9(1.9)	10(3.2)	20(6.4)			
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)			
<b>Method of problem solving</b>							
Reason and rightness oriented method	61(19.6)	63(20.2)	87(27.9)	211(67.6)			
Emotion and violence oriented method	8(2.6)	4(1.3)	14(4.5)	26(8.3)			
Escape form problem going out and drinking	15(4.8)	24(7.7)	36(11.5)	75(24.0)			
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)			

From hypothesis testing, it was found that the young male offenders with different mantel factors committed no different type of violent crime, hypothesis 4 rejected.

**4.7 Chi-Square test between other variables and violent crime committed**

Researcher had made a study to find out relation between other variables dealing with offense and violent crime committed by using Chi-square test. It was found that cause of crime is related to violent crime committed

**Table 10 – Chi-Square test between cause of crime and committing violent crime**

Causes of crime	Type of violent crime committed					
	Murder	Robbery	Larceny	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Sig
Be angry	83(26.6)	2(0.6)	59(18.9)	144(46.2)	169.35	0.00*
For revenge	1(0.3)	2(0.6)	6(1.9)	9(2.9)		
Need money or properties	0(0.0)	87(27.9)	72(23.1)	159(51.0)		
Total	84(26.9)	91(29.2)	137(43.9)	312(100.0)		

From table 10, it was found that causes of a crime committed by young male offenders are different from violent crime committed. Young male offenders who committed a crime due to their anger mostly committed a crime on murdering other people or at 26.6%, those who committed a crime due to the need of revenge mostly committed a crime on larceny or at 1.9% and those who committed a crime due to the need of money or propitious mostly committed a crime on robbery or at 27.9%

In conclusion, young male offenders who committed crime on murder usually made such crime due to need of revenge, those who committed crime on robbery usually made such crime due to anger and the need for money or properties, and those who committed crime on larceny usually done such crime due to need for money or properties.

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

From the study on the causes of violent crime committed by young male offenders, it was found that such type of crime which is the highest crime usually committed by young male offenders of age not over 25 years old. This may be because persons of this age get strong and healthy physical efficiency. Moreover, if we considered in the psychological aspect, we will find that young male of this age got violent emotion with impetuosity. However, if we considered according to theoretical concept of criminology on personality and crime, we will find that type of young male offenders who committed violent crime were inconsistent with those stated in the study of William Sheldon that criminal will have strong and proportionate figure as Mesomorph with an emotion of Somatonia or prefer to do exciting or challenging matter. As seen from the study that young male offenders had both physical and mental characters in agreeable to the theory of Sheldon and most of them educated only at primary school level which was inconsistent with the study of Chote Thaiying (1985).

Consequently, young male offenders will have low knowledge and experience on technical aspect and be unable to restrain or control themselves when they faced a critical situation or when they got mental impact. So, their exposure may be violent behavior of no consideration when they need something. This action is counted as violent crime.

For the cause of crime committed, it was found that anger was a factor that forced young male offenders to commit a crime on murder with intent. From the reason

mentioned above, this type of male became violent and aggressive person. They often used power to solve or judge the problems without control of themselves. Their anger and their response to the situation will then become more violent than person of other ages and this leads to commit a crime on murdering other persons with intent. However, the cause to commit a crime on larceny or gang robbery of young male offenders may be the need of money of properties. Anyhow, persons of this age usually be a persons who search for happiness and enjoyment without realizing the damage that will occur in long and prefer exciting and challenging matter as well as show off their power and prominent potentiality so as to accepted by members in the group. Therefore, any actions of aggression, challenge or excitement will be in preference of these young males. They will join with their friends to commit a crime on larceny or robbery so that money or properties they got can support them in seeking happiness from gathering together in tempting placed or entertaining gamble and taking drugs. Those who are under the control of these two things can do everything although it is illegal action in order to gain money or properties for taking drugs or playing gamble. In conclusion, the causes to commit a crime on larceny or robbery of young male offenders is the need of money or properties.

In addition, responsibility on debt of young male offenders also have correlation with violent crime committed. It was found that young male offenders who had responsibility on debt mostly committed a crime on larceny. This may be because offenders got pressure on economic situation including being lack of maturity as well as unemployed or having uncertain career to earn enough income to pay for debt. Thus, they decided to commit a crime on larceny.

From the study, it was found that most of young male offenders had no relatives, close friends or acquainted persons who have ever committed a crime or been imprisoned before. Furthermore, some offenders have ever committed a crime or punished in the case of drugs. It may conclude that young male offenders who have ever committed violent crime may learn criminal behavior from other offenders or from acquainted persons.

Most of young male offenders committed a crime on larceny in public area or community at night-time. They often used gun knife to commit a crime. They did not have any relationship with victims and also committed a crime without advance consideration. These actions may be the results of young males habit that prefer to wander around public place or community with friends or other persons of similar habit. This type of males generally show off their powers and authorities by carrying knife or gun in public place. And on the basic thought of young male offenders in using power to solve problems, they, then, were ready to strike everyone with more vigorousness. This opportunity will allow them to show off their aggressive behavior and to use their carried weapon to commit violent crime on murder, larceny or robbery.

More important, it was found that most of young male offenders committed a crime without advance consideration. This may be because they got low education and were lack of good instructions on ethics, moral, and superego. Some offenders grew up in the family that had a quarrel all the time or grew up in separated family (49.7%). This causes personality development of offenders be incomplete. Besides, offenders may not have enough attention from their parents in introduction the concept of living standard or social norm. The offenders, then, were of control and had a requirement of no extent

according to their physical and mental needs. They will commit a crime without consideration or rational analysis in the same way as the adults or persons who got well instructions.



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 6.1 Conclusions

The research on an analysis of the causality of violent offenses committed by the young male offenders had an objectives to study general characters of young male offenders who committed violent crime and to study the causes of violent crime committed by young male offenders. Scope of this research was made specifically on young male offenders who were imprisoned in the correctional Institution for Young Offenders in year 2000 in the total number of 312 persons who committed violent crime, consisting of the cases of murdering other persons with intent, robbery and larceny except the cases of kidnap and arson which were not recorded to be committed by young male offenders.

This research was proceeded in step that can be concluded as follows :-

6.1.1 From the background factors of young male offenders, we found that most of young male offenders got an age between 21-25 years old and also got an age at the time committing a crime between 21-25 years old. Most of them were single, Buddhism, got hometown in Central region of country, had 1-2 children and educated only at primary school level.

6.1.2 From social structure factors of young male offenders, we found that most of young male offenders have ever worked on trading or ever worked as employee before

being arrested. They got salary more than 3,001 Bht., had responsibility on debt and got moderate condition of living. Before being arrested, most of them lived with parents (father and mother or wife) and their parents also lived together. Relationship among members of their family went on smoothly with well understanding to each other. The condition of their living were in agriculture area or in the farm.

6.1.3 From social process factors of young male offenders, we found that most of young male offenders had close friends and had no relatives, friends or acquainted persons who have ever committed a crime or been imprisoned. They have never been forced or persuaded by other persons to commit a crime. Besides, most of young male offenders got behavior dealing with temptation such as drinking alcohol, smoking and habitually wandering at night-time. They have never committed a crime or been imprisoned before.

6.1.4 From mental factors, we found that most of young male offenders were rational brought up by their parents during their childhood. They were joyful persons, not serious and can solve problems with reason and rightness.

6.1.5 From committing violent crime, we found that most of young male offenders committed a crime on larceny and accompanied by 2 persons or more. The crime they committed usually occurred in public place or community during night-time by using gun or knife as a weapon in committing a crime. Most of them knew the victims before and committed a crime without advance consideration. Their highest judgement made by the court was to be imprisoned not over 10 years and most of them felt that their

judgement was fair. However, they also felt sorry and guilty after the event was ended and they thought they would not do such action if the time was able to be turned back.

6.1.6 Causes of committing violent crime of young male offenders had correlation with type of crime with statistical significance. Murdering other people with intent of young male offenders may be caused by their anger and those who committed a crime on larceny and robbery may be caused by their needs of money and properties.

6.1.7 Hypothesis testing hypothesis I, the young male offenders with different background committed different types of violent from hypothesis testing, it was found that the young male offenders with different background; current age, age at the time committing crime and hometown committed different types of violent crime while other background factors had no relation with violent crime committed.

Hypothesis II the young male offenders with social different structure crime committed type of violent crime.

From the hypothesis testing it was found that offenders career prior to being arrested, their responsibility on debt, their living condition, marriage life of their parents and conditions of their residence had relation with violent crime committing with statistical significance.

Hypothesis III the young male offenders with different social process factors committed different type violent crime.

From the test of hypothesis III we found that the offenders who had close relatives, friends or acquainted persons who have ever committed a crime or been

imprisoned, who took drugs, who have ever committed a crime or been imprisoned of offenders had relation with violent crime committed with statistical significance while other social process factors had no relation with violent crime committed.

Hypothesis IV the young male offenders with different mental factors committed different type of violent crime with violent crime committing.

From the test it was found that mental factors of young male offenders had no relation with violent crime committing.

## **6.2 Recommendation from the study**

6.2.1 The study on victimology should be given to students and general people so that they will know how to conduct to prevent themselves from being a victim of crime especially of the violent crime.

6.2.2 From the study it was found that most of young male offenders behaved dealing with temptation such as drinking alcohol, smoking and wandering at night-time. Some offenders still be drug addicts. This behavior was unsuitable for maturity of the youth and teenagers which became to cause of violent crime committing. Consequently, social institute, especially family and school, should play a role to strictly instruct the right social value to the youth and teenagers and to be strict with members of family not to deal with temptation. Moreover, for social norm encouragement, parents and teachers have to foster children and youth to be more patient and know how to control themselves not to show off severe response with anger or any illegal actions.

6.2.3 From the study we found that young male offenders used gun and knife to commit a crime. Therefore, the government should establish appropriate policy to control the permission of weapon occupation and should provide suitable measure for those who are allowed to occupy keep and maintain it in order to prevent from being used in the wrong way by other persons. Moreover, the concerned units on controlling and permitting the occupation of weapons such as Registration Division of the Royal Thai Police Headquarters should have strict measures for regularly inspecting guns and their registrations. More important, the Royal Thai Police Headquarters should be strict with security search of gun carried by person in the public place.

### **6.3 Recommendation for further study**

6.3.1 The study should be made on analysing the caused of violent crime committed by young male offenders in wider scope by means of studying the offenders of such case overall country. In addition, comparison of violent crime and other cases should be made in order to know their different factor as well as made a comparison between the sex incommoding violent crime.

6.3.2 The study should be made on preventive measures of violent crime of police officers and other related units in justice process.

6.3.3 The study should be made on causes of violent crime committed repeatedly, such as qualitative research, in order to obtain more details covering factors that cannot be collected from questionnaire.

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## **General Description of the Central Correctional Institution for Young Offenders**

### **1. Chronology**

The Central Correctional Institution for Yong Offenders is a central government executive agency under the Department of Corrections Ministry of Interior. It was originally named Bangkok Correctional Institution for Young Offenders, established in B.E. 2518 (1975 A.D.). It was first situated at 33/1 Ngarm Wongworn Road, Ladyao Sub-district, Bangkok District Bangkok Metropolitan-occupying an area of 148.625 rais (5.455 acres)' The establishment was formerly for the purpose of bad-character persons confinement-in accordance with the Revolution Party Announcement 21 date November 2,BE.2501 and the Announcement 43 dated January 10,B.E.2502-with an inside area of 23.438 rais (9.375 acres). In B.E. 2518 the "site" was modified for the training and there after; named Bangkok Correctional Institution for young offenders, with the inside area of 23.425 rais (9.37 acres).

According to the Ministers resolution on January 27.B.E.2503-it was commanded that the civil court and the criminal court remove to Ratchadapisek Rod, Bangkok. And the Bangkok Metropolitan Remand Prison-situated on Mahachai road-remove to another place so that the site would be a public park (Romayanart Park) and on occasion of Majesty's sixtieth birthday of August 12,B.E.2535.

The Board of Standard and condition Consideration for Bangkok Remand Prison Translocation and Land Utilization on June 26, B.E. 2535 requiring that the

Prison supersede Bangkok Correctional Institution for Young Offenders and a new institution be Constructed on a piece of land of the penal camp at Klong Hok Klong Luang District Pathumthani. While the new institution was being under construction the old one was to remove to foreign section and mechanical section of Klong Pream Central Prison, occupying an area of 13.5 rais (5,400 acres). The premises submission of the old institution was made to Bangkok Remand Prison on October 14,B.E. 2534.

In accordance with the Department of Correction Decree Dated November 2,B.E. 2537 the institution was given a name of “Central Correctional Institution for Young Offenders.

The new Institution at Klong Laung was completed and inaugurated on November 14,B.E. 2538. (The Central Correctional Institution for Young offenders, 2000 P. 1-24).

## **2. Location**

“Central Correctional Institution for Young Offenders” is situated at 22/4 Klong Hok skirt road Klong Luang Distrit, Patunthani Province. It is far from Changwad court, police station and city-hall of Thanyaburi about six kilomentres and from The Correction Department, Nonthaburi about Sixty Kilomentres.

It's boundary is as follows:-

The notch reaches private individual land.

The south reaches private individual land.

The west reaches private individual land.

The East reaches the skirt road of Klong Hok and irrigation.

### 3. Area

The Institution has an area of as follow:-

Inside area                    64.660 rais (25.864 acres)

Outside area                    109.635 rais (43.854 acres)

Total area                    174.295 rais (69.718 acres)

### 4. Personel Administration

Number of staff in 1999 there are 190 officials and 7 employees.

No.	Position Classification Level	Numbers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	9	1	-	1
2	8	4	1	5
3	7	15	-	15
4	6	14	1	15
5	5	24	-	24
6	4	23	1	24
7	3	18	-	18
8	2	15	-	15
9	1	64	-	64
10	Employees	6	2	8
Total		184	5	186

## 5. Institute Budgetary

**Institute Budgetary** In 2000 and amount of 4,840,000 Bath is provided by the Government:

Categories	Bath
1. Salary and wage	19,406,085.14
2. Temporary wage	-
3. Material, Staff overtime and prisoner's food	20,169,271
4. Electricity and water supply	403,000
5. Land and construction	740,000
6. Subsidy	3,200
7. Other	7,914

## 6. Convicted Inmates by offences at March 1, 20000

Offences	Numbers	Percentage
Against Property	1,592	67.74
Against Life	308	12.53
Against Body	70	2.85
Against Sex	735	17.69
Others	54	2.19
Total	2,459	100.00

**7. Convicted and during Appeal Inmates by Terms of March 1, 2000**

Classes	Numbers	Percentage
Not more than 1	13	0.53
1 – 5 years	1,555	63.24
6 –10 years	535	21.75
11 – 15 years	167	6.79
16 - 20 years	82	3.34
21 – 25 years	107	4.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>100</b>

**8. Connived Inmates by classes on March 1, 2000**

Classes	Numbers	Percentage
Middle	332	19.63
Good	723	25.34
Very Good	672	28.22
Excellent	673	26.00
Bad	52	38.00
Very Bad	7	1.42
		0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 9. Inmate's Program Treatment

### 9.1 Education Program in B.E. 2542

Level	Admission
1. Primary education	222
2. Secondary education	144
3. High School	70
4. Other	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>418</b>

### 9.2 Vocational Training Programs in B.E. 2542

Categories	Admission
1. Carpentry	20
2. Barbering	20
3. Cloth Maker	20
4. Electric	20
5. Electrician	20
6. Lapidary	20
7. Thai Typing	20
8. Brass band	20
9. Music	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>

**9.3 Religion Programs in B.E. 2542**

Categories of Trainers	Number Training	Number of Prisoners
Priest From Mental Development Unit	2	650
Priest From Mobile Unit	1	852
Qualifies Trainer	2	962
Trainer From Buddhist Association	6	600
Chaplain From 3 Force	2	450
Chaplain From Department of Correction	3	650
Institute Chaplain	6	450
Meditation Training	Every Day	
Other (Priest in Holiday)	12	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	

**9.4 Moral Training Programs In B.E. 2542**

Level	Admission
Moral 3	86
Moral 2	6
Moral 3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>

## **10. Inmate's Welfare and Recreation**

Establishing inmate's canteens both inside and outside insatiate.

1. Providing inmates with necessary things such as blankets, mate, clothes ext.
2. Providing inmates with recreation instruments such as radio, television, video tape musical instruments ext.
3. Establishing inmate's Library.
4. Supporting inmates to play several kinds of sports and games.

## **11. The use of Inmate's Labor**

The use of inmate's labor in another method of rehabilitation It's main purpose are as follow.

1. To enable all in mates to seek their own jobs after release
2. To encourage working habit among inmates
3. To keep all inmates in custody and under institute regulations
4. To enable all inmates to earn their livings during incarceration (50% of the net profits)
5. To enable the community to use inmate's labor in public works

## **12. Inmate products**

The use of inmate's labor or vocational training has resulted in institute products which can be bought by the public at the following places

1. Institute products shop which is in front of the ins
2. titute
3. Prison products Exhibition
4. Prisoner's visiting Days fair

### **13. Inmate's Medical Treatment**

The institute has nursing home with 2 full-time doctor and 2 assistant nurses  
In case of a serious sickness, Permission will be asked from the director-General of the  
department of corrections send the in mate to the Department's Central hospital which  
is situated at khongprem Central Prison, Bangkok or Hospital.

## **Explanation to Questionnaire**

This research is conducted with an objective to analyse and find out the causes of offenders who commit a violent crime which are murder, robbery and larceny so that preventive measures will be set up in order to avoid recidivism after release and to give a chance to offenders to become good citizen in the future.

Consequently, you are the one who is chosen to be a representative of other offenders to answer these questionnaires. Therefore, only real answers to the questions that will assist this research to achieve its objective and will also be beneficial to yourself and other offenders as well as the whole society. We truly hope that your kind cooperation will be obtained. However, you may be trusted that all information you gave will be kept in secret in order to be applied only in this research. Therefore, kindly give the real answers to the questions without fear of bad feedback.

Thank you for your kind cooperation on this matter.

**PITAKPONG NOIPITAK**

**Researcher**

## Questionnaire

### Part 1- Social background Factors

1. Current age \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
2. Age at the time committed a crime \_\_\_\_\_ years old
3. Marital status (when committed a crime)
 

_____ 1. Single	_____ 2. Married or get a wife
_____ 3. Divorced	_____ 4. Separated
_____ 5. Other (identify).....	
4. What is your religion?
 

_____ 1. Buddhism	_____ 2. Muslim
_____ 3. Others (identify).....	
5. Your hometown located in what region?
 

_____ 1. Central	_____ 2. North
_____ 3. South	_____ 4. Northeast
_____ 5. Others (identify).....	
6. Number of your child/children.....person(s)
7. Highest level of education
 

_____ 1. Uneducated	_____ 2. Primary school
_____ 3. Secondary school	_____ 4. High school
_____ 5. Others (identify).....	

**Part 2- Social Structure Factors****1. What is your career?**

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Jobless/unemployed | _____ 2. Government Official    |
| _____ 3. Trading            | _____ 4. Employee               |
| _____ 5. Agriculture        | _____ 6. Others (identify)..... |

**2. Your estimate income per month**

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. No income        | _____ 2. 1,000 Bht. or lower |
| _____ 3. 1,001-2,000 Bht. | _____ 4. 2,001-3,000 Bht.    |
| _____ 5. Over 3,000 Bht.  |                              |

**3. Are you in debt?**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| _____ 1. Yes | _____ 2. No. |
|--------------|--------------|

**4. Before entering into this Institution, how well do you live?**

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Wealthy  | _____ 2. Rather rich            |
| _____ 3. Moderate | _____ 4. Rather poor            |
| _____ 5. Poor     | _____ 6. Others (identify)..... |

**5. Before to being imprisoned, who did you live with?**

- |                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. Parents                | _____ 2. Wife    |
| _____ 3. Relatives              | _____ 4. Friends |
| _____ 5. Child/children         | _____ 6. Alone   |
| _____ 7. Others (identify)..... |                  |

**6. How do the marriage life of your parents look like?**

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Live together          | _____ 2. Separated without divorce         |
| _____ 3. Divorced               | _____ 4. Father or mother has already died |
| _____ 5. Others (identify)..... |  |

7. How is the relationship among family members ?

- 1. Well understanding
- 2. Have a quarrel sometimes
- 3. Regularly quarrel
- 4. Not care about each other
- 5. Others (identify).....

8. Type of living area

- 1. In slum area
- 2. Business area, a shop house
- 3. In a flat
- 4. In housing estate
- 5. In farming area, village
- 6. Others (identify).....

**Part 3 – Social Process Factors**

1. Before being imprisoned, do you have any close friends?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

2. What is a career of your close friend?

- 1. Have no friend
- 2. Jobless
- 3. Student
- 4. Uncertain occupation
- 5. Illegitimate career
- 6. Legitimate career
- 7. Others (identify).....

3. Before being arrested, do you have close relatives, friends or other acquainted persons who have ever committed a crime or have ever been imprisoned?

- 1. No
- 2. Yes

4. Have you ever been forced or persuaded by close relatives, friends or other persons to commit a crime?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

5. Prior to being imprisoned, have you ever conducted the following actions regularly?

1. Consume alcoholic drink     ever     never  
 2. Smoking     ever     never  
 3. Take drugs     ever     never  
 4. Gamble     ever     never  
 5. Enjoy nocturnal life     ever     never

6. Before this punishment, have you ever committed a crime or been imprisoned?

1. Yes     2. No

7. Prior to this punishment, what type of crime have you committed?

1. Never committed a crime  
 2. Crime on properties  
 3. Crime on life and body  
 4. Sexual crime  
 5. Crime committed according to the Act on drug  
 6. Others (identify).....

#### Part 4 – Mental Factors

1. In childhood period, how were you brought up?

1. Spoiled by parents  
 2. Reason oriented way  
 3. Systematic way  
 4. Ignored by parents  
 5. Others (identify).....

2. In which item that your habit and your practice can match with?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Do it alone                      \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Accomplices

3. In case you have committed a crime with others, what relationship do you have with these people?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. No one accomplice with you  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Wife  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Friends  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Relatives  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Parents  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Others (identify).....

5. Time of to commit a crime

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Day-time                      \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Night-time

6. Type of weapon used to commit a crime

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. No weapon is used  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Gun  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Knife  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Others (identify).....

7. What relation do you have with those who are the victims or losers?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Never known them before

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Wife or lover

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Friends

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Relatives

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Acquainted persons

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Others (identify).....

8. For this crime, did you plan it before taking action?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Yes

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. No

9. What is the cause that force you to commit a crime?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Be angry, unconsciousness

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. For revenge

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Need money or properties

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Be irritated by the loser

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Be employed by someone

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Others (identify).....

10. You are sentenced by the court to be imprisoned for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ year(s)  
and \_\_\_\_\_ month(s). (before lightening the penalty)

11. Do you feel justice for being sentence to be imprisoned by the court?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Yes

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. No

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Others

12. When the event is ended, how do you feel?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Be frightened and scared
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Feel sorry and guilty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Satisfaction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Does not feel anything
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Others (identify).....

13. If you can turn the time back to the past, what would you do with such action?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Would not do such action
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Feel sorry and guilty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Do such action but with more tricks
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Do such action but in soft way
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Others (identify).....

## BIOGRAPHY

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