

งานวิจัย/การสำรวจ/ผลการศึกษา

หัวข้อ	รายละเอียด
ชื่อบทความวิจัย:	Correlation between Attitude toward Violence and Peer Victimization
ชื่องานวิจัย:	ความรุนแรง เขี้ยวอาชญากรรม และการลงโทษ ในนิยามของเด็กและเยาวชนในพื้นที่จังหวัดนครปฐม
ชื่อผู้วิจัย:	รศ.ดร.ศรีสมบัติ โชคประจักษ์ชัด
คณะ/สาขาวิชา:	ภาควิชาสังคมศาสตร์ คณะสังคมศาสตร์และมนุษยศาสตร์
ที่มาและความสำคัญ:	<p>Juveniles are deemed to be an essential force in the country. Data from the Department of Juvenile Observation and Protection in Thailand from 2004–2008 shows that delinquency rates have increased continuously, particularly in drug-related offences (Ministry of Justice, 2009). When looking at recidivism rates, delinquents recommitted an offense approximately 12 percent in 2007 and 18 percent in 2008 (Ministry of Justice, 2009). Interestingly, even though the rates of recidivism were not proportionally high, the number of delinquency cases had increased. This might possibly explain why the majority of youths who entered into the juvenile justice system are more likely to be the first-time offenders. Therefore, studies related to the propensity for delinquent behavior and prevention need to be a central focus. Juveniles not only have a high propensity to be involved in delinquent behavior but are also one of the groups most likely to become victimized. Data show that on average, juveniles aged 12–17 years are more than twice as likely as adults to be the victims of a violent crime (Baum, 2005). Another concern is peer victimization which can include physical, verbal, or relational abuse. Peer victimization has been shown by numerous studies to have adverse effects on children’s development resulting in anxiety and depressive symptoms, aggression and delinquency, and school maladjustment (Card & Hodges, 2008; Rudolph et al., 2014). Therefore studies that examine the correlation of peer victimization and attitude violence are very important in identifying or predicting the pathway of delinquent behavior. In the current study, the authors gathered data from 1,887 students who were enrolled in secondary schools in Nakhon Pathom province, Thailand to examine the correlation between peer victimization and attitudes toward violence. Nakhon Pathom province is known to have a particularly high delinquency rate. Despite this, it is considered a higher education hub of Thailand including four of the elite universities and a suburb of Bangkok. For example in June 2010, a student set fire</p>

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	to Mahidol Wittayanusorn School resulting in damage of more than THB 300 million. Moreover, Nakhon Pathom is located in the Metropolitan Region which is experiencing rapid changes in urbanization. Consequently, Nakhon Pathom province is an ideal location to study deviance- and delinquency related issues.
ขอบเขตพื้นที่การศึกษา:	The current study was conducted using stratified random sampling of all the students in 29 schools in Nakhon Pathom province, Thailand. Students enrolled in grade 8 and grade 11 from each school were randomly selected resulting in 1,887 participants composed of 808 males and 1,079 females comprising 1,027 students in grade 8 and 860 in grade 11. The participants were 14 years old (54.4%) and 17 years old (45.6%) respectively. Due to the homogenous structure of Thailand's demographic, a race or ethnic variable was not collected in this study. To ensure anonymity and to increase response validity, the research team did not obtain any information that could identify any participant. Consent was obtained from the appropriate legal guardian prior to participation. The participants were given two self-reported instruments: the Attitudes Towards Violence Scale (Funk et al., 1999) and the Multidimensional Peer-Victimization Scale (Mynard & Joseph, 2000). Both instruments were translated into Thai.
วัตถุประสงค์:	This study examined the prevalence of peer victimization among Thai students by looking at verbal, property, and physical victimization.
แหล่งทุนสนับสนุน:	โครงการส่งเสริมการวิจัยในอุดมศึกษาและการพัฒนามหาวิทยาลัยวิจัยแห่งชาติ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
หน่วยงานที่ร่วมมือ:	โรงเรียนในจังหวัดนครปฐม
ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสีย:	-
ระดับความร่วมมือ:	ภายในประเทศ
ผลลัพธ์ที่นำไปใช้ประโยชน์ต่อ:	The current study was very important in reinforcing the literature on attitudes toward violence and peer victimization. It also reduces the gap in the literature regarding the Asian population. From the current findings, the majority of students had a neutral or negative attitude toward violence. When examining peer victimization, it was very shocking that almost half of students were victims of peer victimization. Victimization was even higher in the verbal category with more than 70 percent of the students claiming to have been victimized. The findings on the correlation between peer victimization and attitudes toward violence were all statistically significant in every model. Every category of peer victimization presented a genuine relationship with both types of attitude toward violence—reactive violence and culture of violence. Physical victimization, however,

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	<p>presented the strongest correlation to attitudes toward violence. This finding was not quite a surprise due to the fact that physical victimization is considered the most serious type of victimization. Victims are more than likely to learn from their experiences and eventually accept violent means as a way to protect themselves or solve problems. This process is known as desensitization (Donnerstein, Slaby, & Eron, 1994; Murray, Guerra, & Williams, 1997). The acceptance of violence ultimately results in behavioral changes (Funk et al., 1999). Therefore, the Department of Education and school officials need to pay close attention to this issue. Policies and programs need to be implemented immediately to reduce the rate of peer victimization. The policies and programs will later reverse negative attitudes toward violence and eventually prevent delinquent and criminal behavior.</p>
Web link อ้างอิงการดำเนินงาน:	https://so04.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/kjss/article/view/241957/164484
รูปภาพประกอบ:	<p>-</p>
SDG goal ที่เกี่ยวข้อง:	<p>16. ส่งเสริมสังคมที่สงบสุขและครอบคลุม เพื่อการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน ให้ทุกคนเข้าถึงความยุติธรรม และสร้างสถาบันที่มีประสิทธิภาพ รับผิดชอบ และครอบคลุมในทุกกระดับ (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)</p>