

## **APPENDICES**

# Appendix A

## Research Paradigms and Principles

### Positivism

Positivism is broadly defined as the key research approach of natural science (Neuman 2003). This paradigm presents a single reality, the generalisation of inquiries free from time, situation and measurement error (Perry, Riege & Brown 1999). The reality exists, is driven by immutable neutral laws and is accessible (Guba & Lincoln 1994).

Positivists emphasise research questions and/or hypotheses in the propositional form that are subjected to empirical quantitative test for proposition verification (Patton 1990; Hill 1992; Guba & Lincoln 1994; Perry & Coote 1994; Perry, Riege & Brown 1999).

Holloway and Wheeler (2002) say:

... quantitative research has its root in the positivist and early natural science model. In the positivist approach, researchers control the theoretical framework, sampling frames and the structure of the research. This type of research seeks causal relationships and focuses on prediction and control (pp. 4-5).

The positivist approach has been attacked through its inadequacy to address theory and the values-laden nature of facts with respect to local and case-based knowledge (Denzin & Lincoln 1994). The belief in the view of Bachman and Schutt (2006, p. 8) is: “there is an objective reality that exists” independently of the observer is central to positivism.

The goal of the pursuit of knowledge – science – is to better comprehend this reality.

Wallace (1983, p. 461 cited in Engel & Schutt 2005, p. 48; Schutt 2006b, p. 40) views positivism below.

Whatever nature *really* is, we assume that it presents itself in precisely the same way to the same human observer standing at different points in time and space... We assume that it also presents itself in precisely the same way across different human observers standing at the same point in time and space (Wallace 1983, p. 461).

Positivists hold that “a well-designed test of a theory-based hypothesis - like the test of the prediction that arrest will reduce domestic violence—can move us closer to understanding actual social processes” (Schutt 2003, p. 72).

Accordingly, the positivist paradigm, which attempts to examine reality by testing hypotheses and using quantitative methods, may be inappropriate for this study which aims to explore the views of a relatively small number of participants.

### **Postpositivism**

Positivism “is sometimes called the scientific method or doing scientific research; it also called quantitative research” (Yates 2003, p. 14). Phillips and Burbules (2000 cited in Creswell 2003, p .7) say: “post-positivism refers to thinking after positivism, challenging the traditional notion of there being absolute truth of knowledge”. (Creswell (2003, p. 7) goes on explain “recognising that we cannot be confident about our claims of knowledge when studying the human behaviour and actions of human”.

While positivism seeks for knowledge, cause and effect, Creswell (2003, p. 7) describes that:

It is also reductionistic in that the intent is to reduce the idea into a small discrete set of the idea to

test, such as the variables that constitute hypotheses and research questions. The knowledge that develops through a post-positivist lens is based on careful observation and measurement of the objective reality that exists (Creswell 2003, p. 7).

It has seven competing principles (McKelvey 2002a). These are, that empirical reality is complex and more diverse than simple and probabilistic; events, no matter how complex are subject to multiple orders and constraints at the same time; the world is interconnected through a vast series of networks; the social world in particular, is indeterminate, not determinate; mutual causality replaces linear causality; the whole (morphogenesis) is not simply the sum of its parts nor determined by them therefore it replaces reductionism and; that reality “what is out there” depends on the perspective of the observer so neither objectivity or subjectivity prevails (Guba, 1985; Clark, 1985; Lincoln, 1985b cited in McKelvey 2002b, p. 7).

Postpositivism still reflects a deterministic philosophy and agrees that reality exists (Guba & Lincoln 1994; Perry, Riege & Brown 1999). Postpositivists agree that causes probably determine effects or outcomes; multiple causes and multiple influences are considered. Postpositivists do not fully reject reductionism instead they use reductionist techniques to effectively measure and observe objective reality as far as possible.

Postpositivists however, take care in the claims it makes about “truth” and take into account the limitations (cultural and disciplinary) and biases of the scientists who are doing the research (Guba & Lincoln 1994, pp. 109-111). Researchers therefore can only achieve knowledge of a probable reality not an absolute one (Godfrey & Hill 1995; Perry, Riege & Brown 1999). They also agree that “the goal of science can only be to achieve inter-subjective agreement among scientists about the nature of reality” (Wallace 1983, p. 461 cited in Schutt 2003, p. 72; Bachman & Schutt 2006, p. 72).

In conclusion, postpositivists believe that there can be a modified experiment or survey or case study, and that such research may include qualitative studies. Accordingly, the postpositivist paradigm may be inappropriate for this research, which is not concerned with an empirical reality, but explores instances of reality.

### **Critical theory**

According to Bohman (2005, p. 1) “[c]ritical Theory has both a narrow and a broad meaning... may be distinguished from a traditional theory” to the extent that it critical for human emancipation. Bohman goes on to explain that critical theory “aims to explain and transform *all* the circumstances that enslave humans being, many critical theories in the broader sense have been developed... emerged in connection with the many social movements that identify dimensions of the domination of human beings” (p. 1). Bohman says Critical theory therefore provides the “descriptive and normative bases for social inquiry aimed at decreasing domination and increasing freedom” (p. 1).

The Critical Theory began with Frankfurt School’s as “a critique of capitalism, its appropriation of the surplus value of the collective, and its commodification of every aspect of our modern society” (Jensen 1997, p. 1). Bohman (1995) states that it gives us greater insights into the evolution of current social arrangement. Jensen (1997, p. 1) points out that it is “self-reflective in its nature and value driven”.

According to Horkheimer's definition (1993)

... a critical theory is adequate only if it meets three criteria: it must be explanatory, practical, and normative, all at the same time. That is, it must explain what is wrong with current social reality,

identify the actors to change it, and provide both clear norms for criticism and achievable practical goals for social transformation. Any truly critical theory of society... has as its object human beings as producers of their own historical form of life (Horkheimer 1993, p. 21 cited in Bohman 2005, p. 1).

The critical theory in the view of Bohman is: “only through interdisciplinary research that includes psychological, cultural, and social dimensions, as well as institutional forms of domination” (Bohman 2005, p. 1). Bohman goes on saying that all the circumstances that limit human freedom be identified. Overcoming these is again a multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional activity.

For Horkheimer society could only be transformed only by ensuring that: “all conditions of social life that are controllable by human beings depend on real consensus” in a rational society (Horkheimer 1982, pp. 249–250 cited in Bohman 2005, p. 1). Hence the inclusion of many people and the facilitation of many conversations are essential for this transformation through consensus.

Critical theory is understood as “a map or a guide to the social sphere... power interests between groups and individuals within a society—identifying who gains and who loses in specific situations...” (Kincheloe & McLaren 2000, p. 281; Kincheloe 2011, p. 17).

This theory treats an aggregation of society’s values shaped over time as real.

Researchers can access reality from those value-shaped structures. Critical theorists are concerned with the interaction between researcher and the investigated object in such a way that the researcher seeks to change the phenomenon (Perry, Alizadeh & Riege 1997, pp. 546-567). The critical theorist views an historical structure as the unfolding of reason and the freedom which reason implies. The circumstance within which the

respondents live is informed and based on historically mediated value structures (Denzin & Lincoln 2000).

Neuman (2003) considers that critical theory is often “adopted by community action groups, political organisations, and social movements’ community action groups, political organisations, and social movements often adopt critical theory” (p. 87).

Neuman goes on state “critical researchers may use any research technique, but they tend to favour the historical comparative method... because of its emphasis on change and because it helps them uncover underlying structures” (Neuman 2003, p. 87).

However, this research intends to study the current nature of wife abuse in Thai families, why it happens and how the problem can be resolved. This research sets out to describe and set up a framework to achieve practical goals but it does not identify actors nor is this research interdisciplinary. This research does not claim to be socially transforming. It therefore does not fulfil the requirements of critical theory. It could, potentially contribute to future research that does. Thus, critical theory is not appropriate for this study.

### **Constructivism**

There is agreement at constructivism recognises that humans develop subjective meanings of their experiences (Crotty 1998; Lincoln & Guba 2000; Schwandt 2000; Neuman 2003). The meanings that humans construct of events and experiences are varied and multiple. Creswell (2003, pp. 8-9) indicates that constructivist researchers search for and embrace complexity rather than narrowing meanings into a small number of ideas. Researchers ask broad and general questions so that they can forge meaning from their conversations with the participants.

As Crotty (1998, p. 54) discussed in constructivist research, meaning is constructed by the participants' experiences of the world made comprehensible through the lenses of culture, history and social experience. Creswell (2003) says "Qualitative researchers tend to use open-ended questions so that participants can express their views .... Thus, qualitative researchers seek to understand the context or setting of the participants through visiting this context and gathering information personally" (p. 9). The researchers are open in that they interpret the findings and that interpretation is shaped by their own (that is the researcher's) experiences and cultural-historical and social perspectives. This paradigm views realities as intangible constructions that are built jointly by individual researchers and respondents. Thus it is important to explore the respondents' perceptions of reality. For constructivists, Creswell (2003) relates: "[t]he basic generation of meaning is always social arising in and out of interaction with a human community. The process of qualitative research is largely inductive, with the inquirer generating meaning from the data collected in the" (p. 9). Constructivists postulate that realities can be accessed by multiple and subjective constructions (Patton 1990; Guba & Lincoln 1994; Perry, Riege & Brown 1999).

Therefore it can be seen that the positivist researcher positions the investigator and subject as independent: that is "objects and subjects can be studied without influencing them or their behaviour or pre-interpreting the outcomes" (Schutt 2006a, p. 10).

Whereas in constructivism the two are intertwined and actively influence each other (Denzin & Lincoln 2000, p. 782; Thomas 2010, p. 293). In the constructivist paradigm the researcher explores "how different stakeholders in a social setting construct their beliefs" (Guba & Lincoln 1989, pp. 44-45 cited in Schutt 2006, p. 44), and understandings that form their behaviour. Guba and Lincoln (1989, p. 42) explain that

the researcher seeks to gauge the thoughts of those involved ‘stakeholders’ and generate a description that incorporates these perspectives” of what is shared and what diverges in their perspectives on the matter under examination. The constructivism paradigm is appropriate for this research.

The constructions of a variety of individuals—deliberately chosen so as to uncover widely variable viewpoints—are elicited, challenged, and exposed to new information and new, more sophisticated ways of interpretation, until some level of consensus is reached [although there may be more than one focus for consensus] (Guba & Lincoln 1989, pp. 180-181 cited in Schutt, 2006, p. 44).

## **Participatory**

Another group of researchers claims the need to develop knowledge through a participatory or advocacy approach. Creswell (2003) notes:

This position arose during the 1980s and 1990s from individuals who felt that the postpositivist assumptions imposed structural laws and theories that did not fit marginalised individuals or groups or did not adequately address issues of social justice (Creswell 2003, p. 10).

Creswell (2003) outlines the principles underpinning the participatory or advocacy approach to research. Researchers found that all social experience was located within a socio-political environment. Research was engaging with values – it could not claim value neutrality as the positivists had attempted to do through their claims of independence and objectivity. As research findings and their dissemination could change the lives of participants then research was a political activity.

These researchers include the participants in the design and analysis of the data. The findings also belong to them and the participants can freely talk, disseminate and use the findings for reform and change.

Kemmis and McTaggard (2007) state that the key features of participatory inquiry are that participatory action is recursive or dialectical, and “In practice, this has been the kind of task that many action researchers, and especially participatory action researchers, have set themselves – surrounding established institution, laws , policies, and administrative managements... ” (Kemmis & McTaggard 2007, p. 301).

Researchers are part of advancing an agenda for change. The studies often begin with an important issue and lead to an emancipatory outcome. The construction of a political debate to “plough the field” is a sense so that the seeds of change can be sown is aim of participatory inquiry. It works with the “participants” (Creswell 2003, p. 9).

# Appendix B

## INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWING ABUSED WIVES

### 1. IDENTIFYING FACTORS OF PARTICIPANTS (ABUSED WIVES)

ID Number:

*I would like to start the interview by asking you some questions about yourself and your work experience.*

#### 1.1 Age of wife and husband/partner

1.1.1 Participant (wife) is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.1.2 Husband/partner is: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.2 Wife and husband/partner's level of education

1.2.1 Participant's level of education is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2.2 Husband/partner's level of education is: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.3 Wife and husband/partner's religion

1.3.1 Participant's religion is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3.2 Husband/partner's religion is: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.4 Work Status

1.4.1 Can you describe the work you and your husband/partner do?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.4.2 Participant's (occupation) is:

\_\_\_\_\_

1.4.3 Husband/partner's (occupation) is:

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.5 Financial Situation

1.5.1 Can you describe your and your husband/partner's financial situation? (probe)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.5.2 Participant's income is:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.5.3 Husband/partner's income is:

\_\_\_\_\_

1.5.4 Do you and your husband/partner have separate incomes?

Yes

No

1.5.5 Discuss:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Household

1.6.1 How many persons are there in your household?

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1.6.2 Discuss who they are and tell me more about them?

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1.6.3 Describe what type of family you live with? (probe for whether it is an extended family, nuclear family, one-parent family or other type)

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1.6.4 Who is the household head in your family?

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1.6.5 Why is this? (probe for why he/she is considered the head)

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1.7 Children in the Relationship

1.7.1 How many children do you have?

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1.7.2 What are their ages?

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1.7.3 How many of your children live with you?

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1.7.4 Where are the other children? Who do they live with? Discuss:

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1.8 Marital Status

1.8.1 What is your marriage status? (de facto or married, separated, divorced, and widowed)

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1.8.2 How long have you been living together?

For: \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_ years.

1.8.3 How long have you known one another and/or had a relationship with one another before you lived together? (probe for details of relationship)

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1.8.4 Is there anything else you would like to say about your relationship?

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## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF THAI VALUES AND THE IMPACT ON WIFE ABUSE

2.1 I want to find out to what extent you believe that men and women are equal:  
(Read each category below and give card to respondent to read)

- Very unequal
- Somewhat unequal
- Somewhat equal
- Very equal

2.2 Based on your answer to the previous question, could you describe your views about how men and women are equal or not equal.

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2.3 I will now read you a number of statements about Thai values. Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement?(Read each category below and give card to respondent to read)

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
2.3.1 Married women belong to their husbands	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.2 Married men belong to their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.3 Men are in control of their wives bodies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.4 Men should make decisions for their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.5 Men have more rights than women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.4 Do you have any other thoughts about the equality of men and women in Thai society?

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2.5 In your view, to what extent have the perceptions above contributed to wife abuse (in families generally)?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

2.6 If they do, discuss how these perceptions contribute to wife abuse:

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2.7 Do you believe that members of an extended family or nuclear family can protect wives from their husbands/partners actions when they abuse their wives?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

2.8 Please discuss your answer. (probe for examples in the wife's situation; such as, does the answer change if members live in the household):

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### 3. PERCEPTIONS OF SELF AND PARTNER

#### 3.1 Self-Perception

3.1.1 I would like to ask you about your situation and especially about your relationship with your husband/partner. First of all, can you tell me more about yourself: how would you describe the sort of person you are, so that I will know more about you and your life?

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3.1.2 Now, can you tell me more about your husband/partner?

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3.1.3 What kind of person is he?

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3.1.4 How do you generally get along? Can you describe your relationship? (probe for changes over time)

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### 4 DIVISION OF LABOUR AND DECISION MAKING

4.1 I would like to ask you more about who makes the major decisions in your family, for examples (*Read each category below and give card to respondent to read*)

	<i>yourself</i>	<i>your husband/partner</i>
4.1.1 money management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.2 taking care of the children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.3 purchasing valuables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.4 dealing with friends and relatives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.5 other (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.2 Please discuss to what extent these decisions are made by you or your husband/partner, and whether some decisions are shared and in what situations. (probe to determine whether the respondent sees a difference regarding decisions solely made within households and about activities regarded as external to households)

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4.3 Is the situation different about decisions made within the household and about outside activities? Discuss:

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## 5 WIFE'S PERCEPTIONS OF HUSBAND/PARTNER'S BELIEFS

5.1 Now I would like to ask you about the views of your husband/partner. In your view, to what degree does he believe that men are more powerful and women are more submissive?

- Believes a lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.2 Discuss:

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5.3 To what degree does your husband/partner believe that he has property rights over your body?

- Believes a lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.4 Discuss:

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5.5 To what degree does your partner believe in the superiority of men in the households?

- Believes a lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.6 Why?

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5.7 Is your husband/partner sometimes jealous of you?

- Yes
- No

5.8 Discuss (with examples):

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5.9 How much do you know about your husband/partner's background?

- Everything
- Some things
- A few things
- Nothing at all

5.10 Discuss: (probe)

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5.11 What kind of relationship did/does he has with members of own family? His children?

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5.12 Do you know if he was an abused child or was he a witness to any family abuse?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.13 If answer is yes, probe for details.

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5.14 Is he someone who loses his temper a lot?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.15 Discuss (probe for when, in what situations, how much, what results):

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5.16 May we now discuss your sexual relationship? (probe for example, if there are problems, whether there is sexual tension, if he pressures the wife for sex, other things. Discuss:

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5.17 In your view, is he an anxious person?

- Yes
- No

5.18 Discuss (probe for in what situations, how this affects the home life, other):

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5.19 In your view, is he a person who likes to be in control of other people?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.20 Discuss (probe for how this is confirmed in the home life):

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5.21 Does he use/abuse drugs and/or alcohol?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.22 Discuss (probe for how this affects the home life)

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5.23 Considering all the above factors which of them do you believe have contributed to the abuse in your relationship? (probe for the most important factors and priorities among them):

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5.24 Are there any other comments you would care to make at this time?

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**6 INCIDENTS OF ABUSE**

6.1 In your view, what kind of abuse is the worst kind you have suffered? (probe for example, whether it is physical, psychological, sexual, unwanted sexual contact, economic or other). Discuss:

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6.2 Can you tell when the abuse is likely to happen? (probe for conditions or factors that many trigger incidents of abuse):

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6.3 Where have the incident(s) occurred? (probe for whether the setting change or not):

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6.4 Can you describe the first time that your husband/partner abused you, please describe when and how it started, what kind of abuse it was and what was the result?

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6.5 How often did the abuse happen? (probe):

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6.6 When was the last time he abused you? (probe for how it started, what kind of abuse it was and with what result):

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6.7 When the abuse occurs, how does it make you feel?

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6.8 When the abuse occurs, what was your husband/partner's reaction?

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6.9 When the abuse occurs, was anyone else ever present?

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6.10 Discuss (probe whether they witnessed the abuse and what was their reaction):

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6.11 Over time, were you abused in the same way or was it different? Was it less severe or worse?

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6.12 When the abuse occurs, what happens afterward? Please discuss further (probe if the wife asked her husband/partner not to abuse her, did he promise that he will not abuse her again, was he sorry, did he blame his wife; did they speak about this together)

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6.13 What action did you take when the abuse happened? (probe here for whether she tried to avoid the situation, to fight back, to do nothing, to use the children and or other members of the household etc.)

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6.14 How long have you remained in this abusive situation (or relationship)? (probe for why):

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6.15 Did you notice any change in the way you and your husband/partner dealt with this abuse as time went on? (If so, probe for what change and how it was dealt with):

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6.16 When abuse occurred, did you tell anyone about the incident(s) or report them to any authorities – such as friends, children, police, others? If so, what happened?

- Yes
- No

6.17 Discuss: (probe, for example, if “yes” what happened)

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## 7 CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE ABUSE

*I would like to ask you more about abuse. Can we talk more about the situation in your family that cause or have cause stress?*

7.1 In your view, what are the main problems in your family that have contributed to the abuse? Please discuss:

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7.2 Have you and your husband/partner discussed these problems? Discuss:

- Yes
- No

7.3 If so, what was the result of these discussions?

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7.4 In your own words, can you tell me why you think that the abuse happened to you?

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7.5 In your view, could the abuse have been avoided or lessened in any way? If so, how? (for example, was there anything she could have done to protect yourself physically or other ways such as agreeing with him, meeting his demands, arguing with him, ask him to stop the abuse)

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7.6 I would like to discuss your decision to leave the household. Please discuss what finally motivated you to leave the household.

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**8 EFFECTS AND RESULTS OF THE ABUSE**

8.1 Since you have been abused, what has happened to you and the rest of your household (children and others)? (probe, for example, if she may have been or felt isolated from friends, family, and society)

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8.2 Did you talk to anyone else about the abuse? (probe who and why?)

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8.3 What was the result?

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8.4 When the abusive incidents happened, were your children or any other person in your family witnesses?

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8.5 As you recall, what was their reaction? (probe for what did they feel or do; did they tell her how they felt, did they try to do anything that could help her or to make the situation better or to avoid facing the abuse?).

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8.6 Were any of them abused and how? (probe for any other details and what happened as a result)

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**9 RESPONSE OF SERVICES AGENCIES AND RESULTS**

9.1 What service agency or agencies have you come to for assistance with abuse?  
(list)

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9.2 What services have you received? (list: for example, counseling, housing, support, other).

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9.3 What is the reason you came to this agency?

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9.4 How many times have you come to this (service) agency? Discuss:

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9.5 What were your expectations in coming to this agency? Discuss:

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9.6 Who dealt with you when you first came to this agency? (probe to see if this has changed)

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9.7 What assistance did the worker give at the outset?

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9.8 What happened as the result of coming to the agency (or agencies)? (probe for whether this was largely positive or negative.)

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9.9 In your view, have you received any services from the agency that have helped to decrease or solve your problems? Discuss:

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9.10 Have you felt that any of the services provided by the agency make your life better? (probe if the answer is yes, for the type of services and why) Discuss:

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9.11 In your view, what services need to be provided to help you and others like you who are abused by their husbands/partners?

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9.12 What changes can you suggest that need to be made in the system as a whole to better help abused women (what needs to be done?)

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***Thank you for your participation in this research study.  
I would be pleased to discuss the results of the study with you when it is complete.***

# Appendix C

## INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWING RESPONDENTS FROM SERVICE AGENCY

### 1. PARTICIPANT'S GENERAL INFORMATION

ID Number:

*I would like to start the interview by asking you some questions about yourself and your work experience.*

#### 1.1 Age of participant

Participant is: \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

#### 1.2 Participant's level of education and area of study

1.2.1 Participant's level of education is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2.2 Participant's area of study (occupational group) is: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.3 Position

1.3.1 What is your position?  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.3.2 Please describe your work and your responsibilities within the agency:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.3.3 Describe any responsibilities regarding wife abuse:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 1.4 Year of experience in Domestic Violence/Wife abuse issues

1.4.1 How many years of experience do you have in domestic violence issues?  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.4.2 Please describe the kinds of experience you have had in the issues of wife abuse:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.4.3 Please describe your understanding of what is meant by "wife abuse":  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. AGENCY RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL VALUES

2.1 I want to find out to what extent you believe that men and women are equal:

*(Read each category below and give card to respondent to read)*

- Very unequal
- Somewhat unequal
- Somewhat equal
- Very equal

2.2 Based on your answer to the previous questions, what your views about how men and women equal or not equal.

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2.3 I will now read you a number of statements about Thai values. Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement? (*Read each category and give card to respondent to read*)

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
2.3.1 Married women belong to their husbands/partners		
2.3.2 Married men belong to their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.3 Men are in control of their wives bodies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.4 Men should make decisions for their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.5 Men have more rights than women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.4 Do you have any other thoughts about the equality of men and women in Thai society?

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2.5 In your view, to what extent have the perceptions above contributed to abuse (in families generally)?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all
- 

2.6 If they do, discuss how these perceptions contribute to wife abuse:

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2.7 Do you believe that members of an extended families or nuclear family can protect wives from their husbands/partners actions when they abuse their wives?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- 

2.8 Please discuss your answer (probe for examples in wife's situation, such as, does the answer change if members live in the household):

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**3. AGENCY RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF THAI INSTITUTIONS ON ISSUES OF EQUALITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON WIFE ABUSE**

*I would like to ask you the same questions about your perceptions of what most people in Thai society believe about equality between men and women.*

3.1 In your view, to what extent do Thai people believe that men and women are equal:(*Read each category below*)

- Very unequal
- Somewhat unequal
- Somewhat equal
- Very equal

3.2 How do you explain these views about the equality between men and women in Thai society?

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3.3 I will again read you a number of statements. In your view, generally how do you perceive that Thai people agree or disagree with each statement? (*Read each category below and give card to respondent to read*)

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
3.3.1 Married women belong to their husbands/partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.2 Married men belong to their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.3 Men are in control of their wives bodies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.4 Men should make decisions for their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.5 Men are more rights than women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*I am now going to ask you about the prevailing attitudes within Thai society of some of these issues of equality between men and women.*

3.4 Could you discuss the role of Thai religion in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.5 Could you discuss the role of Thai governments (national, provincial, district sub-district, and village) in relation to their impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.6 Could you discuss the role of Thai media (such as newspapers, television, and radio) in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.7 Could you discuss the role of Thai family life in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.8 Could you discuss the role of Thai business (for example, tourism) in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.9 Could you discuss the role of Thai culture in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.10 Could you discuss the role of Thai social agencies in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women. Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.11 In your view, what Thai institution (or institutions) noted above have the greatest impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please discuss and note whether this is positive or negative. (noting which is the MOST IMPACT)

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3.12 In your view, to what extent have perceptions of equality and inequality within Thai institutions and society generally contributed to wife abuse in Thai Families?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

3.13 Discuss how these perceptions contribute to wife abuse:

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3.14 In your view, to what extent are wife abuse issues only issues within families themselves or are they of broader interest within Thai communities and society? Rate in order of priority. ( 1 most interest , 2 second, 3 third)

- Of interest only within Thai families
- Of interest to Thai communities
- Of interest to Thai society

3.15 Discuss your rating of how wife abuse issues are of interest to Thai families, communities and society:

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**4. AGENCY RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF HOW ABUSIVE FAMILIES DEAL WITH ISSUES SUCH AS DIVISION OF LABOR, CONFLICT, DECISION MAKING AND ABUSE**

4.1 I would like to ask you your views about who generally makes decision within Thai households regarding various issues. For example, who makes decisions regarding: *(Read each category below and give card to respondent to read)*

	<i>wife</i>	<i>husband/partner</i>
4.1.1 money management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.2 taking care of the children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.3 purchasing valuables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.4 dealing with friends and relatives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.5 other (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.2 Please discuss to what extent these decisions are made by the wife or husband/partner, and whether some decisions are shared and what situations. (probe to determine whether the respondent sees a difference regarding decisions solely made within households and about activities regarded as external to households)

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4.3 In your view, does decision making within Thai families differ by characteristics such as class or income group?

- By class
- By income group/level
- Other (specify)

4.4 Please explain.

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4.5 In your view, generally do the ways various decisions are made within Thai families contribute to wife abuse?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

4.6 Please explain.

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4.7 In your experience, discuss how families, in which wife abuse occurs, deal with conflict and crises:

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4.8 Discuss how these families might better manage conflict, deal with their crises and solve their problems.

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4.9 To what extent do you believe that members of an extended families or nuclear family can protect women from their husbands /partners when they abuse their wives?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

4.10 Discuss:

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4.11 In your view, how do abused wives perceive their relationship with their husbands/partners?

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4.12 In your view, despite the abuse, do most abused wives and their husbands/partners remain friendly or not? (probe for whether relationships are generally maintained or changed and how)

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4.13 In your view, what aspects of the husbands/partners' personalities may have contributed to the abuse? Discuss:

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4.14 In your view, discuss how much the husbands/partners use/abuse drugs and/or alcohol contribute to abuse? (probe)

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4.15 In your experience, please describe the characteristics of abused wives who come to service agencies/shelters Discuss:

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4.16 In your view, how much do abused wives express that they contribute to their being abused? Discuss:

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**5. AGENCY RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF HOW SERVICE AGENCIES RESPOND TO WIFE ABUSE ISSUES**

5.1 From your experience in working with wife abuse issues, generally what are the main reasons why abused wives come to service agencies? (probe)

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5.2 In general, how often do you think that abused women need to come to service agencies (including your own agency)

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5.3 Generally what services are provided to abused wives at these agencies? (probe for list of services)

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5.4 To what extent do you believe that abused wives are helped by agency services:

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.5 I would like you to explain your answer above, why you believe that abused are helped or not helped by agency services. (probe for reasons)

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5.6 In your view, what services in agencies are generally better than others in helping abused wives?

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5.7 Now I would like to ask you questions about *your own agency*. Please describe how your agency mission and goals contribute to serve abused wives.

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5.8 What services does your agency provide to abused wives and their families? (for example: probe whether the agency provides a safe place for abused wives and their children, health care services, empowerment toward their economic self-reliance, or other reasons:

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5.9 In your experience, generally what is the marriage status and the relationships of abused women who come to your agency? (for example: married, living together (de facto), separated or divorced)

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5.10 In your experience, when abused wives come to your agency, what do they expect to receive?

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5.11 Generally what services are provided to abused wives at your agency? (probe for list of services)

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5.12 To what extent do you believe that abused wives are helped by the services of your agency:

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.13 I would like you to explain your answer above why you believe that abused wives are helped or not helped by the services of your agency? (probe for reasons)

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5.14 In your view, what services could your agency to better provide help to abused wives and their families?

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**6. AGENCY RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF CRISIS INCIDENTS THAT LED ABUSED WIVES TO COME TO THE AGENCY**

6.1 In your experience, how have abused wives generally dealt with their home situations before they came to the agency? (for example, did they strike back; could they do anything to prevent abuse; did they flee from the house; did they use the children or other family members?; probe for these and other reasons)

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6.2 In general, before coming to the agency, were abused wives able to discuss the abuse with their husbands/partners? (probe for how many):

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6.3 If they discuss the abuse, what were some of the solutions they suggested (probe):

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6.4 In your experience, what crises generally account for clients coming to your service agency? (probe for types of abuse, such as physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse or unwanted contact, economic situations, other reactions)

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6.5 How do abused wives generally get to your agency? (probe, for example, whether they are referred by police, family, other).

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6.6 In your view, have most of the abused women made the decision to come to the agency themselves or have others helped them to make the decision? (probe)

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6.7 In your experience, how often do abused wives come to the agency with children?

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6.8 Please discuss whether there have been any effects on children when abused wives come to the agency.

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6.9 In your experience, who is affected when abusive incidents take place? Please discuss:

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6.10 What are these effects when wife abuse occurs? Discuss:

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6.11 In your experience, how often are children or other family members witness to wife abuse? Please discuss:

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6.12 Have any of these family members been abused by the husband/partner in any way? How? Please discuss:

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6.13 Have you (or other workers) referred abused wives to other agencies? (If the answer is "yes", to which agencies and for what purposes).

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6.14 Do you and your agency collaborate with other agencies in dealing with wife abuse? If the answer is "yes", please discuss which agencies you collaborate with and for what kind of activities. If the answer is "no", please give reasons?

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6.15 In your view, are there any risks for your agency in collaborating with other agencies in dealing with wife abuse? Please discuss:

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6.16 Does your agency provide any services addressed to men who abuse or to other members of the abused wives families? Please discuss:

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## **7. SOME FINAL THOUGHTS**

7.1 In your opinion, what are the most important factors that contribute to wife abuse? (Probe for example, for reasons such as unemployment, poverty, personal background, presence of children, housing situation, personal stress, health and other reasons.):

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7.2 In general, can services agencies solve the problems of wife abuse? Discuss:

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7.3 What needs to be done to improve help for abused wives? (probe):

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7.4 In your view, what do you recommend for improving community participation in the issue of wife abuse in Thailand? Discuss:

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7.5 Do you have any final thoughts about wife abuse in Thailand?

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***Thank you for your participation in this research study.  
I would be pleased to discuss the results of the study with you when it is complete.***

# Appendix D

## INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWING RESPONDENTS FROM THE POLICY MAKERS/STAKEHOLDERS

### 1. PARTICIPANT'S GENERAL INFORMATION

ID number:

*I would like to start the interview by asking you some questions about yourself and your work experience.*

1.1 Age of participant

Participant is: \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

1.2 Participant's level of education and area of study

1.2.1 Participant's level of education is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2.2 Participant's area of study (occupational group) is: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Position

1.3.1 What is your position?

\_\_\_\_\_

1.3.2 Please describe about your work and your responsibilities.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.3.3 Describe any responsibilities regarding wife abuse:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Year of experiences in Domestic Violence/Wife Abuse issues.

1.4.1 Could I ask you if you have had any direct work experience in dealing with issues of wife abuse

Yes

No

Don't know

1.4.2 If "yes", please describe the kinds of experience you have had in the issues of wife abuse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.4.3 Please describe your understanding of what is meant by "wife abuse":

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. POLICY MAKER RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL VALUES

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your values.

2.1 I want to find out to what extent you believe that men and women are equal:  
(Read each category below and give card to respondent to read)

- Very unequal
- Somewhat unequal
- Somewhat equal
- Very equal

2.2 Based on how your answer to the previous question, what are your views about how men and women are equal or not equal.

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2.3 I will now read you a number of statements about Thai values. Can you tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement?

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
2.3.1 Married women belong to their husbands/partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.2 Married men belong to their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.3 Men are in control of their wife bodies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.4 Men should make decisions for their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.3.5 Men have more rights than women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.4 In your view, to what extent have the perceptions above contributed to abuse (in families generally)?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

2.5 If they do, discuss how those perceptions contribute to wife abuse:

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2.6 Do you believe that members of an extended families or nuclear family can protect wives from their husbands/partners actions when they abuse their wives?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

2.7 Please discuss your answer (probe for examples in wife's situation; such as, does the answer change if members live in the household):

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**3. POLICY MAKER RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF THAI INSTITUTION ON ISSUES OF EQUALITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON WIFE ABUSE**

*I would like to ask you the same questions about your perceptions of what most people in Thai society believe about equality between men and women.*

3.1 In your view, to what extent do Thai people believe that men and women are equal:(*Read each category below*)

- Very unequal
- Somewhat unequal
- Somewhat equal
- Very equal

3.2 How do you explain these views about the equality between men and women in Thai society?

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---

3.3 I will again read you a number of statements. In your view, generally how do you perceive that Thai people agree or disagree with each statement?

	<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
3.3.1 Married women belong to their husbands/partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.2 Married men belong to their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.3 Men are in control of their wife bodies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.4 Men should make decisions for their wives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3.3.5 Men are more rights than women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.4 Please discuss:

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*I am now going to ask you about the prevailing attitudes within Thai society on some of these issues of equality between men and women.*

3.5 Could you discuss the role of Thai religion in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.6 Could you discuss the role of Thai governments (national, provincial, district, sub-district, and village) in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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---

3.7 Could you discuss the role of Thai media (such as newspapers, television, and radio) in relation to its impact on the attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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---

3.8 Could you discuss the role of Thai family life in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.9 Could you discuss the role of Thai business (for example, tourism) in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.10 Could you discuss the role of Thai culture in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.11 Could you discuss the role of Thai social agencies in relation to its impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please note whether this is positive or negative.

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3.12 In your view, what Thai institution (or institutions) noted above have the greatest impact on attitudes toward equality and inequality between men and women? Please discuss and note whether this is positive or negative. (noting which are the MOST IMPACT)

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3.13 In your view, to what extent have perceptions of equality and inequality within Thai institutions and society generally contributed to wife abuse in Thai families

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

3.14 Discuss how these perceptions contribute to wife abuse:

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---

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3.15 In your view, to what extent are wife abuse issues only issues within families themselves or are they of broader interest within Thai communities and society? Rate in order of priority. (1 most interest, 2 second, 3 third)

- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Of interest only within Thai families | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Of interest to Thai communities       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Of interest to Thai society           | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3.16 Discuss your rating of how wife abuse issues are of interest to Thai families, communities and society (probe):

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**4. POLICY MAKER RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF HOW ABUSIVE FAMILIES DEAL WITH ISSUES SUCH AS DIVISION OF LABOR, CONFLICT, DECISION MAKING AND ABUSE**

*Now I would like to ask you about family issues.*

4.1 I would like to ask you your views about who generally makes decision within Thai households regarding various issues. For example, who makes decisions regarding:

	<i>wife</i>	<i>husbands/partners</i>
4.1.1 money management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.2 taking care of the children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.3 purchasing valuables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.4 dealing with friends and relatives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4.1.5 other (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.2 Please discuss to what extent these decisions are made by the wife or husband/partner, and whether some decisions are shared and what situations. (probe to determine whether the respondent sees a difference regarding decisions solely made within households and about activities regarded as external to households)

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---

4.3 In your view, does decision making within Thai families differ by characteristics such as  class or income group?

- By class
- By income group/level
- Other (specify)

4.4 Please explain.

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4.5 In your view, generally do the way various decisions are made within Thai families contribute to wife abuse?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

4.6 Please explain.

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4.7 In your view, what are the most important factors that contribute to wife abuse in Thai society?

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4.8 To what extent do you believe that members of an extended families or nuclear families can protect women from their husbands/partners when they abuse their wives?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

**5. POLICY MAKER RESPONDENT'S VIEW ON RESPONSE OF SERVICE AGENCIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

*Now I want to ask you some questions about services to abused wife.*

5.1 In your view, what reasons generally account for clients coming to service agencies? (probe for types of abuse, such as physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse or unwanted sexual contact, economic situations, other reasons)

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5.2 Discuss:

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5.3 In your view, when abused wives come to the service agencies, what do they expect to receive?

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5.4 To what extent do you believe that abuse wives are helped by service agencies?

- A lot
- Somewhat
- A little
- Not at all

5.5 Could you please explain? (probe for reasons)

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5.6 What are your recommendations for service agencies for helping abused wives?

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5.7 In your view, what needs to be done to address issues of wife abuse in Thailand?  
Discuss:

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5.8 In your view, should service agencies develop specific program or initiation for men who abuse their wives and/or children? Please discuss:

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5.9 In your view, what do you recommend for improving community participation in issues of wife abuse in Thailand? Discuss:

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5.10 Do you believe that there is adequate and effective legislation to help reduce wife abuse in Thailand

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.11 Discuss.

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5.12 Do you believe that there are adequate and effective policies to help reduce wife abuse in Thailand?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.13 Discuss.

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**6. SOME FINAL THOUGHTS**

6.1 In your opinion, what are the most important factors that contribute to wife abuse? (probe for example, for reasons such as unemployment, poverty, personal background, presence of children, housing situation, personal stress, health and other reasons)

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6.2 In general, can service agencies effectively solve the problems of wife abuse? Discuss:

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6.3 What needs to be done to improve help for abused wives? (probe):

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6.4 Do you have any final thoughts about wife abuse in Thailand?

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*Thank you for your participation in this research study.  
I would be pleased to discuss the results of the study with you when it is complete.*

# Appendix E

## CONSENT FORM

**Name of Research Project:** Domestic Violence: Exploration of Wife Abuse in Thailand

**Name, Address and Phone No of Principal Investigator:**

Boonserm Hutabaedya  
School of Human Ecology, Sukhothai Thammathirat  
Open University, Bangpood, Pakkred, Nonthaburi,  
THAILAND 11120, Telephone no. 662-503 3573

1. I understand that I am free to withdraw my participation in the research at any time and that if I do I will not be subjected to any penalty or discriminatory treatment.
2. The purpose of the research has been explained to me, including the risks or discomforts associated with the research. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the research and received satisfactory answers.
3. I permit the investigator to tape record my interview as part of this project.
4. I understand that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about me are confidential and that neither my name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without my written permission.
5. This study has been approved by Charles Sturt University's Ethics in Human Research Committee. I understand that if I have any complaints or concerns about this research I can contact the Executive Officer of the Ethics in Human Research Committee, whose address and phone number are shown on the information sheet I have been given.

Signed by:

.....

Date.....

## **INFORMATION SHEET**

**The Investigator:** Boonserm Hutabaedya

**The Host Institution:** Charles Sturt University

**Name of the Project:** Domestic Violence: Exploration of Wife Abuse in Thailand

### **The Purpose of the Research, Procedures and Methodology**

This project intends to explore the causes and effects of wife abuse, and to identify the response of service agencies and a better way to respond to wife abuse issues in Thailand.

The data collection and analysis will be undertaken in the year 2000-2001, and the complete thesis will be finished before the year 2002.

The research will use qualitative approaches to understand wife abuse. The data will be collected in Bangkok, Thailand, by interviewing a sample of abused wives, service providers in 10 agencies, and policy makers. The interviews will be conducted on face-to-face basis (attended by social worker) with participants by the investigator.

### **What is Required or Expected of the Research Participant and Time Required**

The research participants are the abused wives and the agencies respondents who will be recruited from the government and non-government agencies which provide services to abused wives. The numbers of intended research participants are as follow:

1. 20 abused wives
2. 20 respondents from services agencies (10 from front-line services and 10 from management)
3. 10 respondents representing diverse stakeholders

Each participant will be interviewed for half an hour and the investigator will review the process with agency respondents.

### **Risks and Side Effect of the Project**

There may be some risks with abused wives who will be interviewed because they have experienced the problems. They may be anxious in answering the questionnaires. The interviews will be attended by the principal investigator and a social worker and if the subjects become too anxious or unwilling, the interview will be stopped.

### **How the Data Collected will be used**

The data collected will be collected with the use of a tape recorder.

### **Confidentiality Provisions**

All information will be protected confidentially and after the study is completed, the information will be kept up to 5 years and will be destroyed by a shredder. The research participants can withdraw the participation in the research at any time and the non-participation or withdrawal will not result in any penalty or discriminatory treatment

**Note:** This project has been approved by Charles Sturt University's Ethics in Human Research Committee. If you have any complaints or reservations about the ethical conduct of this project, you may contact the Committee through the Executive Officer:

The Executive Officer  
Ethics in Human Research Committee  
The Grange  
Charles Sturt University  
Bathurst NSW 2795

Tel: (02) 6338 4187

Fax: (02) 6338 4833

Any issues you raise will be treated in confidence and investigated fully and you will be informed of the outcome.

## CONSENT FORM

### Name of Research Project:

Domestic Violence: Exploration of Wife Abuse in Thailand

### Name, Address and Phone No of Principal Investigator:

Boonserm Hutabaedya

School of Home Economics (Human Ecology), Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Bangpood, Pakkred, Nonthaburi, THAILAND 11120  
662-503-3573

1. I understand that I am free to withdraw my participation in the research at any time and that if I do I will not be subjected to any penalty or discriminatory treatment.
2. The purpose of the research has been explained to me, including the risks or discomforts associated with the research. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions about the research and received satisfactory answers.
3. I permit the investigator to tape record my interview as part of this project.
4. I understand that any information or personal details gathered in the course of this research about me are confidential and that neither my name nor any other identifying information will be used or published without my written permission.
5. This study has been approved by Charles Sturt University's Ethics in Human Research Committee. I understand that if I have any complaints or concerns about this research I can contact the Executive Officer of the Ethics in Human Research Committee, whose address and phone number are shown on the information sheet I have been given.

Signed by:

.....  
Date.....

### แบบฟอร์มอนุญาตให้เก็บข้อมูล

#### ชื่อหัวข้อวิจัย:

ความรุนแรงในครอบครัว: การสำรวจข้อมูลในประเทศไทยกรณีกรรชาถูกสามีกระทำทารุณ

#### ชื่อ/ที่อยู่/โทรศัพท์ของผู้วิจัยหลัก

บุญเสริม หุดะแพทย์ สาขาวิชาคหกรรมศาสตร์ (มนุษยนิเวศศาสตร์) มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาธิราช ตำบลบางพูด อำเภอปากเกร็ด  
จังหวัดนนทบุรี

ประเทศไทย โทรศัพท์: 02 503 3573

1. ข้าพเจ้ารับทราบว่าข้าพเจ้าสามารถยุติการมีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ และหากไม่ยินดีให้ความร่วมมือ ข้าพเจ้าจะไม่มีความคิดหรือถูกลงโทษ

2. ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายวัตถุประสงค์ของงานวิจัย รวมทั้งข้อจำกัดหรือความลำบากเกี่ยวกับงานวิจัย ข้าพเจ้าได้มีโอกาสได้ซักถามเกี่ยวกับงานวิจัยและได้รับคำอธิบายที่พึงพอใจแล้ว
3. ข้าพเจ้านุญาตให้บันทึกเทปการสัมภาษณ์ซึ่งเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการวิจัย
4. ข้าพเจ้ายอมรับว่าข้อมูลหรือรายละเอียดส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าที่รวบรวมเพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของงานวิจัยจะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับ ไม่ว่าจะ เป็นชื่อหรือข้อมูลส่วนอื่น ๆ จะไม่ถูกนำออกเผยแพร่ หากไม่ได้รับอนุญาต
5. งานวิจัยนี้ได้รับอนุญาตจากคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมสำหรับงานวิจัยของมหาวิทยาลัยชาร์ลส์เสตรีทแล้ว ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบ ว่าหากต้องการร้องทุกข์ที่เกี่ยวกับงานวิจัยข้าพเจ้าสามารถติดต่อได้ที่ผู้บริหารของคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมสำหรับการวิจัย ซึ่งมีที่อยู่และ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ที่ปรากฏตามเอกสารนี้แล้ว

ลงชื่อ.....

วันที่.....

# Appendix F

## Ethics Approval

**CHARLES STURT**  
UNIVERSITY



The Grange  
Panorama Avenue  
Bathurst NSW 2795 Australia

Telephone 02 6338 4200  
Facsimile 02 6338 4833

OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY SECRETARY

Mr/s B Hutapaet  
School of Home Economics  
Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University  
Bangpood, Pakred  
Nonthaburi 11120 THAILAND

10 May 2000

Dear Mr/s Hutapaet

Your research proposal "Domestic Violence: Exploration of Wife Abuse in Thailand" submitted for the approval of the Ethics in Human Research Committee has been received.

Your proposal will go before the meeting of the Committee scheduled for 5 June 2000, and you will be notified of the result thereafter.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 6338 4200 if you have any queries on the matter.

Yours sincerely



**Kaye Price**  
For the Ethics in Human Research Committee

<http://www.csu.edu.au>

# Appendix G

## Papers and Presentations Arising from this Thesis

### Presentations

1. 'Violence against women and children: Works and experiences', seminar presentation, 13 June 2007, Building partnership of the Government and Non – government organisations and reviewing the work experienced in women protection, Women's Human Rights Protection Project, Office of Women's Activities and Family Institution, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.
2. 'Women's human rights protection in urban community and violence against women and children situations', paper presented at the Urban Community Leaders' Seminar, Women's Human Rights Protection Project, Office of Women's Activities and Family Institution, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, 23 June 2007, Prince Palace Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.
3. 'Community participation in combating domestic violence in Thailand', paper presented in the 15<sup>th</sup> Biennial ICSD (International Consortium for Social Development) International Symposium, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (16-20 July 2007), Session 1, Domestic Violence-Service and Intervention, 17 July 2007.
4. 'Wife Abuse in Thailand', paper presented in the Fifth International Community, Work and Family Conference 2013, Sydney, NSW, Australia (17-19 July 2013), Violence & Harassment Stream, 19 July 2013.

## Refereed Paper

1. Hutabaedya, B & Osburn, L 2007, Community participation in combating domestic violence in Thailand, paper presented in the 15<sup>th</sup> Biennial ICSD (International Consortium for Social Development) International Symposium, in *CD of Paper presentation: Seeking Harmony and Promoting Social Development in a World of Conflict*, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (16-20 July 2007).
2. Hutabaedya, B 2013, Wife Abuse in Thailand, paper presented in the Fifth International Community, Work and Family Conference 2013, in *Program & Abstracts Handbook*, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia (17-19 July 2013).