

Abstract

Research Study on “ Attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces in Lao PDR ”. A divorce is an option to be free for a woman who suffers living with a husband who is violent to a physical, mental and sex for a long time that causes a great deal of damages, loss of dignity and disadvantages for a woman. This cause also impacts other surrounding people directly and indirectly. Even though a divorce is a person issue, it affects economics, a family structure and a society. A frequency of divorces always appears in a Lao society that is having sued from either a husband or a wife who is dishonest to one another without a division of educational qualifications, economic status and social status.

The research is to find out attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors, economics factors and social factors that cause an increase of divorces. The quantitative research is conducted through a survey using questionnaire to collect data and analyzing data by using SPSS version 17 for window on descriptive data and analyzing differences by One-way ANOVA. Results of research analysis indicate that attitude of lawyers toward individual factors is indifferent at a significant level of .05 such as being extra-marital affairs, being violent to physical appearances, mental abuse, being mindless, being dishonest, a husband proposes to divorce, a wife proposes to divorce, being addicted to alcohol, being addicted to drugs, being addicted to gambling, spending on impractical necessities, having an unhealthy body to have sex, being violent on sexual behaviors, having an unstable job, being bored to death to live with, lacking an understanding of each other, having a conflict of sexual relationship and being impatient to each other, being unable to have babies naturally, having appearance and characteristics changed from previous form, being unable to have sex, having inappropriate behaviors to relatives, having a

tendency to like the same sex, fleeing from a family without a notice, no news received for more than two years, fleeing from a family without a notice more than three years and being unprepared to have a family.

Economics factors indicate that attitude of lawyers toward economics factors is indifferent at a significant level of .05 such as having higher incomes than one another, earning more incomes than one another, having a conflict on impractical expenses and spending without a consultation. Social factors indicate that attitude of lawyers toward social factors is indifferent at a significant level of .05 such as having a bad relationship to children-wife, parents or relatives, having a personal value in a society differently, spending more times in social events than a family, having not to adapt to one another's society, having changed a religion, having a different nature of jobs, requiring equity and liberty, being unable to play roles as expected, having different educational qualifications, and having a role in society higher than one another.

From research results, it is confirmed that there is an increase of divorces in Lao PDR as lawyers' responses nationwide.

From the research results, it is recommended that partners who prepare to get married shall spend some time to learn from each other if there are differences that can be compromised since these aspects could cause a marital status changed into a divorce easily. It shall be important to consider economics status whether there are sufficient incomes or stable incomes that are also causes of getting a divorce. There should be a family mediation service to assist a family that has conflicts which is not managed by a court. This service unit could help a court to lessen a court's burden. There should also be a training unit that provide a training service on skills of family conflict solving and could disseminate information to concerned population and others who have no knowledge about laws and their rights to protect themselves from disadvantages from

laws. Improving skills for mediators is to update them how complex the conflicts are from time to time. In addition, a Legal Aid Clinic for Vulnerable Women should be set up so that lawyer can assist them in writing a petition and accompany them to sue the court.

Important vocabulary: attitudes of lawyers, an increase of divorces in Lao PDR

Acknowledgement

The research on “Lawyers’ attitudes towards an increase of divorces in Lao PDR” is a specific activity of the Association for Development of Women and Legal Education. The Association is one of many associations that has a vision toward development of woman and law and recognizes an importance of woman’s problems in Lao PDR. The association also realizes an importance of a research on problems which women are facing at the moment. Therefore this research theme has been conducted.

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Contents

Abstract.....	i
Acknowledgement	iv
Lesson 1	1
Introduction	1
1.1 Background and importance of problem	1
1.2 Research Objectives.....	3
1.3 Hypothesis on analysis.....	3
1.4 Scope of research.....	4
1.5 Initial Agreement on research	5
1.6 Limitation on research.....	6
1.7 Definition.....	6
1.8 Expected benefits from the research	6
Lesson 2	8
Literature review.....	8
2.1 Family laws and cause of divorce	8
2.2 Attitudes	9
2.2.1 Cognitive component.....	9
2.2.2 Factors that cause attitudes	9
2.2.3 Characteristics of attitudes	10
2.2.4 Measurement of attitudes.....	10
2.3 Analysis on causes of divorce	12
2.4 Scope of ideas.....	15

Lesson 3	16
Research methodology	16
3.1 Population and sampling group.....	16
3.1.1 Sampling population.....	16
3.1.2 Sampling group.....	16
3.2 Research instruments.....	17
3.3 Data collection.....	17
3.4 Statistics used for data analysis.....	18
3.5 Measurement of variables	18
Lesson 4	23
Data analysis	23
4.1 Characteristics of correspondent.....	23
4.1.1 Gender of correspondents	23
4.1.2 Age group of correspondents.....	23
4.1.3 Educational levels of correspondents respondent	24
4.1.4 Attitudes from correspondents	24
4.2 Analysis of values of X and S.D.....	25
4.2.1 Individual factors.....	25
4.2.2 economic factors.....	28
4.2.3 Social factors.....	30
4.3 Analysis results of different attitudes of lawyers by NOVA statistics	31
4.3.1 Individual factors.....	31
4.3.2 Economic factors	35
4.3.3 Social factor	36

Lesson 5	39
Summary of research results and recommendations	39
5.1 Summary of research	40
5.1.1 General characteristics of correspondents.....	40
5.1.2 Comparison of differences at an average of lawyers' attitudes	41
5.1.3 Differences of lawyers' attitudes toward an increase of divorces	43
5.2 Explanations of findings	45
5.2.1 Individual factors.....	45
5.2.2 Economic factors	46
5.2.3 Social factors.....	47
5.3 Recommendations.....	61
5.3.1 General recommendations.....	61
5.3.2 Recommendations for future researches	61
References.....	63
Researchers background.....	64

Table of contents

Table	Pages
3.1 The table indicates measurement of characteristics and individual factors	19
3.2 The table indicates measurement of economic factor	21
3.3 The table indicates measurement of social factor	21
4.1 attitudes of lawyers towards individual factors	25
4.2 Attitudes of lawyers towards economic factors	28
4.3 Attitudes of lawyers towards social factors	30
4.4 Different attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors	31
4.5 Different attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors	35
4.5 Different attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors (continued)	35
4.6 Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors	36
4.6 Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors (continued)	37

Table of pictures

Picture	Pages
1.1 Percentage of marital status	2
1.2 Statistics on family cases	3
2.1 Picture indicates scopes of ideas	15
4.1 Number of correspondents divided by gender	23
4.2 indicates age of correspondents divided by groups	23
4.3 Educational levels of correspondents	24
4.4 Attitudes of lawyers towards divorces	25

Lesson 1

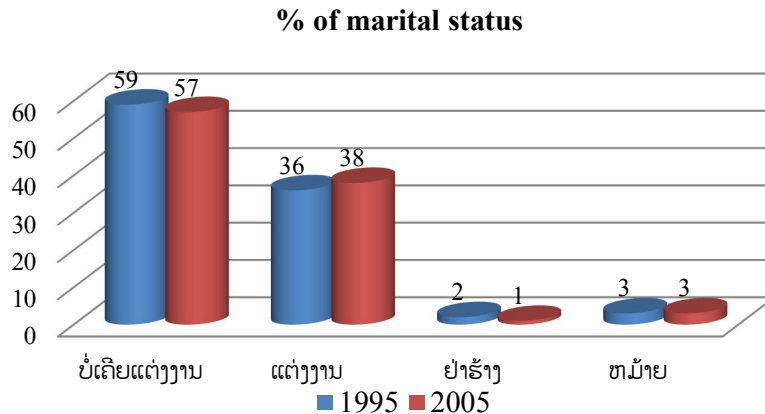
Introduction

1.1 Background and importance of problem

Divorce is a pain for someone's life which affects surrounding people directly and indirectly. The divorce is considered as a personal's matter, yet it impacts family's economy and society. The divorce is an issue to think about and be careful of. The divorce is not always caused by being loyal of a husband but there is a frequency of suing a wife who is not honest to a husband in Lao society that does not distinguish among qualifications, urban or rural areas.

Almost hundred percent of married women do not need getting divorced. Apparently women propose to get divorced because of men do not love, are distant and separate from their partners. There is a significant increase of divorce in Laos as well as developing or developed countries in the world which the roles of being a single parent are for one or both sides. The national household survey in 1995 and 2005 indicate that marital status of population in 1995 is 36% and in 2005 increased 38%. In 1995, the average of divorce is only 2% and in 2005 there is 1% of a divorce. Compared to neighboring countries, a divorce is still low and there is a difference between urban and rural areas.

Figure 1.1 Percentage of marital status



Source: Ministry of Planning and Investment, 2006

However, the cause of an increase of being divorced in Laos after having an influence from western countries especially education, politics, and economy impacts progress of democracy which changes economic-agriculture system into modernized economic system and new values. Equity, liberty and self-reliance impact on women's opportunity to acquire good education and they are more aware of liberty. The equality of gender is more recognized comparing to former time in terms of living styles, job acquisition, society and activities.

Regarding results of the change, women have new roles to play in a family as having more power and also having a gap among gender. Moreover, an effect of a family's structure indicates that women have more values to live alone that lead to a divorce in the urban and rural areas. Having had a divorce is also from a relationship among family members, less patience among both husband and wife and different values. Moreover, a divorce is caused from unprepared couples such as health, age, qualification and readiness to welcoming relevant burdens after a marriage. Living in a society, a couple must have sufficient knowledge to generate incomes to support a family. Economics situation

and environment is an effect to a family that does not allow a couple to play their roles and adapt themselves properly.

Figure 1.2 Statistics on family cases



Data Source: Supreme Court A., 2012)

From the abovementioned background and rationale, this is a research title from attitudes of lawyers who have experiences on family laws directly at regional areas. The research also includes an in-depth interview with divorcees to obtain causes separation of families leading to divorces in Lao society.

1.2 Research Objectives

- To find out attitudes of lawyers toward individual's factors that cause an increase of divorces.
- To find out attitudes of lawyers toward economics' factors that cause an increase of divorces.
- To find out attitudes of lawyers toward society's factors that cause an increase of divorces.

1.3 Hypothesis on analysis

Regarding this research, researchers set a hypothesis as a direct hypothesis as follows:

(Direction Hypothesis)

1.3.1 Attitudes of lawyers toward individual's factors that cause differences

$$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5$$

1.3.2 Attitudes of lawyers toward economics' factors that cause differences

$$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5$$

1.3.3 Attitudes of lawyers toward society's factors that cause differences

$$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$$

$$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5$$

1.4 Scope of research

Attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces in Lao PDR limit a scope of the research as follows:

1.4.1 This research aims to investigate government staff as lawyers working at regional courts nationwide. They are investigated regarding their attitudes and roles responsible to utilize family laws directly (with an amount of assets < 3 millions).

1.4.2 Correspondent population for this research is technical staff working at regional courts nationwide with 450 people.

1.4.3 Variables used for this research are two types as follows:

1.4.3.1 Independent variable: characteristics of correspondents and attitudes of lawyers toward to individual's factors causing an increase of divorces comprise of 27 variables from literature review, attitudes of lawyers toward to economics' factors causing an increase of divorces

comprise of 08 variables from literature review and attitudes of lawyers toward to society's factors causing an increase of civil cases comprise of 11 variables from literature review. (Independent Variable).

1.4.3.2 Dependent Variable: level of an increase of divorces (Dependent Variable)

1.4.3.3 Period of actual data collection is from April to May, 2013

1.5 Initial Agreement on research

The research on Attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces in Lao PDR, researchers set initial agreements as follows:

1.5.1 Open ended questions: researchers will collect frequency of each issue ranging from most to less as information to support quantitative analysis.

1.5.2 In-depth interview as outlined in questionnaire: researchers take notes and decode as Q&A as information to support quantitative analysis.

1.5.3 Decimal calculation is a method to finalize the most or less indication as a full scoring of 100% which is an common or acceptable method.

1.5.4 Report on analysis results is to indicate average level of scoring from most to less by a division of average scoring from analysis and explanation from results as follows:

Average score	4.50 - 5.00	is most
Average score	3.50 - 4.49	is very much
Average score	2.50 - 3.49	is medium
Average score	1.50 - 2.49	is little
Average score	1.00 - 1.49	is less

1.5.5 Leveling results of analysis is to identify a value of \bar{X} ranging from most to less. If a value of \bar{X} is equivalent, it will be calculated from S.D to find differences. However, if the result implies equality it is acceptable as an equal.

1.6 Limitation on research

This study has a limitation on questions that researchers identify to interview lawyers in regional courts nationwide. Lawyers in other areas are included to receive an interview and lawyers working at provincial courts relating to divorces are not involved in this study (having assets with an amount of >3 hundred millions).

1.7 Definition

Divorce

Divorce for this research means an end of husband and wife relationship through a regional court.

Lawyer

Lawyers for this research mean technical staff, director and deputy director who utilize laws to solve issues on divorces working at 39 regional courts.

Attitude

Attitude is about mentality, appearance, feelings and trends toward information, openness, situational analysis which bring to positive and negative attitudes reflecting behaviors.

1.8 Expected benefits from the research

Expectations from this study are:

- Will learn about causes of divorce from lawyers' attitudes at regional courts nationwide.

- Results of this study will be a source to help concerned organizations to make decisions regarding family issues.
- Results of this study will be an important source for relevant study.
- Results of this study will be a source or reference for researchers, students and social development workers.

Lesson 2

Literature review

2.1 Family laws and cause of divorce

Family laws of Lao PDR (revised) indicates in article 20 that a cause of a divorce as follows:

1. Extra-marital affairs
2. Violence or cursing among each other or to parents, relatives or behave badly such as alcoholic, drug addicts or gambling, careless living.
3. Escape without a notice and never send a message or provide any support a family for more than three years.
4. A husband becomes a monk, a notice or a wife becomes a nun without an agreement.
5. A disappeared person as a court judged in case a husband or wife escapes from a family without a notice where s/he is for more than two years or in a case of an accident, but there is no notice for six months.
6. A court judges as a prisoner from five years onward.
7. Carry a serious disease that cannot be treated and unable to live together
8. An abnormal person who cannot be lived with.
9. An unable person to have a sexual intercourse
10. An unable person to live together as a husband and wife such as being dishonest, being suffered to live together (national assembly, 2008)

2.2 Attitudes

Attitude is a tendency to learn a behavior as a relevance to an appreciation or un-appreciation against something or an implication to feel reflecting a person who has a tendency to appreciate or does not appreciate something, which implies a result of psychological process. Attitude cannot be seen directly, yet it is implied through a person behavior that who says and does what. A person who shows an attitude is a person who has skills, past experiences and is ready to connect between ideas and behaviors (Leon G.Schiffman, 1994).

2.2.1 Cognitive component

- Cognitive component is to use reasons of an individual to distinguish toward gain and loss. As an individual using a social value to learn and adapt to analyze a reason for differentiating between a reason and a feeling without a temper, it is a reason of an individual's belief.
- Affective component is a feeling of an individual's like or hate which is a person's mood.
- Behavior component is an action tendency which is a continuous relation with a feeling and cognitive component to indicate a reflection continuously toward something.

2.2.2 Factors that cause attitudes

- Experience: As an individual who is familiar with or tries something, it is a direct experience and who hears, listens and reads something, it is an indirect experience.
- Value: value means having a different value depending on an individual's environment.

Components of experiences and values make an individual have an attitude to something differently.

2.2.3 Characteristics of attitudes

- Attitude is a situational characteristic which reflects an event or something in particular or is called a situation ready to actual behavior.
- Attitude has stability for a period of time and it does not mean there is not a change at all.
- Attitude is a change to relate between behavior and feeling both implying verbally and emotionally that is to face or to avoid something.
- Attitude is an inspiring manner which leads an individual to assess and choose something in order to direct a behavior.
- Attitude has a direction to indicate against feelings such as good-bad and like-dislike which shows positive or negative reactions to something.
- Attitude is magnitude of like-dislike at most-less or greatness.
- Attitude has strength as characteristics of attitude comprising confidence and importance which engage a stronger attitude toward relatives than other people.
- Attitude has ambivalence in some characteristics which are both equivalent with like-dislike emotion having a contradiction in mind.
- Attitude is salience that is ready to indicate feelings toward something such as there is someone who holds a religion, if there is a person who does not hold the same religion and express that his/her religion is not good, s/he will immediately react.

2.2.4 Measurement of attitudes

Measurement of attitudes is measure a tendency of behavior, not action. It is a feeling that is subjective of an individual who does not provide precise information since it is very personal. It can be shown against something by verbal action or written form, s/he will carefully think

about appropriateness of the society, values, accepting and unaccepting to the majority.

Therefore, there is not anyone who can find an approach to measure attitudes or feeling of an individual directly as an index which can be compared precisely. There is only measurement of note takings of words and try to seek a correlation of an individual's expressions and attitudes which researchers can see and estimate from an individual's attitudes. Measurement of attitudes at present is as follows:

- An observation of an individual's behavior is difficult. The results cannot be confidentially correct. That is an individual's reactions which do not reflect actual attitudes of himself or herself.
- Verbal report is to use questionnaire or interview objectively.
- Interpretive method is an approach to find out an individual's attitudes subjectively. Correspondents do not know objectives of researchers so that they do not feel suspected and distracted to response or express ideas regardless time limitation and contents. This approach is able to measure an individual's attitudes precisely. However, there is a limitation such as there is a need of having capable researchers who have skills on psychology and this approach consumes a lot time and is appropriate to conduct a research of a small group of correspondents

There are four other methods as follows:

- Thurston's Type Scale is an approach to identify a structure to capture information to be analyzed and classified into frequency and collective frequency to variations which are then reclassified one more time.
- Likert Scale is an approach that is frequently used than other methods. This approach can be used to measure in most areas needed

which provide precise results than others. Measurement approach both has positive or negative paces equally.

- Guttman Scale is not a measurement approach to develop attitudes, but it is an approach to assess or analyze an average.
- Osgood's Scale is an approach to measure attitudes and personalities, ideas, beliefs and feelings towards something by classifying imaginations (Department of National Parks, 2003).

2.3 Analysis on causes of divorce

A divorce means an end of a husband and wife's relationship since they are not able to live together or there are other reasons. The divorce of a married couple consists of two types such as a couple agrees to get divorced and a divorce occurred by prosecuting.

A divorce is one factor that causes a heartless disappointment for a couple and other people which can decrease personalities and increase suffering. Society's problems occur such as prostitutes, teenagers' problems and other issues. Relationship among relatives of both sides is distant and most cases happen with women who seek for a living and their own children. Research findings indicate that causes of divorce are not from a particular source of problems, but there are several factors that collectively cause a divorce.

Economics problem is when incomes is insufficient and careless expenditure creates instable monetary. A couple gets moody and quarreled leading to incorrect problem solving.

Problems on behaviors and of society: harassment, bullies, insults, dishonesty, lacking of understanding each other, no responsibility and other issues.

Problems on emotion and mentality occur if a couple is not matured: being selfish, unreasonable, occupied, moody and etc.

Health problem: a partner has body's odor, dirty body, serious disease, alcoholic, drug addict.

Problems on sexual relationship of a couple: no sexual practice, repetition of having sexual practice, changing of sexual behaviors (Sinaphorn, 2002).

Additional findings from researches: getting a divorce is a core issue in a society and it is increasing. A cause of divorcing is from a conflict within a family that leads to a separation and trouble (Paowsankthong, 2002).

From research findings on crisis in a family show: types of crisis that cause a divorce are from members of a family such as death, sickness, disable, quarrel, conflict, cheating, do not play roles of being a husband and wife and a divorce caused by external factors which cannot be prevented is war and natural disasters. Research findings also show that a divorce can be from a start of a couple who cannot live together and unable to adjust, and reduction of love generates a thought to get divorced.

A divorce of a married couple may not be caused by actual factor, but it is a reason raised by a couple with weaknesses of oneself. Those reasons relate to a couple's personalities which imply in any situations such: abusing, leaving one another behind, letting one another without care, disloyalty, alcoholism and etc. The study shows that women who are divorced are still young and they are at the age of 15-20 years old. Their first marriages enter the age not more than 25 years old and live together not more than 10 years. The divorced women's education levels are lower secondary degree and the same as their spouse. Most women earn less than USD100 per month.

Characteristics of divorces lie with an agreement of both sides and females usually propose for a divorce and they do not consult with anyone. Females' feelings and expectations after getting divorced are life is better, having more freedom and having better physical and emotional health.

Main causes of divorce are a social factor (75%), individual factor from emotions (69%), economic factor (63%) and behavior factor (62%). Moreover, the findings indicate that divorces are caused by more than one factor.

Impacts directly affect divorced females such as behaviors (79%), health (70%), economics factor (69% and emotion and mental impact (61%). Furthermore, the findings indicate that divorced women are directly affected by more than one factor after getting divorced. Beside there is another affect which is an impact to children (Chiang Mai University, 2011).

From the primary literature review, it can be concluded that most divorces derive from weaknesses on roles of a couple, long lasting collective boredom implying through daily behaviors, verbal bullies among family environment which lead to a decision making from least to most affecting a family. Making a decision to get divorced of one another is a reason to state weaknesses of one another's behaviors and incorrect roles. Reasonable statements are concluded as factors implying in the below picture.

2.4 Scope of ideas

Picture 2.1 Picture indicates scopes of ideas



Picture 2.1 indicates scope of concepts above that can be said about individual factor increase more divorces, social factors increase more divorces and economics' factors also increase more divorces.

Lesson 3

Research methodology

The research title on attitudes of lawyers towards an increase of divorces in Lao PDR, research team designs a research methodology as an integrated analysis on qualitative and quantitative method. Qualitative method will support data analysis and additional explanation, and qualitative data collected from conducting focus group discussion and in-depth interview.

3.1 Population and sampling group

3.1.1 Sampling population

Sampling groups for qualitative data collection are government lawyers working at regional courts nationwide and are present during the research conducted. From database of officers working at regional courts nationwide, there are 654 people, with 207 female (supreme court a., 2013). The questionnaire was returned with 357 sets which were beyond an expectation.

Sampling group selected for representing groups for focus group and in-depth-interview is a representative from divorced couples who live in the southern, middle and northern parts.

3.1.2 Sampling group

Research on the title “attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces in Lao PDR” does not use a sampling method, because it is a research study. Therefore, officers from the regional courts nationwide are selected to participate in the research.

For focus group and in-depth-interview, the research team selects 5 representatives from the northern, middle and southern parts using Snowball's sampling method.

3.2 Research instruments

Instruments used for this research, the research team develops questionnaire with the eight steps as follows:

Step 1 Study questionnaire and identify the scope of the research.

Step 2 Study related documents, academic briefs and relevant researches with recommendations from experienced officers who are specialized family laws in order to design a concept of identifying questionnaire items.

Step 3 Identify issues, scope of questions relevant to objectives and expected outcomes.

Step 4 Develop draft questionnaire

Step 5 Draft questionnaire is reviewed by laws specialists in order to provide relevance, corrections, complete contents and language used

Step 6 The research team improves questionnaire as recommended by specialists before conducting a try-out with target population who have similar characteristics as the target sampling group

Step 7 After conducting a try-out, questionnaire is processed through reliability analysis by using a method of alpha

Step 8 Revise questionnaire as resulted from discrimination and reliability before conducting data collection

3.3 Data collection

Data collection is conducted as following steps:

Step 1 Arrange a meeting to assign tasks and commonly understand questionnaire before data collection

Step 2 Coordinate with target groups in advance before sending questionnaire to regional courts nationwide

Step 3 Interview team meets with target groups for conducting focus group and in-depth-interview in three parts of Laos as appointed

Step 4 After receiving questionnaire and decoding from conducting focus groups and in-depth-interview, the research team leader must ensure correctness of information relating to problems and each question/answer in the questionnaire

3.4 Statistics used for data analysis

Data analysis is processed through social science program or SPSS Version 17.5 for window by coding information collected and data is analyzed and recorded as follows.

Step 1 Situational analysis or characteristics of correspondents, attitudes to divorces is analyzed through descriptive statistics and present results by distribution of frequency, bar chart, pie chart and percentage.

Step 2 Analysis is presenting descriptive statistics to find out Mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation of each mean's levels including mean of individual factor.

Step 3 Difference of attitudes toward is analyzed based on inference statistics through ANOVAs to analyse differences or reverses including prove of hypothesis

Step 4 Analysis of focus group interview and in-depth interview, the research team uses the method of content analysis from the open ended questionnaire to support the explanations of analysis results.

3.5 Measurement of variables

Table 3.1 Table indicates measurement of characteristics and individual factors

No.	Items	Measurement
I	Characteristic of the Respondent	
1	Gender	Nominal
2	Age	Scale
3	Education Level	Interval
4	If present status of divorces increase or decrease	Scale
5	Levels of an increase	Interval
II	Individual Factor	Measurement
1	Either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs	Interval
2	Either a husband or a wife is physical violence	Interval
3	Either a husband or a wife is mental violence	Interval
4	Either a husband or a wife does not behave well to one another's relatives	Interval
5	Either a husband or a wife flees without a notice for three years	Interval
6	Either a husband or a wife becomes a monk or a nun for more than three years without an agreement	Interval
7	Either a husband or a wife disappears as judged by the court	Interval
8	Either a husband or a wife flees from a family without knowing a location and news for more than two years	Interval
9	Either a husband or a wife is judged by the court to prison for more than five years	Interval
10	Either a husband or a wife carries a serious disease which cannot be lived with	Interval
11	Either a husband or a wife is mindless that cannot	Interval

	be lived with	
12	Either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses	Interval
13	Either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another	Interval
14	A wife proposes to get a divorce	Interval
15	A husband proposes to get a divorce	Interval
16	Either a husband or a wife has a preference of same sex (woman likes a woman or a man likes man)	Interval
17	Either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling and impractical	Interval
18	Either a husband or a wife has a physical disadvantage to have sex	Interval
19	Either a husband or a wife cannot naturally have a baby	Interval
20	Either a husband or a wife is unprepared to have a family	Interval
21	Either a husband or a wife is violent having sex	Interval
22	Either a husband or a wife has a physical or characteristic change from previous form	Interval
23	Either a husband or a wife has an unstable job	Interval
24	Either a husband or a wife is bored to death	Interval
25	Either a husband or a wife lacks of understanding to one another	Interval
26	Either a husband or a wife has a different preference of having sex	Interval
27	Either a husband or a wife lacks of tolerations to one another	Interval

Table 3.2 The table indicates measurement of economic factor

No.	Items	Measurement
III	Economic Factor	
1	Either a husband or a wife has more incomes than one another	Interval
2	Either a husband or a wife earns more than one another	Interval
3	Either a husband or a wife uses one another's incomes	Interval
4	Either a husband or a wife has a conflict for impractical expenses	Interval
5	Either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation with one another	Interval
6	Either a husband or a wife falls in debts	Interval
7	Either a husband or a wife's business collapses	Interval
8	Either a husband or a wife has low incomes	Interval

Table 3.3 The table indicates measurement of social factor

No.	Items	Measurement
III	Social Factor	
1	Either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another	Interval
2	Either a husband or a wife earns more than one another	Interval
3	Either a husband or a wife uses one another's incomes	Interval
4	Either a husband or a wife has a conflict on impractical expenses	Interval
5	Either a husband or a wife spends without a	Interval

	consultation one another	
6	Either a husband or a wife falls in debt	Interval
7	Either a husband or a wife's business collapses	Interval
8	Either a husband or a wife earns lower incomes	Interval

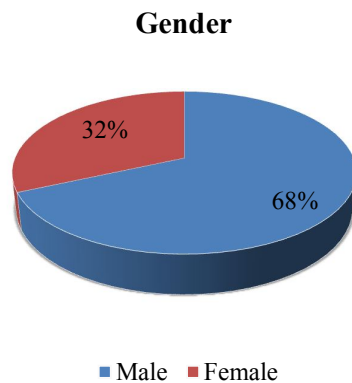
Lesson 4

Data analysis

4.1 Characteristics of correspondent

4.1.1 Gender of correspondents

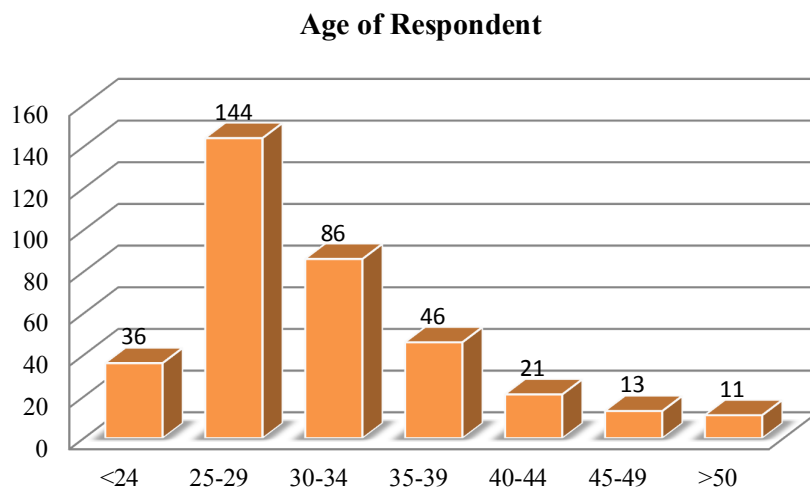
Picture 4: number of correspondents divided by gender



Pie graph 4.1 indicates that number of correspondents answers the questions who are males take 68% and females are 32%.

4.1.2 Age group of correspondents

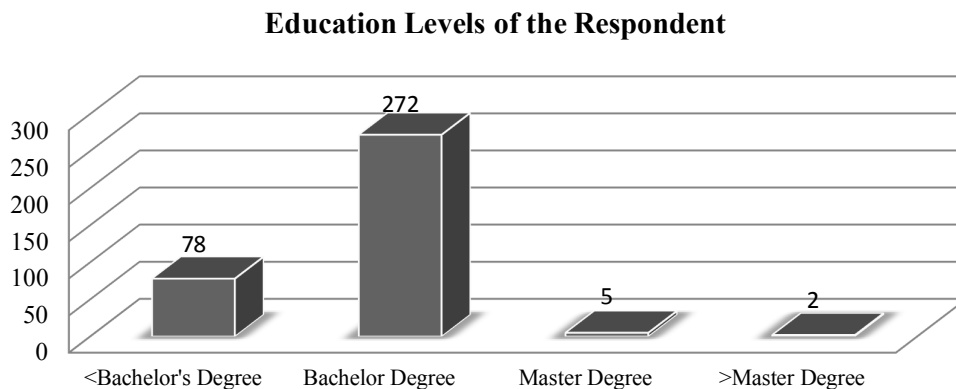
Bar chart 4.2 indicates age of correspondents divided by groups



From the bar chart 4.2 indicates that the age group of lawyers response questionnaire of the age between 25-29 comprising of 144 people is the first rank, the second rank is the age of people between 30-34 with 86 people, the third rank is the age group of people between 35-39 with 46 people, the fourth rank is people between the age of 24 or lower with 26 people, the fifth rank is people of the age of 40-44 with 21 people, the sixth rank is the people with the age of 45-49 with 13 people and the final rank is people who are 50 or higher with only 11 people.

4.1.3 Educational levels of correspondents respondent

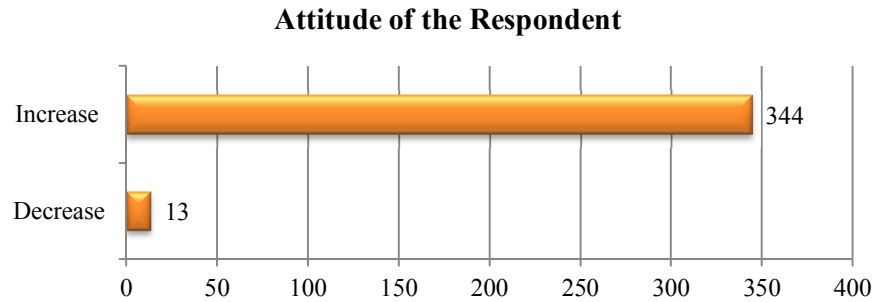
Bar chart 4.3: Educational levels of correspondents



From the bar chart that indicates correspondents have educational levels of the first rank is bachelor degrees equivalent 272 people or 76.2%, the second rank of correspondents have Vocational degrees with 78 people or 21.8%, the third rank is people who have master degree with 5 people or 1.4% and the final rank is people who have higher degree than master degree with 2 people or 0.6%.

4.1.4 Attitudes from correspondents

Bar chart 4.4: Attitudes of lawyers towards divorces



From the bar chart 4.4 that indicates attitudes of lawyers towards present divorces in Lao PDR whether they are increasing or decreasing. There are 344 people or 96.4% who mention that divorces have increase while there are 13 people or 3.4% who mention the divorces have decrease.

4.2 Analysis of values of \bar{X} and S.D

4.2.1 Individual factors

Table 4.1 attitudes of lawyers towards individual factors

No	Items	Attitude Levels		
		\bar{X}	S.D	Result
1	Either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs	3.51	1.217	Very
2	Either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcoholic, drugs, gambling or impractical expenses	3.44	1.199	Moderate
3	Either a husband or a wife is dishonest	3.30	1.149	Moderate
4	A wife proposes to get divorced	3.28	1.249	Moderate
5	Either a husband or a wife is not tolerant	3.10	1.314	Moderate
6	Either a husband or a wife lacks of	3.04	1.202	Moderate

	understanding each other			
7	Either a husband or a wife is mental violence	3.02	1.217	Moderate
8	Either a husband or a wife is physical violence	2.88	1.173	Moderate
9	Husband proposes to get divorced	2.86	1.199	Moderate
10	Either a husband or a wife is bored to death	2.55	1.211	Moderate
11	Either a husband or a wife is prosecuted by the court more than 5 years	2.40	1.086	Little
12	Either husband or wife has an unstable job	2.31	1.132	Little
13	Either a husband or a wife is not prepared to have a family	2.26	1.130	Little
14	Either a husband or a wife has a sexual conflict	2.15	1.108	Little
15	Either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses	2.09	1.172	Little
16	Either a husband or a wife has inappropriate behaviors to relatives	2.07	1.025	Little
17	Either a husband or a wife has a physical disadvantage to have sexual intercourses	2.05	1.133	Little
18	Either a husband or a wife has violent sex	1.99	1.069	Little
19	Either a husband or a wife has a serious disease which cannot live with	1.93	1.086	Little
20	Either a husband or a wife cannot naturally have a baby	1.88	0.967	Little
21	Either a husband or a wife flees from home without notices more than 2 years	1.87	1.039	Little
22	Either a husband or a wife flees without	1.86	1.059	Little

	notices more than 3 years			
23	Either a husband or a wife is mindless that cannot live with	1.86	1.089	Little
24	Either a husband or a wife has a preference of same sex (woman likes a woman or a man likes man)	1.86	1.185	Little
25	Either a husband or a wife has physical and characteristic changes	1.79	0.940	Little
26	Either a husband or a wife disappears as prosecuted by the court	1.65	1.017	Little
27	Either a husband or a wife flees to be a monk or nun more than 3 years without a agreement	1.55	0.949	Little
Total		2.39	1.123	Little

From table 4.1, research result on individual factors of lawyers' attitudes on descriptive data finds that causes of divorces increased and are also variables for either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs (\bar{X} : 3.51, S.D: 1.217).

Variables that cause an increase of divorces at medium level are either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling and impractical expenses (\bar{X} : 3.44, S.D: 1.199), either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another is equivalent to (\bar{X} : 3.30, S.D: 1.149), a wife proposes for a divorce (\bar{X} : 3.28, S.D: 1.249), either a husband or a wife is not tolerate to each other (\bar{X} : 3.10, S.D: 1.314),

Either a husband or a wife lacks of understanding of each other (\bar{X} : 3.04, S.D: 1.202), either a husband or a wife is mental violence (\bar{X} : 3.02, S.D: 1.217), either a husband or a wife is physical violence that causes a divorce (\bar{X} : 2.88, S.D: 1.173), a husband proposes for a divorce

(\bar{X} : 2.86, S.D: 1.199), either a husband or a wife is bored to death (\bar{X} : 2.55, S.D: 1.211).

Besides, there are 17 variables that causes a status of an increase of divorces at a little level such as either a husband or a wife is prosecuted by the court more than 5 years, either a husband or a wife has an unstable job, either a husband or a wife is not prepared to have a family, either a husband or a wife has conflict on sexual behaviors, either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses, either a husband or a wife does not behave well with relatives and either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses (\bar{X} : 2.40 and 2.05) and variables that causes a status of an increase of divorces at a little level in Lao PDR which is an average between (\bar{X} : 1.99 and \bar{X} : 1.55) such as either a husband or a wife has a violent sexual behavior, either a husband or a wife carries a serious disease which cannot be lived with, either a husband or a wife cannot have a baby naturally, either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice and news more than two years, either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice more than three years, either a husband or a wife is so mindless which cannot be lived with, either a husband or a wife has the same sex preference (female likes a female or male likes a male), either a husband or a wife has a different physical appearance and characteristics from a previous form, either a husband or a wife disappears as prosecuted by the court and either a husband or a wife becomes a monk or a nun more than three years without an agreement.

4.2.2 economic factors

Table 4.2 Attitudes of lawyers towards economic factors

No	Items	Attitude Levels
----	-------	-----------------

II	Economic Factor	\bar{X}	S.D	Result
1	Either a husband or a wife has low incomes	2.86	1.134	Moderate
2	Either a husband or a wife's business collapses	2.85	1.144	Moderate
3	Either a husband or a wife falls in debts	2.83	1.240	Moderate
4	Either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation	2.40	1.181	Little
5	Either a husband or a wife has a conflict on impractical expenses	2.34	1.154	Little
6	Either a husband or a wife spends one another's incomes	2.15	1.159	Little
7	Either a husband or a wife earns more than one	2.09	1.113	Little
8	Either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another	2.06	1.131	Little
Total		2.44	1.157	Little

Table 4.2 indicates a cause of divorces increased at a medium level as attitudes of lawyers such as either a husband or a wife has lower incomes (\bar{X} : 2.86, S.D: 1.134), either a husband or a wife's business collapses (\bar{X} : 2.85, S.D: 1.144), either a husband or a wife falls in debts (\bar{X} : 2.83, S.D: 1.240). A cause of an increase of divorces is at a little level of attitudes of lawyers such as either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation (\bar{X} : 2.40, S.D: 1.181), either a husband or a wife has a conflict on impractical items (\bar{X} : 2.34, S.D: 1.154), either a husband or a wife spends one another's incomes (\bar{X} : 2.15, S.D: 1.159), either a husband or a wife earns more than one another which indicates a value as

(\bar{X} : 2.09, S.D: 1.113) and either a husband or a wife has a higher incomes than one another (\bar{X} : 2.06, S. D: 1.131).

4.2.3 Social factors

Table 4.3 Attitudes of lawyers towards social factors

No.	Items	Attitude Levels		
		\bar{X}	S.D	Result
1	Either a husband or a wife has a bad relationship among children, parents or relatives	2.65	1.196	Moderate
2	Either a husband or a wife recognizes a society more important a family	2.40	1.080	Little
3	Either a husband or a wife has a change in culture and society	2.20	1.215	Little
4	Either a husband or a wife cannot adjust to one another's society	2.10	1.002	Little
5	Either a husband or a wife has different personal values in a society	2.08	1.023	Little
6	Either a husband or a wife needs equal status and freedom	1.99	1.027	Little
7	Either a husband or a wife has different kinds of jobs	1.95	1.034	Little
8	Either a husband or a wife has higher roles in a society than another	1.92	0.988	Little
9	Either a husband or a wife has different educational levels	1.88	0.968	Little
10	Either a husband or a wife does not roles as expected	1.72	0.861	Little
11	Either a husband or a wife changes a	1.61	0.832	Little

religion

Total	2.05	1.021	Little
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Table 4.3 finds that cause a status of divorces at a little level for social factors as attitudes of lawyers that indicates only one factor such as either a husband or a wife has bad relationship among children-wife, parents or relatives (\bar{X} : 2.65, S.D: 1.196). Other variables that cause an increase of divorces as well but increased at a little level such as either a husband or a wife spends much time on social events than a family, either a husband or a wife a change on society and culture, either a husband or a wife does not a adapt to one another's society and either a husband or a wife has a personal social value as (\bar{X} : 2.40 to \bar{X} : 2.08). A cause that has an increase of a little level at a value of (\bar{X} : 1.99 to \bar{X} : 1.61) such as either a husband or a wife needs an equality and liberty, either a husband or a wife has a different job, either a husband or a wife has a higher status in a society, either a husband or a wife has a different education qualification, either a husband or a wife has a role that is not as expected and either a husband or wife changes a religion.

4.3 Analysis results of different attitudes of lawyers by NOVA statistics

4.3.1 Individual factors

Table 4.4 Different attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors

No	Individual Factor	F	P
.			
1	Either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs	11.73	.000*
2	Either a husband or a wife is physical violence	14.32	.000*

3	Either a husband or a wife is so mental violence	16.95	.000*
4	Either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another	10.55	.000*
5	A wife proposes to get a divorce	13.12	.000*
6	A husband proposes to get a divorce	11.22	.000*
7	Either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling and impractical expenses	9.045	.000*
8	Either a husband or a wife has a physical disadvantage to have sexual intercourses	5.877	.000*
9	Either a husband or a wife is violent	5.225	.000*
10	Either a husband or a wife has an unstable job	7.544	.000*
11	Either a husband or a wife is bored to death	6.579	.000*
12	Either a husband or a wife lacks of understandings each other	13.60	.000*
13	Either a husband or a wife has a conflict on having sexual relations	7.746	.000*
14	Either a husband or a wife lacks of tolerations to one another	12.21	.000*
15	Either a husband or a wife cannot naturally have a baby	4.271	.002*
16	Either a husband or a wife has a physical and characteristics change from previous form	4.336	.002*
17	Either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual	4.125	.003*

	intercourses		
18	Either a husband or a wife has an inappropriate behaviors to relatives	3.267	.012*
19	Either a husband or a wife has a preference of same sex (woman likes a woman or a man likes man)	3.229	.013*
20	Either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice of locations and news more than 2 years	3.139	.015*
21	Either a husband or a wife flees from a family without news more than 3 years	3.074	.017*
22	Either a husband or a wife is unprepared to have a family	2.486	.043*
23	Either a husband or a wife disappears as prosecuted by the court	2.337	.055
24	Either a husband or a wife carries a serious disease that cannot be lived with	2.292	.059
25	Either a husband or a wife is so mindless that cannot be lived with	2.060	.086
26	Either a husband or a wife is prosecuted to prison more than 5 years	1.792	.130
27	Either a husband or a wife becomes a monk or nun more than 3 years without an agreement	1.655	.160

Remark: ** Significant Level .00 and * Significant Level .05

Table 4.4 different attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors that are indifferent at a level of standing data .00 having variables such as either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs, either a husband or a wife is physical violence, either a husband or a wife is mental violence, either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another, a wife proposes to

get a divorce, a husband proposes to get a divorce, either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling and impractical expenses, either a husband or a wife has a physical appearance that cannot have sexual intercourses, either a husband or a wife is violent to sexual behaviors, either a husband or a wife has an unstable job, either a husband or a wife is bored to death, either a husband or a wife lacks of understanding each other, either a husband or a wife has a conflict on sexual behaviors and either a husband or a wife is not tolerate to one other.

Different attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors which are indifferent at a significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife cannot have a baby naturally, either a husband or a wife has a physical appearance and characteristics changing from a previous form, either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses, either a husband or a wife inappropriate behaviors to relatives, either a husband or a wife has the same sex preferences (female likes a female or male likes a male), either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice and news more than two years, either a husband or a wife flees from home more than three years and either a husband or a wife is unprepared to have a family. To prove a hypothesis of variables are

$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors that cause an increase of divorces differently

$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently

P (possibility) = .00, α (interrelated level) = .05 therefore, value of P is less than α (equivalent to interrelation) which denies H_0 and accept

H_1 as attitudes to lawyers toward individual factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently at the interrelated significant level of .05.

4.3.2 Economic factors

No.	Economic Factor	F	P
1	Either a husband or a wife has more incomes than one another	6.322	.000**
2	Either a husband or a wife earns more than one another	6.536	.000**
3	Either a husband or a wife has a conflict on impractical expenses	7.926	.000**
4	Either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation one another	6.957	.000**
5	Either a husband or a wife falls in debts	4.513	.001*

Table 4.5 Different attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors (continued)

No.	Economic Factor	F	P
6	Either a husband or a wife spend one another's incomes	3.043	.017*
7	Either a husband or a wife's business collapses	1.773	.134
8	Either a husband or a wife has low incomes	1.732	.143

Remark: ** Significant Level .00 and * Significant Level .05

Table 4.5 Different attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors indicates no differences at the significant level of .00 having variables such as either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another, either a husband or a wife earns more than one another, either a husband or a wife has a conflict on impractical expenses and either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation.

Different attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors indicate indifferences at the significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife falls in debts and either a husband or a wife spends one another's incomes. To prove a hypothesis of variables are:

$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors that cause an increase of divorces differently

$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently

P (possibility) = .00, α (interrelated level) = .05 therefore, value of P is less than α (equivalent to interrelation) which denies H_0 and accept H_1 as attitudes to lawyers toward economic factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently at the significant level of .05.

4.3.3 Social factor

Table 4.6 Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors

No.	Social Factor	F	P
1	Either husband or wife has a bad relationship to children, spouse, parents or relatives	7.779	.000**
2	Either husband or wife has personal different values in society	5.743	.000**
3	Either husband or wife recognizes a social event more important than a family	4.811	.001*
4	Either husband or wife cannot adapt to one another's society	4.731	.001*
5	Either husband or wife has a change on cultural and social aspects	4.224	.002*
6	Either husband or wife changes a religion	3.514	.008*
7	Either husband or wife has a different job	3.538	.008*
8	Either husband or wife need an equity and liberty	3.386	.010*

9	Either husband or wife cannot take roles as expected	3.112	.016*
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Table 4.6 Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors (continued)

No.	Social Factor	F	P
10	Either husband or wife has a different educational qualification	2.497	.043*
11	Either husband or wife has a higher role in the society than one another	2.450	.046*

Remark: ** Significant Level .00 and * Significant Level .05

Table 4.6 Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors indifferently at a significant level of .00 having variables such as either a husband or a wife has a bad relationship to children-wife, parents and relatives, and either a husband or a wife has different social values.

Different attitudes of lawyers toward social factors indifferently at a significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife spends more time on social events than being with a family, either a husband or wife cannot adapt to one another's society, either a husband or a wife has social-cultural changes, either a husband or a wife changes a religion, either a husband or a wife has a different job to one another, either a husband or a wife needs equality and liberty, either a husband or a wife has not a role as expected, either a husband or a wife has different educational qualifications and either a husband or a wife has a higher role than one another. To prove a hypothesis of variables are

$H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2 \neq \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward social factors that cause an increase of divorces differently

$H_1: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 \neq \mu_4 \neq \mu_5$ Attitudes of lawyers toward social factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently

P (possibility) = .00, α (interrelated level) = .05 therefore, value of P is less than α (equivalent to interrelation) which denies H_0 and accept H_1 as attitudes to lawyers toward social factors that cause an increase of divorces indifferently at the significant level of .05.

Lesson 5

Summary of research results and recommendations

Survey research to study on different attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces in Lao PDR with three identified objectives as following:

- to find out attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors that cause an increase of divorces
- to find out attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors that cause an increase of divorces
- to find out attitudes of lawyers toward social factors that cause an increase of divorces

Sampling population for a qualitative research to respond questionnaire is lawyers who work at regional courts nationwide and are present during the survey conducted with 357 people. The survey instrument is questionnaire which is divided 4 parts:

Part 1: general characteristic of correspondents is to survey on a list of gender, age and educational qualifications.

Part 2: attitudes of lawyers toward individual factors that cause an increase of divorces divided into 5 levels from the most to the least.

Part 3: attitudes of lawyers toward economic factors that cause an increase of divorces divided into 5 levels from the most to the least.

Part 4: attitudes of lawyers toward social factors that cause an increase of divorces divided into 5 levels from the most to the least.

From the analysis of significance of instrument by a value of discrimination for questionnaire checklist and the use of a reliability by (Statistical Package for Social Science) SPSS Version 17.5 for Windows, the findings indicate that a reliability of questionnaire is Alpha= .9882 (98,82%) from the questionnaire sets of 357.

Besides quantitative data, researchers develop in-depth-interview questionnaire for females who are divorced in three parts such as in the south with 5 people, in the middle part with 7 people and in the north with 7 people, but without using a recorder and decode for a qualitative analysis to support a quantitative analysis.

Researchers work on frequency to analyze data of correspondents' characteristics by indicating values and percentages. For the questionnaire on attitudes toward an increase of divorces, the researchers use descriptive data to find out mean (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (S.D). Analysis is used to find out by ANOVA to analyze differences to find out values on independent variables of each factor on data interrelations at a significant level of .05.

5.1 Summary of research

Presentation of a summary of research, researchers present general characteristics and summary of research as identified objectives as follows:

5.1.1 General characteristics of correspondents

Male correspondents have an opportunity to answer questionnaire comprising of 68% while female correspondents only compose of 32%. The age group of lawyers who response questionnaire are at the age between 25-29 is the first rank, the second rank is the age of people between 30-34, the third rank is the age of people between 35-39, the forth rank is people between the age of 24 or lower than 24 years old, the fifth rank is people of the age of 40-44, the sixth rank is the people with the age of 45-49 and the final rank is people who are 50 or higher than 50 years old.

Correspondents have educational levels of the first rank is bachelor degrees, the second rank of correspondents have TVET degrees, the third

rank is people who have master degrees and the final rank is people who have higher degree than master degree.

Lawyers' attitudes toward divorces in Lao PDR indicate a tendency to increase and decrease. There are 344 people indicating that there is an increase of divorces while only 13 people mention that there is a decrease of divorces.

5.1.2 Comparison of differences at an average of lawyers' attitudes

5.1.2.1 individual factors

Comparison of analysis results on individual factors of lawyers' attitudes on a cause of divorces on descriptive data found that the average of the questionnaire at a least significant level (\bar{X} : 2.39, S.D: 1.123). The only cause of divorces highly increased is an independent variable that either a husband or wife is extra-marital affairs (\bar{X} : 3.51, S.D: 1.217). Independent variables that cause an increase of divorces moderately are 9 items such as either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcohol, drugs, gambling and impractical expenses; either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another; a wife proposes to get divorced; either a husband or a wife is not tolerate to one another; either a husband or a wife lacks of understanding each other; either a husband or a wife is mental violence; either a husband or a wife is physical violence; either a husband or a wife is bored to death with a significant level between (\bar{X} : 3.44 – \bar{X} : 2.55).

Moreover, there are 17 more independent variables that cause an increase of divorces yet at least significant level such as either a husband or a wife is sentenced to be prisoned more than 5 years; either a husband or a wife has an unstable job; either a husband or a wife is not prepared to have a family; either a husband or a wife has a conflict on sexual relationship; either a husband or a wife cannot have an sexual intercourse; either a husband or a wife has an inappropriate behavior to

relatives or either a husband or a wife has a physical disadvantage to have sex; either a husband or a wife is violent to sexual behaviors; either a husband or wife carries a serious disease that cannot be lived with; either a husband or a wife cannot produce children naturally; either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice where she or he is, no news more than two years; either a husband or a wife flees from a family more than three years; either a husband or a wife is so mindless that cannot be lived with; either a husband or a wife has a tendency to like the same sex (a man likes a man or a woman likes a woman); either a husband or a wife has changes on physical appearances a characteristics from previous forms; either a husband or a wife becomes a monk or a nun more than three years without an agreement which has a significant level between (\bar{X} : 2.40 – \bar{X} : 2.05) and that means at least level.

5.1.2.2 Economic factors

Comparison of research analysis on economic factors toward lawyers' attitudes on an increase of divorces as descriptive data found that the average of the questionnaire at a least significant level (\bar{X} : 2.44, S.D: 1.157). Variables for an increase at a medium level such as a husband or a wife has low incomes; either a husband or wife's business collapses; either a husband or a wife falls in debt which is a significant level between (\bar{X} : 2.86 – \bar{X} : 2.83) that means at a medium level. In term of a cause of an increase of divorces at a least level of lawyers' attitudes such as either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation; either a husband or a wife has conflict on impractical expenses; either a husband or a wife spends one another's incomes; either a husband or a wife earns more than one another; either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another which is at a least significant level (\bar{X} : 2.40 – \bar{X} : 1.181) that means at the least level.

5.1.2.3 Social factors

Comparison of results analyzed regarding social factors of lawyers' attitudes toward a cause of divorces as descriptive data found that an average of value is at a little increase of (\bar{X} : 2.05, S.D: 1.021). A cause of an increase of divorces at a least level for social factors regarding lawyers' attitudes as a variable is such as either a husband or a wife has a very bad relationship with children-wife, parents or relatives of (\bar{X} : 2.65, S.D: 1.196). There are other variables that also cause an increase of divorces, yet at a least level such as either a husband or a wife spends on social vents than being with a family; either a husband or a wife has a change on social-cultural aspects; either a husband or a wife cannot adapt to one another's social life and either a husband or a wife has a personal value differently from one another's social life; either a husband or a wife needs equity and liberty; either a husband or wife has a different job from one another; either a husband or a wife has a higher role in a society than one another; either a husband or wife has different educational qualifications than one another; either a husband or a wife cannot perform as expected; and either a husband or a wife changes a religion at an average level between (\bar{X} : 2.40 – \bar{X} : 1.161) which means a least value.

5.1.3 Differences of lawyers' attitudes toward an increase of divorces

5.1.3.1 Individual factors

Differences of lawyers' attitudes toward a cause of divorces on individual factors show that there are no differences which is a significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs; either a husband or a wife is physical violence; either a husband or a wife is mental violence; either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another; a husband proposes for a divorce; a wife proposes for a divorce; either a husband or a wife is alcoholic, drug

addicted, gambling and spending on impractical items; either a husband or a wife has a physical appearance that cannot have sexual intercourses; either a husband or a wife has a violent sexual behavior; either a husband or a wife has an unstable job; either a husband or a wife is bored to death; either a husband or a wife lacks understanding each other; either a husband or a wife has a conflict of having sexual preferences and either a husband or a wife has no more tolerance; either a husband or a wife cannot have a baby naturally; either a husband or a wife has a physical appearance changing from previous form; either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses; either a husband or a wife has inappropriate behaviors to relatives of one another; either a husband or a wife has a tendency to like the same sex (a woman likes a woman or a man likes a man); either a husband or a wife flees from a family without a notice and no news for more than two years; either a husband or a wife flees from home for more than three years and either a husband or a wife is not prepared to have a family.

5.1.3.2 Economic factors

Differences of lawyers' attitudes toward a cause of divorces on economic factors show that there are no differences which is a significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another; either a husband or a wife earn more than one another; either a husband or a wife has a conflict on spending on impractical items; either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation; either a husband or a wife falls in debts and either a husband or a wife spends one another's incomes

5.1.3.3 Social factors

Differences of lawyers' attitudes toward a cause of divorces on social factors show that there are no differences which are at a significant level of .05 having variables such as either a husband or a wife has a very bad relationship to children-wife, parents and relatives and either a husband or a wife has a personal value differently from one another's social life; either a husband or a wife spends on social vents than being with a family; either a husband or wife cannot adapt to one another's society; either a husband or a wife has a change on social-cultural aspects; either a husband or a wife changes a religion; either a husband or wife has a different job from one another; either a husband or a wife needs equity and liberty; either a husband or a wife cannot perform as expected; either a husband or wife has different educational qualifications than one another and either a husband or a wife has a higher role in a society than one another.

5.2 Explanations of findings

5.2.1 Individual factors

Findings of research on attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces of individual factors indicate that there are no differences with a significant level of .05 which is relevant to the research of the faculty of Humanities, University of Chiangmai. The findings of Sinapornh's research and in-depth-interview consist of independent variables such as either a husband or a wife is extra-marital affairs; either a husband or a wife is physical violence; either a husband or a wife is mental violence; either a husband or a wife is dishonest to one another; a husband proposes to get a divorced; either a husband or a wife is addicted to alcoholic, drug addicted, gambling and spends on impractical items; either a husband or a wife has a physical appearance that cannot have sexual intercourses; either a husband or a wife is violent to sexual behaviors; either a husband or a wife has an unstable job; either a husband or wife is

bored to death; either a husband or a wife lacks of understanding each other; either a husband or a wife has a conflict on having sexual behaviors and either a husband or a wife has no more tolerance; either a husband or a wife cannot have a baby naturally; either a husband or a wife has physical appearance and characteristics changing from previous forms; either a husband or a wife cannot have sexual intercourses; either a husband or a wife has inappropriate behaviors to relatives, in the case that is found there is a hierarchy involved when a husband tends to behave as a king and treats a wife relatives as slaves; either a husband or a wife has a tendency to like the same sex (a woman like a woman or a man likes a man); either a husband flees from a family without a notice and no news for more than two years; either a husband or a wife flees from home without news more than three years; either a husband or a wife is not prepared to have a family, there is an evidence from the in-depth-interview that is found 14 years old girls who get married are not matured and at the same time either a husband or a wife has no jobs and cannot make any incomes to feed themselves.

5.2.2 Economic factors

Findings of research on attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces of economic factors indicate that there are no differences with a significant level of .00 which is relevant to the research of the faculty of Humanities, University of Chiangmai. The findings of Sinapornh's research and in-depth-interview consist of independent variables such as either a husband or a wife has higher incomes than one another; either a husband or a wife earns more than one another; either a husband or a wife has a conflict on spending on impractical items and either a husband or a wife spends without a consultation each other.

Findings of research on attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces of economic factors indicate that there are no differences with a significant level of .05 which has two independent variables such as either a husband or a wife falls in debts and either a husband or wife spends one another's incomes, that is relevant to the research of the faculty of Humanities, University of Chiangmai. The findings of Sinapornh's research and in-depth-interview also show that either a husband or a wife spends more than incomes. When there are no incomes, either a husband or a wife borrows from another one. That is why interests increase and both of them cannot pay back that lead to a separation, and it is especially caused by a husband.

5.2.3 Social factors

Findings of research on attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces of social factors indicate that there are no differences with a significant level of .05 which is relevant to the research of the faculty of Humanities, University of Chiangmai. The findings of Sinapornh's research and in-depth-interview consist of three independent variables such as either a husband or a wife has an inappropriate relationship with children-wife, parents and relatives; either a husband or a wife has a personal value differently from one another's social aspects.

Findings of research on attitudes of lawyers toward an increase of divorces of social factors indicate that there are no differences with a significant level of .05 having ten independent variables such as either a husband or a wife spends more time on social events than being with a family; either a husband or a wife cannot adapt to one another social events; either a husband or wife has a change on social-cultural aspects; either a husband a wife change a religion; either a husband or wife has a different job; either a husband or a wife needs equity and liberty; either a husband or a wife is impossible to have a role as expected; either a

husband or a wife has a different educational qualification and either a husband or a wife has a higher role in the society than one another.

From researchers' in-depth-interview in three parts, there are 18 cases with details as follows.

Case 1: A woman got married when she was 17 years old with three children. A cause of getting divorced was from her own mistakes "... played cards for two days and lost 400,000 Baht and borrowed 200,000 Baht from friends ...". A husband proposed to get divorced and a wife did not agree. After two years, a court prosecuted for both to divorce. "... after prosecuting a divorce for 10 days, her ex-husband got another marriage..."

Case 2: A woman got married when she was 22 years old with a daughter finished Grade 11. A cause to get divorced was "... a husband had an affair, spent on impractical items, did not take care of a family; when she gave birth, he did not take care of our child and he never took care of a family; over two years' marriage, a family had only an iron ...". Once her child broke an arm, her husband never looked after; there are no properties together after getting divorced at the village level and it was judged that a husband paid three millions kip and a bike. Her reasons "... because she did not know about laws and let it go easily and her husband used to get married, she did not know..."

Case 3: A woman got married when she was 23 years old. A cause of getting divorced "... her husband had an affair and spent on impractical items, she knew that and she talked to her husband to stop and he agreed; her husband still played around and she did not know; her husband flirted a relative of her and bought her some stuff, gave her money and the girl did not get along, the girl told her that her husband

cheated on her; both husband and herself quarreled and her husband agreed not to behave again; when her child and herself were sick and asked her husband to buy medicine her husband said he was busy, she went out to check and saw her husband with a girl playing a phone so that she grabbed the phone and threw it into the pond and hit his head with a stool, then both quarreled; she had no more tolerance after giving many opportunities and she proposed for a divorce; she mentioned more after getting married, her husband did not allow her to be good looking and to join social events...” They got divorced at the village level agreed by both and acknowledged by the village head.

Case 4: A woman got married when she was 17 years old with three children. A cause to a divorce was her husband worked at a saw mill where was very far from home and moved away further than before. He sent money less than usual and she found out that her husband had another woman. This matter was raised and discussed at the village level. She moved out from her mother-in-law’s house to live with her for 18 years with a divorce certificate.

Case 5: A woman got divorced twice. She got married with her first husband when she was twenty years old and lived together for over a year and got divorced. She finished Grade 11 and had a child with him. A cause to get divorced was “...when she gave birth, her husband did not take care of her and a child, he spent on impractical items and cheated on her. She could not bear the situations. Her parents did not like him and she decided to get divorced. Her husband was not responsible to take a child at all...” After getting divorced for three years, she got married again. After getting married for three years, she had a child. Her husband was a driver and played around. He never supported a family, so that she proposed to get divorced. Her husband wanted a child, but she denied...”

This matter was raised at the court and it was judged that the child was with the wife and the husband had to help raise the child.

Case 6: A woman got married when she was 21 years old and had two children. Her family was perfect and happy to run a family's business. "...after 8 years' marriage, her husband behaved differently. He cheated on her..." She talked to him and gave him chances to change till they had five children together. She had no more tolerance and they also fell in debts. She decided to get divorced. She sold their house to pay debts. She saved some money to buy a land to build a house for their children. At the present, they both have good relationship and her husband got another marriage.

Case 7: A woman got married when she was 21 years old. They adopted a child who was presently four years old. Her husband worked with a tour company. She first worked with an agriculture-forestry sector. After getting married for two years, she opened a shop at home. While they were together, her husband never gave her his salary. Both of them had their own bank accounts. After seven years' marriage, they fell in debts. "...played chain shares and could not manage to pay, built a house and her husband cheated on her ..." They both talked without a quarrel, but her husband proposed to get divorced at the court. The court judged that they could get divorced voluntarily.

Case 8: A woman got married when she was 25 years old. They had three children. She graduated from a banking college with a medium level. Her husband graduated a bachelor degree of English language study. After eight years' marriage, they did not get along well. She worked as a restaurant manager for three places starting work from 8 am to 10 pm. "... some days she came back early and some days late..." her husband did not understand, disliked and trusted his relatives. "...her

husband's relatives were very conservative and said she did not behave..." when she was pregnant a third child, her husband understood that was not his child. He did not want to take any responsibilities. He did not respect her and looked down on her. He was very violent to her. She decided to take her three children out of the house and lived with her mother. They separated for two years and did not get divorced. Her husband never came over and took care of their children. She proposed to the court to get divorced and claimed for the house that was built together for the children. Both sides' relatives were not related anymore.

Case 9: A woman got married when she was 19 years old. When she was pregnant, she was told by her friend that her husband cheated on her. She talked to her husband and they quarreled. After she delivered a child for three months, both got divorced voluntarily at the village level and she proposed for five million kips to support the child.

Case 10: A woman got married when she was 19 years old. She finished Grade 9 and worked as a money exchanger. She got married for one week and got divorced. Before getting married, they both got engaged and lived together. While living together, the woman knew how he behaved such as cheating on her, drinking, gambling and living with the same sex. She discussed with both sides' elders. Her husband's side told her that "... he was a man so that he could do what it could be traditional; she also mentioned her husband's father also did that and her mother-in-law never complained, but cooked for him..." So she did not want to get married. Her mother wanted her to get married because she did not want her daughter to be a widow after getting engaged. If she were a widow, she would not get a chance to get another marriage. She decided to get married and then she could get a divorced. They got

married and stayed together for three days. The husband moved away from home. After one month, they got divorced.

Case 11: A woman got married when she was 14. She got divorced for six years. They had 11 children, five children died and six were alive. A cause was “...there were many children; her husband did not help with making incomes; she was the only one who made money by selling things (Hmong’s stuff); one day she came back from Thailand after selling stuff with two friends; on the way back the car broke down they had come back the next day; her husband claimed she cheated on him (... by being a prostitute...) if she earned less money, her husband said she had no one to sleep with ...; if she could make more money, he said there were more men sleeping with her, he sometimes said that in front of neighbors and children...” She met with relatives and discussed about this for nine times “... when they first got married he was very maddened and thought she had an affair with another man because she came home late, she was pregnant and her husband hit her, then she lost her first baby...” Then she met with her relatives and discussed about these issues for five times before having been a good family; “... **then her husband was very violent to her Virginia, sometime guests or children came around, he told bad things about that she was a prostitute ...**”, “... **her husband had sexual intercourses violently for example punching her virginia and said if it was good enough for her... she sometimes ran out of the bedroom and her husband hit her leg and she could not walk... she sometimes ran out of the house without clothes and that was seen by her children and neighbors... one time her husband did the same thing to her and she ran out of the bedroom and at that time her female friend saw that and he went back inside... she screamed for help ... otherwise she would have been dead..., her husband claimed her that... before you have seen nude videos and today you would see real movies...** sometimes he went out and came back home seeing her chatting with friends and children, he joined sitting

behind and played his penis with shame...” she used to discuss with a village head several times and showed him wounds, the village head did not believe her and asked her to take video clips or record his voice when he behaved that, she followed the village head’s advice and she was punished when her husband found out that she recorded his behaviors and he said he would sue her and took those evidences to the village head, the village head asked her write a claim but she couldn’t write it... the village head got mad at her... finally the village head asked if she had any relatives who could help and the village head told her that no one knew the laws and could help write the claim, on the other hand her husband sued her with 10 million Kips for the claim and gave her their house, the village head said it was not correct, if she didn’t follow the village head the matter would reach the court (...her husband would be arrested...) they were afraid of being jailed so that they withdrew the case, her husband still lived with their children in the house and no one could ask her to leave the house, she thought it was so difficult and she decided to leave the house (... the village head prepared a certificate of divorce...), she moved to live in her former hometown (Vangvieng) and left four children with her husband, she couldn’t meet her children and her children couldn’t see her at all (the first son is 20 years old and youngest son is 13), if they would need to meet they had to sneak out, that is why she would like to propose concerned organizations or projects to enable them to meet each other openly.

Case 12: A man got married when he was 23 years old. They had boy together. He finished Grade 11. They lived together about a year and they were farmers. A cause to get divorced was after getting married for a while, they started quarreling because the husband was the first child (Hmong) and the wife was the last child (Lao). The husband’s parents wanted their son to help the family as he was the first son (as a traditional

repetition) while parents in laws asked them to live at their rice field and would offer a piece of land as the wife was the youngest daughter (as a traditional repetition, she had to take care of her parents as well), a couple got quarreled all the time, they got the first child and visited the wife's parents for eight days, he asked his wife to go back home together and his wife didn't want to go back, they argued for many days and he decided to go home alone leaving his wife and child with parents in laws, after week his wife didn't return and never talked to him, after several discussions they didn't want to live one other's parents, finally they decided to divorce. The wife kept a child (there was no a certificate of divorce because they both agreed between themselves). The wife got married (after six months divorced) and had many children. He is still single. He used to visit his child and gave him money. His child didn't speak Hmong at all. His child is 13 years old at the moment.

Case 13: She got married when she was 15 years old, just got divorced over month after living together for thirty years, she is now 45 years old, she was not educated and that was a cause of a divorce such as her husband didn't love, didn't like, didn't help and didn't take care of her as previous time (...after he got another woman...), "... her husband cheated on her, didn't take care of the family if there were anything to eat or not...". She used to talk to his elderly to orient him and hoped her husband love her a little bit of the love that he shared with another woman he had, her husband denied and proposed for a divorce. They had six children together and were very poor, and there were not even cooking utensils. "... her husband got a second woman (the first woman was abandoned) and she was very flirting. That is why her husband wanted to divorce her ..."

Case 14: She got married when she was 16 years old and she was studying in Grade 10. They decided to live together (without parents' recognition). After a month she was pregnant and her parents knew they had an affair. Their parents didn't want them to live together because they were too young. Her husband's parents proposed to raise their child. Then they were separated and at early stage he called her and after a while he didn't call at all. Now their child was two years old and her husband's parents still raised their child.

Case 15: A thirty year old woman reported that after getting married she moved to live with her husband's side. They lived together for four years and had a child. At the first stage they loved each other and shared everything. After she gave a birth her husband cheated on her (... his former woman who lived close by...). After she knew about them she told him to stop that behavior. Her husband continued to meet with her and they both plan to harm her. She couldn't tolerate and decided to take her two years old child out to live her sister. After the village level prosecuted for them to get divorced voluntarily her husband was proposed to raise a child till she or he was 18 years old.

Case 16: A thirty two years old woman reported that she knew a man when she was studying in a final year (bachelor degree) and a man was working. They had a relationship for two years and got married agreed among their relatives. After getting married they adopted a child of her sister. After two years' marriage her husband behaved differently such as he came home late, when she asked him and he told her that he worked. After a while she found out that he had a woman, they both talked about this issue and discussed with his parents and their parents told them to forgive each other; her husband still had another woman and she asked her husband to stop that behavior if he would live with but her

husband denied. Her husband said that she didn't respect his relatives and parents. Because of that reason she decided to get divorced and they both got divorced at the village level voluntarily. After that they never got in touch.

Case 17: She got married when she was 19 years old (studying in year three, National University of Laos/NUOL). She had two children after she graduated. A cause of getting divorced was after getting married she lived with her grandmother and gave a birth there. Her husband asked to move out and stayed by themselves (her husband's house), but her grandmother doesn't allow and asked them live with her (with grandmother). Her husband agreed and lived there, after giving a birth to a second child her husband asked to live on their own and her grandmother didn't allow. Her husband argued with his mother and he left the house. Her grandmother said that if he could live on his own he could go. Her husband called and asked her to live him. She left the house to live with her husband (her husband was originally from Champasack and had a house there). When her grandmother knew she was wither husband and she called her to be back, and her husband was back with her. Her husband said that because of her grandmother's repetition her husband divorced her (her grandmother was divorced), her grandmother snapped at her husband and asked her husband to leave her house. After that her husband didn't care about her and he didn't send any money to raise the kids. When he got money he spent on his own. After several months she went to meet her husband and talked to him to get divorced. All the stuff they had she gave to her husband, she took all children (the court prosecuted them to get divorced and her husband had to help raise the children till they were 18 years old). After they were divorced she got married and had a child. Her ex-husband was still single.

Case 18: A man got married when he was 22 years old. He had two children and graduated with Master Degree. He got divorced for a month. A cause of a divorce was that his wife proposed to get divorced. She had a Thai boyfriend because she had business with him. They were very close and they went abroad together. She told him and she didn't tell her sometime and he knew that. She proposed to separate and they were separated for three years. She then proposed to get divorced. She withdrew 200,000 Baht from their account and their children still lived with him.

From the in depth interview of sixteen female widows and two male widows, the impact of divorces could be analyzed as follows:

1. Violence affects physical appearances and surrounding people. **From eleven cases, they were disclosed and there were still several cases that dare not state about physical abuses.** Physical abuses refer to use of body power, equipment, and others as tools to harm people affecting physical appearances which indicate different levels of violence and affects.

Results of violence affect children from seeing and usual behaviors. The children would get long term memories from seeing violent repetition. They would memorize those violent behaviors unconsciously. They would adopt violent behaviors to react with friends and behave violently when they grow up with their own families.

2. Violence affects sexual behaviors. **The research shows that there are eleven cases implying sexual violence which characterizes rapes, sexual abuse and sexual harassment.** Having sexes without partners' agreement means sexual harassments.

3. Violence affects mentality. It is an action or inattention, ignore and disrespectful. From harming mentality it affected person is regret, lost rights and liberty. Several interviewees mentioned that they were looked down and cursed. They were treated as they were owned and they had no access to any assets, and their assets were damaged. These causes were from someone's need to rule other people and to show power of their own. They feel envious of their partners or their partners are cheating.

Violence means behaviors that a person uses power to control or threaten other people to be afraid of such as physical violence, rapes and harm to mentality. These behaviors are implied through temper. **The research shows that most males are violent to women whether physical, mental or sex violence.** There are still several cases that are not solved by divorces and they fall in violent situations. Women have to tolerate such situations because they could not help themselves. Importantly they do not know whom or where to consult. While some women feel that they do not perform well as wives or they are a root cause of problems to make their husbands behave such ways. Women are taught to take care of their husbands and they have to be very patient.

Therefore, **women think that being hurt by their husbands is very common or they are taught to behave** and they love and are honest to their husbands. In reality, no one could tolerate being hurt and there are no reasons why they have to bear the pain. There should be good solution for women's life as victims of violence. This issue is very complex and very hard to explain how harsh they feel.

From the situation, they feel lonely, disappointed and could not share with anyone about the pain. They are afraid that other people would blame them that they are a root cause of all problems. They are not successful and could not make a family happy. But these women hope their husband could change their behaviors and even their hope is very little. Therefore, these women are very tolerant to live with existing violence without any reasons. To escape from violence, women face a great deal of obstacles such as:

- Lack of resources to survive such as most women have at least a child to take care of, they do not work outside, they have rights own any properties, they have no cash or do not have enough money at the bank, they dare not leave their families and it means they could not leave their children and they devote themselves from better status as before.
- Concerned organizations recommend such as village head and consulting unit or even lawyers suggest couples to compromise to continue to live together and not to stop violence. Security unit has a role to take care of violence and charge the case from time to time. There are not any organizations that could seriously take care of these issues or help the victims to be safe from violence.
- **From 18 interviews, there are 11 cases that husbands have affairs, spend on impractical items and do not take care of their families which harm a great deal of their wives' feelings.** Therefore, husbands have affairs are a root cause an increase of divorces.

In summary, even though a divorce is an individual's problem it affects family, children's feelings because parents are separated. The divorce affects also family's economy and society. The divorce is not only a cause from being dishonest from a husband to a wife as the research show that there are also a number of husband who prosecute wives for divorces since their wives are not

honest to their husbands. However, the statistics is still less than the wives prosecute their husbands.

Most women who get married would not like to get divorced. This research implies that women propose to prosecute their husbands and the families break off. The causes are from the husband themselves when they do not love their wives anymore. The husbands are distant from the wives or live far from the families. The wives feel lonely and want to avoid their loneliness so that they start to depend on drinks, drugs and sexes without proper consideration. Then they have affairs and they are blamed from the society. That is a cause so the husbands propose to prosecute the wives.

However, if the husbands think a bit about their wives' feelings it would be good. From being beloved wives, they are abandoned and left lonely. These behaviors from the husbands are not recognized from the society, but they are on the other hand supported to be a hero as a saying "a man who is not cheating is like a snake that has no poison". This research also indicates that most women at present are educated, job occupied, respective and confident and they have rights equivalent to men. It is not simple for men to behave as former repetition. It is seen that the wives propose to prosecute from their husbands even though being divorced affects their feelings.

Being divorced is terribly problematic for a family life. If a husband or wife has enough or is happy with what she/he faces, and each of them knows her/his roles, there are no mistakes to live together and there are not divorces. The couple would be successful and happy. However, people who never have enough stuff could end with divorces.

In conclusion from the bar chart 4.4 (page 31), Lawyers have attitudes toward divorces in present that divorces increase or decrease in Lao PDR. There

are 344 or 96.4% lawyers mention that divorces increase while there are 13 lawyers or 3.4% lawyers state that divorces decrease.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 General recommendations

- If one another side does not follow the court's prosecution to raise children till eighteen years old, the court could increase a punishment for a person who does not follow the court's decision strictly.
- Before making a decision to get married, a couple should study each other's perceptions, ideology and behaviors.
- There should be a certificate of marriage from the Department of Family Registration.
- A couple to get married should be eighteen years old or older.
- A couple to get married should be professional in order to get a job and could take care of a family.
- A problem solved at a village level is a primary stage. If one is not satisfied with the case, she/he could prosecute.
- Building a capacity for the problem solving unit at a village level to understand and be able to deal with laws.
- Building temporary houses to accommodate victims from family violence
- Developing projects to assist disadvantaged and poor women to get access to justice such as provision of a prosecution and consultation on laws.

5.3.2 Recommendations for future researches

For future researches relating to this theme using qualitative or quantitative methods, divorces occurring with an agreement or a prosecution, this group of researchers would like to suggest future researchers to study fundamental causes of divorces and an impact of

divorces with extending large number of population to obtain accurate data for analysis. Recommended themes for future researches are as follows:

- An impact from getting divorced toward women
- An adjustment of women after getting divorced
- An impact to children with a divorced family
- Disadvantages of laws toward a woman after prosecuting a divorce
- Women and laws required to support women after prosecuting
- Young age marriage takes risks to get divorced
- Sexual harassment

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2002-2004 Head of Field Data Collection and Data Entry, UNFPA Population Studies Center, National University of Laos (Research Project of Dropout of Schools for Girls and Boys in Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province)

Research Analyst, UNFPA Lao 02-P06, Department of Cooperation and Investment, Ministry of Planning and Investment for the Project of Linkage of Gender Roles in Development in 4 Southern Provinces Faculty of Letters, National University of Laos

1999-2002 Academic officer in charge of Information of UNFPA Lao 02-P06, Faculty of Letters, National University of Laos

1991-1999 Lecturer and Head of Laboratory for teaching Lao Language to foreigners, Department of Lao Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, National University of Laos

Language Skills

English: Fairly fluent in reading, writing, listening and speaking
Thai: Fluent in speaking, listening, reading, a bit of writing

Education

2004-2008 Master of Arts in Population and Social Research, Institute of Population and Social Science Research, University of Mahidol, Thailand

1986-1990 Bachelor of Arts, Department of Lao Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Pedagogical University of Vientiane, Lao PDR

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