

# Knowledge in Seeking Crime Scene Evidence of the Inquiry Officers

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the level of knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence of a criminal offense against life and body of the inquiry officers under Provincial Police Region 7 who were on duty from October 2018 to March 2020. The instrument used to collect the data was a questionnaire. The sample consisted of 300 inquiry officers selected by purposive sampling from the population of 664 inquiry officers under Provincial Police Region 7. The collected data were analyzed by using Pearson's Chi-square and Binary Logistic Regression. The results indicated that most of the inquiry officers had the knowledge and skill in seeking crime scene evidence at a moderate level in which a significant relationship was found between the knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence and years of experience in the investigation, and training in crime scene inspection (time after the recent training). To be specific, the inquiry officers who have more experience in the field of investigation are more knowledgeable in seeking crime scene evidence than those who have less experience. In addition, the factor concerning the time after the recent training can be used to predict the level of knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence according to logistic regression analysis which indicated that the two factors were appropriate and accurate to be used as the indicators of the level of knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence of the inquiry officers at the average of 69.3%.

**Keywords:** Seeking Crime Scene Evidence, Inquiry Officers, Body and Life Crime

## Introduction

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 emphasizes the great importance of work reforms in the judicial process including an investigation that can be considered as a preliminary judicial process. The inquiry officers, who perform duties together with the public prosecutor, work with all relevant officers under clearly defined periods to prevent a case from being delayed until the statute of limitations may be terminated. Moreover, to build confidence in the performance of investigators and prosecutors in criminal investigations, it is important to apply forensic science knowledge and principles to prove facts at every stage of the judicial process.

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The inquiry officers, therefore, are the basis of the judicial process who play a role and duty in conducting criminal investigations to find out the facts by interrogating those involved in the crime, investigating crime scenes to collect criminal evidence, which, in many cases, may involve working with a doctor, administrative staff, and other officials as required by law. The inquiry officers must remain neutral and strictly comply with the law in conducting investigations and collecting all kinds of evidence to find the truth that can provide justice for the victim and the accused (Viwatwanich, 2007). As a result, if the inquiry officers can work quickly and efficiently until they can enforce the law on the person who commits the crime properly and fairly, it will build confidence for the public. On the other hand, if the inquiry officers are unable to perform their duties effectively for any reason, it may cause damage to individuals or society as a whole. For this reason, the performance of the inquiry officers has always received attention and criticism since every step of the process will always affect the rights and freedoms of individuals, such as in questioning, crime scene inspection, searching, arrest or detention, etc. Thus, working as an inquiry officer requires a very high responsibility in which the chances of errors in operation can also increase. In addition, performance degradation, deficiency in duty, and pending, delay, or negligence of litigation may cause the accused to be released from the prosecution. This can be one of the main causes of dissatisfaction with the performance of the inquiry officers which can lead to a negative attitude towards the police performance as a whole (Thinkanom, 2000).

#### **Crime scene evidence and witnesses**

Crime scene evidence and witnesses are used to prove that the offense has occurred and can be linked to the crime scene and related persons such as victims and suspects. The evidence that the court accepts must be obtained legally without any doubts of the source and evidence used to confirm the facts in the case. Hence, apart from the techniques of interrogating witnesses and filing the lawsuit, the inquiry officers need to know the criminal evidence, and the collecting and keeping of the criminal evidence according to international standards and related laws. Uamfung (2013) found that the length of time engaged in investigative work and receiving forensic evidence collection training affect the level of knowledge and opinions of the inquiry officers in forensic evidence collection. Likewise, it is also affected by the level of performance in the process of collecting evidence and making the investigation file of the inquiry officers in the assault case (Sopaboon et.al., 2020).

Forensic evidence is evidence-based on scientifically proven principles to find out the facts which cannot be changed. This allows forensic evidence to gain attention and be used as important evidence in the court ruling as it carries the weight of the court admissibility and is recognized internationally. According to the study of Hickman et.al. (2013), forensic evidence is the evidence for the successful resolution of criminal cases in the United States. Examples of criminal cases that were successfully solved because of the forensic science testimony as an important factor included serial murder cases (White et.al., 2011), murder in child abduction cases (Martire et.al., 2014), and rape case (Hanthersit, 2014).

#### **Seeking evidence in the crime scene**

Investigating a crime scene is a process of seeking out and collecting evidence related to the incident in criminal cases, both directly and indirectly with the crime scene. To know the facts or information used to prove the offense or can connect the person to the crime scene. Evidence obtained must be relevant to the crime case and obtained through legal and humanitarian approach. The collection and preservation of evidence must be in accordance with the principles and methods of international standards. Therefore, investigators who are legally obliged to collect evidence in criminal cases to determine the facts of the case should have knowledge and skills as follows: (1) Interrogating witnesses related to the case; in order to obtain facts or information useful for investigations (2) Criminal law relating to evidence gathering; in order to obtain evidence at humanitarian principles and laws; (3) Witness objects

involved in criminal cases; lack of knowledge of witness objects types and characteristics may result in some witness objects being neglected or incomplete collection. (4) The principles of crime scene investigation according to international standards so that there is no doubt as to the source of the evidence; the evidence is not contaminated or altered. (6) Conducting criminal investigations to speculate on the plot of the crime and the witness objects to be found at the crime scene and linking the relationship of the evidence. The crime scene and the person involved in the case have been able to do so. (7) Forensic science principles to be used to prove the facts of the case from forensic evidence, both directly and indirectly (Charoenboon, 2005). Seeking and collecting evidence from crime scenes is an important step in a widespread study. Macamo (2018) studies the investigation process, evidence collection and the use of forensic evidence to link to suspects, victims and the crime scene of inquiry officers under the Maputo Department of Investigation, Mozambique. It was found that inquiry officers used personal witnesses to prove the suspect's guilt in court more than evidence collected at the crime scene due to lack of forensic knowledge. Julian et.al. (2012) found that the professionalism of investigators collecting evidence from crime scenes. This will result in the evidence being of the highest quality and value in the case, able to provide justice with accurate and fair results for all parties. Rajagopal et.al. (2014) found that the investigator who investigate the crime scene with a lack of knowledge in the witness material would examine the incomplete evidence. Sankaew (2009) studied factors affecting knowledge and understanding of evidence collection by Thai Police inquiry officers. It was found that the duration of the investigation work and forensic evidence collection training also affects the knowledge and opinions in forensic evidence collection of inquiry officers and the conducting of investigative cases (Sopaboon et.al., 2020). Hintao (2018), studied the problems and obstacles of Thai Police inquiry officers in collecting evidence from crime scenes found that there was lack of teams to investigate the crime scene, lack of supporting factors for collecting evidence, lack of continuous development of new knowledge and lack of credibility in operation. Moreover, Thailand's crime scene investigation and evidence collection has legal limitations that make it possible to obtain evidence in many cases, even if it does not infringe the rights but it came without provision in support laws. The evidence obtained will be depleted. This legal limitation is very sensitive, as it relates to rights and humanity (Choosang, 2018)

From the importance of the inquiry officers and crime scene evidence, high operational performance is needed. Especially in the field of investigation, the inquiry officers must have knowledge and understanding of relevant laws and regulations, investigative techniques, and expertise. Moreover, they should study new methodology, fact-finding, and gathering of complete and accurate evidence. In addition, as inquiry officers, they should be able to use appropriate discretion, summarize, interpret, and analyze the information in the case so that the investigation file is accurate and complete (Research Division, Office of Police Strategy, 2018). For this reason, the researchers are interested in studying the level of knowledge in seeking evidence of the inquiry officers, especially in criminal cases involving body and life offenses which tend to increase in terms of incidence and violence. The hypothesis of the research is as experience in the field of investigations and training in crime scene investigation or forensic science will give inquiry officers knowledge and expertise in seeking evidence.

### **Research Objective**

Its objective is to study the level of knowledge in seeking evidence in criminal cases involving body and life crimes as well as factors influencing the knowledge and skills of investigating evidence which can be used to predict the level of knowledge in seeking evidence of the inquiry officers.

## Research Methods

This study employed a quantitative research design, using a questionnaire as an instrument. The population was the inquiry officers working at the police stations under Provincial Police Region 7. The research methods were as follows:

### Population and Samples

The population was 664 inquiry officers who were Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, and Deputy Inspector, working at the police stations under the Provincial Police of Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Phetchaburi, Ratchaburi, Samut Sakhon, and Suphan Buri between October 2018 and March 2020 (Administrative Division, Provincial Police Region 7, 2019). The samples were determined using Taro Yamane's relationship at a 95% confidence level. The researchers collected the data from a total sample of 300 inquiry officers. The proportions of the sample sizes from each Provincial Police Headquarters were compared, and a purposive sampling method was used.

### Research Instrument

The research instrument was a questionnaire constructed from a review of related documents and studies concerning the knowledge in seeking evidence. The questionnaire comprised of general information of the sample, which included age, position, rank, duration of government service, duration of investigative work and the period after the last training in the crime scene inspection course, and basic knowledge of the inquiry officers for seeking evidence from crime scenes in criminal cases involving life, body, and sex in seven aspects, namely criminal interrogation, relevant criminal law, criminal evidence, crime scene investigation, collecting and keeping evidence, criminal investigation report and forensic science knowledge.

### Research Instrument's Quality Testing

Content validity was verified to ensure the quality of the instrument by three experts who are specialists in the field of investigation to check the correctness of the content of the questionnaire following the objectives of the study. The questionnaire was edited and improved based on the comments from the experts until they had a consistent opinion. Then, the reliability of the questionnaire was validated and tried out with 35 inquiry officers working at Prachuap Khiri Khan and Samut Songkhram Provincial Police Station. Then, the researchers obtained the reliability value from Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient, which was at 0.834, indicating that the questionnaire had a high level of reliability and can be applied to the sample group.

### Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, which included frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Inferential statistics, namely Pearson's Chi-square method and Binary Logistic Regression Analysis were also utilized.

## Research Results

### General information of the sample

The results of the sample's general information were illustrated in Table 1.

**Table 1** General information of the sample

	Sample	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Less than 30 years	32	10.7
	30-39 years	54	18.0
	40-49 years	74	24.7
	More than 50 years	140	46.7
Graduated	University (in Law)	225	75.0
	Police Cadet School	75	25.0

**Table 1 (Con.)**

	Sample	Frequency	Percentage
Work Position	Deputy Inspector	187	62.3
	Inspector	96	32.0
	Deputy Superintendent	17	5.7
Experience in Criminal investigation	Less than 6 years	43	14.3
	6-10 years	136	45.3
	11-15 years	86	28.7
	16-20 years	28	9.3
	more than 20 years	7	2.3
Training in CSI or FS	No	38	12.7
	Yes	262	87.3

### Knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence

The results concerning the basic knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence in seven aspects obtained from self-evaluation were exemplified in Table 2.

**Table 2** Basic knowledge of the inquiry officers for seeking evidence from crime scenes in criminal cases involving life and body in seven aspects

Knowledge	Percentage					$\bar{x}$	SD	Level of Knowledge
	Very good	Good	Moderate	Fair	Poor			
1) Interrogation	0.0	41.0	58.7	0.3	0.0	3.41	0.499	Moderate
2) Relevant criminal law	0.3	41.7	58.0	0.0	0.0	3.42	0.502	Moderate
3) Criminal evidence	0.0	38.7	60.7	0.7	0.0	3.38	0.500	Moderate
4) Crime scene investigation	0.3	38.7	60.7	0.3	0.0	3.39	0.502	Moderate
5) Collection/ Keeping evidence	0.0	34.7	63.0	2.3	0.0	3.32	0.516	Moderate
6) Criminal investigation report	0.0	40.7	58.7	0.7	0.0	3.40	0.511	Moderate
7) Forensic science	0.0	36.0	63.0	1.0	0.0	3.35	0.498	Moderate
<b>Average of Knowledge (7 items)</b>						<b>3.38</b>	<b>0.426</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

From Table 2, it can be seen that the average level of seven aspects of the basic knowledge in criminal investigation work was at a moderate level ( $\bar{x} = 3.38$ ). This indicated that the inquiry officers have a moderate knowledge level in seeking evidence. The top three aspects of the inquiry officers' basic knowledge that received the highest knowledge level were relevant criminal law, interrogation, and criminal investigation reports, respectively whereas their collecting and keeping witness evidence and forensic science knowledge were at a poor level. When considering the level of basic knowledge in each area of investigation, as follows:

**Interrogation:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge and expertise to interrogate witnesses, individuals and stakeholders in life and physical offenses cases with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.41$ ), 58.7% of inquiry officers have moderate expertise and 41.0% have good expertise.

**Relevant criminal law:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge and understanding of criminal law related to criminal investigations in life and physical offenses cases with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.42$ ), 58.0% of inquiry officers have moderate expertise and 41.7% have good expertise.

**Criminal evidence:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge of the type and characteristics of witness objects that can be detected in life and body offense crime scenes with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.38$ ), 60.7% of inquiry officers have moderate knowledge and 38.7% have good knowledge.

**Crime scene investigation:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge and understanding in crime scene investigations according to average international standards with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.39$ ), 60.7% of inquiry officers have moderate understanding and 38.7% have good understanding.

**Collection and keeping evidence:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge and understanding in the evidence collection and the preservation of witness objects according to the average principles with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.32$ ), 63.0% of the inquiry officers have moderate understanding and 34.7% have good understanding.

**Criminal investigation report:** Inquiry officers have the knowledge and expertise in conducting criminal investigation report of life and body crimes cases with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.40$ ), 58.7% of the inquiry officers have moderate expertise and 40.7% have good expertise.

**Forensic science:** Inquiry officers have forensic knowledge to investigate the crime scene of life and physical offenses case with moderate average ( $\bar{x} = 3.35$ ), 63.0% of inquiry officers have moderate knowledge and 36.0% have good knowledge.

#### **Results from Pearson's Chi-square method**

The preliminary correlation was analyzed between the independent variables including the duration of investigative work and the duration after the latest training in the crime scene inspection course and the dependent variable including knowledge in seeking crime scene evidence. The researchers determined the knowledge level in seeking the crime scene evidence (from Table 2) into two main groups which included a moderate level of knowledge and a good level of knowledge. Then, two independent variables were assigned.

**Table 3** Results of an analysis of the correlation between duration of investigative work and evidence-seeking knowledge at a significance level of 0.05\*

Duration of Criminal Investigation	Level of Knowledge			Chi-Square	df	P-value
	Frequency (%)					
	Good	Moderate	Total			
Less than 6 years	4 (9.3)	39 (90.7)	43 (100.0)	40.054	4	0.000*
6-10 years	43 (31.6)	93 (68.4)	136 (100.0)			
11-15 years	42 (48.3)	45 (51.7)	87 (100.0)			
16-20 years	19 (70.4)	8 (29.6)	27 (100.0)			
More than 20 years	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	7 (100.0)			
Total	114 (38.0)	186 (62.0)	300 (100.0)			

Table 3 indicated that the duration of investigative work and the knowledge in seeking evidence had a significant correlation at the level of 0.05 (Chi-Square = 40.054, df = 4, p-value = 0.000). This indicated that the tendency that the level of knowledge in seeking evidence will be higher when the inquiry officers have a longer duration of working in the investigation.

**Table 4** Results of an analysis of the relationship between the period after the latest training in the crime scene investigation course and evidence-seeking knowledge at a significance level of 0.05\*

Peroid after training in CSI	Level of Knowledge Frequency (%)			Chi-Square	df	P-value
	Good	Moderate	Total			
Never	8 (21.1)	30 (78.9)	38 (100.0)	27.384	4	0.000*
Less than 2 years	18 (22.2)	63 (78.8)	81 (100.0)			
2-5 years	17 (34.7)	32 (65.3)	49 (100.0)			
More than 5 years	71 (53.8)	61 (46.2)	132 (100.0)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>114 (38.0)</b>	<b>186 (62.0)</b>	<b>300 (100.0)</b>			

Table 4 illustrated that the duration after the latest training in the crime scene investigation course and the knowledge in seeking evidence had a significant correlation at the level of 0.05 (Chi-Square = 27.384, df = 3, p-value = 0.000). This indicated that the tendency that the level of knowledge in seeking evidence will be higher when the inquiry officer has a longer period of training in the crime scene inspection course.

#### Results from binary logistic regression analysis

The correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable was analyzed by determining that the base group of the duration of investigative work variable (X1) was less than 6 years. Moreover, the base group of the variable regarding the period after the latest training in crime scene inspection course (X2) has not been trained.

**Table 5** Results of an analysis of the correlation between the knowledge in seeking evidence and the period after the last training in crime scene investigation course

Variables		B	S.E.	Wald	df	P-value	Odds Ratio = Exp (B)
<b>Duration of Criminal Investiga tion</b>	Less than 6 years			20.867	4	0.000	
	6-10 years	1.633	0.57	8.218	1	0.004	5.12
	11-15 years	2.040	0.581	12.339	1	0.000	7.69
	16-20 years	2.740	0.693	15.660	1	0.000	15.49
<b>Peroid after training in CSI</b>	More than 20 years	3.953	1.232	10.285	1	0.001	52.07
	Never			12.885	3	0.005	
	Less than 2 years	-0.141	0.498	0.080	1	0.778	0.87
	2-5 years	0.076	0.528	0.020	1	0.886	1.08
	More than 5 years	0.948	0.465	4.160	1	0.041	2.58
Constant		-2.668	0.634	17.707	1	0.000	0.069
<b>Overall Percentage Corrected</b>							<b>69.3</b>

It can be seen from Table 5 that the duration of investigative work (X1) and the period after the latest training in crime scene investigation, CSI course (X2) had a significant correlation at the level of 0.05. The coefficient B and Odds ratio shows that the increased duration of investigative work (experience) has resulted in a markedly higher level of knowledge in

seeking evidence. While training in CSI or FS resulted in a slightly higher level of knowledge in seeking evidence. In addition, according to the binary logistic regression model analysis, these two variables were suitable at the significant level (Hosmer-Lemeshow Chi-square = 0.754, p-value = 0.993) as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6** Results of the suitability analysis of the logistic regression model using Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	p-value
1	0.754	6	0.993

In addition, the level of knowledge in seeking evidence or the proportion of the inquiry officers with different levels of knowledge can be predicted with an average accuracy of 69.3%, as illustrated in Table 5.

The analytical logistic regression equation was

$$Z = -2.668 + 1.633X_1(1) + 2.040X_1(2) + 2.740X_1(3) + 3.953X_1(4) - 0.141X_2(1) + 0.076X_2(2) + 0.948X_2(3)$$

## Discussion and Conclusion

The obtained results relevant to the sample's basic knowledge of working in criminal investigations in seven aspects revealed that the inquiry officers under Provincial Police Region 7 had a moderate level of knowledge ( $\bar{x} = 3.38$ ). This indicated that most of the inquiry officers had good knowledge in seeking the crime scene evidence but had moderate skills. It was consistent with a study conducted by Hintao (2018), revealing that the inquiry officers' knowledge of seeking evidence in traffic cases under the Provincial Police Region 1 was also at a moderate level. Moreover, this study also argued that the inquiry officers could not be professional in seeking evidence due to the following limitations: First, the inquiry officers were unable to inspect the crime scene alone. They need specialists' help such as forensic doctors and forensic officers. Secondly, the supporting factors in the performance were not adequate for the inquiry officers such as equipment and tools to inspect crime scenes. Thirdly, the inquiry officers lacked continuously and systematically new knowledge development.

When considering the inquiry officers' basic knowledge of the investigation, the top three aspects that received the highest knowledge level were relevant criminal law, interrogation, and criminal investigation reports. This was in line with the educational information, showing that most of the inquiry officers (75.0%) graduated in law. Therefore, they have a good level of knowledge in criminal law and related fields. However, the aspects that received the lowest level were collecting and keeping witness evidence, and forensic science knowledge. This was because those two aspects require scientific principles and methods to be applied in investigative work to find the facts of the case. Thus, the inquiry officers need to have knowledge in various areas such as law, science, photography, documenting, management, etc., with a very high operational performance.

The analysis of the relationship of the factors affecting evidence-seeking knowledge of the inquiry officers revealed that the factor concerning the duration of time engaged in investigative work and the period after the last training in the crime scene investigation course had a significant correlation towards the knowledge level in seeking crime scene evidence. This can be discussed as follows:

The inquiry officers with longer investigative work periods (more years of work experience) tend to have higher evidence-seeking knowledge and skills (see Table 3). Specifically, the inquiry officers with more than 20 years of experience were among those with the highest level of knowledge in seeking evidence (85.7%) while those with less than six years of experience



had the least knowledgeable officers (9.3 %). It also found that the duration of time engaged in investigative work and the knowledge in seeking evidence had a significant correlation at the level of 0.05 (Chi-Square = 40.054,  $df = 4$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ).

Regarding the period of time after the last training in the crime scene investigation course, it was found that 12.7% of the inquiry officers had never been trained in crime scene investigations. Most of the inquiry officers in this group (78.9%) had a moderate knowledge of seeking evidence. In addition, 87.3% of those who were trained in crime scene investigations, of which most of them (59.5%) had a moderate level of knowledge in seeking evidence. Inquiry officers who graduated in Law must attend an inquiry officer training course which will be trained in crime scene investigation while inquiry officers who graduated from the Police Cadet Academy are trained in crime scene investigations according to the REF education course, so there is no need for further training when working as inquiry officer. From the result (see Table 4), it can be concluded that the group of inquiry officers with the highest level of knowledge of evidence seeking was the group that had been trained for more than five years whereas the group with the lowest level of knowledge was those that had never been trained. This indicated that their knowledge in seeking evidence depends on receiving training in crime scene investigation; however, it did not depend on the frequency of training sessions. Besides, it was found that the factors of duration after the last training in crime scene investigation and the level of knowledge in seeking evidence in criminal cases were correlated at the significant level of 0.05 (Chi-Square = 27.384,  $df = 3$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ).

According to the variable of the duration of time engaged in investigative work (see Table 5), it was found that the group of inquiry officers with longer periods of investigative work will have a higher proportion of the inquiry officers who are knowledgeable in seeking evidence at a good level. However, the inquiry officers who have a period of time working in the investigation during 6-10 years, 11-15 years, 16-20 years and more than 20 years were more likely to have a good knowledge of evidence seeking than those with a period of less than 6 years which equal to 5.12, 7.69, 15.50 and 52.07 times, respectively. Regarding the variable concerning the period after the last training in crime scene investigation, it was found that the group of inquiry officers who participated in the last training in the crime scene investigation course for more than two years had a higher proportion of knowledgeable inquiry officers in seeking evidence at a good level than those who were untrained. However, the group of inquiry officers who received training in less than two years had a lower proportion of the officers with good evidence-seeking knowledge than those who had never been trained. This suggested that experiential factors influenced the knowledge of evidence seeking more than frequency of crime scene investigation training. This can be explained that inquiry officers who had a period of time after the last training in crime scene investigation in less than 2 years, 2-5 years and more than 5 years have the opportunity to be knowledgeable in seeking evidence at a good level which was higher than those who have never been trained in crime scene investigation with equality to 0.87, 1.08 and 2.58 times. In addition, the binary regression analysis revealed that the two variables were appropriate at the significant level (see Table 6) which can be used to predict the level of knowledge in seeking evidence with an average accuracy of 69.3%.

In conclusion, the results of this research showed that the experience in criminal investigations and knowledge of forensic science is critical to the knowledge and opinions of inquiry officers in seeking evidence from crime scenes in life and body cases, with experienced inquiry officers able to determine the conspiracy and witness objects that the perpetrators will leave behind at the crime scene, as well as techniques and methods for seeking evidence that are principled and legally accurate, while forensic knowledge can strengthen the success of the case by applying scientific principles to finding the facts or connections of the evidence to the crime scene. The success of seeking evidence is that the evidence can be exploited at every stage of

the judicial process. The evidence will be in-equal to the spirit of evidence, and the court will not hear it, even if it succeeds in resolving the case.

The knowledge of seeking evidence is a Tacit-knowledge derived from the experience of investigation, which is intrinsic to the person, until wisdom is formed. If the knowledge that is in the person is shared with each other, It can lead to joint learning and can lead to the creation of new knowledge or creating guidelines for good performance. Therefore, the Royal Thai Police, Provincial Police Region 7 or related justice agencies should provide a knowledge management system from inquiry officers who specialize in investigation in interrogation, laws related evidence collection and seeking, crime scene investigation, crime investigation report techniques and forensic science in cases such as assaults, homicide, rape, money laundering. It may be prepared in a documented or online manual so that new inquiry officers or inquiry officers who need additional knowledge can learn and use it as a guideline for their operations. In addition, there should be a systematic and continuous system of inquiry development in order to keep up with the development of crime.

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