



FACTORS DETERMINING TEENAGERS' DELINQUENCY AND THEIR ENTERING INTO THE REGIONAL JUVENILE OBSERVATION AND PROTECTION CENTRE

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Abstract:

Globalization with internet, online media, drug, games, online gambling and sex adolescent are between the main reasons to determine juvenile delinquency. In order to assess the parents' and juveniles' perception, questionnaires were administered on a sample of 100 juveniles: 93 males, and 7 females, with ages between 15-18 years at the Khon Kaen RJVTC Office. The Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire A (IDIQ-A) and IDIQ-B were used; they contained questions regarding seven topics. The questions were addressed to juveniles and their parents, concomitantly. The majority of juvenile offenses cases were having a lower secondary education, were unemployed, were separated and were living with their parents (64%). Males used to be the most victims of the amphetamine-related offenses and used to have recidivism of their crimes. Divorce and child custody are supported by the new juvenile's family regarding minor's protection. When entering Khon Kaen RJVTC, during the intermediate stage, juveniles learn about relevant advanced techniques and practice to improve their skills. Juveniles are required to attend academic classes in order to widen their academic knowledge and undergo corrective treatment and rehabilitative programs as mentioned in individual plans.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, the court system, regional juvenile vocational observation and protection, effect and condition, critical criminology problems, juveniles' health

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Often referred to as 'the Land of Smiles', Thailand is renowned for the welcoming and warm disposition of its culture and people. Rice plantations and ornate temples are interspersed in and around busy cosmopolitan cities, reflecting the diversity of landscapes and lifestyles. Being a historically autonomous Asian kingdom, Thailand is significantly influenced by its traditions. Buddhism and the monarchy have historically been seen as sources of order and stability in society and continue to act as symbols of unity for the Thai people. Many Thai people have embraced progressive ideas as their country has globalized and traditional influences and contemporary attitudes are reflected.

1.2 Education System of Thailand

Education in Thailand is provided mainly by the Thai government through the Ministry of Education from pre-school to senior high school. Free basic education of fifteen years is guaranteed by the constitution.[2] Education in Thailand mandates nine years of "basic education" (six years of Primary school and three years of lower secondary school). Education in public schools is free until grade 9. The government provides, in addition, three years of free pre-school and three years of free upper-secondary education. Neither is mandatory. Children are enrolled in Primary school from the age of six and attend for six years, Grade 1 to Grade 6 (age 6-12). Primary school classes are at least 7 hours per day, with a maximum learning time of 1,000 hours per year. Secondary education starts at age 12. It consists of three years of lower secondary education, Grade 7 to Grade 9 (age 13-15), and three years of upper secondary education, Grade 10 to Grade 12 (age 16-18). Compulsory education ends at grade 9, after which pupils can pursue upper-secondary education in a university-preparatory track, or continue their studies in vocational school programs.[3] Most students' levels study eight core subjects each semester: Thai language, mathematics, science, social science, health and physical education, arts and music, technology, and foreign languages (Ministry of Education of Thailand, 2017).

1.3 Why primary students' ran away from school?

More than 27 percent say that they leave school because they are failing too many classes. Nearly 26 percent report boredom as a contributing cause. About 26 percent also say that they dropped out to become caregivers, and more than 20 percent say that school simply wasn't relevant to their lives (Ministry of Education, 2017). Can't they adapt socially maladjusted? Are they semi-socialized? Are they lacking the capacity to socialize? Are they able to adapt the emotional adjustment problems? Are there the students with a conflict in the mind? Are there students with problems with mental or psychotic processes? Or they have the problematic behavior in the teaching of personality moral aspects and gambling regulations.

Students' run away from school is caused by the fear of school. Some of the reasons behind this are: the school is difficult and there are too many homework assignments, such aspects resulting in poor grades. There was an inferiority complex that one can get mocked by friends or colleagues, not accepted by teachers and peers, lack of encouragement from teachers and punishments for wrongdoing or not doing homework. The reports from Ministry of Education (2017) on the escaping students' behavior show that students with certain living conditions or environments are the ones that are posing behavioral problems, are becoming juveniles with self-disturbing behavior towards friends or society.

1.4 Where are going the students who run away from school?

A student's responses to the research team: *"I'll jump to a coffee shop and wait until the school is over and go home. If the luck is bad, the teacher will call my mother or if you are in the school, lazy to study and pretended to be sick to the nursing room"* Most of them will be in game stores, walking in a shopping center, sitting for a beer with a senior friend, the senior friend recommends motorcycling, travel, and more.

1.5 What did lower secondary educational students do during their time away from school?

There were many students in the park during the instructional day at school; most of them stop going to school and their parents do not care about their choices. This is not a good solution to the problem of students who finish grade 9, as long as they can't read or write.

1.6 Determining factors of lower secondary students' drop out from school

One hope for parents to send their children into the school system lies in the graduation as a passport to higher education up to tertiary level or have chances to a better life in the future.

After students dropped out from school, what should they do? They will change to the adolescent boys who like to group together to race on the streets at night with a teenage girl friend called a pillion scotch, a boy sap. Children will become friends with seniors. A senior friend would recommend stealing a motorcycle, to separate components, reassemble, refurbish, or sell. From time to time, senior friends will recommend them consuming drugs, selling drugs, suggesting young girls to begin to have sex at a young age.

These teenagers can be seen in all of cities and provinces throughout Thailand. They would have a motorcycle race at midnight, ready to accelerate. In the end, many of them will arrested by the police and will be charged with many charges. Thai law specifies the parents' responsibilities as well together. Because the prosecuted were not yet eighteen years old, the court must decide to enter the Regional Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre. This is one of the paths to end the future of the offending youth.

1.7 Characteristics of raising children of Thai families

In Thailand, the general structure of Thai families is patriarchal, with the household deferring to the oldest living man. Nonetheless, the younger generations are quite liberal in their practices and may live with their partner prior to being formally married (Cultural Atlas, 2016). A typical rural family of five is made up of a mother, father, two children, and the father's brother. In many families, the child-rearing duties are left primarily to grandparents. A married couple may reside for a time with the wife's family. Data from the Demographic and Health Survey indicates that half of all married women (ages 15 to 49) intend to have two children and 80 percent want two or three.

1.8 Problem of children in Thailand

Two-thirds of all urban crimes and one-third of all traffic accidents are connected with the drugs traffic (Hays, 2014). Many juvenile offenders experience multiple challenges including mental health and substance abuse issues and learning disabilities, and have a history of poverty, trauma, abuse, and/or neglect (Broman, 2014). According to the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection's statistics, the number of juvenile delinquents (7 to 18 years old) who were arrested by the police and sent to the juvenile observation and protection centers across the country increased from 29,915 in 2003 to 51,128 in 2007, an increase of 70.91% in the space of 10 years. The number of juvenile offenders in 2007 (51,128) is only 0.45% of the total national juvenile population of 11,233,070 in 2008 (15 to 18 years old). Most of them have an education that ended between the seventh and ninth-grade levels. A large number of them are from separated families and lived with their single parents (Sampson & Laub, 2003).

1.9 Why are Thai's children charged with juvenile offenses?

Most juvenile studies reported that they committed the offense because of their peer group influence. Previous researches reported that which affirm that most juveniles, who were found guilty by the Central Juvenile and Family Court and were sentenced to attend a program at a training school for boys who were involved with drugs (Prinya, 2001).

1.10 Routing life paths of juvenile delinquency for Thai's children

Today juvenile delinquency is a major problem in both developed and developing countries (Ukris, 2002). Juvenile delinquency, also known as "*juvenile offending*", is the act of participating in unlawful behavior as minors (Siegel, & Welsh, 2011). Most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers and courts, although some scholars have concluded this may reflect more aggressive criminal justice and zero-tolerance policies rather than changes in youth behavior (Goodedec, 2011).

1.11 What is a turning point for Thai's children changes?

Thailand has a relatively high crime rate compared to other countries in Asia. Thais are generally law-abiding people but there is a still lot of drug abuse in the country and this

is going hand in hand with that are thefts and petty crime, and, on some occasions, with serious crime. Also, the organized crime and a variety of unsavory characters are involved in the gambling and sex industries. By some estimates, the underground economy of drugs, gambling, prostitution, protection, and human trafficking is a third of the size of the legitimate economy. Northeast Thailand has a long tradition of gangsters and thugs enforcing the will of corrupt politicians and businessmen (Hays, 2014).

1.12 Why does Thailand have a relatively high juvenile crime rate?

Thailand has a relatively high juvenile crime rate. A large number of juvenile offenders are from separated families and live with their single parents. The interrelationship of these factors is, on the surface, self-evident. Economic pressures create problematic situations in the family and these situations impact family relations, which can result in pushing juveniles under the influence of their peer groups. Unfortunately, most of the peer groups' influence is assumed as a negative one. However, the approach of the juvenile system in Thailand assumes that no single factor alone can be identified as responsible for the causation of juvenile delinquency and that the above factors are conditions to be considered.

1.13 Juvenile critical criminology in Thailand

The Justice Ministry's Juvenile Observation and Protection Department says the number of young offenders increased by 41.3% from 1997 (30,668 cases) to 2007 (51,128 cases). Of these, 13% were committed by repeat offenders. However, the number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2010, when there were 44,057 cases. Most incidents involved drugs, followed by property theft or damage. According to the department, the number of children arrested for drug offenses accounted for 33.25% of all drug crimes up from 21% in 2010 (Bangkok Post, 2016). However, if they cannot improve themselves and continue to act violently in the homes, they will be sent to the prisons, adding that about 0.7 per year of those in homes and training centers are sent to prisons.

Juvenile delinquency has also been increasing in recent years (Chamratrithirong *et al.*, 2014). Violent crime was up 8.6 percent during the same period (Fuller, 2015). Crime statistics from the Royal Thai Police (RTP) show a statistically negligible increase of 1.9 percent over the same period, with 920 additional crimes reported after an overall decline since 2009 (Charuvastra & Ruiz, 2015).

Table 1: The amount and percentage of cases of juveniles who are wrongly committed when compared to the case that has been committed and prosecuted by the Bureau of Observation of the country from 2010-2014

Accounting offenses	Years				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accounting total of offenses arrested	35,049	34,276	36,763	36,537	33,121
Accounting offenses that repeat the offense	5,559	4,125	6,849	7,490	6,302
Percentage of cases that are offenses	15.86	12.03	18.63	20.50	19.03

Source: Information Technology Center, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Ministry of Education and Youth (2013)

2. Materials and Methods

The research used the qualitative and quantitative methods with in-depth interview questions addressed to juveniles and their parents. The questions were designed at the Khon Kaen Regional Juvenile Vocational Training Centre 4, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Ministry of Justice Thailand and were meant to get the data of the juveniles' status.

2.1 Research objectives

To investigate, interview, describe, and examine the background of the juveniles' family data of their parents' characteristics, distinguishing quality, behaviors, and emotions, and relationships between family's memberships of the juveniles' perceptions of their one's own behaviors, both proud and regretful of their behaviors that they acting conditions the juveniles' problems of their offenses to their routing life paths of juvenile delinquency for entering into the RJVTC.

2.2 Research procedures

A. The Khon Kaen Regional Juvenile Vocational Training Centre 4 (KKRJVTC4) under Juvenile Observation and Protection Department, Ministry of Justice Thailand offers training for children and youth who have a court judgment or order to receive training under pastoral care from provinces: Khon Kaen, Maha Sarakham, Udon Thani, Roi Et, Nong Khai, Kalasin, Sakon Nakhon, Nong Bua Lam Phu, and Bueng Kan. The vision is to coordinate cooperation, to support the work of agencies, to protect the rights of children and youth by using and analyzing the classification and planning treatment to suit the conditions, needs, and abilities of children or youth on an individual the basis to prepare for a social return.

B. Investigation of the percentage of juvenile offenders of Thailand according to age range, age, gender, percentage of juvenile offenders according to the age range was reported in Table 2. The report comprised 56,537 children from 9 provinces in the

Northeastern of Thailand (34,108 juvenile males, and 2,429 juvenile females) between 2014-2018.

C. Designing the description to informants. The description of informant was investigated in order to retrieve significant data of juvenile delinquency.

D. Using the information provider's consent document in order to understand and behave as the research team conducted in-depth interviews with accurate information credible and correcting research data to the target group through the KKJOPTC4 staff (Table 2).

Table 2: Accounting percentage of juveniles' committed crimes of Thailand according to age range, age, male, female, total, percentage of population according to age range in 2014

Age	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
0-2 years old	1,006,999	951,764	1,958,763	9.22
3-5 years old	1,164,940	1,099,965	2,264,905	10.67
6-12 years old	2,818,208	2,663,094	5,481,302	25.82
13-17 years old	2,065,373	1,960,584	4,025,957	18.97
18-25 years old	3,815,408	3,681,046	7,496,454	35.32

Source: Department of Local Administration, the Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Thailand (2018)

E. Using the Certificate from the Ethics Committee of Human Research, Khon Kaen University which is based on the regulations of the Helsinki Declaration and the Good Clinical Practice Guidelines (ICH GCP) from the Chairman of the Human Research Ethics Committee Khon Kaen University.

F. Using the Questionnaire on Juveniles' Perception (QJP). The Questionnaire on Juveniles' Perception was assessed for requesting students and youth data collection for administering to conduct the research was allowed.

2.3 Research instruments

The qualitative research method with the in-depth interview was used.

2.3.1 The In-depth Interview Question A Questionnaire A (IDIA-A)

The In-depth Interview for the Routing Life Paths of Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire A was used by the researcher team and volunteers. The guidelines of the In-depth Interview Question A (IDIQ-A) consisted of the 7-sub-IDIQ, namely:

A. Family data (parents)

This section comprises questions about family (parents) in order to start building a good relationship between interviewers and interviewees:

a. **Family's structure:** the age of parents, education of parents, occupation of parents, incomes of parents, marriage status of parents, accounting of children of parents, and what the job for each person.

b. Family's characteristics: parents' behaviors and emotions, parents' taking care of their children, if living with the family or not, if staying with and/ or supporting (an)other family.

c. Family relationships: family harmony, if there is a family's problem, how to do the family memberships solve for managing problems, are there the any co-activities participations?

B. Juvenile's data

This section was regarding the background of the juvenile: the child's age, where they lived, who lives with him/her, was there someone also living together, how about their life, how did they were raised, what are their particular situations, how did that situation feel like.

a. Educational background: information about the level of education, writing and reading abilities, academic problems, how did/will you solve such problems, have a sidekick friend, having sex during the study with friends, different sex or the same sex, having the opportunity to participate in school activities, violating the rules of the school, etc.

b. The sidekick friend group

This section's questions were: did you have the sidekick friend group? what did you participate in an activity together? how often the activities of your group?

c. Self-awareness and self-esteem

This subsection's questions were: do you think you are accepted by a group of friends? what kind of parents do you look at? what is the most acceptable aspect of your parents? how do you think others have a view of you? what do you opinion yourself as a person? what special abilities do you have in you? do you have anything that you are most proud of yourself about it?

d. The way of being treated by the family

This questions of this section were consisting of: was your family showing love? are your families paying attention to you? does your family always give special things on important days such as your birthdays? did you receive a reward when did you make a piece of a good thing for the family? have you ever done something that makes your family disappointed? how did you consult anyone in your family when you have problems?

e. Violence against through the juvenile

This section included questions such as: when did you disobey from your parents, and how did your parents respond to you? was there any use of harsh words to you? was there any violence against your body? was there any neglect to ignore you? how did you feel in that situation? do you feel that parents do not give importance or interest to you? did you feel that you have been separated from your family? did you feel that you were unhappy with your family? and what did you do?

f. Life goals

On this section the following questions were addressed: how much is your goal of life and how important it is? what goal did you set about the first life goal? how do you think that your goals will be achieved?

2.3.2 The In-depth Interview for the Routing Life Paths of Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire B (IDIQ-B)

The In-depth Interview for the IDIQ-A interviewed the juveniles' parents about how often visit their juvenile at the KKJOPTC4 the background of juveniles, information about treatment for juveniles of the KKJOPTC4. The guidelines of the In-depth Interview Question B (IDIQ-B) consisted of the 7-sub-IDIQ-A, similarly questions.

2.4 The sample target group of this research study

This research was administered and supported the research scholarship in 2014. The population was composed of 15,530 juveniles at the KKRJVTC4.

2.5 Data analysis

Data analysis was realized by using the video recording data in order to support the qualitative methods.

3. Results and Discussions

This research was emphasized of the relationships between a juvenile to a court case and a parent; by using the sample size consisted of 100 juveniles that composed of 93 males and 7 females were selected with the Yamane's Analysis Table (1967).

Table 3: Accounting cases in which children and young people were involved in the drug-related offenses are classified by type of drug from 2010 – 2014

Unit: Case	Years				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	12,352	14,695	13,845	14,773	15,530
Hemp	2,068	1,882	1,360	1,279	1,593
Cottage	2,689	3,075	1,888	2,199	2,047
Opium	3	2	6	6	14
Heroin	14	16	29	17	22
Inhalants	164	134	400	56	51
Amphetamine	9,146	9,525	9,525	9,563	10,482
Ecstasy	12	12	3	3	9
ICE	-	-	796	1,444	1,062
Ketamine	1	1	1	12	18
Valium	-	-	1	-	-
Morphine	3	2	2	-	2
Cough medicine	17	11	17	36	27
Other chemicals	1	77	1	-	-
Glue	15	15	38	77	63

Others	141	324	111	75	155
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Source: Information Technology Center, Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection, Ministry of Education and Youth (2014).

3.1. Juveniles' gender

Number and percentage of juvenile cases handled by the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by age and gender is reported in Table 4.

Table 4: Number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by age and gender

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Accounting	Percentage	Accounting	Percentage	Accounting	Percentage
10-14 years old	27	90.00	3	10.00	30	30.00
15-18 years old	66	94.28	4	5.72	70	70.00

3.2 Juveniles' education

Juveniles' responses regarding their educational classification were reported in Table 5.

Table 5: Number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by education

Classified education	Accounting male's juvenile	Percentage	Accounting female's juvenile	Percentage
Uneducated	2	2.85	-	0.00
Primary education	14	15.19	1	1.43
Lower education	36	38.81	3	4.28
Upper education	31	32.94	3	4.28
Others	1	0.22	-	0.00

Table 5 reported the classification according to education, the highest amount of the cases was registered between juveniles with lower secondary education and upper secondary education, respectively.

3.3 Juveniles' occupations

The number of cases classified by occupations were reported in Table 6.

Table 6: Number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by occupation

Occupation	Accounting juvenile's offenses	Percentage
Student	31	31.00
Employee	17	17.00
Participating family business	6	6.00
Unemployed	45	45.00
Professional profile	1	1.00
Total	100	100.00

The most juvenile offenses were registered between unemployed professional, followed by a student/student.

3.4 Juveniles' classified by habitation

Accounting number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by habitation were reported in Table 7.

Table 7: Accounting number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by habitation

Juveniles' classified by habitation	Accounting juvenile's offenses	Percentage
Living with parents	36	36.00
Separated family:	64	64.00
• Living with father	8	8.00
• Living with mother	21	21.00
• Living with stepfather	1	1.00
• Living with stepmother	1	1.00
• Living with spouse	4	4.00
• Living with grandparent	7	7.00
• Living with relatives	20	20.00
• Residing in the premises of work place with employer	1	1.00
• Wandering	1	1.00
• Living alone	2	2.00
• Living with friend	1	1.00
• Others	1	1.00

The most juveniles' cases of offenders were not staying with parents (64%) or have their parents separated.

3.5 Juveniles classified by offense

The number and percentage of juveniles classified by the offense is reported in Table 9.

Table 8: Accounting number and percentage of juvenile cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by offense

Offense Category	Accounting Juveniles	Percentage
Offense about assets	20	20.00
Offense about life and body	10	10.00
Offense about sexuality	4	4.00
Offense about against public peace, liberty, reputation and public administration	2	2.00
Offense about drug	45	45.00
Offenses relating to weapons and explosives	9	5.00
Offense about the others	10	9.00

Most cases have been found to be a criminal offense as the offense about drugs, assets, life, and body, and relating to weapons and explosives, respectively.

3.6 Classified by drug category

Accounting number and percentage of the juvenile classified by the drug category is reported in Table 9.

Table 9: Accounting number and percentage of juvenile in drug cases handle at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014

Classified by Drug Category	Accounting Juveniles	Percentage
Marijuana	14	15.00
Mitragyna speciosa	19	19.00
Opium	0	0.00
Heroin	1	1.00
Volatile substance	2	2.00
Amphetamine	60	60.00
Methylenedioxymethan Phetamine (Ecstasy)	1	1.00
Ketamine	1	1.00
Methamphetamine (Ice)	2	3.00
Cough-syrup	0	0.00
Others	1	1.00

Table 9 shows the number of cases of juveniles who have abused the prosecution in the offense base drugs to blame all maximum cases of Amphetamine. Classified by type of drug found that the majority of cases are *Mitragyna Speciosa*, and *Marijuana*, which of all drug cases, followed by drug-related crimes, respectively.

3.7 Recidivism cases

Table 10 reports the accounting number and percentage of recidivism cases compared with the total cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by gender.

Table 10: Percentage of recidivism cases compared with the total cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by gender

Gender	Accounting number of juveniles' offenses		Percentage
	All cases that have been prosecuted	Recidivism cases	
Male	93	17	18.28
Female	7	1	14.28

Table 10 shows male the offender is the gender that registers more recidivism than females.

3.8 Recidivism cases: classified by age

Accounting number and percentage of the juveniles' recidivism cases compared with the total cases handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by age is reported in Table 11.

Table 11: Comparisons between the juveniles' recidivism cases at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014

Age	Accounting number of juveniles' offenses		Percentage
	All cases that have been prosecuted	Recidivism cases	
Over than 10 – less than 15 years old	27	2	7.41
Over than 15 – less than 18 years old	66	16	24.24

Table 11 shows the offenders who are over 15 years old but less than 18 years of age are those who have committed more recidivism cases than those aged over 10 years but not more than 15 years.

3.9 Classified by offense: recidivism among juvenile offenders

The recidivism among juvenile offenders was classified by offenses' cases is reported in Table 12.

Table 12: Number and percentage of recidivism among juvenile offenders handled at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by offense

Offense Category	Accounting juveniles' recidivism	Percentage
Offense about assets	30	30.00
Offense about life and body	9	9.00
Offense about sexuality	2	2.00
Offense about against public peace, liberty, reputation and public administration	2	2.00
Offense about drug-related offenses	48	48.00
Offenses relating to weapons and explosives	7	7.00
Offense about the others	2	2.00

3.10 A new juvenile's family case regarding minor's protection

The family civil cases concerning the protection of juvenile's rights of the new juvenile's family case regarding minor's protection at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by activities.

Table 13: The new juvenile's family case regarding minor's protection at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014, classified by activities

Offense activities	Accounting juveniles' recidivism	Percentage
Request to be a child's authorized person dealing with request for	7	7.00
Legitimizing	28	28.00
Guardianship	6	6.00
Cancellation of guardian power/ alimony claim	11	11.00
Guardian changing	1	1.00
Return of child	2	2.00
Quasi- incompetent mother order	0	0.00
Adoption - cancellation of adoption	4	4.00

Divorce, child custody	38	38.00
The court permission for marriage registration	1	1.00
Quasi- incompetent order	1	1.00
Offense about the others	1	1.00

The main aspects which are determining the juveniles' behaviors are psycho-emotions, families, friends and intimates, inspiration and life target, society and environment, crime record, background, and education opportunity, deviate behavior and the national education system problems. The crime-influencing factors for juveniles consisted of four factors: society factors such as friends, habitats, easy approach to contrabands and vices, etc., economic factors such as over demand for necessities, high living-cost, lack of job opportunity, etc., family factors such as child-bringing-up pattern, family pattern, parent characteristic, etc. and juvenile factors such as gene, maturity, illness, etc., affecting juveniles differently.

This reflects that Thai society is now facing the problem of which material weighs more than morality. To solve juvenile problems, there is no ready-made formula. For example, for the drug addict sometimes we need strong and severe law to help in this case. Juveniles have to be modified in their thought and need to change their viewpoints. Buddhism should be involved in activities to share with the community members and to revive the idea of morality for juveniles.

There are problems with drugs and alcohol abuse, lawlessness, and antisocial behavior. Many sources put the ages of the youngest victims of prostitution at 11-15. They enter the flesh trade in the hope of providing financial support to their impoverished families. Juveniles learn about relevant advanced techniques and practice to improve their skills. Juveniles are required to attend academic classes in academic knowledge and undergo corrective treatment and rehabilitative programs as mentioned in individual plans are affected the routing life paths of juvenile delinquency for entering into the Regional Juvenile Observation and Protection Centre, which research team to integrate and interview at a Regional Juvenile Vocational Training Centre as a case study at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014.

Administering the sample size consisted of 100 juveniles that composed of 93 males and 7 females were selected with the Yamane's Analysis Table (1967) at the KKRJVTC4 in 2014. Using the IDIQ-A was interviewed male and female juveniles on 7 topics; the IDIQ-B has interviewed their parents on 7 topics, similarly. The majority of cases offense was over 15 years old but less than 18 years old. The considering classification according to their education at the level of lower secondary education. Juveniles' occupations are unemployed. Most juveniles don't stay with their parents (64%). The criminal offense as the offense about the drug on amphetamine related offenses. Male is a gender that has recidivism offenses' cases whose age is over 15 – less than 18 years old, according to the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) (The Nation, 2016).

Recently, the Act instituting the juvenile and family court and its procedures relating to juvenile and family cases superseded all 13 juvenile court laws and

amendments. The new Act extended the court jurisdiction to cover all family matters as provided by the family law, the civil and commercial code. In criminal proceedings and the welfare of juveniles, the law has clearly defined and revised certain provisions to protect the rights of children and young persons.

The RJVTC, the new system is a tool to help us identify risk factors. We can implement measures on a case by case basis. Young offenders will be less likely to go out and commit new crimes. The ratio of young offenders from stable and broken families is fairly equal. Many affluent parents fail to keep their children in line, while many children from broken homes find affection and warmth elsewhere.

4. Conclusion

Overall, Thai families have fewer children. Family style is more diverse and more complex, the family is smaller and mostly single-family. There is a decrease in marriage statistics, and the number of divorces is likely to increase. Social, cultural and environmental changes such as the expansion of urban areas, technology development, differentiation of features based on generation, climate change, natural disasters and new types of accidents, and population migration affecting children and youth development.

During the age of 13 to 17 years, which is a period of adolescence, it is found that most of the problems are suicide. The risk of depression in Thai teenagers aged 10 - 19 years has increased. Especially, the issue of child abuse and children were violent. Because in the past, news about the violence that the child committed and children being violent have significantly are increased. However, apart from a generally bad community environment and troubled families, repeat offenders almost always have a problem with self-control. The remand homes and the training centers need to set up an intensive programmed to build self-discipline to prevent recidivism.

4.1 Research suggestions

In setting the standards of the Regional Juvenile Vocational Training Centre for supporting juveniles' health were suggested the following 12 main points, such as: policy; organization and organizational structure; personnel; human resource development; building, environment; administration and management; workflow system; social services provided, rights and duties of children and youth; facilities; stability and safety; and family and community.

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