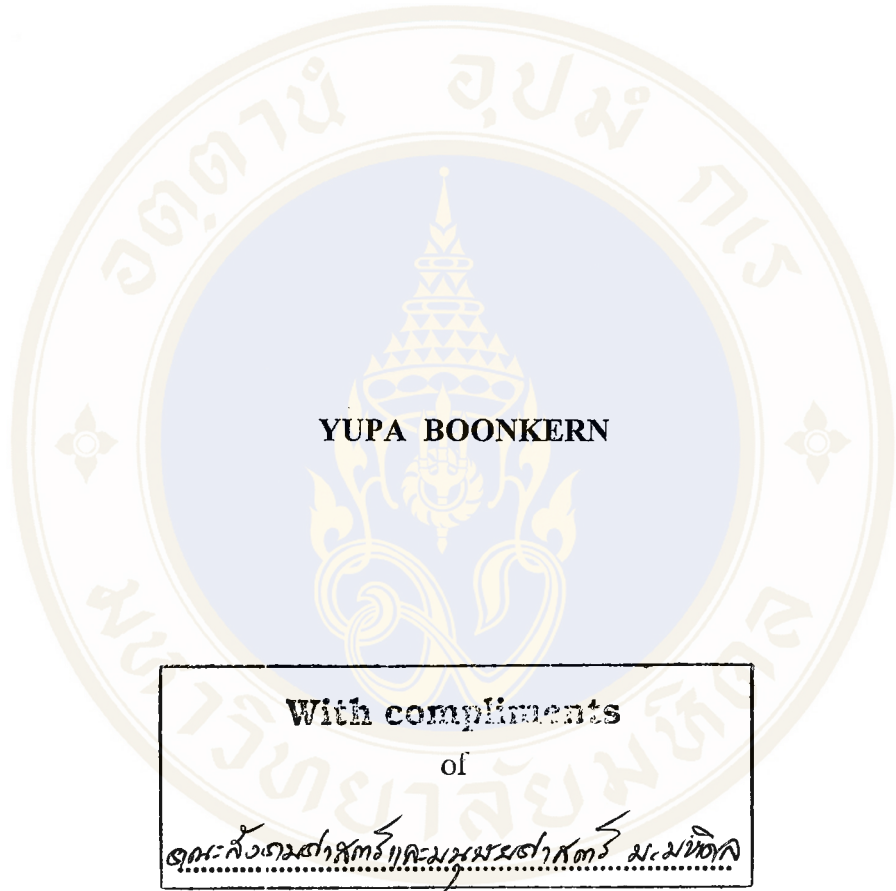


15 JUN 2005



**FACTORS RELATED TO AMPHETAMINE OFFENCES: A CASE STUDY  
OF PRISONERS IN THE CENTRAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION  
FOR FEMALE DRUG OFFENDERS**



**YUPA BOONKERN**

**With compliments**  
of  
*ศูนย์ส่งเสริมศิลปวัฒนธรรม มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล*

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION  
(POPULATION EDUCATION)  
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
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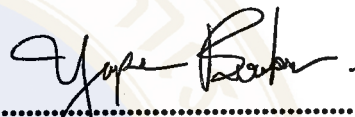
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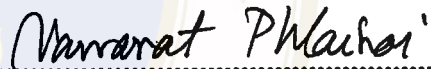
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Was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University  
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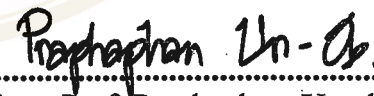
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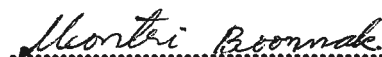
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**3936209 SHPE/M : MAJOR : POPULATION EDUCATION ; M.Ed. (POPULATION EDUCATION)**

**KEY WORDS : RELATED FACTORS / DRUG OFFENCES / AMPHETAMINE / CONSUMPTION / SALE**

**YUPA BOONKERN : FACTORS RELATED TO AMPHETAMINE OFFENCES : A CASE STUDY OF PRISONERS IN THE CENTRAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION FOR FEMALE DRUG OFFENDERS. THESIS ADVISORS : NAWARAT PHLAINOI, Ed.D., PRAPHAPHAN UN-OB, Ed.D., MONTRI BOONNAK, M.A. 166 p. ISBN: 974-04-0297-6**

The objectives of this research are to study the general characteristics of 45 female amphetamine abusing inmates and to study the factors related to their first-time amphetamine abuse behaviors in terms of consumption, sale and consumption and sale. The research is qualitative in nature based on a case-by case analysis with the emphasis on family background, living conditions and behavioral aspects of amphetamine abuses. The case studies were collected in the Central Corrections Institute for Female Drug Offenders in May, 2001.

The findings revealed that most inmates had a lower education level, unstable occupations, low incomes and were married with strained family relationships. Most lived in congested communities where drugs are prevalent. Causes of amphetamine offences were reported as from the inmates themselves, community environment, social problems, economic problems and addicted friends. Addicts were also agents or sellers. The prevalence of drugs stems from attractive monetary profits, unabated customers and the existence of drug carriers.

Following the results of this research, it is suggested that congested communities should be developed as drug-free zones. Good family relationships, community participation and getting away from addicted friends should be promoted and encouraged as preventive measures to stamp out amphetamine problems. Further studies should focus on preventive and corrective measures related to amphetamine offences by employing the participatory action research (PAR) method together with community strengthening processes.

3936209 SHPE/M : สาขาวิชา: ประชากรศึกษา; ศษ.ม. (ประชากรศึกษา)

ยุพา บุญเกิน : ปัจจัยที่สัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดด้านเสฟจำหน่าย เสฟ และจำหน่ายยาบ้า : ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีผู้ต้องขังในทัณฑสถานบำบัดพิเศษหญิง (FACTORS RELATED TO AMPHETAMINE OFFENCES : A CASE STUDY OF PRISONERS IN THE CENTRAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION FOR FEMALE DRUG OFFENDERS.) คณะกรรมการควบคุมวิทยานิพนธ์ : เนาวรัตน์ พลายน้อย, กศ.ด., ประภาพรธรรม อุ๋นอบ, ศษ.ด., มนตรี บุญนาค, ศศ.ม., ศศ.ม. 166 หน้า ISBN: 974-04-0297-6

การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาลักษณะทั่วไปของผู้ต้องขังหญิงที่กระทำผิดครั้งแรกด้านเสฟจำหน่าย เสฟและจำหน่ายยาบ้า และเพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่สัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดครั้งแรกด้านเสฟจำหน่าย เสฟและจำหน่ายยาบ้า ผู้ศึกษาได้ทำการศึกษาจากผู้ต้องขังหญิงในทัณฑสถานบำบัดพิเศษหญิง จำนวน 45 ราย ที่กระทำผิดด้านเสฟจำหน่าย เสฟและจำหน่ายยาบ้า ใช้รูปแบบการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (Qualitative Research) โดยทำการศึกษาเป็นรายบุคคล (Case Study) และมุ่งประเด็นในด้านลักษณะภูมิหลังทางครอบครัว สภาพแวดล้อมของที่อยู่อาศัย ตลอดจนลักษณะพฤติกรรมการกระทำผิดด้านเสฟจำหน่าย เสฟ และจำหน่ายยาบ้า

ผลการศึกษาสรุปได้ว่า ผู้ต้องขังหญิงส่วนใหญ่มีระดับการศึกษาต่ำ มีอาชีพไม่มั่นคง รายได้ต่ำ ส่วนใหญ่สมรสแล้ว ความสัมพันธ์ภายในครอบครัวไม่ดี สภาพแวดล้อมของที่อยู่อาศัยเป็นชุมชนแออัด มีแหล่งมั่วสุมยาบ้าอยู่ในชุมชน สาเหตุที่ผู้ต้องขังกระทำผิดด้านเสฟและจำหน่ายยาบ้าได้แก่ ตัวผู้กระทำความผิดเอง ครอบครัวแตกแยกความสัมพันธ์ภายในไม่ดี อยู่ในชุมชนแออัดและการคบเพื่อนที่เสฟจำหน่ายยาบ้า สาเหตุของการกระทำผิดด้านเสฟ ได้แก่ ตัวผู้กระทำความผิด ความสัมพันธ์ภายในไม่ดี คบเพื่อนที่เสฟยาบ้า สาเหตุของการกระทำผิดด้านจำหน่าย ได้แก่ อยู่ในสภาพแวดล้อมที่เป็นแหล่งมั่วสุมยาบ้า และต้องการผลกำไรจากการค้ายาบ้า

ผู้วิจัยเสนอให้พัฒนาแหล่งเสื่อมโทรม ชุมชนแออัดให้เป็นพื้นที่ปลอดยาเสพติด การป้องกันการแพร่ระบาดของยาบ้า ส่งเสริมสัมพันธภาพในครอบครัว ชุมชน ให้เกิดความอบอุ่น เป็นการป้องกันการคบเพื่อนเพื่อทดแทนความอบอุ่นในครอบครัว

การวิจัยครั้งต่อไป ควรศึกษาพัฒนารูปแบบการแก้ไขและป้องกันการกระทำผิดเกี่ยวกับยาบ้า โดยนำวิธีการศึกษาลักษณะการวิจัยเชิงปฏิบัติการแบบมีส่วนร่วม (Participatory Action Research – PAR) พร้อมกับสร้างความเข้มแข็งของชุมชน โดยผ่านกระบวนการวิจัย

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background and significance of the study

Population is a crucial fundamental resource of the society and a vital factor for social and economic development of the country. Problems affecting people's lives will inevitably affect the ways national development is carried out. Thailand is a developing country and in the past was praised for the success in population control. Birth rates were significantly dropped in a short period of time span. Under the successful population campaigns, there are plethora of problems stemming from rapid growths in economic and social development during the past decades. There is visible decadence in both materialism and spiritual well-being, sending adverse negative effects on the development of life quality. Rapid economic and social changes result in increasing crime rates, lower better quality of life, disintegration of family institution, economic migration and population displacement. Rural communities have been turned into industrial societies and a change from agricultural orientation into industrial one has forced labor migration from rural areas to big cities. These economic migrants are not prepared to lead city lives. As a consequence, they are confronted with problems ranging from residence, employment, poverty, expensive commodities to high cost of living. Certain sections of the population with low conscience, education, morality and ethics have committed crimes and other social problems. Instances of such problems are drug addiction, racketeering, child and teenage problems, violation of child and woman rights and labour (Police Department, 1996).

Drugs are a social problem encountered by the global community. All sectors and countries are attempting to eliminate it, but no matter how hard they try, the problem still prevails. Reports on newspapers are a daily phenomenon and it

seems that the more we try to eradicate it, the more widespread it becomes. Any drug is illegal and does serious damages to national administration and economic costs. This is because a large portion of national budget has to be allocated for the fight on drugs and rehabilitation of the addict. Labor is unnecessarily lost due to poor health. Dealing in drugs, whether consumption or sale, is against the law and amounts to committing a crime. Problems on drug addiction are adverse. In terms of the addict who do either depressant or anti-depressant drugs, especially amphetamine (Ya Baa or Crazy Drug), the effects are directly on the user. They may lose organs, become disabled, cause damages to properties or lives of others, be unemployed, lose time, job opportunities and income, be ostracized by the community, be imprisoned, and even be dead. In terms of family, family income is staggering, especially when the bread winner is addicted and spends most of the money on buying drugs. Children and spouse are neglected, lacking educational opportunities and turning themselves into social deviants. In terms of economy, reduced incomes in a person or/and family have negative impacts on the national and/or global level. Governments have to spend a lot of money on prevention, eradication and rehabilitation of addicted citizens. Those who sell them are at risk of being arrested or imprisoned. If the dealer is the family head, he/she may become a model for other members to follow.

Drugs are a main cause of crimes as a result of seeking them for consumption and their subsequent effects. Such practices are a significant hindrance for national development and destabilize national stability.

There are approximately 50 kinds of drugs prevalent in Thailand, e.g., opium, heroin, marijuana, inhalant and amphetamine, etc. They spread into all sectors of the society, i.e., students, pupils, children, adults, male and female. Women, the least risky group, are involved in drugs now. They are supposed to take care of the household and be a model to the children, law-abiding and good citizens. They are raised in an environment different from where men are, discouraged from breaking social rules (Surin Chaosrithong, 1997:2). However, female addicts are increasing in numbers as illustrated in Table 1 showing the statistics of prisoners under the supervision of the Corrections Department:

**TABLE 1: Information on prisoners according to types of offence**

Type of offence	March 1999			April 1999			May 1999		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Damage to property	29603	1845	31448	29511	2132	31643	29708	2077	31785
2. Violation of Inhalant/ Drug Act	4222	12617	54839	43503	12863	56366	44528	13314	57842
3. Taking others' lives	8762	282	9044	8809	337	9146	8817	325	9142
4. Physical assaults	2506	103	2609	2507	103	2610	2533	105	2638
5. Sexual abuses	4804	101	4905	4799	74	4873	4842	71	4913
6. Danger to the public	334	8	342	340	8	348	337	5	342
7. Others	7374	747	8177	7386	789	8175	7540	877	8417
<b>Total</b>	<b>95605</b>	<b>15699</b>	<b>111304</b>	<b>96855</b>	<b>16306</b>	<b>11361</b>	<b>98305</b>	<b>16774</b>	<b>115079</b>

From the table, female prisoners of May 1999 amounted to 16,774. Of these, there were 13,314 drug offenders or 80% of the total prisoners. This statistics was very worrying for Thai women. Cases of amphetamine abuses were spreading like wild fires. Prisoners of drug offences nationwide during the 4-year period (November 1996-December 1999) according to types of drugs in Table 4, it is found that prisoners of amphetamine abuses increased from 43.44% in 1997 to 51.40% in 1998 and 70.30% in 1999 respectively. In Table 5, prisoners indicted according to types of abuses, it is revealed that prisoners consuming and possessing drugs increased from 10.08% in 1997 to 10.20% in 1998 and 6.17% in 1999 respectively. Prisoners possessing drugs with the intent for sale increased from 23.69% in 1997 to 27.24% in 1998 and 37.40% in 1999 respectively.

**TABLE 2: Statistics of prisoners violating the Drug Act, according to drug types**  
(percentage point)

Types of drugs	Year					
	1998		1999		2000	
Heroin	41.70	(16,874)	27.84	(18,776)	21.66	(16,932)
Marijuana	4.05	(1,638)	2.72	(1,833)	2.39	(1,866)
Opium	1.77	(715)	1.16	(783)	0.98	(769)
Amphetamine	51.40	(20,801)	67.75	(45,689)	74.57	(58,287)
Inhalant	1.06	(429)	0.50	(337)	0.32	(249)
Morphine	-	-	0.01	(5)	0.00	(3)
Cocain/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	0.00	(0)
Others (Chemicals for medical production)	0.02	(8)	0.02	(14)	0.07	(54)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(24,909)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(67,437)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(78,160)</b>

Source: Planning Division, Corrections Department, 1998, 1999 and 2000

**TABLE 3: Statistics of prisoners violating the Drug Act, according to types of abuses**  
(percentage point)

Types of abuses	Year					
	1998		1999		2000	
Consumption	8.25	(3,336)	6.91	(4,660)	5.49	(4,291)
Possession	22.94	(9,283)	20.65	(13,925)	18.21	(14,234)
Consumption and possession	10.20	(4,128)	8.75	(5,898)	7.01	(5,480)
Sale	27.24	(11,023)	29.45	(19,858)	31.58	(24,684)
Possession with the intent for sale	30.56	(12,368)	33.30	(22,459)	36.77	(28,736)
Others (production, import, export, etc)	0.81	(327)	0.94	(637)	0.94	(735)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(40,465)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(67,437)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(79,150)</b>

Source: Planning Division, Corrections Department, 1998, 1999 and 2000

High statistics of prisoners of substance abuses reflects a grave situation of drug problems in the country, particularly cases of amphetamine abuses. Soaring numbers of amphetamine offenders have a direct impact on the Corrections Department, which is in charge of them. At present, the department is facing the problem of overcrowding inmates, resulting in inmate congestion and poor living quarters. Other buildings or parts of the building have been turned into temporary shelters. Many inmates do not have anything to do because of the limitation of workshop space and job scarcity. Many are frustrated at having too much free time. Such a condition can lead to prison riots and jail breaks. During the 3-year period (1997-1999), there were 499 inmates escaping or breaking from penal institutions nationwide (Corrections Department, 1999: 28). The government has to set up a large budget for escapes' rearrest and retrial and prison wards have to use strict measures to separate expectant rioters from other inmates.

Another problem of inmate overcrowding is the inefficiency to separate types of inmates. Accidental offenders are put with other real criminals. The former group may learn criminal tactics from the latter one, making any attempts to correct their behaviors even more difficult, particularly those that are correctable. The overcrowded situation has virtually destroyed the behavioral correction system of the department. In addition, increasing number of prisoners requires more budget to take care of their well-being and to build more prisons. Each year the budget allocated for the department is about 5,000 million baht (Corrections Department, 1999: 40). Even so, the facilities are still insufficient. More budgets are spent on rehabilitation and eradication programs of amphetamine and addicts. More money could be saved or spent on other good causes if the number of inmates dropped. With existing dismal situations of amphetamine abuses, the researcher is interested in studying factors related to amphetamine offences: a case study of prisoners in the Central Corrections Institution for female drug offenders. The study focuses on only first-time female offenders. This group is interesting because they clearly know the direct effects of such illegal undertakings on themselves. Other complicated factors and conditions must play significant roles for their decision making. These first-time offenders are an interesting group to investigate their motives to carry out such behaviors.

The Rehabilitation Institution for Female houses only female offenders who violate the Drug Act in Bangkok areas and cases are under the authority of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The institution is the center of rehabilitation programs that will be used in other penal institutions for female drug offenders nationwide. The purpose of the study is to find out the root causes of their offences which will be beneficial to other concerned activities, e.g., rehabilitation, inmate overcrowding, better prison conditions, better emotional health of inmates, lower risk of warders, less riots and escapes, good and efficient inmate treatment, balanced ratio of prisoners and warders, and less budgets.

The study aims to find out the root causes of female first-time drug offenders so that preventive and corrective measures can be obtained and applied to prisoners in the prospect that they will not become repeaters, will lead a normal life in the society. The findings may also lead to reduced number of drug inmates, lower crimes which eventually will be of benefits to past and prospective offenders, the Corrections Department, society and the country as a whole.

## **1.2 Objectives of the study**

1.2.1 To find out general characteristics of first-time female drug offenders in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders.

1.2.2 To find out factors related to first drug offences of female inmates in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders.

## **1.3 Scope of the study**

The study focuses on 45 first-time female drug offenders in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders in the year 2000. The study is qualitative in nature and done on a case study basis. Related information from documents and other secondary sources is gathered, together with structured

interview, direct observation and notebooks. In-depth interview method is employed to find out other information that is not covered in the interview questions.

#### 1.4 Definition of terms

<b>Corrections Institution</b>	is a place where crime-specific inmates are detained for the ease of overseeing and vocational training. For instance, the Central Institution for Female Drug Offenders is in charge of overseeing and rehabilitating drug-related female inmates.
<b>Prisoner first-time</b>	is a person who is put in jail after being found guilty of a crime and including those detained in jail after the final conviction from the court of law.
<b>Detainee</b>	is a prisoner, detainee or special inmate whose crime is found guilty and convicted to imprisonment.
<b>Amphetamine drug offender</b>	is a person who is convicted by the court of law from having amphetamine for consumption, possession, possession and consumption, sale, and/or possession with the intent for sale.
<b>Crazy drug or Yaa Baa</b>	is amphetamine, an anti-depressant substance. Its former name is Yaa Maa or horse drug.
<b>Friendship</b>	refers to having close relationship with someone who may be involved in drugs, be it convicted or otherwise.
<b>Guilt</b>	is the amphetamine-related guilt of inmates, be it consumption or sale or both.
<b>Family relationship</b>	refers to the relationship among parents, siblings and the guilty within the same family, e.g., quarrel between parents, neglect in child's social bearing, counseling and/or justice in children supervision.
<b>Living environment</b>	refers to the overall surrounding of the residence, whether it is a congested and crowded area, a drug-

	prevalent place, or place with gambling dens and sleazy taverns.
<b>Occupation</b>	is the occupation of amphetamine offenders before being convicted.
<b>Income</b>	refers to wages or salary on a monthly basis of amphetamine offenders before they are convicted.
<b>Pre-guilt debt</b>	refers to the amount of monetary debts an inmate has before being convicted.
<b>Child-bearing methods</b>	refers to how an inmate was raised during childhood, e.g., strict, free or democratic.

## 1.5 Expected results

1.5.1 Knowing factors related to drug-related behaviors of female drug offenders in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders.

1.5.2 Being beneficial to prevent repeated offenders or expectant offenders, which will bring peace into the society.

1.5.3 Being beneficial to interested people and a foundation for further research.

## 1.6 Study guideline

The study is qualitative in nature. From literature reviews and relates research and studies, the research is categorized into the following headings:

1. Personal factors are age, education, income, debts before being convicted, social adjustment, expressive behaviors, previous drug dealing experience, e.g., several previous offences but first arrest, and attitudes toward amphetamine, e.g., awareness on possible arrests, income from sales and danger of abuse.

2. Family factors include family background and relationship, child bearing methods and family aspects.

3. Environmental factors include friendship, living environment, causes of drug abuses in the cases of consumption, sale, consumption and sale.

4. Drug abuse behaviors in the cases of consumption, sale, consumption and sale, which is the first offence.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEWS

Reviews of literature and other documents on factors related to amphetamine offences have been presented in the following order:

- 2.1 Theories and concepts explaining factors related to drug offences
- 2.2 Cause of consumption and sale offences
- 2.3 Related research and studies

#### **2.1 Theories and concepts explaining factors related to drug offences**

In this section, literature review is divided into 3 subcategories: (1) Psychological factors, (2) economic factors, and (3) environmental factors that are related to amphetamine offences in terms of consumption and sale, consumption, and sale.

##### **2.1.1 Psychological factors**

Deterrence theory is a criminology theory based on traditional school of criminology established by Travis Hirschi. It aims to explain the impacts or influence of law enforcement in the society rather than the root causes of criminal acts. The theory posits that effective and competent laws mean quick and severe punishment and violators are highly likely to be arrested.

The essence of the theory is concerned with personal decision-making processes whether to commit crime or not by weighing punishment after arrest with results of the violation. If the punishment outweighs the results of the violation, a person is opt for not committing the crime (Pornchai Khanti, 2000: 22-23). Whether a person will commit a crime depends on the comparison between emotional

satisfaction with physical pains as a consequence of such a commitment. When the former outweighs the latter, a person will decide to break social rules. Likewise, when one decides to be involved in amphetamine as a consumer or a seller or both, emotional satisfaction outweighs health dangers from the substance abuses for a consumer. For a seller, satisfaction on monetary returns outweighs the punishment from social rule violation. Therefore, it can be concluded that those who realize the legal punishment are not likely to carry out amphetamine offences, whereas those who are unaware or slightly aware of the legal punishment are more likely to carry out the offences.

The variable from the deterrence theory is the awareness on legal punishment.

#### **2.1.1.1 Social bonding theory**

Travis Hirschi posits the theory that those who are bound to social organizations, such as, family, school or friends, are not likely to commit crimes. The four major principles of the theory are attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. The theory also believes that those who are not or less bound to social organizations are likely to commit crimes or violate social rules (Pornchai Khanti, 2000: 129).

Attachment is an emotional attachment one is attached to particular entities. One who is attached to social organizations is likely to have less or no deviant behaviors, whereas one who is not or less attached to social organizations are likely to have undesirable behaviors, such as, involving in drugs.

Commitment illustrates personal adjustment. Those who are socially well adjusted, e.g., good jobs, families and good social standards, are likely to have no or less deviant behaviors, while those who are socially ill adjusted are likely to have undesirable behaviors.

Involvement refers to a period when one is involved in social activities in the communities. Participating in social activities limits one's free time to be involved in deviant behaviors, such as, doing drugs. Those who are not or less involved in such activities tend to be involved in drug abuses or other undesirable activities.

Belief. If one has a strong belief in law, moral, values and social norms, one is less likely to violate social rules. Cases of amphetamine abuses reflect lower belief in those social rules.

The variables from this theory is family relationship, self-adjustment and friendship.

#### **2.1.1.2 Moral development theory**

Lawrence Kohlberk, 1969, quoted in RR. Mc Cown and Roop, 1992: 99-101, teaches right, wrong and evil human behaviors. He studies human values, goodness and badness by proposing human morality considerations as follows:

Pre-conventional morality level. This level is in the pre-school body which perceives life as a struggling. At this stage, right and wrong depend on what is evident, not concerning the causes of actions induced by other motives.

Conventional morality level. This stage is in the body in the process of learning. It follows rules and regulations that are taught rather than create the individually, particularly from the instructions of the leader or the powerful. Those instructions overshadow its ability to carry out what is inhibited or discouraged.

Post-conventional morality level. This is the major stage where individual morality is widely created and benefit other human beings as well. Not everyone can achieve this level, and the majority will be at conventional morality level or just pre-conventional morality level.

From this theory, it is found that, the development of life during school and teenagers, family upbringing plays an important role in defining social rules that teenagers are led according to the wishes of the parents and society. If they are correctly and suitably brought up. The children will be like wise. On the contrary, undesirable and anti-social behaviors will ensue if morality development is hampered.

Family is a social institution which influences social learning processes and personality development of children. The family is a pivotal institute that fosters strong physical and emotional well-being. When emotional needs are not satisfied, their emotional state and attitude towards other social members will be negative. They are likely to perceive the world as full of violence and hatred and their personality will become anti-social in the long run. When conditions are right, they may easily violate social and legal rules without hesitation.

There are various methods of children's upbringing. The Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University (1984: 404-405) categorizes child bearing methods and their impacts on children as follows:

**(1) Autocratic method (strict method)**

Parents or guardians control and give instructions for their children to follow. This practice makes children feel that they are not so free and are under tight disciplinary measures all the time. Such a method makes them humble, law-abiding and respect superiors. However, they are indecisive, dependent and lack self-confidence, and are easily persuaded to commit wrong actions.

**(2) Free-will method which is divided into 2 subcategories:**

a) Neglect method is one which parents do not pay attention to their children or give any advice to them and let them do whatever they wish. Children raised by this method are likely to be aggressive, quarrelsome, disrespectful and emotionally unstable. They usually call for attention from others and are vulnerable to wrong-doings.

b) Over-protection method is one which parents treat their children like toddlers, doing everything for them. Children raised by this method are unable to solve problems by themselves, self-indulgent, dependent and non-creative.

### **(3) Democratic method**

Is one which parents raise their children with reasons. Children are able to express their ideas and opinions and participate in family affairs. Children raised in such an environment are likely to be creative, responsible, independent and self-confident.

Methods of child-bearing have some significant impacts on amphetamine offences in all aspects because troubled families or negative/conflicting relationships between parents and children are driving forces for children to be anti-social, having unacceptable social behavior by consuming and/or selling the drug.

Variables from this theory are child-bearing methods and family relationship.

#### **2.1.1.3 Differential association theory**

Edwin Sutherland, et al., 1980, quoted in Masueda and Ross, 1982: 492, says that people having deviant behaviors from social norms stem from learning and social interactions reinforced by personal motives, preferences and reasons to break social rules. People tend to give in to peer pressures and have a tendency to behave like the rest of the group. When they are in a group of drug abusers, toward drug offences is of two kinds: peer influence to convince and resist drug abuse behavior. These peers can be both close friends and acquaintances.

Those who are among friends who consume, sell or consume and sell drugs are likely to abuse them as well. When they are among drug-resisting groups, chances of drug offences are lower.

A variable from this theory is friendship.

#### 2.1.1.4 Personality theory

Personality theory has the same concept as that of psychoanalysis theory in that a deviant behavior is a signal indicating problems in that particular person. As a consequence, the theory focuses more on rehabilitation than on punishment. This practice is common in the policies of justice procedures, especially dealing with children and youths. Emphasis is more on correcting deviant behaviors than punishing them.

The theory stresses that personality is the cause of criminal behaviors and believes that such behaviors is an expression of abnormal behaviors, e.g., inability to control rage, aggressiveness, self-infliction, hostility, pessimism, and rejection of social rules. Most criminals are anti-social or suffer from psychopath or sociopath. They are not loyal to themselves, their group or their social norms. They are extremely selfish, rude, irresponsible, indifferent to goodness or evil and unable to learn from experience or punishment. They are also intolerant of provocative elements, blamed by others and always defend their behaviors.

Harvey Clekley, 1941, says that anti-social behaviors lead to aimless criminal commitment and criminals do not feel remorseful or ashamed of their actions.

Erik Erikson explains personality development in psychosocial terms that, in terms of personality structure, he supports the idea of Freud on the ego system (a control element that adjusts emotional states according to changing social environments). Ego manages personality and is a source of various behaviors which shows personal behaviors in adjustment, decision-making, belief and attitude.

Personality is the consequence of personal development from the past until the present. It is an important personal aspect as it determines the success or failure in personal adjustment or communication with others. In general, personality refers to personal adjustment to the environment or all behavioral expressions of a person.

These behavioral expressions are the reflection of his/her personal behaviors. In psychology, personality means fundamental personal differences as an individual has different behavioral and thinking patterns on the adjustment to environment. In addition, personality difference depends on personal development at different ages. Although such development is similar in patterns, each has different development in various aspects in life, resulting in different personalities among men (Chamrong Ngerndee, 1986: 290).

### **(1) Behavior typology: psychological characteristics**

A famous personality theory is called introvert-extrovert theory proposed by Carl Jung, a Swiss psychoanalyst. Jung explains that generally there are two types of personality. One is introvert with shy, non-sociable, reserved and self-indulgent characteristics. The other is extrovert with direct, sociable, fighting and law-abiding characteristics.

In theory, those of introvert personality tend to have higher law-breaking behaviors. In case of drug abuses, the introvert are highly likely to be involved in drugs more than the extrovert.

Variables from this theory is social adjustment and behavioral expressions.

#### **2.1.1.5 Strain theory**

Robert Merton (1938; 1959) based his theory on anomaly principles of Der Karm to create a new theory in attempt to explain criminal behaviors. He indicates that social conditions nurture certain values or desires in its members. However, social structures may restrict the ability of certain groups to achieve those desires or values. In other words, social structures play a part in driving certain groups to have unacceptable behaviors.

Merton's theory states that social cultures determine the needs and goal of the members. Their ultimate goal determined by the culture is wealth or prosperity. When a man is wealthy or prosperous, he is respected or his status is raised.

Nevertheless, not everybody can achieve this goal, therefore, it is necessary that emphasis be put on the means to achieve the goal and everyone follow them. In other words, society must create values and stress individuals to be content with the means even though the social goal (wealth or social status) may not be achieved.

Those who are unable to reach the goal are under the strain because their capability and attempt are restricted, in addition to social structure limitation. In this group, strain stems from two important reasons. One is that culture emphasizes on economic achievement and it is believed that everyone has equal opportunities to achieve this goal. The other is that social structure limits the possibility to achieve the goal of those in lower economic status. Therefore, Merton defines “anomy” as social pressures on its members due to dysjunction between goals and means.

Merton’s theory employs social structure to explain why low class people commit more crimes than middle or high class people. This is because the latter have more opportunities to build their economic status than the former. Meanwhile, when society focuses more on the goals than on the means, more pressures are put on the lower class, resulting in their striking back to such cultural pressures. However, it all depends on the attitudes of an individual toward those social means and goals. Merton proposes 5 ways which an individual would react or adjust to the pressures:

(1) Conformity. Individuals follow acceptable social means and goals. This situation takes place when society is in a normal state.

(2) Innovation. Individuals accept social goals but find that acceptable means are not possible. They resort to new economic means, regardless of whether they are illegal, immoral or against established mores, for instance, drugs or prostitution. This group, according to Merton, are mainly the lower class whose means are obstructed by social structures, and they encounter most strain or “anomy” in the society.

(3) Ritualism. Individuals decline or do not follow social goals but accept the means. It is an individual adjustment based on conventional cultural means and at the same time wanting themselves to be safe from violating social rules.

(4) Retreatism. Individuals do not accept both means and goals because they do not have any opportunities to achieve the goals. Their adjustment technique is to retreat from social pressures or needs. Instances of this group are drug addicts, prostitutes and mental patients.

(5) Rebellion. Individuals refuse conventional social means and goals, but accept newly created ones.

Merton's adjustment patterns can explain behaviors of amphetamine offenders. Those who have higher ability to adjust to social environments are not likely to be involved in amphetamine abuses and vice versa.

Merton puts equal emphasis on those who have and do not have opportunities to reach social goals. He believes that the lower class do not have the same opportunities as other classes, making them violate the law to access to economic wealth. In case of drug abuses, those who have stable jobs, high incomes and are without debts are unlikely to get involved in drugs (amphetamine), whereas those who are unemployed and debt-ridden are very likely to deal with drugs.

Variables from this theory are social adjustment, occupation, income and opportunity to be in good occupation.

#### **2.1.1.6 Peer-cluster theory**

Swaim, et al., 1989, quoted in Thanayus Thanathiti, 1999:36, state that the essence of the theory is peer-cluster aspects influence drug abuse behaviors because peer group is an information source on drug abuses and their effects. Peers influence and convince one to be inclined to either directions. They usually interact, talk, persuade and encourage one another to try drugs. More often than not each group are

addicted to the same kind of drug. If peer-clusters are good, they usually encourage one another to be have in socially acceptable ways.

A variable from this theory is friendship.

#### **2.1.1.6 Ecology of crime theory**

Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay study the relationship between environment in urban Chicago with crime statistics of children and youths. They divide the study areas into 5 zones as follows:

Zone 1 is an economic, trade and bureaucratic center

Zone 2 is a changing and decaying zone which consists of commercial residence or small industry, low-priced rented residence next to pawn skops or cheap bars. It is a congested area or minority community, such as, jews (in Chicago) or Chinese immigrants.

Zone 3 is an industrial zone where numerous laborer shelters are located.

Zone 4 is the residence of the middle or high class.

Zone 5 is a suburb area where public and private transportation carries goods to city centers where work is (Surin Chawsrithong, 1996:15).

From their study, it is concluded that rates of committing crimes vary from zone to zone. The highest rate is centered around congested and business areas, particularly areas of migration (Arun Suwanbupha, 1978: 127-128) where small businesses, low-priced rented residence are located near the city center. The rate is also high in industrial zones and in areas of medium-sized businesses. The rate is lower in areas distant from the city center.

From the perspective of ecology of crime theory, the explanation is that individuals living in city, congested and industrial zones are likely to commit drug offences more than those residing outside these zones.

The variable from this theory is environment while crime is being committed.

### 2.1.1.7 Anomic theory

**Robert Merton**, the theory founder, reiterates that deviant or deviant or criminal behaviors the product of society and culture. He states that cultural structure determines life's goals or cultural goal of social members. Social structure, in the mean time, defines the institutionalized means or behaviors toward the goals. The cause of deviant behaviors is that members cannot adjust themselves to either conditions or both (Surin Chawsrithong, 1996:14).

From the theory concept, explanations on amphetamine consumption, sale or both can be reached. Individuals who can adjust to social structure are less likely to have such deviant behaviors, while those who cannot are more likely to have such behaviors.

The variable from the theory is adjustment.

### 2.1.1.8 Psychoanalysis theory

**Sigmund Freud**, a Jewish Austrian psychiatrist and professor in neurology, together with some of his disciples, e.g., Alfred Adler, Carl Jung and Wilhelm Stekel, developed psychoanalysis theory. Freud initiated the study and set up fundamental principles of the theory. The purpose is attempting to explain human behaviors in general, not criminal behaviors in particular. He believes that human behaviors are caused by mental and biological energy (Subconsciousness or instinct). Therefore, it is necessary to look into human subconsciousness to explain or rehabilitate undesirable behaviors, so that individuals are capable of controlling stimuli.

According to Freud, there are three types of personality structure that exist in human subconsciousness: Id, Ego, and Superego. Id is defined as biological instinctive energy that stimulates an individual to express his behaviors. It is a reaction to basic needs of happiness and leisures. Superego is defined as a part or parts of personality that control or punish behaviors/ individuals. Superego is borne out of love and warmth from parents during childhood. Ego is defined as a part or

parts that is/are aware of existing reality and co-ordinates between needs of Id and prohibition of Superego. Generally, the development of Id, Ego and Superego starts from infant stage to the stage of child bearing. When the development stages of subconsciousness are interrupted, a child or a youth may develop anti-social behaviorus.

The work of Id, Ego and Superego is generally in balanced proportion. Whenever Ego cannot compromise between needs of Id and prohibition of Superego, conflicts are rising in the mental state of that individual. When Id is stronger, an individual will behave according to his will, without taking law or social rules into account. Nevertheless, when Superego is stronger, needs of Id will be driven into subconsciousness. If more needs of Id are accumulated and suppressed, they may explode and express those behaviors in the future.

An important principle of the theory is that a deviant or criminal behavior is a sing or signal of conflict among the three elements, which may express in the forms of mental illnesses, emotional disorders, or psychic disturbances. The theory posits that there are two causes of psychic disorders. One is that an individual may have unnatural emotional growth or does not sexual expressions or differentiation between good and bad. The other is that there is no Superego development or the development is disrupted due to lack of parental love. In such circumstances, Freud stresses, criminal behaviors are due to take place.

Psychoanalysis theory also gives explanations of other deviant behaviors, such as, drug addiction. Such behaviors are one form of retaliation against suppression, desolation, dependency or emotional confusion. The theory puts an emphasis on events ore mental development during childhood as a driving force or stimulus to commit crimes. While social or environmental factors are perceived as merely a catalyst to stimulate dormant psychic disorders.

## **2.2 Causes of drug offences: consumption and sale**

Committing a crime does not stem from one single cause, but a combination of causes and factors. Drug offences are also likewise and the causes can be categorized as follows:

### **2.2.1 Production and sale**

Increasing rates of drug offences in the past stemmed from the legalization of opium and the government was itself the producer. However, the legal status of opium sale and production was abolished in 1959 by the Declaration of Revolution Committee, volume 37, dated 9 December 1958. During this period, heroin and morphine had replaced opium. In the beginning, prices of the new substances were so high that the lower and middle classes could not afford. The substances could not be produced locally so they had to be imported. In order to solve the price problem, local dealers hired foreign experts, mostly from Hong Kong, to produce the drugs in the northern part of Thailand with the co-operations from indigenous people and Chinese exiles. The operations caused the prices to drop to the level where it was affordable for the lower and middle classes.

### **2.2.2 In sum, causes of drug production offences are:**

- (1) Though production drugs for sale is illegal, monetary profits are extremely attractive.
- (2) It is an attempt to get new drugs for the market.
- (3) There are political reasons.
- (4) New drugs with more potent effects are derived.
- (5) Production costs in this region are lower than others.

Causes of drug offences with the intention for sale are many. Firstly, drug sales are highly profitable because more values are added from the middleman before ending at the consumer. In addition, to gain larger quantity, more chemicals are added

so pure drugs are contaminated while maintaining the same quality and effects. When huge profits are the ultimate target, more people are entering the trade despite high risk of being arrested and prosecuted. Secondly, in order to have more customers, trade networks are expanded to cover wide areas with various target market. Finally, drug addicts turn themselves into dealers or agents in order to get money to buy required drugs. Under these circumstances, drug sales are flourishing in spite of attempts by authorities to curb or eliminate them.

### **2.2.3 To sum up, causes of drug sale offences are:**

- (1) There are prospects of higher profits than production costs.
- (2) There are needs to extend the influence of drugs.
- (3) More customers are needed to maintain the profits and sales.
- (4) Drug addicts turn themselves into dealers/agent to get money.
- (5) Some may act as drug carriers or find new customers to dealer

(Chaiyot Hemaratchata, 1982: 15-17).

Drug offences in terms of consumption depend on several factors. The first factor is from drug addicts themselves. Some are the by-products of physical pain treatment. Some are to satisfy emotional needs and others want to try, are of bad habits and/or suffer from severe emotional changes. The second factors are from the environment and social problems one is in or encounter. When an individual resides in a drug-infested area, it is very likely that he will try drugs or become a drug addict. Social environment is a crucial indicator whether one will or will not do drugs. Though an addict is rehabilitated and gets over the habit, if he is to return to the same environment, the tendency that he will become an addict again is very high.

Convinced by friends, coming from a broken family, neglect of school, illiteracy or living in a drug-infested area are possible causes that make an individual vulnerable to drug abuses. Finally, economic situations play a vital role in drug consumption. Children are virtually neglected and under the care of friends or other

relatives because both parents do not have time for them. Lack of parental love, warmth and attention, these children may turn to drugs as their emotional refuge.

**2.2.4 To sum up, causes of drug offences in terms of consumption are:**

- (1) Drug addicts themselves
- (2) The environment, social conditions and problems
- (3) Economic situation (Chaiyot Hemarachata, 1982:251)

### **2.3 Related research studies**

**Jarus Suwanawela and others**, find that a first-time drug abuser is influenced by friends. It is quite evident that friends or peer pressure is the most important factor among young offenders. Other factors that lead to the first experience with drugs are family pressure, economic status, lack of counseling and assistance when unemployed, social environment, and easy access to drugs. Student addicts usually think that they receive less parental love and attention than what they get from friends. When they encounter personal problems, they prefer to consult with friends to parents or teachers. The influence of friends is the most cited factor among student addicts.

**Tharadol Hemphat, (1997)**. Studies factors related to drug addiction among female youths in Ang Thong Province and discovers that these factors are peer influence, needs to boost job efficiency, lack of understanding on drugs and residence environment. Most of them are addicted to whiskey and amphetamine and at the ages of 13-15 years.

**Pratheep Kijawattana, (1995)**. Studies factors related to drug offences among children and youths in Muang Municipality, Sri Sa Ket Province, and finds that the subjects live with their parents and the parents are still living with each other. Relationship with the parents is generally good. However, they were brought up with the neglect method so the family atmosphere is not very happy and warm. Most of

them come from medium economy status families. Factors related to their drug offences are a child bearing approach, family living conditions and community environment.

**Surin Chawsrithong, (1996).** Studies factors related to drug offences among female inmates in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders and finds that the inmates violating the National Drug Act are poor with the income of less than 3,000 baht a month. Market or congested communities are where they reside and financial difficulties are the main driving force of the offence.

**Sirithorn Saengpongsanon, (1983).** Studies backgrounds of female inmates in Ladyao Correction Institute. There are 500 subjects having been studied in broad terms. The findings are that most of the inmates have residence in Bangkok, ages between 20 to 25 years, and are with 4 to 7 years of education. Their parents are merchants and/or farmers, still alive and living together. Inmate personality is either introvert, reserved or leisure lovers. They usually try to solve their own problems. Family and financial problems are the main causes of their offences.

**Prawut Thawornsiri, (1989).** analyzes causes of repeated offences of female inmates. The study also covers causes of their first offence. It is found that first-time drug offence is caused by poverty and insufficient incomes.

**Niramol Pliancharoon, (1987).** studies marijuana and inhalant abuses among teenage students in Bangkok Metropolis as a social learning process. Her subjects are 279 secondary and vocational students. The finding is that first-time drug offence is a result of habit imitation from close friends.

**Swadi, (1988).** Studies drug abuses among youths and the roles of family and friends. The subjects are 3,333 youths with age range from 11 to 16 years. It is found that friends have more influence on drug abuses than families.

**Pawinee Yuprasert, (1997).** Studies factors related to drug abuses of teenage students in Bangkok. The sample group consists of 1,050 secondary and high

school students. It is found that students have friends who abuse inhalants and sleeping pills the most.

**Sopha Chuphichaikul et.al., (1990).** Study a drug epidemic among children and youths in slum communities in Bangkok from 600 samples. It is found that most of them are addicted to cigarettes and inhalants. Inhalants are prevalent in congested communities, according to youth addicts and concerned groups working on drug addiction. Most of the first timers are persuaded by friends.

**Nongnut Rojanalert, (1990).** Studies variables related to self-restraint of Mathayom 2, 4 and 6 students, academic year 1989. Four hundred samples are used in the study and it is found that students who receive the democratic child bearing method have more self-restraint than those who receive the neglect child bearing approach.

**Weerawan Cutheeracrailat, (1993:A-B).** Studies variables related to drug resistance among secondary school students in Bangkok. It is concluded that self-pride variable is positively related to attitude toward non-drug abuses and decline to friends' persuasion.

**Prapasri Sukthasanee, (1993:A-B).** Studies abuse aspects and factors related to drug abuses among youths in Klong Toey communities. It is found that self-positive attitude is negatively related to inhalant abuses.

**Nognlak Tobanluephop, (1996).** Studies preliminary information on factors related to amphetamine abuses behavior among 40 second-year secondary school students in Lampang province. It is found that 50 percent of abuses do not abuse the drug on their own, but by the influence of friends.

**Thawatchat Thaikhaw, (1983).** Studies causes of inhalant abuses: prevention and solution of inhalant abuses among 162 children and youths. It is found that most of the abusers are stubborn and hard-headed.

**Thephanom Muangman et al., (1984).** study the influence of family background on inhalant abuses behaviors of youths in Bangkok and discover that most of the samples have a depressive behavior and rely on the drug to relieve personal problems and sufferings.

**Nithipha Suwanit, (1995:134).** studies drug cases among youths in 8 narcotics clinics and 28 public health centers in Bangkok. After diagnosing three youth heroin addicts, it is found that their behaviors are weak, dependent, emotionally unstable, aggressive and anti-social.

**Fishbein and Reuland, (1994: 583-598).** study psychology related to frequencies and patterns of alcohol and cocaine abuse inmates, and find that cocaine addict inmates have higher frequency scores on depressive, worried and anti-social behaviors than alcohol addict inmates. The finding indicates that those of addicted to dangerous drugs are more depressed, worried and anti-social than those abusing fundamental drugs.

From theoretical concepts and research findings mentioned previously, it can be concluded that factors preventing amphetamine abuses are good family environment, proper child-bearing approaches, non-amphetamine abusive family members, community participation, good family relationship, better economic status, and good friends.

From these literature reviews, the guidelines for this study can be done as follows:

(1) Personal factors include age, education, income, debt before the offence, social adjustment, behaviors expressed, previous offence experience, attitude toward amphetamine, awareness on the punishment or chances of being arrested, profits from sales and dangers from consumption.

(2) Family factors include background and relationship among members, child-bearing approaches and family types.



### CHAPTER III

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

The interest on factors related to amphetamine drug offences stems from the fact that amphetamine abuses are a very serious social problem that spreads across every level of social stratification. The research has done literature reviews and presented real-life situations and examples of the abuses so that the public would understand how serious the situations are and make attempts to prevent or control such a negative social phenomenon.

The study focuses on the female offenders in the forms of their backgrounds, motives and factors related to the offences, particularly family, social and environmental backgrounds and offensive behaviors in order to find out social factors that are related to amphetamine offences.

The qualitative research method is chosen because studying offensive behaviors requires in-depth information in order to understand offenders' background, attitudes, viewpoints, manners and personality in detail.

The research is a case-study orientation as the information gathered is in terms of biography, attitudes, feelings and expectations. Such information requires the study from case documents, interview and personality observation of each inmate. Details must be recorded and this process is time-consuming. In addition, being confined in a restricted area, branded from the society as drug offenders and having a different life style from the outside world, they may distort or fabricate the information when interviewed by an outsider. In order to illicit the truth, the researcher have to spend some time to build mutual trust and friendship among the selected inmates so that they would cooperate and give factual information.

**The study procedures are as follows:**

(1) Documentary research. Information on amphetamine abuses is obtained from books, journals, documents and research studies to set up the research concept for this study. Prior to setting up research methodologies, preliminary information is taken from documents at the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders in order to find out their history records with the permission from the Corrections Department.

(2) Field research. After the permission is granted, a qualitative research is conducted by employing an in-depth interview method. An interview question guide is used as an instrument. The researcher explains the procedures to the target inmates and acts as a student and a social welfare official who wants to give counseling and exchange ideas with them. The department's rules and regulations are strictly observed during the interview sessions. Each inmate is interviewed individually within a set timeframe.

**3.1 Sample population**

Thirty first-time female amphetamine offenders who violate the Narcotics Act by consuming, selling or both and are found guilty of the crime are selected.

There are 45 inmates who volunteer for the interview. They are clearly explained the purposes of the study and if anyone does not like her case to be revealed, she can withdraw from the program. The information will be revealed to the public in terms of academic work on the condition of anonymity. They result is that all of them collaborate voluntarily so they will be referred to in their pseudo names and are divided into 3 groups:

**Group1:** are composed of 15 female inmates whose cases involve amphetamine consumption and sale.

**Group 2:** are composed of 15 female inmates whose cases involve amphetamine consumption.

**Group 3:** are composed of 15 female inmates whose cases involve amphetamine sale.

## 3.2 Research instruments

### 3.2.1 The research instruments are as follows:

(1) Question guidelines for an in-depth interview which cover 14 major points as follows:

- a) Biography includes age, education, occupation, income, debt and marital status.
- b) Family backgrounds include economic status, living conditions, relationship with parents, child-bearing approaches.
- c) Relationship with family members includes parental bond, relationship among siblings, relationship with children and spouse (if any).
- d) Residential environment includes community environment and economic situations.
- e) Participation with friends and free-time spending include hobbies, community participation, aspects of friendship and activities with friends.
- f) States of amphetamine offences in terms of consumption, sale and both include steps of the offences.
- g) Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.
- h) Causes of the offence, time, place and punishment.
- i) Attitudes and experience toward amphetamine offences.
- j) Social adjustment
- k) Behaviors expressed
- l) Experience in the offences includes previous offences but first arrest, realization on the punishment or arrest opportunity, awareness on or

expectation of incomes from amphetamine sale, and awareness on danger from consumption.

m) Viewpoints on the penalty

(2) A notebook is used to record information from the interview. During the interview, writing down information is avoided as much as possible to make the atmosphere more friendly and natural. The information will be immediately recorded on the notebook after the end of each session.

### 3.3 Data collection methods

As the nature of the interviews and interviewees is very special and different, every step of data collection must receive equal importance. Data collection methods are as follows :

(1) Requesting a permission from the Corrections Department to collect the data in the institution. The permission is granted and necessary steps are taken.

(2) Studying the documents concerning the target inmates as fundamental information before interviewing them.

(3) Interview sessions are held at a specified area in the institution. One important regulation must be strictly observed, that is, time allotment for the interview. The sessions can be conducted on official days, two times a day: morning from 09.00-12.00 and afternoon from 13.00-15.00. It is not allowed outside of the allotted time as a safety measure for the interviewer.

Before interviewing each inmate, officials concerned are notified. As the researcher is an official at the institution, access to the inmates is convenient. Small talks one used to familiarize themselves with the researcher and less their nervousness. An informal interview is used together with personality observation. Open-ended questions are prepared in advance to illicit their opinions. An in-depth

interview is employed on certain issues in order to get as much detailed information as possible.

Data are not simultaneously recorded during the interview, but are immediately done after the end of each session. This practice is intended to create a natural atmosphere during the interview.

The length of time spent on each session varies from case to case. When all issues are covered, the session is terminated.

### 3.4 Data analysis and presentation

In the initial stage, a concept framework on factors related to amphetamine offences in terms of consumption, sale and both is set up as a guiding to analyze the data. When data of each inmate is collected, they will be analyzed by using the framework. After that overall results are put together for deliberation and conclusion according to the objectives of study.

The conclusions are used to explain drug offence behaviors of these inmates only. They are not representations or a standard framework to explain drug offence behaviors of other cases. It is only a presentation of phenomenon that is visible during the study period. If overall conclusions are required, further studies on this issue must be conducted, utilizing sufficient numbers of samples to represent common trends of amphetamine abuses in the national level.

Since the research is qualitative in nature, a descriptive presentation of the data is used throughout the entire process.

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## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

The study of factors related to amphetamine consumption and sale, consumption, and sale: a case study of prisoners in the central corrections institute for female drugs offenders is the study of the 45 female drugs offenders in individual case study. The research findings are represented in individual case, because each offender has her own lifestyle that is different from the others. The findings are sorted into three groups by the correlation of the offenders and the factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale, consumption, and sale.

- 4.1 Group 1: the 15 case study of the amphetamine consumption and sale female offenders
- 4.2 Group 2: the 15 case study of the amphetamine consumption female offenders
- 4.3 Group 3: the 15 case study of the amphetamine sale female offenders

The researcher collected the personal data of these 45 female offenders by interviewing and having conversation with them. While studying these cases, the offenders have been the first time drugs “prisoners.” They had been sentenced already. The researcher uses the pseudo names for representing their information such as personal factors, family factors, environmental factors and their feeling in the amphetamine consumption and sale, consumption, and sale.

#### **4.1 Group 1: the 15 cases study of the amphetamine consumption and sale female**

Offenders in this group, the researcher studied 15 cases of the amphetamine consumption and sale female offenders as shown in the general information table below:

**TABLE 4: The general information of the group 1 case study**

No.	Pseudo name	Age (year)	Education	occupation	income	debt	Marriage status
1.	Faa	20	Prathom 6	employee	3,000	none	single
2.	Thee	21	Prathom 6	unemployed	none	none	single
3.	Phor	26	Diploma	student	none	none	single
4.	Giff	23	Prathom 6	employee	3,000	none	divorced
5.	Mon	22	Mattayom 6	unemployed	none	none	married
6.	On	20	Mattayom 3	unemployed	5,000	none	single
7.	Jeab	21	Prathom 6	unemployed	none	none	single
8.	O	22	Mattayom 3	D.J.	2,500	none	single
9.	Ae	25	Mattayom 3	singer	9,000	none	married
10.	Kob	25	Mattayom 3	employee	6,000	none	married
11.	Pla	21	Prathom 6	employee	4,500	none	married
12.	Soo	29	Diploma	trader	15,000	none	married
13.	Rao	27	Mattayom 6	employee	7,000	none	single
14.	Wandee	25	Prathom 6	employee	3,000	5,000	married
15.	Koy	34	Diploma	employee	4,000	none	separated

#### 4.1.1 Case number 1 (Faa)

**Personal data** “Faa” is twenty years old. She is single. Her hometown is in Pathumthani province. She finished Prathom 6. Before imprisonment, she worked as an employee in the field and got 3,000 baht per month. She has no debt. Her jail term is two and a half years.

**Family background** “Faa” has a fair skin and long hair. She was born in Pathumthani province. She is the only child in her family; thus her parents love her so much. She was spoiled by her parents. She could discuss everything with them.

**Relationship with other members in the family** “Faa” loves and feels good with her parents. She is the only one child and unmarried.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in the crowded community. They have lots of different neighbors. Their neighbors have happy families and the economic situation in their community is good.

**Friendship** All of her friends are good. They always play sports and make some dessert together.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is a good girl. She can adjust herself with others easily. She is expressive and able to act on stage.

**Step on drugs consuming, sale offences** She felt upset about her goodness that she had tried to do all her life. After she met her boyfriend, she ran away from home with him. Then she had just known that he has consumed and sold drugs. She was very upset, so she consumes and sells drugs as well.

**Causes of drugs offences** She had a boyfriend who is addicted to the drug, so, she took the amphetamine and sold it in retaliation to what her boyfriend did.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** Firstly she did not know that this is illegal. After she tried, she was addicted. She did not think that she would be arrested, because she lived in the forest. She consumed drugs so much and her income could not afford her needs. Thus she decided to sell drugs. At the first time she consumed, she did not know about the danger of drugs toward her health and did not realize that she could be addicted.

**Feeling after the arrest** She was so upset and did not think she could be arrested. She misses her parents so much. She regrets her goodness in the past.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that she deserves for this. The punishment is appropriate for her. In her idea, one who does this deserves the penalty.

### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** “Faa” can adjust herself to the others easily. She is expressive, but she did not know about its danger and the punishment after the addiction. She did not have enough income to buy drug, so she decided to sell for taking some interests to buy it to consume. These reasons make her behave illegally both consumption and sale.

**(2) Family factors** Her family background is good. She lived in a warm family. Her parents spoiled her. From this factor, she should not behave illegally both consumption and sale.

**(3) Environmental factors** The environment of her resident is crowded. She has a lots of friends. She met her boyfriend and ran away from home with him. She knew later that he has been addicted and sold drug, so she consumed and helped him to sell. She took the amphetamine in retaliation to what her boyfriend did and helped him selling it later. This factor is the important factor for Faa to behave illegally both consumption and sale.

#### **4.1.2 Case number 2 (Thee)**

**Personal data** “Thee” is twenty –one years old. She is single. She finished Pratom 6. Before imprisonment, she had no work, income and debt. Her jail term is two and a half years since 1999.

**Family background** “Thee” was born in the middle-class family. Her father is a driver and her mother is a vegetable merchant in the market. Her father’s wage is 100 – 300 baht a day. Her brother and sister. They are studying. Everyone in her family helps each other. “Thee” is not familiar with her parents. She always stayed at her friend’s house. She would go back home if she needed some money or

her mother asked her to come back home. Her parents and grandmother taught her reasonably.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her relationship with her parents is not quite good, because she always was not at home. In fact, she loves them most. When she had some problems, she always consulted with her mother. Her relationship with the others in her family is less than her mother's. She still has no spouse.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in the building. It is not very crowded. No one cares the others. The economics situation of this community is good. Most of them sell foods. There are many companies near this community, so there are lots of company officers there.

**Friendship** Most of Thee's friend live outside her community. They are her schoolmates. They are all the same habit and always help each other in any activity. Some friends are addicted to drug, so Thee imitated them.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She hopes to adjust herself to be admired by her society. She is expressive and friendly and joyful. She always wants to make her friends be happy.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She used her night life with her friends and tried smoking, taking up an inhalant habit and then consuming the amphetamine respectively. At first She thought that being addiction could help her forget something bad in her life. Then she realized that she is addicted. She has consumed 10 – 20 drugs a day for 3-4 years. Her tools are aluminum paper and straw. She was arrested when she stayed at her friends' house and helped them sell the amphetamine.

**Causes of drugs offences** She started at using the night life, trying, smoking, taking up an inhalant habit and finally being addicted to the amphetamine. She stayed with friends and sold drug to get some money to consume. About 15.00

PM., her client came to buy the amphetamine, then the police arrested her friends and her after that about 5 minutes at her friends' house.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** First, she would like to try and then she has consumed it for 3-4 years. She did not want to ask for some money from her parents, so she started selling drugs to get some money to buy it. This was not her first offence. She has known all the time that the amphetamine is a bad thing, but she thought that she would not be arrested. Her expectation is the highest interests that she could change it for buying drug. She accepts that it is not good, but she has already been addicted. Moreover, she knows that it can harm her health.

**Feeling after the arrest** She is upset and fears so much. She did not think she would be arrested. She misses her parents a lot.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that she deserves for this. The punishment is appropriated to her. In her idea, the one who does this deserves its penalty.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** "Thee" is the joyful and expressive girl. She has known all the time that the amphetamine is a bad thing for health and illegal. However, she thought she would not be arrested. She only hoped that she could get some interests for buying drug to consume. This reveals that Thee wanted to do this all the time and it made her behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her family is a middle-class family. Her relationship with her family is not quite good. She always stayed with her friends. In her childhood, she was taught reasonably. Relationship between her and her family made her be familiar with her friends and let her behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** The environment of her resident does concern with her addiction. But her friends who are addicted and sell drug made her be addicted and sell the amphetamine. The core reason that let her do this offence is her friendship with her friends. She started trying smoking, and taking up an inhalant respectively. After the addiction, she had to use it more and try to find some money to buy. So, she had to sell the amphetamine. From this reason, Her friendship is the important factors that make her behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.3 Case number 3 (Phor)**

**Personal data** “Phor” is twenty-six years old. She is single. She has got a diploma. Before imprisonment, she was a student. She had no income and debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment since 1997.

**Family background** “Phor” was born in the middle-class family. Her parents have their own business. Her elder sister has her own business as well. Her younger brother is studying. She has a big family. They live in warmth and understanding. Everyone has his or her own task and responsibility. Their parents take very good care with their children. Their parents are at home all the time. “Phor” always was not at home. Sometimes, she had to go to study. Her parents look after her reasonably but sometimes they treated her strictly.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her relationship with her parents is quite good. For her sister and brother, they always help each other in every issue such as studying, and finance.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in a good place. There are no bad things there. Everybody has their own task and does not pay attention in the others’ issues. Each house is not quite far from the others. Their neighborhood is safe. The economics situation of this community is average, because they live in the upcountry. Their occupations are vary such as government officers, doing business, and etc.

**Friendship** Phor's hobby is to plant. Most of her friends are women and they studied together. She has 3-4 closed-friends who are good and love studying. However, there are some friends that are addicted the amphetamine.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She does not want to adjust herself with others. She is reserved and unexpressive. She rarely joined with the others in the extracurriculum.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She felt depressed from her studying. Phor tried smoking and the amphetamine later. She would like to know how she feels after consuming the amphetamine. At first, she felt good. She thought she was intelligent and active. After three months, she knew the sellers' group. She sold it and took her income to buy the amphetamine. On March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1997 about 10.00 AM., she was arrested at the outside dormitory in charge of owning for selling. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment.

**Causes of drugs offences** Phor studied very hard until she felt so nervous. Her friend persuaded her to smoke and then use the amphetamine. She would like to try and she felt very well at the first period. She realized that she is addicted after three months and she knew the sellers' gang. She sold the amphetamine to get some money to buy it. Finally she was arrested at the outside dormitory.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** Phor did not have any experiences in selling the amphetamine. This is her first time. The duration since she started to try until she was arrested is about three months. After trying and being addicted, she just realized that this is the most disaster. When she consumed, she thought she was unconcious. She had to sell it for getting some money to buy it. She did not think that she would be arrested and did not know that her offences in three month make her have five-year imprisonment. Phor did not expect the great income from this sale; she just wanted some money to buy the amphetamine. She thought that at first period she was intelligent and it helped her to go to school eagerly. However, finally she knows that there is nothing worse than this.

**Feeling after the arrest** She is upset. She did not think that she would be arrested. She misses her parents so much.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that the penalty is unfair. She just sold it because she needed some interests to buy.

### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** “Phor” was a student with no income. She was reserved and unexpressive. This made her depressed. Moreover, she did not know about the danger of the amphetamine for health. She tried and imitated her friends from cigarettes to the amphetamine. From her tenseness and being reserved, it made her try smoking and being addicted respectively.

(2) **Family factors** Her relationship with her family is quite good. But she did not like staying home. She imitated her friends’ behavior, so this made her behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** The environment of her residence does not concern about her addiction. But her friendship with her friends led her trying smoking and finally the amphetamine until she is addicted. This reveals that peer pushes is important to her consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.4 Case number 4 (Giff)**

**Personal data** “Giff” is twenty-three years old. She is separated. Her hometown is in Ratchaburi province. Nowadays she has moved to Pathumthani province. She finished Prathom 6. Before imprisonment, she was an employee of a department store. Her salary was 3,000 baht. She has no debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment.

**Family background** “Giff” has dark complexion and long hair. She lives in Pathumthani province. Her family is a broken family. Her parents were separated since she was young. They have three children. Giff is the second one. She has never had any relationship with her parents and she has never seen them as well. She was spoiled when she was young by her grandmother and her aunt.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her relationship with her parents is not good because they are separated. So she is familiar with her aunt and her grandmother who took care of her. She loves her younger sister very much because they live together. However, she dislikes her elder sister who lives with another aunt. Giff has her husband and one daughter. She has already divorced with her husband. She loves her daughter very much and does not want her child behaves illegally like her.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in slum that is a hung out spot for drug. People in this place usually earn their money by selling drug.

**Friendship** Most of Giff’s friends are bad fellows and persuaded her to consume the amphetamine. This group activity is using the amphetamine.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** “Giff” would like to adjust herself to avoid the amphetamine. She is joyful and talkative. She is expressive. She likes travelling able to consume drug more than others.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She has been addicted for five years because she would like to try it. Then she had no money to buy, so she turned to be a seller for getting money to buy it. In the morning, there was a seller sending her the amphetamine and then she sent to her clients. In the evening he would return to collect that money.

**Causes of drugs offences** “Giff” has been addicted for five years because she would like to try. Then she was addicted to it and had no money to buy it more. It was necessary for her to be a seller. She used her friend’s house as a place for delivering the drug. Finally she was arrested and sentenced to five-year imprisonment.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She thought that when she consumed drug she could join with her friends. She had never asked others for money to buy. She earned her money by selling drug. She does not know much about its danger and penalty from using drug. She has just known that it is illegal. She told that she could get big interests. She bought it for 60 baht and she could sell it 120 baht. She realizes that it is not good for her health but she still wanted to consume. Firstly she did not realize about the danger of it. When she used it, she felt happy and excited. Her heartbeat was abnormal. After the condition declined, she turned to the normal condition.

**Feeling after the arrest** She was very upset because this is her first time in the prison. She thinks this lesson is so valuable for her life.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that the penalty is too heavy. She has never thought before that she would be arrested and sentenced to a long time like this.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** “Giff” was an employee in a department store. She had only 3,000 baht a month. She is joyful and expressive so she consumed drugs more than others. It reveals that her expressiveness is an important factor that persuaded her to consume drug. At first she had just wanted to try, and then she was addicted. She thought that she did not ask for money from anyone else. She could earn herself by selling drug. Expressiveness and earning by herself led her to behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** She has a broken family. She did not have a good relationship with her parents. Her aunt and grandmother spoiled her. This made her lack of good reasons before making some decisions and led her behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** “Giff” lives in slum that is always a place for drug. People in the community earn their money by selling drugs. Moreover, her friends consumed and persuaded her to try it. Then she was addicted and needed more money to buy. Her environment led her to her friends and consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.5 Case number 5 (Mon)

**Personal data** “Mon” is twenty-two years old. She is married. She has twin. She finished Matthayom 6. Before imprisonment, she had no occupation, income and debt. Her jail term is 2 and a half years.

**Family background** “Mon” is the first child of her family. Her parents have three children. Her sister is 16 years old and her brother is 9. Her parents are the tailors. After her sister finished school, she helps her family at their shop. Her brother is studying in a secondary school. Everybody works in their own family’s shop. They have good economics and have no problem about money and debt. Her family has some problems after her father died. Her mother has her new husband. Her main reason is about confliction ideas with her stepfather. She did not want to stay home, so she always stayed with her friends. When she was young, her parents taught her reasonably and always consulted her well.

**Relationship with other members in the family** She has good relationship with her parents when she was young. But after she has her stepfather, she does not be familiar with her sister and brother anymore. She closes to her friends and then her husband. She has twin. They are one boy and a girl. Because she is sensitive and self-confident, she decided to be married with a man who looks like her father. However, there is a problem when she knew that her husband has been addicted the amphetamine. She was so depressed and met with friends addicted with drug as well. Finally She neglected her family.

**Resident environment** Her community is a good place. There is no drugs there. Till she moved to her husband’s house, she found that it is slum with lots of

drug. People in this slum earn themselves by selling drug. There are many gambling houses. Some families are very poor because they have only consumed but they did not sell drug. The children in this slum did not study since their parents are addicted the amphetamine.

**Friendship** “Mon” has lots of friends. There are two groups. First group is non-addicted friends. In leisure time, they always go to the bookshops in the department store. The other one is the addicted group. They go to the discotheque or bar at night.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** “Mon” would like to adjust herself with the changing society. She has known that she always makes lots of troubles. Mon is not expressive. Sometimes she consulted with her friends and trusted them. She thought that the bad habit she did was an outstanding habit.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** “Mon” started to join with friends after she had some conflict with her stepfather. She began with cigarettes, alcohol, marihuana and the amphetamine. Her ex-husband forced her to quit marihuana, so she separated with him. After she met her new husband, she quitted marihuana. She turned to try the amphetamine and helped her husband to sell it until she was arrested.

**Causes of drugs offences** “Mon” consumes the amphetamine because she would like to try it. After that she was addicted until she had no money to buy. She began to help her husband to sell it. She did not have problem about money anymore. On February 12, 1999 in her husband slum, she was arrested and sentenced to have her jail term for 2 years and a half.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** Firstly she did not be aware of the danger of the amphetamine. Until she was addicted, she realized that it likes living in the hell while she is still alive. This offence is her first time. She did this for 1 year before being arrested. She did not want to be rich from selling it, but she has just not wanted to ask for some money from her husband. At first, after she

consumed it, she felt very happy. It could make this world looks well. She felt active and lively. But after she consumed for a long time, it sometimes made her felt afraid and unconscious.

**Feeling after the arrest** She felt very upset. She thought that she has not had any goodness for her family anymore. She is afraid of everything in the prison. Moreover, she is afraid that her father and mother may disgust her.

**Opinion on the penalty** She accepted her punishment and thought that she deserved it.

### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** “Mon” has twin, but she did not have any occupation and income. She is reserved and did not have some knowledge about the danger of the amphetamine. She has just wanted money from selling to buy it to consume. She did not want any interests from selling.

**(2) Family factors** When she was young, she had a warm family. Until she has her stepfather and she was not familiar with her sister and brother. She fell in love with her friend who looks like her father. And she was upset after knowing that he has sold the amphetamine. Then she tried to consume it. The family factor is the main factor for her to behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** The old community of Mon is quite good, but after she moved to her husband place she realized that it is a place of drugs and gambling houses. Her husband consumed and sold drugs as well. With her curiosity, she tried using the amphetamine. From this reason, she behaved consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.6 Case number 6 (On)

**Personal data** “On” is twenty years old. She is single. She finished Matthayom 3. Her hometown is in Pathumthani province. Before imprisonment, she had no occupation.

**Family background** “On” has fair complexion. She is the only child in her family. Her mother works as employee. Her income is about 1,500 baht. She lived with her grandparents and her mother. Her family was on starvation.

**Relationship with other members in the family** She has good relationship with her grandparents when she was young, because her mother did not have time to be familiar with her. Her father separated from her mother since she had still not been born. Thus her mother spoiled her so much.

**Resident environment** Her family lived in the upcountry. People farm grain crops and grow plant crops. Their income is in moderate rate. There are many people addicted to drug. Some families sell drugs to earn their living.

**Friendship** On is joyful. She loves challenging. Her friends always like participating in the nightlife.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She has good habit and likes happiness. She easily adjusts herself with others. She always persuaded her friends to race or play sports in her leisure time. She likes nightlife, but sometimes she is reserved and stayed alone and listened to her favorite music.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She does not smoke and drink some alcohol, but she uses drug to help her feel fresh when she is sleepy or tired. She likes nightlife. She needed money, so she started to sell the amphetamine.

**Causes of drugs offences** She consumed the amphetamine, but her income was not enough. She sold the amphetamine because she needed some money to buy.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She has consumed it for three years. She has sold it more than one year before she was arrested. She knows that it is a bad thing. However, she needed some money to buy, so she had to sell it to get some money.

**Feeling after the arrest** She felt sorry that she made her family are worried about her. She hopes that after being released she will study more and be a good one.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that her penalty is a long time. It is a good lesson for her.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** On is the unemployed. She has no income. She can adjust herself with the others easily. She likes nightlife and crowded places. Sometimes she is reserved and would like to stay alone and listen to her favorite music. She does not know much about the danger of the amphetamine and the penalty. This can persuade her to behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her family has little income. It is just 1,500 baht. Her parents were separated till she had not been born. Moreover, her grandparents and mother had spoiled her. So, this can lead her to behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** Her environment is the upcountry, but there are some people who consume and sell the amphetamine. Most of her friends are addicted and sell it. This reveals that her environment supported her to behave consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.7 Case number 7 (Jeab)

**Personal data** “Jeab” is twenty-one years old. She is single. She finished Matthayom 6. Before imprisonment, she had no occupation, and debt. Her jail term is 1 and a half years.

**Family background** “Jeab” has a dark skin and straight hair. Her family is in the middle-class. Her mother sells vegetable and has the irresistible income. Her two sisters are studying. Her father is dead. Sometimes her mother had to borrow some money from friends. “Jeab” helps her mother to sell vegetables and does laundry for the people nearby.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her father is dead and her mother has to work hard. However, everybody in her family lives well together.

**Resident environment** Her place is a housing project. At the end of this housing project is the hang out spot. The communication in this place is convenience. There are a hospital and school near their community. The people in the community have different occupation, but they care each other.

**Friendship** “Jeab” has few friends. They were friends at school. Some of them had been addicted, but they have already quitted because they are afraid of being arrested and being imprisoned.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** “Jeab” can easily adjust herself to the others. She is talkative and always has the smiley face. She likes collecting stamps. She had ever joined the activities of her housing project such as the Thai classical dance on the Father Day and the Mother Day.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started to use night life with her friends, smoked and drank some alcohol. Then she tried consuming the amphetamine and needed it more. Her income was not enough, so she started to sell it as well.

**Causes of drugs offences** She traveled with her friends who are addicted and sell the amphetamine. She would like to try and imitate her friends.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She has consumed the amphetamine for two years. She knew that she did not have enough money to buy, so she started to sell. She knows that it can harm her health and make many bad results, but she did not know about the penalty. She has just taught that it is danger only for health.

**Feeling after the arrest** She thinks it is her fault. However, her mother and sisters did not angry her. They are worried and care her much. She blamed herself about this. She intends not to be addicted and concern about it again. She does not want to make her mother and sisters feel sorry anymore.

**Opinion on the penalty** She accepted her punishment and thought that she deserved it. She is afraid and dare not to do it again.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** ‘Jeab’ is single. She has no occupation. She can adjust herself well with the others. She is expressive. She did not think that the amphetamine could harm the society as. She had just thought that it could only harm one’s health. She did not know about the penalty. After she was addicted, it was necessary for her to sell it to get some money to buy. So, these personal factors concern much about consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her family status about the economic situation and relationship are quite well. Thus this factor does not effect about her addiction, consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** At the end of her housing project is the hang out spot. Her peer pushes is the important factor that led her to smoke, drink alcohol and be addicted the amphetamine. Finally when she did not have enough money, she had to sell it to get money to buy. So the environmental factor is one of the factor that led her to behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.8 Case number 8 (O)**

**Personal data** “O” is twenty-two years old. She is single. She finished Matthayom 3. Before imprisonment, she worked as a disc jockey at a pub on Ratchada road. Her salary was 25,000 baht. She has no debt. Her jail term is 3 and a half years .

**Family background** “O” has a fair skin. Her hometown is in Bangkok. She lives with her parents. Her father is an employee. He earns 15,000 baht a month. Her mother sells food and earns 15,000 baht a month as well. She is the first child and she has two brothers. They all are studying.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her family is a warm family. Her parents take good care of her. They always do many activities together. O is familiar with her parents, but she is not familiar with her brothers because they are male.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in the good area. There are some factories and crowded. No one pays attention with the others except for the special tradition and the community parties.

**Friendship** Most of her friends joined together for drinking some alcohol, singing, and doing some bad things. They all are the nightlife people. They work at night. They are also DJ. They have not joined the community activities.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is polite and joyful. She is hard working and her friends accept her ability. She has lots of friends. She likes nightlife and always has parties with her friends.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started to consume marihuana then the amphetamine Ecstasy and cocaine. Finally she started to sell.

**Causes of drugs offences** She would like to try it. After she was addicted she dare to sell.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She had ever been arrested from the amphetamine case before. She paid the compensation, but she could not quit. It was necessary for her to take a risk to consume and sell it again.

**Feeling after the arrest** She feels so sorry for this. Her parents did not know about her fault. She thinks that after her imprisonment she will not concern with the drugs again.

**Opinion on the penalty** She accepted her punishment and thought that she deserved it.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** "O" is single. She has lots of income from her occupation. She knows well that the amphetamine is not good for health. She had ever been arrested, but she could not quit. She needed to sell for getting some money to buy. So, the personal factor is dealt with the consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her family status is good. The relationship in her family is quite good. Thus this factor is not the factor for consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** The environment is not the factor about her consumption and sale the amphetamine. Her friendship with her friends who work at night led her to concern with marihuana, the amphetamine, Ecstasy and cocaine respectively. The core factor is about her desire to try. Then after that she had to find

more money to buy it. So she sold it herself. Thus the environmental factors dealt with her consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.9 Case number 9 (Ae)

**Personal data** “Ae” is twenty-five years old. She is married and has two children. They are studying. She finished Matthayom 3. Before imprisonment, she worked as a singer at a restaurant in Nakhonpathom. Her salary was 9,000 baht. She has no debt. She was sentenced to 3-year imprisonment.

**Family background** “Ae” has dark skin and curly hair. Her hometown is in Ratchaburi. She is an orphan. She lives with her stepparents. They are in the middle-class. She has three elder sisters. They all have their own family and good job. Ae is the youngest child in her family. Her family is warm. Everybody loves and takes care each other.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Ae has good relationship with her stepparents. Her parents and sisters always take care and send some money to her. She has also good relationship with her husband.

**Resident environment** Her family lives far away from the downtown. People in her community do not pay attention in the others.

**Friendship** Most of her friends joined together for drinking some alcohol, and gambling.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is polite. She can adjust herself with the others easily. She is a hard working. She likes nightlife, drinking alcohol and gambling with her friends. Most of her friends are addicted to the amphetamine.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started at smoking and trying the amphetamine. After addiction, she had to sell it to get some money to buy. She was persuaded by her friends.

**Causes of drugs offences** Her friends told her that it was good for her and made her be happy while she was working. Ae is a singer. She likes nightlife and finally she tried and sold it.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She started because she would like to try. She thought it did not make troubles for the others. She sold it for four years. She likes her income from this sale. She knows that selling the amphetamine has the great penalty, but she did not think that she would be arrested.

**Feeling after the arrest** She feels guilty and sorry to make her stepparents sad. She sympathized with her parents that they often have to visit her. She intends not to concern with the drugs anymore, because she is afraid of staying in the prison.

**Opinion on the penalty** She accepted her punishment and thought that she deserved it.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** “Ae” is a singer. She has joyful personality and can adjust herself with the others easily. She likes nightlife, drinking alcohol, gambling and having friends who concern with the drug. So the personal factor is the factor that makes her behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** “Ae” is an orphan, but she does not have the problem in the family relationship. They all love each other. Thus this factor does not lead her to behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** The environment is not the factor about her consumption of the amphetamine. Her friendship with her friends who work at night led her to concern with the amphetamine. Then she changed to be a seller later. Her occupation may lead her to the people concerning with drug. So the

environmental factor is the factor related to the consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.10 Case number 10 (Kob)

**Personal data** “Kob” is twenty-five years old. She is married and has one child. She finished Matthayom 3. Before imprisonment, she worked as an employee. Her salary was 6,000 baht. She lives in Pathumthani. She has no debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment.

**Family background** “Kob” lives in the middle-class family. They have orange orchard and their own trade. Her parents have eight children. They all work together. Kob is the youngest child, so her parents spoiled her. However, they treated her well.

**Relationship with other members in the family** “Kob” has good relationship with her parents. Every morning they had breakfast together and talked about the problem of their children. Her sisters and brothers took good care of her because she is the youngest. Kob has her husband and a child. Her husband is a good guy. Her own family is happy.

**Resident environment** Her environment is quite good. It is safe. It is not the hang out spot and no crowded.

**Friendship** She did not have time much to be with friends because she has to help her family’s business. So when she was with her friend, she consumed the amphetamine and traveled around with her friends.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is joyful and can adjust herself with her friends well. In her leisure time, she played guitar, sang and traveled with her friends.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started with smoking, enjoying nightlife and trying the amphetamine. After addiction, she had to sell it to get some money to buy.

**Causes of drugs offences** She would like to try and imitate her friends. She could find and buy it easily.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She knew that this is not good, but she would like to try because she saw her friends consumed it. She wondered why her friends could not quit it. After addiction, she had to sell it to get money to buy it day by day.

**Feeling after the arrest** She feels sorry and be afraid of anything that will occur with her after the arrest..

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that the imprisonment is frightful for the first time offender who may not intend to do and may not think it is dangerous.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** “Kob” was an employee. She has her own income. She is married and has one child. Her attitude about the amphetamine is not good, but she would like to try because she saw her friends consumed. She sold it because she needed to consume it as well. She did not intend to be rich from selling the amphetamine. So, the personal factor seems to concern with the consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** “Kob” is in the middle-class family. She is the youngest child. She was spoiled. Her relationship with the others in her family is good. This kind of threat in her family may lead her to concern with the amphetamine and then turned to sell it.

(3) **Environmental factors** Her environment is good. It is not deal with the drugs. Her friends consumed and sold the amphetamine. She started with smoking, drinking alcohol and then consuming the amphetamine. Then she needed

some money to use and buy the amphetamine so she decided to be the seller herself. This is the factor for her to behave in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.11 Case number 11 (Pla)

**Personal data** “Pla” is twenty-one years old. She is the youngest child in her family. She is married. She finished Matthayom 6. Before imprisonment, she worked as an employee. Her salary was 4,500 baht. She has no debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment.

**Family background** “Pla” lives with her grandparents since she was young. Her parents were separated. Her family has little income, so her grandparents have to work hard to earn some money for her to study. They did not have much time to take care of Pla.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her relationship with her parents is not good. She rarely meets them. She is familiar with her grandparents than her parents. She always stayed alone and did not want to join with her relatives. “Pla” is married. Her husband is good and responsible. They still do not have their child.

**Resident environment** Her environment is the upcountry village. Every household works hard, but there is no drug there.

**Friendship** Her friends at her workplace used the amphetamine to help them in working. They persuaded Pla to use. Pla likes friends who are polite and calm.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is calm, but always expressed her feeling through her face. She could adjust herself with the others well and she liked enjoying the social activities such as making merits, making some souvenirs, etc. In her leisure time, she always cleaned her house, planted and knitted.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started with smoking, then consuming the amphetamine. Finally she sold it because she did not have some money to buy.

**Causes of drugs offences** She worked at night. Her friends persuaded her to use it to help her avoid feeling sleepy.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** First she thought that it could help her and selling the amphetamine earned lots of money. She knew that this has the great penalty, but she can not quit. She needed some more money.

**Feeling after the arrest** She feels sorry. She thought that it is not worth for her life. It is disadvantage. She could not control herself while she used it. It made her family break up.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks her penalty is appropriated for her. Because she is wrong and she made some trouble on the others. She does not want the others be like her.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sales offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** “Pla” is the youngest child in her family. Her parents were separated and she had to live with her grandparents. Now she is married, but she still has no child. First she did not know about the danger of the amphetamine for health. She taught that it can help her work well. She knew the penalty, but she could not quit. She regretted her income from selling this. Thus the personal factor concerns with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her grandparents have little income, so they have to work hard. And they did not have time to take care of their grandchild. Her relationship with her parents is not good. She likes staying alone and feels depressed. The family factor is another factor that led her to behave in the consumption and sale the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** Her environment is the upcountry and has no drugs. The peer pushes is the main cause for her to use drugs during working.

Then she was addicted and she needed some more money for her family. So, she decided to join with her husband to sell the amphetamine. When she would like to stop, she was arrested. The steps of consumption started from smoking, being addicted and then selling it. Thus the environmental factors concern much with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### 4.1.12 Case number 12 (Soo)

**Personal data** “Soo” is twenty-nine years old. She is married and has 2 children. Her hometown is in Bangkok. She was finished her diploma in accounting. Before imprisonment, she had a motorcycle shop. Her income was about 15,000 baht a month. She had no debt. Her jail-term is 4 years and 5-months since January 2001.

**Family background** She has elder sister and brother. They work as the government officers. Her father is an army soldier. Her mother is a teacher. Her family is in the middle-class. This is a warm family. Her sister and brother have their own family and separated from the parents. However, they always visit their parents. Soo has good relationship with her parents because she is the youngest child. Her parents are worried about her most. Soo has her own family as well. She has two children and lives with her husband at his house that is not far from her parents’ house.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Before having her own family, Soo had a very warm family. She moved to her husband’s house that is the motorcycle shop. She had her own responsibilities that are too hard for her. However, they were still happy.

**Resident environment** Her place before being arrested is the three- storey building beside the street. This is a good economic community. Most of them has their own business. Her neighbors help each other.

**Friendship** Her friends were her clients at her shop. They persuaded her selling drug because her shop has lots of teenager clients. Soo joined with one public

foundation to do many public work. She knew the amphetamine from this group of friends.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** Soo is expressive. She likes to act as a leader and some challenging things. She was so proud when she could do it. She can adjust herself to the others well.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started from consuming the amphetamine herself and then selling it because she needed some money to help her family business. She started to sell from 10 to 100 and then 1,000 pills. Her income was very good. She used her money easily.

**Causes of drugs offences** She needed some money to help her family. She did not intend to consume and sell it. She did not think that she would be arrested.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** The amphetamine is very dangerous for health, mind and society. From consuming this, Soo has known its danger. She had ever been arrested and used some money to release herself. Moreover, she had worked for the police. So she did not be aware of being arrested and she decided to do it again.

**Feeling after the arrest** She felt guilty and worried about her husband and children. However, it is not worth for wasting time here in the prison.

**Opinion on the penalty** Her jail-term is 4 years and 5 months. It is a long time but she thinks she still has a good luck. Because her friends' jail-term is longer. She accepted her fault.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** Soo has the middle-level education and good income. She had no debt. Her family is in the middle class. She has some experience in consumption and sale drugs. She had ever worked for the police. She had

succeeded in using money for releasing herself from arresting. So she thought that she can do it again. She likes to be a leader and a challenging things. She was so proud if she could do something. These personal factors concern much with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** Her relationship with her family is good. But after she has her own family, she has to handle her own family's income. Thus, family factors did not concern her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** Her environment is quite good. After she joined with the public foundation and knew some friends there, they persuaded her to consume and sell the amphetamine. She could make lots of money from selling this. These factors concern much with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.13 Case number 13 (Rao)**

**Personal data** "Rao" is twenty-seven years old. She is tall and thin. She has short hair and a fair skin. She finished Matthayom 6. Before the imprisonment, she was a company officer. Her salary was 7,000 baht. She had no debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment since July 1998.

**Family background** Her family has four members. She has two brothers. Her family is in the middle class. It is a warm family. Her parents took care of their children well. They have a grocery store. Their income is good. Rao was spoiled and used lots of money. Her salary was not enough, so she started to use the drugs that her friends persuaded.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Now she has not connected with her parents because they did not allow her to use the drugs. She is a stubborn so they neglect her. Her brothers seldom visit her but her parents have never come to visit her. She felt lonely and jealous when she saw her friends' relatives come to visit them.

**Resident environment** Her community is a civilized one. It's economics situation is good. They do not care the others. They have low income. This is the hang out spot as well.

**Friendship** Her friends likes playing sports but in the leisure time they used their nightlife to drink alcohol, consume marihuana. They always joined the fun activities such as marathion running and walking.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She is expressive and joyful. She likes eating and traveling. She loves friends and she can easily adjust herself with them.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** Rao started from smoking, drinking alcohol and using marihuana, using the nightlife and then consuming it. After that she started to sell for getting some money to buy. Sale made good income but it mad more risk to be arrested as well.

**Causes of drugs offences** She would like to try. Her friends persuaded her and she would like to imitate them. She did not care about her health.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She did not know that doing this is illegal. After trying, she was addicted and needed it all the time. She realized that it is bad for her health. She tried to quit it many times but she could not.

**Feeling after the arrest** Her jail-term is 5 years. She has been in the prison for 3 years. She thinks it is very long time. She would like to be released. She accepted her fault. She wants to be a good one and does not make her parents sad again.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:



**(1) Personal factors** Rao was the company officer. Her income was 7,000 baht. She is expressive, joyful. She easily adjusts herself with others. She knew that using the amphetamine is illegal, but she had already been addicted. She could not quit it because of her friends. The personal factors concern much with the behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** After she was addicted, the relationship was worse. Her parents angry her. This family factors do not concern with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** Her environment is in the civilized place, but the income rate is low. This place is the hang out spot of the amphetamine. Moreover, her friends are addicted to the drugs. They persuaded her to take the nightlife, smoke, consume marihuana and use the amphetamine respectively. Then she decided to sell for getting more money. These factors concern much with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.14 Case number 14 (Wandee)**

**Personal data** “Wandee” is a beautiful girl. She is twenty-five. She has a dark skin and looks like an Indian girl. She is married and has two children. She was a receptionist in a restaurant. Her salary was 3,000 baht. Her debt is 5,000 baht. She borrowed it for her family. Her jail-term is 5 years and a half since 1999.

**Family background** Her family composes of her parents, her two younger sisters and she. Wandee is the eldest. Her sisters are younger than her 13 and 16 years respectively. They love and respect her so much. She took care of them since they were young. Her parents are the employees. Their income is 5,000 baht a month. She has her own family when she was 21. Her husband is an unemployed. They have one child. They always quarreled, but her parents supported her.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Wandee is familiar with her parents. They took good care of her. They helped Wandee to study more and have a good job. They are upset after knowing that she was addicted to the amphetamine.

**Resident environment** She lives in Klong Toei slum. Every neighbor sells the drugs, even there are many police checking up her community. Neighbors' families are in lower to middle class. Most of them are employees and have no irresistible income.

**Friendship** Her friends are addicted to drug. After she is married, she had some problems about money. So her friends persuaded her to consume and sell the amphetamine. Her friends always help each other.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** Wandee can adjust herself with the others easily. Sometimes she could not express her feeling. She always thought alone about her problems. Her husband could not help her. She consumed the amphetamine because she thought it could help her to solve the problems. After being addicted, she needed to sell for getting some money to buy it.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She started being addicted because she was nervous. Moreover, her friends told her that it could make her be happy. She tried and started from a pill until she had to consume more. Wandee decided to sell the amphetamine because she wanted some money to buy it.

**Causes of drugs offences** She was nervous because her family is poor. She thought so much about her burden in her family. She tried consumption because she wondered if it could make her be happy.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She started to consume since she was 21 after she was married about 2 months. Then she sold it to get some money to buy it to consume. She had done for four years before she was arrested. She did not know about the penalty and the result of it for her family and herself.

**Feeling after the arrest** She was guilty that she made her parents upset. She had ever hoped that she would keep her money to use in her family, but she cannot do anything now.

**Opinion on the penalty** For her 5-year and 6-month imprisonment, she thinks that it is too heavy. Because this is her first time and she accepted it all the time. She thinks that it should not be more than 3 years. However, she accepts this sentence. After two years in the prison, she can adjust herself. She misses her parents, her husband and her child so much.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** Wandee worked in a restaurant. Her salary was not enough. Her debt is about 5,000 baht. She did not know about the danger of consuming the amphetamine. She always thought alone and she was so nervous. She tried consumption this to help her be happy. Then she needed to sell it to get some money to buy. Personal factors concern with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** She was married with the unemployed man. She has one little child. She has problems about money. She always quarreled about this with her husband. So she turned to consume and sell the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** Her environment is the hang out spot of the drugs. Her friends are addicted to it as well. Moreover, she was so nervous about her financial problems. So she tried using it and then she sold it for money. These factors concern much with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

#### **4.1.15 Case number 15 (Koy)**

**Personal data** “Koy” is a middle-age woman. She is 34. She is separated. She has a son who has finished the diploma from the Art College. Before the

imprisonment, she worked as a laundry maid. Her income was 4,000 baht per month. She has no debt. Her jail-term is two years and a half. She has been in the prison for one year.

**Family background** Her parents were separated. After the separation, her father died. Her mother has new husband new three children. Her stepfather loves Koy as his own children, but her mother always beat her. Her mother is a general employee and her stepfather is a company officer. Their family is in the middle class. They have good income. Her own family is not warm because her husband and Koy always quarreled. They have a son. Koy is separated because her husband has a new wife. She takes care her son alone.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Koy always quarreled with her younger sisters. She is more familiar with her mother than her stepfather. Her stepfather is kind and handles all cost in the family.

**Resident environment** Her family lives in Klong Toei flat. They pay for rent it 2,000 a month. This place so crowded. Most of the people here are poor. There are many hang out spots and lots of teenagers are burglars.

**Friendship** Her schoolmates have their own family and were married. So she joined the drugs addicted friends. These friends are gamblers as well. They smoke too.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** Koy is expressive. She always acts as a leader. She can adjust herself with the others. She can fight all problems she faces.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** Koy consumed and sold the drugs to get some money to buy. She started trying and could not quit. She sold it because she needed money and she thought it could make her lots of profit. In one day, she sold 50-100 pills and she could earn about 2,000-3,000 baht. She consumed about 5-7 pills a day.

**Causes of drugs offences** She would like to try. She has consumed it for 10 years. She believed that consumption this could make her body be slender. She sometimes smoked and injected.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She thought that it can make her be happy. She could earn more money. She did not think that these little pills can harm human beings. This is her first time. She struggles from missing her son. She realized all the time that she might be arrested and have got the hard penalty.

**Feeling after the arrest** She is upset. She thinks she lost her future. She is afraid that she made her family sad. She misses her family.

**Opinion on the penalty** She accepted the sentence of the court. She thinks this is the last lesson for her.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption and sale offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** Koy is a middle-age woman. She is married. She is an employee. She is expressive and she can adjust herself with others. She thought the amphetamine can help her be happy. The personal factors concern with her behavior in consumption and sale the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** Her father has died for a long time. Her mother has new husband. The relationship in her family is good. The economics of her family is the middle level. However, her own family is not good. Her husband left her to have new wife. Her relationship with her sisters is not quite good, but they still love each other.

**(3) Environmental factors** Her environment is the Klobg Toei flat which is a place of drugs especially the amphetamine. Most of her friends are addicted. She would like to try as her friends. Because she lives near the hang out spot that she can but all the time. So, these factors concern much about the consumption and sale the amphetamine.

## 4.2 Group 2 the 15 cases study of the amphetamine consumption female offenders

In this group, the researcher studied 15 cases of the amphetamine consumption female offenders as shown in the general information table below:

**TABLE 5 : The general information of the group 2 case study**

No.	Pseudo name	Age (year)	education	occupation	income	debt	Marriage status
1.	Bird	38	Prathom 6	employee	5,500	200,000	single
2.	Ying	23	Prathom 6	unemployed	3,000	none	married
3.	Wi	20	Prathom 6	student	none	none	single
4.	Tang	23	Matthayom6	employee	4,500	none	married
5.	Pee	20	Matthayom3	unemployed	none	none	single
6.	Ooy	22	Matthayom3	unemployed	10,000	none	single
7.	Porn	25	Matthayom6	unemployed	7,500	none	divorced
8.	O	37	Matthayom6	D.J.	7,000	50,000	single
9.	Noy	21	Prathom 6	singer	none	none	married
10.	Tim	31	Matthayom6	employee	8,500	none	married
11.	Pae	26	Matthayom6	employee	4,500	20,000	married
12.	Jubjang	27	Matthayom6	trader	6,500	None	single
13.	Big	30	Graduate	employee	4,500	200.000	single
14.	Da	27	Graduate	employee	8,000	none	single
15.	Kung	24	Matthayom3	employee	6,000	none	married

### 4.2.1 Case number 1 (Bird)

**Personal data** Bird is thirty-eight. She is single. Her hometown is in Pathumthani. She finished Prathom 6. Before the imprisonment, she worked as the company officer. Her salary was 5,500 baht. She earned good income. Her debt was 200,000 baht because she borrowed for buying her condominium. Her jail-term is one year and a half since January 2, 2001. This is her first time.

**Family background** Bird is the middle-age. She has fine skinned and good looking. She was born in Pathumthani. She is the only one daughter. She has one younger brother. He is 32. He is married and lives with his wife. She felt jealous because her parents always seemed to care her brother more than her. Her parents do not like her to join with her friends who persuaded her to be addicted the drug and nightlife. She moved to the condominium because she would like to live with her boyfriend. However, they have broken up. Then she was addicted.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Her parents sell food. They are too busy to take care of Bird. They care her brother more. Bird always solved her problems alone. She is not familiar with her parents.

**Resident environment** Her environment is crowded. Her house is the food shop. So there are many people there. At her condominium, nobody pays attention at the others. The economics status there is good. However, there are some drug addicted persons who are arrested every day.

**Friendship** Most of her friends are the company employees. They are addicted as well. They persuaded Bird to consume the drugs. They like nightlife, smoking and drinking alcohol.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** Bird is reserved. She makes her decision by herself alone. However, she has a good habit.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** She likes nightlife. It can make her be happy and not be alone. She started with smoking, drinking and consuming the amphetamine by smoking.

**Causes of drugs offences** She thought that her parents do not love her and love her brother more. She was nervous because she has broken up with her boyfriend. This made her upset.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She knew that this addiction is not good and illegal, but when she was in the group of friends it is an

ordinary thing. She has used 3-5 pills a day for 13 –14 years since she was 24. She did not realize that this addiction could cause her bad health. She did not care about this because she has good health.

**Feeling after the arrest** She regrets her wasting time and her job. She feels sorry. She would like to start her new life after the releasing.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks this is proper for her fault. Her jail-term is quite long. Her parents came to visit her twice since she has been here for two years.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** Bird is a single woman who is thirty-eight. She has her own occupation and good salary. Her debt comes from her buying condominium. She knew that consumption this is not good, but her friends persuaded her. Moreover, she thinks that she has good health. These are the personal factors that concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** There are two children in her family. She thought that her parents love her brother more than her. So she separated to live alone at her condominium. It reveals that her relationship in her family is not good. The family factors concern in with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** Her environment could not lead her to the addiction, but her friendship with her colleagues led her to consume the drugs. The reason of the addiction comes from her nightlife. She started smoking, drinking and then consuming the amphetamine. The environmental factors concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

#### **4.2.2 Case number 2 (Ying)**

**Personal data** Ying is twenty-three. She was married, but she has no child. She was born in Bangkok. She finished Prathom 6. Before the imprisonment, she

worked as the general employee. Sometimes she helped her mother sell goods and food. She earned 100 baht a day or 3,000 baht a month approximately. She has no debt. Her jail-term is one year and a half.

**Family background** There are six members in her family. Her parents has 5 children. She is the first one and she took care her sisters and brothers. They love each other, but sometimes Ying ran away from home because she thought her mother did not love her by punishing her when she did something wrong. However, they love their mother very much because their father is separated with their mother.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Ying and her brothers and sisters love and care their mother so much. Ying was married. Her husband has never supported her mother. She moved to live with her husband at the end of 1997. But she still lived with her mother sometimes. Their relationship is still good.

**Resident environment** Her husband house and her mother house have the same environment. They are the half wooden-concrete houses. They live in the crowded place. The Economics State is good.

**Friendship** Most of her friends are addicted.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She looks calm but she is kind. She always ran away home to take a revenge for her life. She used nightlife, smoked and then used the amphetamine that she thought it made her be happy.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** Ying started to be addicted because her friends persuaded her and she would like to take a revenge for her life. She started by smoking, taking the inhalation and then consuming the amphetamine. Her friends took the drugs for her 10-15 pills daily.

**Causes of drugs offences** She thought her mother do not love her and she ran away from home. So her friends persuaded her to the addiction.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She began to be addicted when she was 18. She has been addicted for 5 years. She knew that nothing was better. She took a risk for being arrested.

**Feeling after the arrest** She was upset that she makes her mother sad. She is willing to be the good one after releasing.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that the sentence is proper for her but it is a long time. She will go to help her mother to sell goods after she can be out.

#### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors** She has her own family and worked as the employee. Sometimes she helped her mother to sell goods. She looks calm and always takes a revenge on her life by running away from home. These personal factor concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

**(2) Family factors** There are six people in her family. Her father left her mother, Sometimes she ran away from home. The family factors concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

**(3) Environmental factors** She lives in the crowded community. Her friends persuaded her to be addicted the amphetamine and doing many bad things such as smoking and taking inhalation. These environmental factors concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

#### **4.2.3 Case number 3 (Wi)**

**Personal data** She is twenty and single. She finished Prathom 6. Before the imprisonment, she did not have any occupation and income. She has no debt. Her jail-term is one year and nine months. She was sentenced since 1999.

**Family background** Her family is poor. Her parents sell foods by using a pushcart. They earn 300-500 baht. Wi has three brothers. Her father separated with her mother since she was 2 years. Wi is not familiar with her brothers. She had to help her mother to sell food. Her parents took good care and taught her well. Her relatives love her much because she is the only one niece.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Wi is familiar with her mother. Her stepfather is kind. Her relatives living nearby love her.

**Resident environment** Wi lives in the crowded community near her relatives' houses. The economics of the community is in the middle level. Most of them sell goods such as foods and fruits by using the pushcarts.

**Friendship** Her friends live in the same community. The others are the friends who had ever worked together. She did not connect with the latter. They helped each other. Her friends are addicted.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** Wi is expressive. She likes travelling with her friends and she likes seeing the motorcycle racing near her house. She is not the nervous one.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** Her friend persuaded her to start by drinking the dilution of the amphetamine in the water. It helped her active. After that about two months, she smoked it by using the aluminum paper and straw. Wi and her 4-5 friends consumed it 10-15 pills daily. They all do not have any income.

**Causes of drugs offences** Her friends persuaded her to try and she would like to be active to help her parents' task. When she was arrested, she was consuming the amphetamine in her friends' house. Three friends were arrested but one could escape.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** She thought that she consumed it many times and the police could not arrest her. She did know about the penalty. She knew this is illegal, but she did not think she would be arrested.

**Feeling after the arrest** She was upset that she made her parents and relatives are embarrassed. She misses her mother and want to be home. She did not angry with the police because they did their duty.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks her jail-term is too long, but she accepted that is her fault.

### **Analysis of factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders**

Factors related to the amphetamine consumption offenders are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors** She is single and has no her occupation and income. She likes to enjoy with her friends such as watching the motorcycle racing. She knew that the addiction is illegal, but she did not realize that it can harm her family as well. Thus these personal factors concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

(2) **Family factors** Her father separated with her mother since she was two years but her stepfather loves her much. So the relationship in her family is good. The family factors do not concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

(3) **Environmental factors** Her house is in the crowded community. Everybody do their task for their lives. Wi joined with drugs addicted friends and she used the amphetamine to help her active in her task. She started by drinking it's dilution in the water then she smoked it. The environmental factors concern with her behavior in consumption the amphetamine.

#### **4.2.4 Case number 4 (Tang)**

**Personal data** Tang is a good looking girl. She has a dark skin. She is twenty-three. She is married and has a child. She finished Matthayom 6. Before the imprisonment she was an employee for the general works in the market. She helped

her husband's mother sold foods as well. Her income was about 4,500 a month. She has no debt. She was sentenced for the imprisonment in 2000.

**Family background** Her family is the middle-class. Her parents work as the constructors that have to go to many places. They earn about 10,000 baht a month. She has one elder brother and one younger brother. Their family lives in Ayudhaya. Her parents spoiled her. She moved to work in Bangkok at Talad Thai (market at Rungsit). She earned about 4,500 a month. Her husband is the employee in the same market. They have one child. Her husband is in the prison because he stole the VDO player of his aunt to get some money to buy the amphetamine. After he was arrested about 8 months, Tang was arrested. At that time she was pregnant. She gave birth of her child in the prison. Two months later her parents took that child to look after at Ayudhaya.

**Relationship with other members in the family** Tang is familiar and closed to her parents, even though they seldom had time together. Everybody in her family can consult her.

**Resident environment** She lives in Talad Thai that is the crowded place. She lives in the three-storey building in that market. Tang has lives there for three years before she was arrested. This community is good, but there is a place that has the drugs as well.

**Friendship** Most of her friends are the employee in that market and the traders there. They help each other well.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed** She hopes that after her releasing she will be the good one and she will not consume the amphetamine again. She is not expressive. After her husband was arrested, she felt lonely. So she consumed more.

**Step on drugs consumption and sale offences** Tang started with smoking the amphetamine. Her husband persuaded her. She believed that it made her active.

She had consumed for two years by using the aluminum paper and straw. She started consuming with her husband and then with her friends.

**Causes of drugs offences** She thought this could make her active and do more jobs. She began with 1-2 pills until 10-20 pills a day. She had never sold it because the risk of being arrested was high. She was arrested on July 6, 2000 at 10.00 am. At her husband's house. Her jail-term is one year and six month.

**Attitude and experiences about the amphetamine** The amphetamine is a bad thing in her opinion, but after using it she enjoyed working. She liked its taste. She realized that she could be arrested. She would like to quit but she could not because it helped her do more jobs.

**Feeling after the arrest** She feels sorry to be a burden of her parents that they have to take care of her child. For her husband's parents, they do not have anyone to help their work. She is willing it be a good guy after the releasing.

**Opinion on the penalty** She thinks that she deserves for the sentence. However, one year and six months is a long time for her. She misses her family.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** It can be seen that "Taeng" was a handyman in a wet market and helped her husband sell cooked foods. She had regular income and was without debts. She tried to improve herself and her behaviors. She was very reserved, liked to spend time with her family and did not like to talk to strangers. When her husband was imprisoned, she felt lonely and turned to amphetamine. Although she knew that the drug was not good, she was not aware of its devastating effects. The drug enabled her to work more and longer so she did not want to quit. From these reasons, it is clearly seen that personal factors are related tot amphetamine abuses.

**(2) Family factors.** "Taeng" came from a warm family with a pampering child bearing approach. She was married to a man who abused

amphetamine to increase his work potential. She used to try the drug with her husband and he needed more drug to fulfill his cravings. When they ran out of money, he stole it and was arrested, leaving his wife alone and lonely. Therefore, family factors are related to amphetamine offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The market community where “Taeng” resided was very crowded and a hang-out place for drug addicts. She had good and bad friends and was convinced by friends that taking amphetamine could increase her work efficiency. Therefore environmental factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

#### 4.2.5 Case Study No.5 (Pii)

**Personal information.** “Pii” was single in early twenties and originally from UdonThani province with secondary education. Before the conviction, she was employed without debts. She was sentenced to 12 month imprisonment, starting from July 7, 2000.

**Family background.** There were 5 members in her family: mother, step father, an elder brother and an elder sister. Her parents were farmers and her brother worked overseas with an income of 10,000-20,000 baht/month. He regularly sent the money home. Her sister was married and moved to PrachinBuri province with her husband. She rarely contacted her sister and she visited their parents once a year during Songkran festival. Her biological father was dead when she was very young, but her step father was a good and caring man.

**Relationship with other family members.** Pii came from a loving family with her brother and sister taking care of and giving good advice to her. After her brother went abroad and her sister was married, she turned to and hung out with friends. She came to Bangkok with her friends and landed a job at a company. She was fired after 6 months because of her drug abuse habit. She was then unemployed and asked the money from home to buy the drug without her parents’ realization.

**Residence environment.** In the province, her village was 33 kilometers from the city center. Most villagers were farmers. In Bangkok, she rented an apartment with her 4 female friends for 4-5 years. They all were involved in drugs and loved a night life. Her apartment was for both sexes and located in a market community.

**Friendship.** Her friends were old classmates in the province. They had similar habits and loved and supported one another.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** Pii was reserved, quiet and not expressive. Even among friends, she would talk when necessary, but was pleasant and not serious with life.

**Steps on drug offence.** She started taking amphetamine when she was 18 by her friends' suggestions. She began from drinking, smoking and taking amphetamine respectively. She smoked, not injected the drug because she was scare of AIDS. She did not sell it because of high risk of being arrested. She smoked 5 tablets daily for 5 years with nothing better.

**Causes of drug offence.** She was adventurous herself, received pushes from friends, knew where to get it and drug was prevalent and easily accessed.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She knew that it was not good and was aware of its effects and dangers. She didn't expect the arrest and conviction. During her addiction, she knew that her future was ruined and, most importantly, she felt guilty for causing her parents heartache.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened because this would make her parents shocked and sad. They cried when they saw her at the police station and she was guilty. She promised herself to turn over a new leaf.

**Opinions on the penalty.** For her the punishment was just and she accepted her guilt and the conviction.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** “Pii” was a country girl coming to work in Bangkok. She was fired after they discovered that she was addicted to amphetamine. She was reserved, quiet, not-expressive, but pleasant and not serious with life. She realized its effects and danger but still ventured to try and did not expect the arrest. This indicates that personal factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

**(2) Family factors.** She was from an extended and loving family. When her siblings were grown up, they moved out, leaving her alone. She then turned to her friends and followed them to Bangkok to find jobs. The lack of family warmth led her to seek it from her friends. Therefore, family factors are related to amphetamine offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** When she moved to Bangkok, she rented an apartment with 4 close friends who drank, smoked and took the drug. The apartment was located in an amphetamine-infested area. This indicates that environmental factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

#### **4.2.6 Case Study No. 6 (Oiy)**

**Personal information.** “Oiy” was a 22-year old single woman. She was thin and tall with dark complexion. She finished secondary school. Before the conviction, she was a clothes seller with an income of 10,000 bath a month. She did not have any debts and was sentenced to 18 month imprisonment, starting from December 23, 2000.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of the two sisters, coming from warm family with both parents living and raising the children together. Her mother was a housewife and her father was a police officer. She was from a middle class family and bound to her parents very much.

**Relationship with other family members.** The family was warm and loving with her mother taking care of the children. Her father was a good family man, but

she was closer to her mother than to her father because he had to work outside of home. However, her father was a good counselor and did not distance from the children.

**Residence environment.** The family was in a housing project far from urban communities and night life. It was a peaceful place and neighbors did not pay much interest to one another.

**Friendship.** "Oiy" had a lot of friends in both sexes. They occasionally went out for movies and other leisure activities together. Some of them were drug addicts and pushed her to try.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was not so expressive, was quiet and less self-confident. However, she had good time with friends, was not fussy and preferred to be a follower to a leader.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was addicted to only amphetamine because she wanted to try like her friends. She smoked 1 tablet a day and the amount increased. She never used injection because she was scare of the needle and being infected.

**Causes of drug offences.** She wanted to try and friends also pushed her. Once she was addicted, she went out to buy it and was arrested.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** The drug was easily available and cheap. It was fun for young people to abuse it. Although they knew it was not good, it was difficult to quit once addicted.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She regretted about what she did. She was loved by everyone in the family and taught to be patient. She felt guilty of making her parents cry and disappointed. She missed her family and was not angry at the arrest and promised to turn a new leave after her release.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought the prison term was suitable and accepted any condition because she was a wrong doer.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** Being a follower, non-expressive, non-self-confident and reserved made her an easy victim of amphetamine abuses. She also saw easy access to the drug and once addicted, it's hard to quit. This indicates that personal factors are related to amphetamine offences.

(2) **Family factors.** The family was warm and loving, therefore it was not a factor of the drug abuses in this case.

(3) **Environmental factors.** Her residential environment was not a factor of the drug abuses, but being surrounded by friends who abused the drug led her to do likewise. The amount she consumed increased as time went by. This shows that environmental factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

#### **4.2.7 Case Study No.7 (Porn)**

**Personal information.** "Porn" was 25 years of age, divorced and with high school education. Before the conviction, she was a merchant with an income of 7,500 baht/month. She was imprisoned for 2 and a half years.

**Family background.** She was from a well-off family. Her father was a partner of a company and her elder brother had a bachelor degree with stable work and high income. Her mother was a housewife and her younger sister was a student.

**Residence environment.** The family lived in a housing project with everyone minding his own business. The place was peaceful and there were a grocery store and a beauty parlour at the entrance.

**Friendship.** When she was a teenager, she had friends and was pushed to try the drug. She sometimes went out with them and spent money wastefully.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** Porn was reclusive and avoided meeting people during the day and took the drug during the night because she always felt that she was unable to get on with others.

**Steps on drug offences.** She began to get home irregularly. She needed more money to buy the drug so she bought and sold it at a higher price within a short period of time.

**Cause of drug offences.** She was dependent on friends and it was fun taking the drug with them. She was arrested on February 17, 1999 at Tharua police station while trying to smuggle in the drug to a friend who was detained there. She was charged with the drug possession.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She thought that taking the drug made her happy and contented, but after the high feeling was gone, it was painful. She was willing to do anything to acquire 7-10 tablets a day.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She regretted about what she did, but did not want to blame anyone as everybody in the family loved her. She promised to lead a new life after the release.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The conviction was appropriate and she accepted what was handed down to her. She was waiting for the day of liberty again.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was divorced, reserved, reclusive and felt alienated. Taking the drug made her feel happier, but the sufferings returned again after its effects were gone. This indicates that personal factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

**(2) Family factors.** The family was well-off, loving and caring. She was brought up by a democratic approach. This indicated that family factors are not related to amphetamine offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The housing project where she lived did not have any community involvement so her friends contributed a great deal to her drug habit. She was arrested because she was concerned that her arrested friend would be without the drug. In her case, friendship is a contributing factor for her amphetamine abuses.

#### 4.2.8 Case Study No.8 (O)

**Personal information.** “O” was the youngest of 5 children. She was 37 years, single with a vocational certificate. Before the conviction, she was a merchant earning 7,000 baht a month. Her debt was 50,000 baht. She was sentenced to one year imprisonment.

**Family background.** One of her five siblings was dead and her two elder sisters were married. Her elder brother was a drug addict. Her mother was a merchant and her father was a handyman. The family had three nieces to look after. Her parents were busy working so counseling and up-bringing were the responsibility of her elder siblings. Her mother was kind, but her father was very abusive.

**Relationship with other family members.** Everyone loved and respected the parents but they were closer to their mother. They usually counseled their mother. Her sisters were supportive, but she felt sympathetic to her brother because he was depressed and had an inferiority complex.

**Residence environment.** They lived in a congested community with widespread social vices, e.g., hang-out places for troubled youngsters, gambling dens, drug agents and a large number of addicts.

**Friendship.** Her friends were school classmates in the community. Her mother knew all of them and liked them to visit her home.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was outspoken, direct and adaptable to social environment.

**Steps on drugs offences.** Her brother introduced the drug to her.

**Causes of drug offences.** She could not tolerate the sufferings her brother had when the drug was unavailable. So she went out to get it and took it with him.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** It was her first offence. She felt sorry for her brother and wanted to be his companion to reduce his loneliness.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She regretted for her habit because she disappointed her mother and sisters. If she had been able to reverse the time, she wouldn't have done it.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought that the punishment was too heavy-handed because it was her first offence. She missed her family and wanted to return home.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was single, direct and adjustable to the environment. She took the habit because she was sympathetic to her brother. This shows that personal factors are related to amphetamine abuses.

**(2) Family background.** Her family was generally warm except her father was abusive. The son was the only member who was addicted and she felt sorry for him and took the drug with him. In this circumstance, family factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The family environment was in a drug-infested area with other social vices. Her brother's friends usually hung out and took the drug at her home and this led her to take up the habit. Therefore environmental factors are related to her drug abuses.

#### 4.2.9 Case Study No. 9 (Noi)

**Personal information.** Noi was 21 years old with six-year primary education and came from a family of 5 children. Before the conviction, she was unemployed, but without any debt. She was married with one child. She was jailed for 2 years on the charge of consuming amphetamine.

**Family background.** The family was poor with everyone in the family doing handyman work. She was the only daughter and was loved the most. Her parents taught her to be good, perseverant, respect the elder and not to take advantages of others. They were strongly against all kinds of drug abuses and told her to be away from such a habit.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved everybody in the family. She was close to her mother and her brothers were also supportive. The relationship with her husband was good, but with her child, she did not feel attached because it was not raised by her.

**Residence environment.** Her house was in a community where sleazy occupations and drug dealings were prevalent. Economic situations of the community were not good and most of the people were doing odd jobs.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends were former school classmates and they tended to do drugs. After being pushed repeatedly, she took up the habit in order not to alienate with the group.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was talkative, expressive, adaptable to social environment and friendly. She had many friends because of her easy-going personality.

**Steps on drug offences.** She ran into financial difficulties because her husband was unemployed and she had to support her husband's younger brother's education. Her husband was also an amphetamine addict so she took the habit in order to forget all the trouble.

**Causes of drug offences.** Her burdens were too much to bear. She felt discouraged in life because of her dysfunctional family and then turned to the drug as an escape.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** It was her first offence. She took the drug to escape the harsh reality. She realized that it was illegal and could be imprisoned, but never expected to be arrested and addicted to it in such an easy manner.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was sorry to have to leave those who loved her behind and felt guilty for her parents who had to visit and give her money during the jail term.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The two-year imprisonment was too long and too much for the first offence. She should have been given a chance to improve her life again soon.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** “Noi” was unemployed with heavy burdens to shoulder and marriage life was dysfunctional so amphetamine consumption was her way out. She knew its effects and dangers and did not expect to be addicted to it easily. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine consuming offences.

(2) **Family factors.** Although coming from a poor struggling family, she was showered with love and attention. Her relationship with her husband was in good terms even though she did not take care of her child much. This indicates that family factors are not related to her drug abuses.

(3) **Environmental factors.** Her house was located in a vice-infested community and her friends were all doing drugs. She was pushed by her peers in order to truly belong to the group. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

#### 4.2.10 Case Study No.10 (Tim)

**Personal information.** “Tim” was 31 years of age, married with 3 children and was with vocational certificate education. Before the conviction, she was a company worker with 8,500 baht a month and without any debts. She was sentenced to 1 and a half years in jail. At the time of the interview, she had already served her prison term for a year.

**Family background.** “Tim” was from a loving family of 3 children. She was the middle child. Her elder brother and younger sister were married and moved out like she did. She and her husband were hard workers. After work, she would sew mass-produced clothes until midnight. Both of them helped to shoulder the household and children’s education expenses and were supportive to each other.

**Relationship with other family members.** Everybody in her family loved one another. The children studied hard and her husband worked hard too.

**Residence environment.** The community where she lived was economically well-off. It was crowded and there was traffic all the time. It was also a hang-out place for drug addicts.

**Friendship.** Her friends and neighbors were of the same age and supportive to one another. However, most were involved in drugs.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was quiet, reserved and not expressive. She didn’t smoke or drink or love a night life and was a good neighbor.

**Steps on drug offences.** She took the drug by diluting with water one tablet a time, particularly at night when she was doing her extra work.

**Causes of drug offences.** She wanted to be able to work longer hours to generate more money to support the family and sometimes her parents.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She was fully aware of its effects and dangers on health but was not afraid because money was more important and her general health was good.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was worried about her children and husband and that her parents would be disappointed in her because she was always a good daughter to them.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term was too harsh for a first offender like her. It should not have been that long.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was reserved, quiet, hard working and a good neighbor. She neither drank or smoked, but worked hard to support the family with the help of the drug. Though she realized how dangerous the drug was, money was of the primary importance and it was worth taking the risk. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine consuming abuses.

**(2) Family factors.** Her and her parents' families were warm, caring and supportive. Her relationship with her parents and husband was good. Therefore, the family factors are not related to her amphetamine consuming offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** Her neighbors were involved in drugs and the place was a hang-out spot for drug addicts. She took the habit because she wanted to work longer hours. This shows that environmental factors are related to her consuming abuses.

#### **4.2.11 Case Study No.11 (Pae)**

**Personal information.** "Pae" was 26 years old and married to a good and hard working man without any children because she was not ready. She was a merchant with an income of 4,500 baht/month. Her debt was 20,000 baht. And she was sentenced to a year and eight month imprisonment starting from June 8, 2000.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of the two children and the grandparents also lived with them. The family was warm, loving and caring and of a middle class. She was in debt with her parents because she borrowed the money from them to buy a motorcycle for her husband to shuttle passengers in a nearby area. She and her husband paid the money back every month and her family got along with her husband very well.

**Relationship with other family members.** Everybody loved, cared and supportive to one another. It was a warm and loving family without any trouble.

**Residence environment.** Her house was half wood half concrete and the neighbors were good and helpful. However, the community was infested with drugs and drug addicts. She knew amphetamine since she was very young and was never involved with it until she was 23. Her friends pushed her and she wanted to do like them.

**Friendship.** All of her friends took the drug both men and women. They went out together and outwardly looked good so her parents did not have any suspicion when they visited her home.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was diligent, active, expressive, sociable, cheerful, confident and actively participated in community activities.

**Steps on drug offences.** It was a push from friends at the beginning and she also wanted to know how it was like when under its influence. It later became a habit and the amount she took was increasing.

**Causes of drug offences.** Peer pressures were the main culprit. Her friends also convinced her to sell it as the profits were attractive but she didn't out of the fear of arrest.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** The drug was highly addictive and spread to every section of the society. Complete suppression and eradication was impossible considering the present rates. The drug abusers were being arrested everyday in Bangkok and she had abused it for over 3 years.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was ashamed and guilty of disgracing her parents and family. She regretted about what she did and if she could have turned the time, she wouldn't have done it.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term was too long for a first-time offender. It should have been only one year. She was very frustrated and missed her family.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was married with neither children nor debt. She was cheerful, expressive, helpful and hard-working. She had abused the drug for a long time and thought that eradicating it was a daunting task. This indicates that personal factors are not related to her drug consumption habit.

**(2) Family factors.** She was from a middle class and loving family without worrying about financial matters. This shows that family factors are not related to her drug offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The community she lived in was a hang-out spot for drug addicts and drug problems were widespread. All of her friends were addicted to the drug and pushed her to try. She did and became one of them. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine consumption offences.

#### **4.2.12 Case Study No.12 (Jupjaeng)**

**Personal information.** "Jupjaeng" was 27, single with high school education. Before her conviction, she worked in a company with an income of 6,500 baht/month and had no debts. She was sentenced to one and a half year imprisonment, starting from December 3, 2000.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of the two children. Her father was a truck driver who was always away from the family. Her mother was a housekeeper

of a company working on irregular shifts with an income of 4,000-8,000 baht/month. She felt that she and her brother were left to fend for themselves alone.

**Residence environment.** She lived in a housing project with clean environment. The family had all the facilities and was well-off financially.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was trying to be accepted by others, but those who accepted her were her addicted friends. So she became reserved, withdrawn and out of touch with reality. She also became anti-social and did things that were socially unacceptable.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was addicted to only amphetamine by both injection and smoke. She used about 8-15 tablets a day, depending on how much money she could get.

**Causes of drug offences.** She was unhappy with the family situation. It was funnier being among friends.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** It was highly addictive. She had been addicted to it for 8 years. It helped her to forget her problems. She felt that her parents did not pay enough attention to her like others.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened because a jail was intimidating place where she was put to live with strangers. She was guilty and sorry that her parents did not come to visit her during detention.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term was suitable because she was guilty and accepted the condition.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was single with stable job and regular income. She was able to adjust herself to her group of friends. Her expressive

behaviors were anti-social and disturbed others. This indicates that personal factors are related to her drug consumption abuses.

**(2) Family background.** The parents were struggling to maintain financial situation of the family. The children were left unattended and craved for parents' attention. Her family factors were driving her to resort to the drug.

**(3) environmental factors.** Residential environment was not a contributing factor. Without parental love, she turned to friends', but unfortunately they were drug addicts so she had to become one in order to be accepted. Environmental factors are related to her drug offences.

#### 4.2.13 Case Study No.13 (Big)

**Personal information.** "Big" was 30 years, single and a bachelor degree holder. Before the conviction, she was a company worker with an income of 4,500 baht/month and a debt of 20,000 baht. She was sentenced to 2-year imprisonment and had served the term for a year.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of three children. Her parents were divorced ten years before and her father remarried. The children lived with the mother who was a food seller in the market with a daily income of 200 to 500 baht. Her mother was abusive to the children, hitting them without good reasons. The family needed money so her mother's title deed was mortgaged for 20,000 baht and they had to pay the bank 10,000 baht a month. It was a big burden. She was close to her mother and she liked to consult her because she was the eldest.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was worried about the family's financial situations and her mother was in poor health. Her mother trusted her and put her in charge of the family affairs.

**Residence environment.** The family lived in a housing project. The house was a one-storey house in a crowded community. Economy status of the community was of the middle class. Neighbors were helpful and supportive and not involved in drugs.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends were amphetamine abusers and were put in the same jail. She received a warm welcome when she first entered the institution. They were very supportive.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was socially adaptable, expressive, outspoken, leading and serious with life. She seemed to lose her self-confidence during addiction.

**Steps on drug offences.** She turned to the drug because she could not deal with the problems and her daily intake was about 10-20 tablets by smoking and taking orally.

**Causes of drug offences.** Family and financial problems were the main causes. She felt good and relieved of those troublesome burdens under its influence.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She fully realized its dangers and effects on health and society. It was also illegal but she could not resist the pushes from her friends.

**Feeling after the arrest.** She was worried about her family, her younger siblings' education because she was the main bread-winner of the family.

**Opinions on the penalty.** Her two-year prison term was suitable as she was guilty. She promised to turn a new leaf once she was released.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was single with a stable job and high education, knowing all along that the drug was dangerous and ruinous as well. She could not resist the peer pressures and tried the drug and was addicted to it. This indicated that personal factors are related to her amphetamine abuses.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a broken family and had to shoulder all the burdens when she was not ready. The family also ran into a financial crisis, leading to a huge debt with the bank. She resorted to the drug when problems became

overwhelming. This shows that family factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** Her addicted friends were the reason for her drug habit in addition to family and financial problems. She wanted to escape from the harsh reality and the drug was a way out even though it was a temporary one. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her drug abuse habit.

#### 4.2.14 Case Study No.14 (Daa)

**Personal information.** “Daa” was 27 years of age, single and with a degree from a private university in Bangkok. She was a merchant with an income of 8,000 baht a month. She was sentenced to one and a half year imprisonment, starting from December 2000.

**Family background.** She was the middle child and the only daughter of the three children. Her younger brother was 20. They were raised by their parents by a democratic child-bearing approach. Her parents were grocers and the family was well-off financially.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was close to everyone and they all loved one another. Her parents were very caring and supportive.

**Residence environment.** Her house was a two-storey building in a business community. Most of the people were doing some sorts of business and economic situation was good.

**Friendship.** All her friends were from rich families who enjoyed night life and taking drugs.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was lively, expressive, outspoken and socially adaptable. She was a non-resistant type of person and so had a lot of friends.

**Steps on drug offences.** She took the drug out of peer pushes, adventure and fun.

**Causes of drug offences.** It was out of peer pushes so that she would be a true member of the group. She took the drug for 6 years after her graduation and did not expect to be addicted to it.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She realized that it was illegal and she could land in jail if arrested. She was too adventurous and didn't expect to be caught.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was guilty to disappoint her parents and all her family members were forgivable and encouraged her to become a new person. They visited her every week.

**Opinions on the penalty.** Her jail term was suitable as a first-time offender.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was educated, rich and fun-loving, but too adventurous to be restrained from the drug abuses. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine consumption offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a well-to-do family with loving and caring atmosphere. She was also brought up by a reason-based child bearing approach. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine abuses.

(3) **Environmental factors.** Residential environment was not a factor, but peer pressures were the main contributing factor. She was surrounded by rich friends who loved night life and enjoyed doing drugs, so she was supposed to do the same. Therefore, environmental factors are related to her drug abuses.

#### **4.2.15 Case Study No.15 (Kung)**

**Personal information.** "Kung" was a short, dark-skinned, 24 year-old girl who was married with 2 children. She had a secondary education certificate. Before

the conviction, she was a merchant earning about 6,000 baht/month and without any debts. She was sentenced to one year imprisonment, beginning from May, 2001.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of the three daughters. Her younger sisters were 13 years apart from her and they loved and respected her because she looked after them since they were born. Her parents were clothes sellers earning about 8,000 baht/month. She had two children aged 2 and 3 years respectively and the two families lived in the same house. Her husband was a company worker earning around 15,000 baht. However, they were not able to make ends meet because it was a big family, but very warm and loving.

**Relationship with other family members.** It was an extended family with grandparents and her children totaling 10 members. Everyone was supportive to one another and helped one another in the sales business. They lived in their grandparents' house in Samut Prakarn. It was a warm and lovely family.

**Residence environment.** The house was located in a crowded community near the market. Economic situations of community were good. Though there were hang-out spots for drug addicts nearby, it was not intimidating because neighbors were good and the house was strongly fenced.

**Friendship.** Her friends liked to go out at night for dinner, movies and bars. She went out with them once a week on Fridays after she got a job. She took the drug with her friends because it was fun.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was socially adaptable, outspoken, expressive and confident. She consulted her husband when there were problems. They both took the drug without anybody in the family knowing about the habit.

**Steps on drug offences.** She started doing the drug with colleagues. She didn't have any problems but wanted to give it a try because it was fun and her husband used to do it before. He even encouraged her to try. She started with drinking, smoking and ended with the drug. It was easily accessible and she sold them to friends and youngsters in her community as well.

**Causes of drug offences.** She wanted to try and see how it was like under its effects. It increased her prowess in working and enjoying nightlife.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She started doing the drug when she was 21 after graduation and getting a job. She knew that it was illegal but was not afraid and did not think she would be caught. She took the drug for 3 years and her daily intake was about 20-30 tablets.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened and guilty and regretted what she had done. She was sorry to make her grandparents and parents disappointed.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The one-year imprisonment was just and suitable. She accepted the condition even though life in prison was not comfortable.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine consumption offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was confident, expressive, had a stable job and income and took the drug on her own initiative. Although she fully realized that it was illegal and risky of being arrested, she did it because of her reckless and adventurous nature. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine consumption offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a big but warm and caring family and everyone was supportive and helpful. In her case, family factors are not related to her drug abuses.

(3) **Environmental factors.** Residential environment was not a contributing element, but peer pressures together with her boldness were to blame. She thought it was fun and did not see that it was health hazardous. Her husband was also an ex-drug addict who encouraged her to try. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her drug consumption offences.

### 4.3 Group 3 Fifteen female inmates violating amphetamine sale offences

General information of the fifteen case study subjects is summarized in the following table:

**TABLE 6: General information of inmates in group 3**

No.	Pseudo names	Age (year)	Education	Occupation	Income (Baht)	Debt (Baht)	Marital status
1	Lek	52	P.4	Unemployed	None	None	Separated
2	Khaek	24	P.6	Handyman	4,000	None	Married
3	Nid	29	P.6	Farmer	5,000	10,000	Married
4	Kop	30	M.6	Merchant	6,000	10,000	Separated
5	Nii	25	M.3	Handyman	3,200	6,500	Married
6	Dam	34	P.6	Handyman	3,000	20,000	Married
7	Kai	38	M.3	Merchant	7,000	None	Divorced
8	Ung	34	M.3	Unemployed	None	None	Married
9	Kung	30	M.6	Merchant	4,000	20,000	Separated
10	Rat	24	M.6	Unemployed	None	8,000	Single
11	Kay	32	M.3	Handyman	2,500	None	Separated
12	Bua	32	Diploma	Handyman	12,000	10,000	Separated
13	Bung	25	M.6	Handyman	5,000	None	Separated
14	O	30	Diploma	Merchant	5,000	None	Married
15	Play	43	P.4	Handyman	3,718	10,000	Divorced

#### 4.3.1 Case Study No.1 (Lek)

**Personal information.** “Lek” was 52 years old, in good health and separated with 3 children. She had a 4-year compulsory education. Before the conviction, she was unemployed and had no debts. She was sentenced to 5 year and 6 month imprisonment since 1998. She was charged on selling amphetamine.

**Family background.** “Lek” was born in Bangkok and married since she was 20. She had 3 sons who had stable jobs with high salary and she was very proud of them. Her family was warm but she secretly sold the drug without her husband’s realization. When he found out, he ordered her to stop but she didn’t. So he moved out to live in a house nearby. Her family was very supportive and regularly visited her at the prison. She felt that they gave her another chance to be decent.

**Relationship with other family members.** Everybody was good and decent, and protested at her drug dealings. She went on despite their objection because the profits were too attractive to stop. It was very convenient when her husband and children moved out.

**Resident environment.** The family lived in a congested community where drugs and other social decadence were prevalent and visible. People in the area are handyman working on a daily basis, having low income but they were supportive to one another.

**Friendship.** She had only neighbors because all her friends were married and established else where. She didn’t know where they were.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was talkative, expressive, good-natured, warm and not serious about life. She socialized and never had any trouble with her neighbors.

**Steps on drug offences.** She never took the drug, only sold it. It began when a man told her to hold a bag of drug for him. When another man came to pick it up, she was paid a large some of money. She thought it was an easy and quick way of making money, so she decided to do it herself. She was in the business for 2 years and had a lot of money, but was never be able to save any. She bought all her household facilities.

**Causes of drug offences.** The profits from sale were very high and it was worth the risk. She didn’t think that she would be arrested because nobody knew what she dealt in.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She thought it was illegal and bad, but the profits were irresistible. Besides the sales were quick and easy because there were many addicts in the community coming to buy from her.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened at the thought of being detained in prison. She felt guilty, ashamed of her actions and did not want to confront her children and husband. However, she accepted her guilt and wanted to turn over a new leaf.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She accepted the conviction, but thought it was too harsh for an old woman like her. She had already served her term for there and a half years now.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** “Lek” was married with 3 children. Even though she was unemployed, she was supported financially by her children and husband. She sold the drug because of the high profits and customers always came to her. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** In the beginning, her family was warm, but after she took up the drug trade, her husband moved out and the children were married and set up their families else where. After she was left alone, doing the trade was even more convenient. This indicates that family factors are related to her drug sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** There were so many amphetamine addicts in her community and the sales were easy and quick, bringing her regular income in large quantities. This shows that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### **4.3.2 Case Study No. 2 (Khaek)**

**Personal information.** “Khaek” was 24 years old, married with one child and held a primary education certificate. Before the conviction, she was a caddy in a

golf club earning about 4,000 baht a month. She had no debts and was sentenced to 7-year imprisonment, starting from December 9, 1996. She had already serve the term for five years now.

**Family background.** Her parents were about 45 years of age, doing odd jobs, but financial situations of the family was alright. They were divorced when she was four years and remarried with their own children and families. She was thus raised by her kind grandmother. When she was fourteen, her grandmother passed away so she moved to live with her mother in Lopburi province. When she was sixteen, she married to a local man and moved to stay with him. He loved her very much because she was still very young, and they had a child together, now 8 years old, who was under the care of her husband's mother because her husband was also imprisoned for the same charge at her Central Corrections Institute, Lopburi, for five and a half years. They quarreled almost daily on financial and women's problems.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was closer to her mother than her father. Although her mother was remarried, they were in regular contact despite her new family. She visited her and her husband regularly while they were in detention. She was not very happy with her husband because of his infidelity and money problems.

**Residence environment.** Her house was in a rural village in Lopburi. The community's economic situations were good. Though it was a crowded place, there were no hang-out spots for drug addicts.

**Friendship.** Most were her husband's friends who were dealing in the drug trade. For her, it was her husband who trained her how to trade it.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** As a caddy, the income was good and the golf club was close to her home. However, she could not save any money. She was a quiet kind of person who did not like night life, drinks or smokes. When there were problems, she usually kept them on herself and did not like to consult others.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was introduced to the trade by her husband. She started with a small amount, around 100-200 tablets a day, earning approximately 10,000 to 20,000 baht. Each tablet cost between 80 to 100 baht. It sold like a hot cake. She thought the police knew what they were up to, but could not arrest them due to lack of evidence. She had been in the trade for about six to seven months when the arrest occurred.

**Causes of drug offences.** It was due to financial needs. They were poor and she had not been involved with the drug until she met her husband. The profits from sales were huge, still they could not save any money. She didn't know that the penalty could be this much.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** The drug was dangerous and ruinous for both health and future. She didn't have direct experiences with it and was arrested following a tip-off.

**Feeling after the arrest.** She was frightened at first and very worried about her child. When her mother-in-law took care of the child, she was relieved and promised herself not to make the mistake again.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The punishment, though a long time jail term, was suitable because she was guilty and accepted all the conditions.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** "Khaek" was too naive on the trade. She knew that the effects of the drug were devastating, but due to family financial crisis, she took up the job and was finally arrested following a tip-off. She was reserved and kept all the problems for herself. This indicates that personal factors are related to amphetamine sale offence.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a broken family. Both parents were remarried and she was brought up by her grandmother. When she was married at a very young age, the family ran into financial difficulties. Her husband took up the

trade first and later introduced her to the activity until they were both arrested, with her husband first. This shows that family factors are related to amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** She was raised in a clean environment, but when she was married, all she knew was her husband's friends who were dealing in the amphetamine trade. They entered the trade out of financial difficulties. This shows that environmental factors are related to amphetamine sale offences.

#### 4.3.3 Case Study 3 (Nid)

**Personal information.** "Nid" was a Bangkok-born light-skinned 29 year old woman who was married with a son. Before the conviction, she was a vegetable farmer with an income of 5,000 baht a month. She had 10,000 baht in debt, borrowed from a neighbor to invest on her farm. She was charged with amphetamine sale and sentenced to 3-year-and-4-month imprisonment.

**Family background.** "Nid" was the eldest of the five children. She had two younger brothers and two younger sisters. The family was warm and loving. When she was 21 and had a son, her mother passed away. Her parents were family people and got along well with her husband who was also a farmer. All of them were supportive and helpful in every manner.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was from a good and caring family. As the eldest sister, she looked after her younger siblings when her parents went to work. She was a responsible and good-natured person.

**Residence environment.** She lived with her parents since she was born in a farming community away from city center. Economic situations of the community were self-sufficient and it was not a hang-out spot for drug addicts.

**Friendship.** After marriage, she had only neighbors who were very supportive. All her friends were also married and settled down elsewhere.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was easy-going and socially adaptable. She expressed her opinions when she thought what was right. When there were problems, she consulted her husband and her parents rather than kept them for herself.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was devastated when her mother died because she loved and was close to her. She also had to take financial responsibilities of the family because her father was old and her younger siblings were still in school. It seemed inevitable for her to take up the drug trade to shore up family expenses. She started by selling 10 to 15 tablets a day and it was a very good income.

**Causes of drug offences.** Financial difficulties drove her to the trade. She wanted money to feed her family. She never did the drug because she knew it was addictive.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She fully realized the destructive effects of the drug on both consumers and sellers. Profits from sales were able to maintain the family situations. She had been in the business for seven months when she was arrested.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened and regrettable and worried about the rest of the family members because prices of agricultural produce were uncertain. She was trying to accept the reality and promised to turn over a new life and find decent work to earn extra money.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term, 3 years and 4 months, was just and appropriate because she deserved what she had done. She never took any grudges against anyone.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** "Nid" was a farmer, married with one child and good-natured. She was socially adaptable and when there were problems, she always consulted her husband. She was well aware that the drug was destructive

personally and socially, but she took the trade out of financial reasons. This indicates that personal factors are related to amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** She was from a loving family, with good relationship with other members of the family. She had to look after the whole family when her mother died and this forced her to do anything to make the family survive even though it was illegal. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The place where she lived was a farming community with a self-sufficiency living style. She did not have friends here, only neighbors. This indicates that environmental factors are not related to her amphetamine trade offences.

#### 4.3.4 Case Study No.4 (Kop)

**Personal information.** “Kop” was a dark-skinned, 30-year woman. She was married with one child but lived separately from her husband. She held a high school certificate. Before the conviction, she was a merchant earning 6,000 baht a month, with 10,000 baht in debt. She was jailed for 5 years, starting from June 5, 2000.

**Family background.** She was the third child of the four children. There were 10 people in her family including 4 grandchildren. She had two older brothers and one younger brother. She was from a middle class family. Her father was a government official who liked gambling and her mother was a merchant.

When he won, he would be in a good mood and there were lots of things to eat. But when he lost, his temper was furious, leading to quarrels with her mother. It was a common occurrence for the family. She was married to an irresponsible man and after 3 years, they separated. He later had a new wife. She loved her child and intended to raise him as well as possible even without the father.

**Relationship with other family members.** Her siblings and parents did not spend time much together. It seemed that each one had his/her own ways. It was not a

loving family. They were all struggling in their own ways and each had responsibilities to shoulder as the family was not fully loaded.

**Residence environment.** Her family was in a congested community with the prevalence of drugs and hang-out spots for drug addicts. It was a confusing place where people quarreled all the time. Most of the people were doing old jobs or unemployed. Economic situations of the community was rather low.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends were her neighbors who were involved in amphetamine trade because they all suffered from financial problems. They took up the trade because the profits were very attractive. She was introduced into the trade by her neighbors whose economic status was getting higher.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She tried to adjust to social circumstances and expectations. Her behaviors were expressive and adventurous.

**Causes of drug offence.** The family was facing financial difficulties. She wanted her family to be better economically and saw her neighbors becoming economically well-off from the trade without getting arrested.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't take the drug, only selling it. If the amphetamine problems were to be completely eradicated, production sources had to be wiped out.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She felt guilty and wanted to lead a new decent life. It was a waste of time and a disgrace for her and family. She was afraid her family would be in a difficult position economically.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The five-year prison term was long but suitable for her guilt. She was frustrated in the prison and wanted to return to her family.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** “Kop” was married but it failed. She was struggling to raise her child alone by being a merchant with an income and a small debt. She was also expressive and adventurous, trying to adjust to social circumstances and expectations. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** Her father was a government official and gambler whose emotional states fluctuated according to his luck. He was also bad-tempered when he lost, leading to quarrels with her mother. She was also a single parent and her family members did not have time for one another. Lack of family warmth and encountering financial difficulties, she decided to take up the drug trade. This indicates that family factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** She was in a slum environment with drugs and drug addicts as a social phenomenon. Most of her neighbors were doing or dealing in drugs or drug trade to sustain economic situation of the home. She was one of them and did it to support her family. This shows that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### 4.3.5 Case Study No.5 (Nii)

**Personal information.** “Nii” was 25 years, married without children, a secondary school graduate, and originally from Loei province. Before the conviction, she was doing odd jobs with an income of approximately 3,200 baht a month and a debt of 6,500 baht borrowed from a friend without interest. She was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in jail.

**Family background.** She had a happy childhood as the only child in the family growing up in Loei province. Her parents were merchants and in a better economic status. She came to work in Bangkok for 4 years when she got married at the age of 21. The new couple rented a room in the capital. The first year of her married life was blissful until her husband became womanized. She was frustrated over his behavior and she did not get in touch with her parents often.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved and was bound to her parents and husband. But he was a womanizer and this made her unhappy. During her detention, they came to visit her once a month.

**Residence environment.** The apartment they rented was an assortment of various life styles. They did not pay any attention to their neighbors at all and there were a lot of drug addicts.

**Friendship.** She did not have any friends as she was very reserved and quiet, preferring to be alone.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was socially adaptable, but quiet, reserved and not expressive. She didn't talk much and was submissive in personality.

**Steps on drug offences.** She entered the drug trade because she needed to support herself financially. Her husband did not give her any money and spent it on his night life activities and women. She was left alone at home most of the time. She didn't take the drug and was persuaded to sell it because the profits were good.

**Causes of drug offences.** She had financial problems she borrowed some from her friends. She didn't want to ask her parents as she was married and had her own family.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't know what the drug was like and what its effects were until she took up the trade. She had to do it to support herself and it was worth the risk at first until she was arrested.

**Feeling after the arrest.** She regretted for what she did and did not think she would be arrested. She felt guilty and missed her parents and husband and wished to lead a new life after release.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought the conviction was right and she deserved it because she was guilty. Bad deeds should be punished.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was married without children. She was not very expressive though she tried to get along with people. She didn't know the drug and its effects until she took up the trade because she needed money to support herself. It was risky but the profits were worth the risk. This shows that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** She had a happy life with her parents in the province. Her husband was good to her in the beginning until he became a womanizer and enjoyed night life, leaving her alone at home. He didn't even give her money so she had to find it on her own. This indicates that family factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** She lived in an apartment where nobody paid attention to one another and there were a lot of drug addicts and hang-out spots. She didn't have any friends because she was quiet and reserved. She sold the drug out of financial necessity. This shows that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### **4.3.6 Case Study No.6 (Dam)**

**Personal information.** "Dam" was 34 years old, married with 2 children and had a six-year primary education. She earned 3,000 baht a month and a debt of 20,000 baht, she was sentenced to three-year imprisonment.

**Family background.** She was the second children of four children in the family. Her parents were doing odd jobs and had taught her to be perseverant and decent. She lived with her parents all along and the family atmosphere was loving and warm. Her marriage life was happy and she raise the children by herself. Her husband was a hard-working and responsible man.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved and respected her parents, and the relationship with her siblings was cordial. She consulted her parents when there were problems. Her spousal relationship was not very good.

**Residence environment.** The community she was in was very crowded but not congested. Community economic situations were medium. Most of the dwellers were doing odd jobs and neighbors were supportive and helpful.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends in the community were not drug dealers. She usually took part in community activities and did not like strangers.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was shy and not expressive at all, but she was socially adaptable as she could participate in community activities.

**Steps on drug offences.** She needed more money to support her family. She started by selling the drug in smaller quantities and increased the amount as time went by. She was arrested following a tip-off.

**Causes of drug offences.** Family expenses were high and she wanted to help her family to make ends meet.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't know how harsh the punishment was for drug sellers. It was her first offence and she promised not to do it again. She was in the trade for 2 months before the arrest, selling about 50 tablets and earning 3,000 to 4,000 baht a day.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She regretted for what happened and missed her family. She felt guilty and wanted to turn a new life.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term was too harsh for a first-time offenders and retailer like her.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** “Dam” was married with two children. She had an income and a debt and didn’t realize how harsh the punishment for drug dealers was. She wanted to have some money to support her family. She was shy and not expressive. This indicated that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a warm and loving family, but later her relationship with her parents and husband was not so good. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(3) **Environmental factors.** The community was crowded with medium economic situations. Most people were handymen doing odd jobs but they were supportive and helpful. She had good neighbors, not drug dealers and participated in community activities. She went into the drug trade because of economic reasons. This shows that environment factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### **4.3.7 Case Study No.7 (Kay)**

**Personal information.** “Kay” was 38 years old, dark-skinned, divorced and had a secondary school education. She was a food seller at Minburi market earning 7,000 baht a month without debts. She was sentenced to 12 -years in jail, starting from March 1996. Up to now, she had already served her term for seven years.

**Family background.** She was the eldest of the three children. She had two younger brothers who were married and moved out. Her father died when she was only fifteen and the children were under the care of her mother. She had three children under her care because she was divorced 12 years ago and her husband remarried. She sold food in the market and the income was enough for the family expenses on a daily basis. She had no savings.

**Relationship with other family members.** Her house was located near the market with a lot of people and the economy was flourishing.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends were neighbors selling food stuff in the market. They had a similar educational level as hers and were supportive and helpful.

**Social adjustment and behaviors expressed.** She was a careful and thoughtful person who didn't like to have too many friends. She kept all problems to herself without consulting anybody.

**Steps of drug offences.** She sold large quantities of the drug ranging from 400 to 500 tablets earning about 10,000 baht a day. She needed the money to support her three children. She was found to possess the drug in large quantities and that's why the prison term was long.

**Causes of drug offences.** She needed money for the family expenses and her children's education. She was a single parent so she had to shoulder all burdens. She didn't expect that the penalty would be that harsh.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't take the drug for fear of health dangers. She just sold it because the demand was endless with customers coming to buy it from her and the profits were irresistible.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was very frightened and felt worried about her children. However, the children were quite grown up and able to take care of themselves, but they had to move to stay with her old aunt.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term, 12 years, was appropriate for what she had done because the drug destroyed everybody who was involved with it. She wished to start a new life after being released.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was a divorced and single mother of 3 children with a small income. She was not expressive but never took the drug as an escape because she knew its dangers on individuals and society. She took the trade out of financial difficulties.

**(2) Family factors.** Her father died when she was only fifteen, since then her mother had to take care of the family alone. Then she was divorced when her child was 12 years old and to took the drug trade to maintain her family. This shows that family factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** Her house was in a market community with good economic conditions. Most of her neighbors were economically well-off and supportive to one another. This shows that environmental factors are not related her amphetamine sale offences.

#### **4.3.8 Case Study No.8 (Ung)**

**Personality information.** “Ung” was 34 years old, married with 2 children and with a secondary school education. Before the conviction, she was unemployed and without debts. She was sentenced to 4-year imprisonment, starting from 1999.

**Family background.** She was the youngest of the two children in the family. Her parents divorced when she was only 3 because her father had another wife. This made her mother devastated and she had to be the family’s bread winner by doing odd jobs with very low income. She was married to a mechanic whose income was 7,000 baht but she was a housewife looking after the family. Her economic status was not good and they were struggling to make ends meet so they didn’t have time for each other.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was close to her mother and sister as they were counselors and guardians teaching her to be good. The family tie was warm and caring despite their poverty. Her husband was a hard-working and good man, never encouraging her to deal in drugs.

**Residence environment.** Her family lived in a row house in a housing project with medium economic conditions. Most people were handymen and food sellers because the community was next to the market. Neighbors minded their own businesses and general environment was good.

**Friendship.** She didn't have any friends now as they were all married and led their own lives. She had only neighbors and her husband's friends, but normally she was alone.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was expressive, had leader characteristics, was socially adaptable and good-natured, and not serious about life.

**Steps on drug offences.** She went into the drug trade from the suggestion of her aunt who was currently in the business then. She was given a salary of 30,000 baht which was a big relief for the family's economic burden. She later did on her own because the profit were very good.

**Causes of drug offences.** She wanted to help her husband alleviate the family financial requirement. His salary alone was not sufficient to cover the expenses. The income from the drug sale enabled the family to go through the financial crisis.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She never took the drug and knew that what she was doing was illegal and risky of being imprisoned. She didn't expect the arrest, but after six months in the business, her nightmare became true.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened and did not expect such an occurrence. She was afraid that her husband might be mad at her because he didn't know what she was doing.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The prison term was just and acceptable since she was guilty, even though it was rather long for a first-time offender.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was married with 2 children, unemployed with neither income nor debts. She had leader characteristics, was expressive, good-natured and not serious about life. She knew dealing with the drug was illegal and immoral, but didn't think that she would be caught. This shows that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** She was raised in a single-parent family where her mother was the bread winner, married to a mechanic and the family was struggling. Her husband was a good and hard-working family man who didn't want anyone to deal with drugs. But because she wanted to help shoulder the family's financial needs, she decided to sell the drug without her husband's realization. This indicates that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** She lived in a clean environment near the market away from drug abuses. Most of the people were food sellers and worked in the market. Neighbors were interested only in their own businesses. This indicates that environment factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences

#### **4.3.9 Case Study No.9 (Kung)**

**Personality information.** "Kung" was 30 years old, separated and had high school education. She was a merchant earning 4,000 baht a month with 20,000 baht in debt. She was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment.

**Family background.** Her family was poor and she was brought up by her aunt because her parents were divorced and received financial support from her grandmother for her education in a private school. During school breaks, she had to help her aunt work as a seamstress to earn some money for personal use. Things did not easily come in her life.

**Relationship with other family members.** Most of the time, she was with her grandmother. Her father was a drunkard, but she loved him and thought that her mother did not love her. Nevertheless, while she was in detention, it was her mother who provided her financial needs because she loved her. She was not ashamed of her parents.

**Residence environment.** She lived in a rented house with her grandmother when the arrest took place. Most of the neighbors were company workers and they knew her since she was in her childhood. General environment of the community was good as people had stable jobs.

**Friendship.** She didn't have many friends. Most were school classmates and did not get in touch after graduation and marriage.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** When her father had a drinking party with his friends, she usually went to get him home. She was not ashamed of his conduct because most men in the community were like him. She felt sorry for him more than herself because she was easy-going, talkative, expressive and did not have any secrets.

**Steps on drug offences.** It all took place on April 29, 1997 at 2 p.m. in her elder sister's rented house. A friend of hers gave her a bundle and 1,000 baht in cash and told her that she would pick them up later. She didn't know what was inside and the police arrested her. On that day, she intended to go to apply for a job. At her moment, she had only eight months to serve her prison term.

**Causes of drug offences.** The offence was accidental and unintentional. It was because she didn't know what was inside the bundle her friend deposited. When she was in the institution, most of her inmates thought that she did it out of necessity.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't know much and have experiences about the drug until she was told by her inmates. Some of them thought the trade would make them rich, but it was not and their actions fired back because soon after, their children or close relatives were victims of the drug.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was ashamed and thought everyday in her family must be confused about her action. Nobody thought she would dare to do such a horrible thing. She regretted that she make her mother work hard to support her during the jail term.

**Opinions on the penalty.** Her five-year term was suitable and she accepted her guilt. She promised to turn a new life after her term ended.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was a merchant with regular income and some debts. She was expressive and socially adaptable and had no experiences about the drug. This shows that personal factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(2) **Family factors.** Family ties were good even though the family was struggling. She received financial support from her grandmother for her education. This indicates that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(3) **Environmental factors.** She had few friends and lived in a good environment. Her mistake was that she accepted a deposited object without knowing what was inside. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences

#### **4.3.10 Case Study No.10 (Rat)**

**Personality information.** “Rat” was 24 years old, single, unemployed and held a high school certificate. Before her conviction. She had no income except a debt of 8,000 baht. She was sentenced to five years in jail.

**Family background.** There were 8 people in her family. Her father passed away when she was 12 and her mother and elder sister were doing odd jobs with irregular incomes. Her responsibilities were looking after the household and her

younger brothers. They didn't have much time to get together because they were all struggling to maintain the family.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was close and bound to her mother and her brother because they grew up together. Her mother paid special attention to her.

**Residence environment.** Her family was located near an industrial zone. Neighbors paid attention to their own business without associating to one another. Community economic situations were good and jobs were easy to find as there were factories near her residence.

**Friendship.** Most of her friends were former school classmates and colleagues. She didn't go out with them much.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was quiet, reserved and depressed. She spent most of the time at home and did not socialize with others.

**Steps on drug offences.** It was out of financial needs. She was in the trade for over a month when she was arrested following a tip-off.

**Causes of drug offences.** She needed money to pay for her debts.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She understood the craving feelings of drug addicts, but did not expect that the arrest would be so soon. She had just started selling it and knew the penalty from the drug trade.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was very frightened and regretted that she had to be away from her family.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought her jail term was just and appropriate. It was no better than other inmates'.

### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was single, unemployed with no income except debt. She was depressed and not expressive and knew dangers of the drug. This indicates that personal factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She lacked paternal love since childhood and the family was struggling to make ends meet. Nobody had time to educate her except school because they were all too busy working. However, family ties were warm and loving. This shows that family factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(3) **Environmental factors.** She lived in an industrial community where jobs were easy to find. Her friends were not involved in drugs, but she took up the trade because she wanted to pay her debts. This shows that environmental factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### **4.3.11 Case Study No.11 (Kay)**

**Personality information.** “Kay” was 32 years old, separated, originally from Prathum Thani province, and had secondary school education. Before the conviction. She was doing odd jobs earning about 2,500 baht a month and without any debts. She was sentenced to 20-year imprisonment.

**Family background.** She was the third child of the four children in her family. She had two elder brothers and one younger sister. Her family was poor but loving and warm. She was educated to be good and attached to her parents. She could consult any subject with them.

**Relationship with other family members.** She was loved and had cordial ties with her parents and other siblings. Her parents were always concerned about her.

**Residence environment.** The community where she lived with her parents was a mixture between good and evil. There were drug addicts and agents and good citizens in good proportion.

**Friendship.** She didn't have many friends and some of them were drug agents. Even though she is an amphetamine seller, she could get along with everyone because she didn't interfere with their personal matters.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** Though she had few friends, she was socially adjustable and expressive in acceptable ways.

**Steps on drug offences.** She saw other drug dealers that they had good incomes from the sales so she took up the trade and was arrested at her friend's house.

**Causes of drug offences.** It was pushes from her friends and a desire to alleviate her family out of poverty and financial difficulties.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** In her opinion, amphetamine sales and consumption should be completely eradicated because the drug was spreading into educational institutions which were the future of the country.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was devastated and regrettable and ashamed of her conduct. She felt that everything was ruined including her future.

**Opinions on the penalty.** The penalty was just and appropriate for a seller. In her viewpoint, first-time offenders should be forgivable if they did out of sheer necessity.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was separated and earning a small income from doing odd jobs without any debt. She was also expressive and socially adaptable. This shows that personal factors are not related to amphetamine sale offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a struggling family and was educated to be good and decent. Her relationship with other members was good, too. This indicates that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The community was a hang-out spot for drug addicts. Some of her friends were drug dealers and suggested her to take up the trade because it was a very profitable activity. This shows that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### 4.3.12 Case Study No. 12 (Bua)

**Personality information.** “Bua” was married with one child but lived separately from her husband. She had a vocational diploma. Before the conviction, she was employed, earning 12,000 baht a month with 10,000 baht in debt. She was sentenced to five-year imprisonment.

**Family background.** Her parents were merchants and farmers, growing rice and breeding dairy cattle. The family was a middle class. She was educated to be good and diligent especially in education. She was closer to her mother and had open talks with her in any subjects. Her family used to be warm and loving, but was not so happy when her father had a mistress.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved her family very much but was closer to her mother and her other siblings were very supportive and helpful. She was not her to husband much but had a very close relationship with her child because she brought her up by herself

**Residence environment.** She lived in a congested community and drugs and other social vices were prevalent. The economic situations of the community was not good. Most of the people were doing odd jobs and unemployment rates were high. Youngsters were addicted to some kind of drugs and gambling.

**Friendship.** She befriended with only the good and sincere ones. They would try to find decent jobs and would not take advantage from one another. Only some of them were involved in drugs.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was cheerful, lively, expressive and socially adjustable.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was persuaded to take the drug trade by her friends, and was arrested following a tip-off.

**Causes of drug offences.** The money was good and easy. Her friends suggested her to try.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She was fully aware that amphetamine was destructive to families, society and the nation. Though monetary profits were huge, it was not worth it.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was sorry and felt that she should not have done it because the affects of the drug were devastating personally, economically and socially.

**Opinions on the penalty.** There should be harsher punishment especially for drug addicts so that they wouldn't return to it again. Present penalty measures were light handed and they were not scared.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was married and lived separately from her husband. She had both incomes and debts, was cheerful and expressive. She was aware of the drug's dangers on personal, social and national levels. However, she went into the trade because the profits were too attractive. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a good and decent family and had a loving relationship with them. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

(3) **Environmental factors.** She lived in a congested, drug-infested community. There were all kinds of social vices and most of the people were either doing odd jobs or unemployed. Some of her friends were drug agents and she was

convinced to take up the trade because money was good and easy. This shows that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

#### 4.3.13 Case Study No.13 (Bung)

**Personality information.** “Bung” was 25 years of age, married but lived separately from her husband. She had a vocational certificate and was the youngest child in the family of three children. Before she was convicted, she was a company worker earning 5,000 baht a month and had no debts. She was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in jail.

**Family background.** She was from a middle class family. Her father was an ex-government official and her mother was a merchant. Both of her elder siblings were working in companies. They all lived together and were very supportive and helpful. She was closer to her mother because she was pampering her. Her parents taught the children to be independent, responsible, helpful to one another.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved and respected her parents and elder siblings. She could consult them on any subjects. As the youngest child, everybody was pampering and helping her all the time. With her husband, it was quite distant because they lived separate lives.

**Residence environment.** The family lived in the town community with medium economic conditions. There were factories nearby so most of the people were employed. In recent years, there were more drug addicts and dealers within the community.

**Friendship.** She had a lot of friends because of her cheerful personality. Most of her friends were former school classmates and men as they were not fussy.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was generous, cheerful, socially adaptable, outspoken and sometimes whimsical.

**Steps on drug offences.** One of her friends who was a police informant asked her to buy the drug for him. She refused to do it at first, but when he kept insisting, she went ahead and never thought that the penalty was harsh.

**Causes of drug offences.** A friend of hers insisted her buying it for him because the dealers were her neighbors. She did and bought some to sell by herself.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She was never involved in the drug in any forms. Most of the time, it was requested by her friends because the drug was widespread in her community. She didn't know about the punishment or expect to be arrested, and never entered the trade seriously.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened, regrettable and confused. She missed her family and wished to have an opportunity to turn a new life again.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She felt her penalty was harsh. The punishment was still arbitrary as some inmates served a lighter term while being caught with a larger possession.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was separated, had an occupation and was without debts. She had a cheerful and generous personality and was never involved in the drug but was asked to buy it from her friends who worked for the police. She didn't realize the harsh penalty and never thought of being caught. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** She was from a middle-class and warm family and everybody was supportive, helpful and close to one another. Her father was a former government official and her mother was a merchant but she lived separately from her husband. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The family lived in developed and well-to-do community and most people worked in the factories nearby. Drugs were a

recent social phenomenon and addicts and dealers were increasing in number. She made an offence because her friends asked her to buy it. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

#### 4.3.14 Case Study No.14 (O)

**Personality information.** “O” was 30 years old, married with 2 children and had a vocational diploma. She was one of the five children in the family. Before the conviction, she was a merchant earning 5,000 baht a month and without debts. She was sentenced to six-year imprisonment.

**Family background.** She was from a rich family who had a business of their own. It was a family business where everyone was involved and run by her father. Her mother was a housewife responsible for raising and educating the children. She taught them to be morally decent.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved and respected her parents very much and regarded them as her role models. She was closer to her mother than anyone in the family and regarded her as both a sister and a mother. The relationship with her own family was good and her husband was always ready to forgive her.

**Residence environment.** The family lived in an amphetamine-infested and congested community. Most of the people were unemployed and amphetamine trade was a common practice. There were many a drug addicts and gambling dens.

**Friendship.** She could get along with everyone, but had no real close friends since she didn't like gambling, taking or selling the drug.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was reserved, not expressive and socially adaptable. She was not confident and had characteristics of a follower.

**Steps on drug offences.** She was surrounded by drug addicts and dealers. Her husband was both a consumer and seller and sometimes she sold the drug but never took it.

**Causes of drug offences.** It was the influence of the community and she had a first-hand experience of drug consumption and sale from her husband.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She didn't know the penalty measures of drug dealers and therefore was not afraid to sell it. She also thought that she would not be arrested. Amphetamine problems should be solved because the drug was spreading among students who were the future of the country.

**Feelings after the arrest.** She was frightened and devastated as she had disgraced her family and children. She felt that she had lost everything and caused pains in her loved ones.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought that the punishment was not severe and absolute so drug dealers were not afraid. Intention of an offender should be taken into account when the conviction was applied.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

**(1) Personal factors.** She was married and had regular income. She was reserved and not socially adaptable. She didn't know about the penalty measure so was not afraid to take the risk and never thought that she would be arrested. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(2) Family factors.** She was from a well-to-do family who had a higher moral standard. Family ties were good and cordial, even with her own husband. This shows that family factors are not related to her amphetamine sale offences.

**(3) Environmental factors.** The community where she lived was congested, drug-infested and full of social ills. People were unemployed and the drug was a common stuff. She didn't like any kinds of social vices, but her husband was taking and selling the drug. Sometimes she was selling it herself but never taking it. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

#### 4.3.15 Case Study No.15 (Play)

**Personality information.** “Play” was 43 years old, divorced and had a 4-year primary education. Before the conviction, she was doing odd jobs earning 3,718 baht a month and had 10,000 baht in debt. She was sentenced to 5 years in jail on charges of amphetamine sale.

**Family background.** She was from a poor family, living from hand to mouth. When her father died, all the family burdens was put onto her mother. She had to help her mother so much that she had to divorce from her husband. When her mother passed away, she had to shoulder the responsibilities of raising and educating her younger siblings alone.

**Relationship with other family members.** She loved and was closer to her mother than to her father. Their ties were a lasting relationship even after she was married. She didn't have such an emotional bond with her father and besides her passed away when she was only 18.

**Residence environment.** The community where she lived in was congested, drug-infested and socially decaying. It was a hang-out spot for drug addicts and burglary and petty crimes were rampant.

**Friendship.** She had friends who were similar in personality. They were adventurous and enjoyed leisure activities. She had a lot of friends and some were drug dealers in the community.

**Social adjustment and behavior expressed.** She was socially adaptable, expressive and talkative so she had lots of friends. She thought money was necessary to socialize with others.

**Steps on drug offences.** She sold the drug because she needed money and was in debt. She never took it.

**Causes of drug offences.** She needed money to support her children and younger siblings. She was arrested at a shop opposite her house on November 19, 1999 at 2 p.m. and was sentenced to 5 years in jail.

**Attitudes toward and experiences about amphetamine.** She knew the drug and its effects and dangers on addicts very well. She knew a lot of people who were either drug addicts or dealers or both in the community.

**Feelings after the arrest.** It was the most devastating moment in her life since she still had her own children and siblings to take care of.

**Opinions on the penalty.** She thought her penalty was too harsh.

#### **Analysis of factors related to amphetamine offences**

Factors related to amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

(1) **Personal factors.** She was a divorced mother who had a small income and was in debt. She had an expressive, talkative and socially adaptable personality. This indicates that personal factors are related to her amphetamine offences.

(2) **Family factors.** She was from a very poor family and had to help her parents until she divorced from her husband. She had to support her children and siblings when her parents died. Such a big burden had driven her to sell the drug to maintain her family.

(3) **Environmental factors.** The community was crime and drug-infested and full of social vices. Her friends were dealing in the drug one way or another. This indicates that environmental factors are related to her amphetamine sale offences.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSIONS**

From the presentation of the forty-five case studies, the conclusion of the research findings can be categorized according to their offences into three groups as follows:

#### **5.1 Group 1 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine consumption and sale offences**

##### **5.1.1 General information**

It is found that the minimal and maximal ages of the offenders ranged from 20 years to 34 years, which are in the teen and middle ages. Their education was mostly six-year compulsory school, followed by secondary school, and the majority of them were unemployed, followed by handymen. As a consequence, they were economically deprived, having no or little incomes and without any debts. Their marital status was in the following respective order: single, married, divorced and separated.

Since they were young, with little education and no income. It was necessary for them to sell the drug in order to acquire it for their own consumption.

##### **5.1.2. Personal factors**

It is discovered that most of the offenders did not know about the drug's health hazard. Their first experience stemmed from curiosity and feeling of satisfaction when under its influence. When they abused it more often, they become addicted to it. Only a few cases took the drug to enhance their energy. Though they were aware that their drug dealings were illegal, they didn't know what kinds of penalty they would be. Their personality was cheerful, socially adaptable, outspoken,

expressive and adventurous. They would be appraised among friends if they could consume in larger quantities than others. In addition, most of them lived in congested communities where the drug was prevalent and easily accessible. A main cause of their offences was from peer pushes and decided to enter the drug trade in order to have money to buy it, not to become economically better off. The amount consumed would be increasing with the length of addiction time so one way to gain sufficient amount was to become retailers.

### 5.1.3 Family factors

It is revealed that the offenders came from three different family background patterns: The first one was a broken family where parents were divorced and the family relationship was not good. Lack of parental love and family warmth, they spent time outside of home with friends drinking, smoking and ultimately taking amphetamine. In cases of amphetamine consumption to boost energy, they were usually big spenders so they had to work harder to make ends meet, and subsequently turned to a seller because the profits were so attractive to resist. The second pattern was a family where parents were still together but family ties were strained and loveless because members were struggling economically and thus had no time for one another. They then turned to friends for what the family could not provide. Some were under stress from studies and went out with friends for a way out and was subsequently introduced to the drug. Some were from a good family background but married to boyfriends without knowing his background. Once they found out that their men were drug addicts, they went into the drug in retaliation to what the men did. Some were involved in the drug out of financial difficulties. The final pattern was a good and loving family background but peer pressures were the main culprit of their drug addition and sale.

It can be summed up that a good and loving family background is a crucial factor in drug prevention. Another contribution factor is peer pressures. When one has friends who are involved in drugs, it is highly likely that he/she will be pushed to take up the same habit in order not to alienate oneself from the rest of the group. This finding corresponds to Prapasri Sukthasane (1993) who finds that addicted parents

and negative parental relationship are related to drug addiction among youths. However, it does not correspond to Pratheep Kitjawatana (1995) who discovers that parental relationship is not related to drug offences among youths in Muang Municipality, Srisaket province. This may be because negative parental relationship leads to dependency on friendship among the offenders under this investigation and peer pressures pushed them take up the habit and became sellers accordingly.

#### **5.1.4 Environmental factors.**

The study finds that six cases resided in congested communities, five were from congested and drug-infested communities, one was from a drug-prevalent community and three were from normal communities. This indicates that the majority of them lived in communities where drugs and other social vices were rampant and easily accessible. Such an environment was very inductive for one to assimilate to what was around him, especially those who were from broken families, as they were emotionally weak and vulnerable to all types of negative social elements. Such a finding corresponds to Tharadol Hemapat (1997) who finds that friendship and residential environment are related to drug addiction among female youths in Angthong province, and to Pratheep Kitjawatana (1995) who finds that residential environment is related to drug offences of youths in Muang Municipality, Srisaket province. Drug-prevalent communities enable women to learn of types of drugs and their uses from friends who were addicted to and sold them.

In conclusion, causes of amphetamine consumption and sale offences are as follows:

1. Individuals, e.g., amphetamine experience, curiosity, retaliation, awareness on health hazards and penalty condition.
2. Family, e.g., broken family or negative family ties among members.
3. Environment, e.g., drug-prevalent communities, hang-out spots for addicts and friends involving in the drug's consumption and sale.
4. Economy, e.g., insufficient incomes to buy the drug to consume, so addicts turned to sell it as a profit making means.

### 5.1.5 Feelings after the arrest

All of them felt sorry and regretted for what they had committed. Nine of them felt lost and lonely, six were sorry for causing pains to their parents and five felt frightened and devastated. They were lonely and scared probably because they were leading their lives different from the outside world.

### 5.1.6 Opinions on drug offences

Most of them, 11 cases, perceived that their penalties were just and appropriate, while ten accepted that they were guilty. Only two cases felt that the punishment was too harsh and one case thought that hers was not suitable because her offence was accidental and unintentional.



## 5.2 Group 2 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine consumption offences

### 5.2.1. General information

It is revealed that the minimal and maximal ages of the offenders were 20 years and 38 years respectively. Most of them had a high school education, followed by a six-year compulsory one. They were mostly merchants, unemployed and handymen with average income of 5,033.33 baht. Three cases had no income while the minimal and maximal incomes were 3,000 baht and 10,000 baht respectively. Their marital status was in the following respective order: married and single. They took the drug out of curiosity and a desire to boost their energy in order to work longer hours.

### 5.2.2 Personal factors

It is found that drug addiction causes were mainly from addicts themselves. Their personality was cheerful, expressive and socially adjustable, however, only these cases were reserved and unexpressive. Most were not aware of the drug's health hazards, whereas some were well aware of them but were not afraid. Their first

experience with amphetamine was from self-confidence, peer pushes and the curiosity to know how the drug was like and how it felt to be under its influence. Only a few cases took the drug to boost their energy to work harder and longer hours. The majority of them were aware of the illegality of their drug consumption but did not know what kinds of punishment they would get. They were also well aware of the possibility of being caught if they sold the drug, so they were merely involved in its consumption. In addition, several cases had committed the offence before without being arrested. Even if they were caught, the implausibility of being imprisoned was still likely.

### **5.2.3. Family factors**

It is found that, amphetamine consumption offenders were from 4 family background patterns as follows:

The first pattern was of a broken family with strained family relationship. The father was remarried, leaving the mother to shoulder child-bearing responsibilities alone. She thus became abusive and unreasonable. Lack of parental love, offenders turned to friends for emotional refuge, opening a gap for outsiders' influence over family members', and such a circumstance led to drug consumption. The second pattern was of a broken family but family ties were good. Even in a good situation, some ran away to live with friends after being scolded or some felt alone and lonely after elder siblings were married and moved out, depending on peer influence which ultimately led to amphetamine consumption. The third pattern was of a family where parents were still together but family ties were strained. Lack of parental love and attention or having an addicted sibling or husband, they turned to amphetamine as an emotional refuge. Finally, it was of a caring and loving family with good family relationship. They were addicted to the drug out of peer pressures and personal curiosity to know how it was like to be under its effects.

In conclusion, regardless of family background, these amphetamine consumption offenders took up the habit out of peer influence and pushes mainly because they wanted to be accepted by their friends. They were also aware that punishment for drug dealers was harsher than consumers so they were not into the

trade. In addition, most of them were not economically deprived, having some sort of income that enabled them to be affordable to the drug. This finding corresponds with Prapasri Sukthasanee (1993) who finds that addicted parents and negative parental relationship are related to drug addiction among youths, but does not correspond to Pratheep Kitjawatana (1995) who finds that parental relationship is not related to drug offences among youths in Muang Municipality, Srisaket province. This is because parental relationship cannot motivated these offenders to depend on non-family members as their emotional refuge. However, they turned to peers and imitated their drug consumption habit.

#### **5.2.4. Environmental factors**

It is discovered that five cases resided in congested and drug-infested communities, four were from congested communities, two came from social vice-prevalent communities and four were from normal communities. This indicates that environmental and residential factors are related to their consumption habit. This finding corresponds to Niramon Plianjarun (1997) who finds that first-time marijuana and inhalant offences among young students in Bangkok were from habit immitation from close friends. In the cases under this investigation, some used the drug to enhance their energy to work longer hours while others were emotionally vulnerable due to lack of parental love. This indicates that environmental and other related factors are related to their amphetamine consumption offences.

Causes of amphetamine consumption offences of this group can be summed up as follows:

1. Individual, e.g., curiosity, personal retaliation and/or lack of health hazard awareness.
2. Family, e.g., negative relationship with other family members.
3. Environment, e.g., congested, drug-infested and social vice-prevalent communities and friends involving in amphetamine.

### **5.2.5 Feeling after the arrest**

The majority of them, 13 cases, were sorry and regretted their commitment, causing pains to their parents and ruining their lives and future. The remaining two cases were just sorry for what they had done.

### **5.2.6 Opinions on the penalty**

Most of the offenders, 8 cases, accepted their guilts and felt that the prison terms were just and appropriate, 4 cases thought that theirs were suitable, whereas three cases felt that their penalties were too harsh for first-time offenders.

## **5.3 Group 3 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine sale offences**

### **5.3.1 General information**

It is found that the minimal and maximal ages of the offenders were 24 years and 52 years respectively. Most of them were secondary and high school graduates, and were unemployed, followed by merchants. Their average income was 4,027.87 baht with three cases without any incomes. The minimal and maximal incomes were 2,500 baht and 12,000 baht successively and their debts ranged from 6,500 to 20,000 baht. Their marital status was in the following respective order: married, separated, divorced and single.

This group were in their working ages, had education higher than the compulsory level. Their occupation varied with little incomes and some debts. Most entered the drug trade due to financial difficulties in their families and did not take the drug since they were aware of its health hazards.

### **5.3.2 Personal factors**

Most of them were expressive, open, good-natured and adventurous. Family's financial problems were the main motive to take up the trade. They had no or small incomes to make ends meet. Only one case did it out of greed. So their sale

offences were due to personal mismanagement of their financial matters and the profits from sales were very attractive and worth taking the risk.

### **5.3.3 Family factors**

It is revealed that the amphetamine sale offenders were from four different family background patterns. Firstly, they were from broken families where parents were divorced and family ties were not good, so one of them had to take the child-bearing responsibilities alone. To make their families survive, it was necessary for them to sell the drug in order to earn quick and sufficient money. Secondly, they were from families where parents were separated but family ties were positive. Financial burdens were too overwhelming so they went into the trade from the suggestion of neighbors and/or husbands who were in it before. Thirdly, they were from families where parents were together but family relationship was not good. Husbands were not supporting wives in financial terms or they were left to raise children alone. Most were introduced into the drug trade by neighbors or acquaintances. Finally, they were from loving and caring families but went into the trade because they were in drug-infested areas and saw those who sold the drug get better financially. Besides many had escaped arrests and they expected to be in the same circumstances.

From in-depth interviews, it is found that they did not take the drug because they were well aware of its dangers. They sold it mainly out of financial necessity.

### **5.3.4 Environmental factors**

It is discovered that the majority of them were from congested and drug-infested communities. Very few were from good communities but there were hang-out places for drug addicts. Such an environment puts a great influence on their decisions to enter the trade as drug dealings were a common practice in their communities. This indicates that environmental factors are related to their amphetamine sale offences.

It can be concluded that causes of amphetamine sale offences are as follows:

1. Family: broken families, insufficient incomes for family expenses or single parents raising children alone.
2. Environment: drug-infested and congested communities, addicts and friends involving in the drug trade.
3. Profit motivation: huge profits from sales.

### **5.3.5 Feelings after the arrest**

Most of them, 13 cases, were frightened, sorry and worried about their family members and two cases felt ashamed and disgraced.

### **5.3.6. Opinions on the penalty**

Seven cases perceived that their penalties were suitable and accepted their guilt, five thought that theirs were appropriate while two cases believed that their punishment was too harsh and only one said that hers was unfair and unclear.

The conclusion of the research findings is illustrated in Table 7 as follows:

**TABLE 7: Conclusion of research findings**

Factors/general aspects	Offenders			Remarks
	Consumption and sale	consumption	sale	
1. General information				
- Age	20-34 years	20-38 years	24-52 years	
- Education	primary	high school	secondary	
- Occupation	handymen	merchant	unemployed	
- Income	small	small	Small	
- Debts	None	None	Some	
- Marital status	single	single	Separated	
2. Personal factors				
- Awareness on its health hazards	No	No	No	
- Personality	Socially adjustable, cheerful, expressive, adventurous	Socially adjustable, cheerful, expressive, adventurous	Socially adjustable, cheerful, expressive, adventurous	
- Expectations from commitment	Relation, curiosity, non-profit	Relation and curiosity	Profit-oriented, family burdens	
3. Family factors				
	Broken, parents separated, negative family ties	Good family background and relationship	Broken and responsibility to family members	

**TABLE 7: Conclusion of research findings**

Factors/general aspects	Offenders			Remarks
	Consumption and sale	consumption	sale	
4. Environmental factors				
- friendship	Friends involving in amphetamine consumption and sale	Friends involving in amphetamine consumption	Friends involving in amphetamine sale	
- Residential environment	Congested and drug-infested communities	Congested and drug-infested communities	Congested and drug-infested communities	
5. Feelings after the arrest	Sorry and regretted for causing pains to parents	Sorry and regretted for causing pains to parents	Sorry and worried about family members	
6. Opinions on the penalty	Just and appropriate	Suitable and quilt acceptance	Suitable and quilt acceptance	

From the case studies, it is revealed that offenders of amphetamine consumption and consumption and sale were in a similar age group while those of sale offences were older. The education level of the consumption group was higher than the other two. The sale group were unemployed and in debts, the consumption group were merchants and the sale and consumption group were handymen. In terms of health hazard awareness, the latter two groups were more aware of it than the first group. They also had similar personalities in that that they were expressive, cheerful, socially adaptable and adventurous. In terms of expectation, the last group took the

habit out of curiosity and self retaliation and sold the drug in order to gain money to buy it for their own consumption. The second group got addicted out of curiosity, self-retaliation and satisfaction when under its influence while the first group committed the offences out of financial necessity.

Family factors played an important role for their drug offences. The last group mostly came from broken families with strained relationships with other members while the second group were mostly from good families but with unhappy family ties and they committed the offences out of peer influence. The first group were mostly from broken families with responsibilities to raise other members and their offences were due to financial needs to make ends meet.

Environmental factors had a crucial part for their offences. They mainly resided in congested communities where social decadence was a daily phenomenon. The surroundings were full of drugs, addicts, gambling dens, prostitutes and crimes. Living in such an environment made them easily vulnerable to committing any kinds of criminal acts, especially amphetamine offences, where the drug was rife and easily accessible.

Once they were arrested, all said that they were sorry for committing the offences, causing pains to loved ones, disgracing families and ruining their lives and future. They felt that they deserved to be punished and accepted their guilts.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The research study on factors related to amphetamine offences: a case study of prisoners in the Central Corrections Institution for female drug offenders aims to find out general characteristics and factors related to their first-time offences in terms of consumption and sale, consumption, and sale. The subjects are composed of 45 female inmates, and divided into 3 groups according to types of their offences. The research is qualitative in nature and done on a case study basis with the emphasis on family background, residential environment as well as drug-related behaviors.

#### **6.1 Conclusions of the research findings**

The study reveals backgrounds and drug-related behaviors of first-time female amphetamine offenders and their convictions, which can be categorized into 3 groups as follows:

##### **6.1.1 Group 1 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine consumption and sale offences**

###### **6.1.1.1 General information**

The prisoners were between 20 to 34 years of age with mostly primary education and followed by secondary school respectively. They were either unemployed or handymen with low incomes and without debts. Their marital status is in the following respective order: single, married, divorced and separated.

###### **6.1.1.2 Personal factors**

Thirteen of the inmates had an easy-going and socially adaptable personality and avoided conflicts. Eleven were cheerful, expressive and adventurous. In terms of attitudes and experiences, fourteen cases took the drug because they wanted to try, six

had no knowledge of its effects on health, only 2 cases had no experiences on the drug, and three cases accepted that they could not quit the habit.

#### **6.1.1.3 Family factors**

Ten cases were from families where parents were still together and five came from broken families or families of divorced parents or single parent. Economic status of the family ranged from poor to middle class. Eight cases had warm and loving family ties.

#### **6.1.1.4 Environmental factors**

Six cases resided in congested communities, five were in congested and drug-rampant communities, one was from a community of addicts hang-out and three came from normal communities. All of them had friends who were involved in drugs and some were gamblers as well

Causes of amphetamine consumption and sale offences can be concluded as follows:

- (1) Offenders themselves, e.g., curiosity, self retaliation, lack of awareness on health hazards and penalty measures.
- (2) Family factors, e.g., broken families and strained relationships with members.
- (3) Environmental factors, e.g., Living in amphetamine-infested communities, and having friends who were involved in drugs.
- (4) Consumers turned sellers in order to gain monetary profits to remain on the drug without the expectation of being wealthy.

#### **6.1.1.5 Feelings after the arrest**

All of them were regrettable and devastated about their involvement in the drug. Some felt lost, lonely and frightened, and were sorry for causing pains to their parents.

#### **6.1.1.6 Opinions on the penalty**

Most of the prisoners felt that they deserved their punishment terms. Two thought that it was too harsh and only one felt that her term was not just and appropriate.

## **6.1.2 Group 2 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine consumption offences**

### **6.1.2.1 General information**

This group had the age range from 20 to 38 years old. Most were high school graduates, followed by six-year compulsory primary school. They were handymen or unemployed with low incomes and without debts. Their marital status was single and married respectively.

### **6.1.2.2 Personal factors**

Most of the inmates, 9 cases, had an easy-going and socially adaptable personality and avoided conflict. Eight were cheerful, outspoken and adventurous. Twelve cases took the drug out of curiosity, six cases knew about its dangers on health and only one case was not afraid of its effects and one inmate took the drug out of the sympathy of her elder brother.

### **6.1.2.3 Family factors**

Six cases were from families where parents were together and family ties were good, five were from ones where parents were together but family ties were not good, three were from broken families but family ties were good whereas only one from a broken family with negative family relationships.

### **6.1.2.4 Environmental factors**

Five cases resided in congested and drug-infested communities, four lived in congested communities, two were from drug-rampant areas, and four were from normal communities. All of them had friends who were involved in amphetamine consumption and sale.

Causes of amphetamine consumption offences can be concluded as follows:

- (1) Offenders themselves, e.g., curiosity, self retaliation, lack of awareness on health hazards.
- (2) Family factors, e.g., negative family relationships.
- (3) Environmental factors, e.g., living in congested and drug-infested communities and having friends who were involved in drugs.

#### **6.1.2.5 Feeling after the arrest**

All of them were sorry for what they had done. They were lost, lonely and without anyone to turn to. Some regretted for causing their parents pains and for ruining their own lives and future.

#### **6.1.2.6 Opinions on the penalty**

Most of them said that their convictions were just and appropriate. Only three felt that their terms were too harsh and two accepted their guilt.

### **6.1.3 Group 3 : Fifteen cases of amphetamine sale offences**

#### **6.1.3.1 General information**

The ages of the inmates range from 24 to 52 years old and their education was high school, six-year and four-year primary school respectively. Most were unemployed or handymen with low incomes and some debts. Their marital status was in the following respective order: married, separated, divorced and single.

#### **6.1.3.2 Personal factors**

Most of the cases, 11, had a friendly and socially adaptable personality and were conflict-avoidance. Nine of them were cheerful, expressive and adventurous. Ten knew about the dangers of the drug on health and punishment of the offences, four did not have any experiences with the drug, and nine needed money in spite of knowing the illegality of their activities.

#### **6.1.3.3 Family factors**

Five cases were from broken families where parents were separated and family ties were negative, four came from families where parents were together but

family relationship were not good, three were from broken families where parents were separated but family ties were good and only three had good family backgrounds and good family ties.

#### **6.1.3.4 Environmental factors**

Eight cases resided in drug-infested and congested communities, three lived in congested communities, one were from a drug-rampant area whereas three lived in normal communities. All of them had friends who were involved in amphetamine consumption and sale.

Causes of amphetamine sale offences can be concluded as follows:

- (1) Family factors, e.g., broken families, responsibilities on raising other members and insufficient incomes.
- (2) Environmental factors, e.g., living in amphetamine-infested communities and having friends who involved in drugs.
- (3) Profit-making motives.

#### **6.1.3.5 Feelings after the arrest**

All of them regretted for what they had done, were frightened and devastated. They were ashamed and sorry for causing their parents pains and disgrace. Their drug involvement also ruined their lives and future.

#### **6.1.3.6 Opinions on the penalty**

Seven of the inmates perceived their penalties as just and suitable. Two cases felt their prison terms were too harsh and only one saw that penalty measures were still unclear.

## **6.2 Suggestions**

Drug problems are increasing rapidly in our present-day society. They take roots in every sector and institution regardless of social classes or economic status. One of several serious results of drug addiction is rising crime rates that threaten the

security of individuals and stability of the nation. The following suggestions may be useful for preventing and suppressing the spread of amphetamine as well as rehabilitating amphetamine and other drug addicts.

6.2.1 To prevent the spread of amphetamine, campaigns on its health hazards and penalty measures should be launched through education in schools, mass media and community leaders.

6.2.2 In order to have successful campaigns, former drug addicts should be utilized as change agents in the communities.

6.2.3 Good family and community relationship should be strongly encouraged as a preventive measure. Family members should spend more time together and community sports centers should be established for youngsters to prevent them from hanging out together without any purpose.

6.2.4 More educational opportunities and vocational training's should be provided for the public.

6.2.5. Readiness development and co-operations of target community organizations should be sought and established.

6.2.6. Community strengthening networks and drug-free zone communities must be established, and

6.2.7. Recreational alternatives, such as, sports, arts and culture should be organized with full participation of community members.

## **6.3 Suggestions for solving amphetamine problems**

### **6.3.1 Suggestions for solving amphetamine consumption and sale problems**

Problems of amphetamine consumption and sale are unabated and spread to all social stratification. Following the research findings, suggestions for prevention, suppression and rehabilitation of addicts are as follows:

6.3.1.1. Campaigns on amphetamine health hazards and penalty measures should be actively launched in congested and drug-infested communities.

6.3.1.2. Recreational activities and good family relationships should be promoted and encouraged.

6.3.1.3. Congested communities should be altered into housing projects.

6.3.1.4. Community organizations should be notified about sources of amphetamine in their areas.

6.3.1.5. Addicts Help Groups should be set up, and

6.3.1.6. these groups should be actively encouraged to participate in social and community services.

### **6.3.2 Suggestions for solving amphetamine consumption problems**

Amphetamine consumption problems are rife among youngsters who are considered the future of the country. Following the research findings, suggestions for prevention, suppression and rehabilitation of addicts are as follows:

6.3.2.1 Communities relationship activities should be organized in order that members would take part in prevention and suppression programs.

6.3.2.2 Community members should be made to be aware of amphetamine dangers in order to prevent them from being involved in it.

6.3.2.3 former addicts should be provided with stable jobs and self-sufficiency should be maintained among groups.

6.3.2.4 Imprisonment should be avoided for drug addicts but instead they should be detoxified in hospitals and then rehabilitated in designated military camps.

### **6.3.3 Suggestions for solving amphetamine sale problems**

Following the research findings, suggestions for prevention and suppression of amphetamine sales are as follows:

6.3.3.1. More education opportunities and vocational training should be provided for community members.

6.3.3.2. Congested communities which are major havens of retailers should be a development focus by providing knowledge on amphetamine health hazards and penalty measures.

6.3.3.3. In amphetamine rampant communities, vigilance groups should be established by community leaders in cooperation with the police.

6.3.3.4. proper child-bearing programs should be organized to promote positive family relationships as a preventive measure against drug abuses.

## **6.4 Suggestions for further studies**

Studies on preventive and corrective measures related to amphetamine offences should be implemented by employing more interesting methodologies, such as, a participatory action research method together with community strengthening processes and other social networks. These approaches would enable target groups to learn the processes of problem analysis, priority management, data collection, planing, drug prevention operations, and overall project assessment.

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## APPENDIX

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Factors related to amphetamine offences: A case study of prisoners in the Central Corrections Institution for Female Drug Offenders.

#### Directions:

1. This questionnaire is used for this study only. Your answers will be kept confidential and will not affect you in any way.
2. Please answer truthfully and as closely as to what you feel.
3. Please answer all the questions.

#### Part 1. General information and information on causes of drug offences.

1. Your age : \_\_\_\_\_ years

2. Your education:

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. ( ) no education           | 2. ( ) 4 year or 6 year primary education  |
| 3. ( ) secondary education    | 4. ( ) high school/ vocational certificate |
| 5. ( ) diploma                | 6. ( ) Undergraduate                       |
| 7. ( ) Others (Specify) _____ |  |

3. What was your occupation before being convicted?

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. ( ) Unemployed                           | 2. ( ) farmer   |
| 3. ( ) handyman                             | 4. ( ) merchant |
| 5. ( ) government/State enterprise official |                 |
| 6. ( ) Others (Specify) _____               |                 |

4. Before the conviction, your salary was \_\_\_\_\_ baht/month.

5. Before the conviction, were you in debt?

- |            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. ( ) No. | 2. ( ) Yes. _____ baht |
|------------|------------------------|



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**- Child-bearing approaches**

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**8. Relationship with other family members**

**- Parental bond**

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**- Relationship with siblings**

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**Part 2 : Information on amphetamine offences**

What is your involvement on the substance?

1. as a consumer
2. as a sale agent
3. as a consumer and sale agent

**Thank you for your kind cooperation.**



**BIOGRAPHY**

<b>NAME</b>	Miss Yupa Boonkern
<b>DATE OF BIRTH</b>	September 18, 1973.
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>	Chaiyaphum, Thailand
<b>INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED</b>	Hua Chiaw University, 1993-1996 : Bachelor of Arts (Social Welfare) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Honour Mahidol University, 1996-2001 : Master of Education (Population Education)
<b>POSITION &amp; OFFICE</b>	Central Corrections Institution, Corrections Department, Interior Ministry Position : Social Welfare Officer 4

