都會區警察人員面臨職場暴行相關因素與防治對策之研究

中文摘要

發生於2005年4月台北縣汐止的殺警奪槍案，讓社會大眾關注到警察人員執勤時的人身安全問題不容忽視，本研究旨在探討都會區警察人員面臨職場暴行之相關因素及其防治對策，研究架構包括警察人員之基本背景資料、受暴力攻擊之情境因素、暴力類型、施暴者特性、受暴傷害情形及創傷後壓力症狀等變項，並針對研究發現提出防治對策。

本研究以量化、質性、及官方資料分析三種研究策略，針對發生於93年1月1日至12月31日間的警察人員職場暴行進行資料蒐集與分析。在量化研究部份，以多層比例隨機抽樣方式，抽取服務於台北市、台中市及高雄市三大都會區之警察人員2,070名進行問卷調查。在質性訪談方面，本研究以立意抽樣方式從台北市、台中市、高雄市警察局，抽取9名曾經面臨嚴重職場暴行警察人員進行半結構式訪談。在官方資料分析方面，從內政部警政署歷年警察人員因公傷亡及撫卹、慰問資料，加以整理、歸納、分析，以補充實證研究之不足。

研究發現約七成的員警曾有遭受職場暴行之經驗，在暴力類型方面，57.8%曾遭受身體暴力，62.0%曾遭受精神暴力。在有受暴經驗的1,455人中，以被民眾羞辱、罵髒話、三字經、公然侮辱的1,124人(77.3%)最高，被用肢體推、擠、撞1,037人(71.3%)次之，被恐嚇找民代質詢、調職738人(50.7%)再次之。受暴時的勤務項目35.3%為巡邏勤務、9.5%為處理聚眾活動、8.7%為執行路檢勤務、7.1%為執行交通稽查勤務。受暴時間以20-24時24.3%及0-4時21.2%最多。受暴地點以發生在街道上58.9%、室外空地、廣場10.2%最多。服勤人數以2人共同服勤49.7%，受攻擊時以穿著制服83.2%、攜帶九0手槍74.5%最多。受暴時的反應以言語嚇阻23.4%及徒手反擊23.4%最多，有請求支援的有50.3%，使用警銬逮捕施暴者24.7%。

施暴者年齡以26-35歲30.9%及36-45歲29.3%)多，性別以男性73.1%佔大多數、男女皆有15.5%次之。施暴原因以不服取締38.7%、進行抗爭或抗議活動11.4%，脫免逮捕10.8%、不滿警方處理方式9.8%最多。酒後施暴者有35.7%、施暴者有精神疾病者7.8%。

員警受暴後以未受傷835(57.4%)居多，在受傷的620人中，受傷部位以四肢280(45.2%)、臉部 83(13.4%)、頭部 69(11.1%)最多。受傷情形以皮膚瘀青、破皮流血、擦傷、抓傷311(50.2%)、皮膚紅腫、肌肉疼痛 302(48.5%)、是扭傷、拉傷、撕裂傷、挫傷 179(28.9%)最多。受傷後以未就醫的312(50.3%)，受暴後多數仍留在原工作崗位535(86.3%)佔大多數。受創後壓力症狀以輕度者1025(49.5%)最多、為沒有影響768(38.0)次之。

在質性訪談方面，受訪對象年齡集中在35-44歲之間，平均服務年資18.5年。受暴時的服務單位，以派出所及特勤中隊或霹靂小組為主。在被攻擊的情境因素方面，則以巡邏時盤查可疑人車、執行便衣防搶、肅竊、埋伏勤務或執行專案攻堅勤務遭歹徒攻擊為主。在傷勢方面，以脊椎受傷最為嚴重。在後遺症方面，以傷到脊椎而無法行走，必須長期以輪椅代步最為嚴重。員警受傷後，以來自家庭的支持力量最大，而來自同事的支持力量除了生活上的協助外，在情感上的關懷更因具有同理心，可使受傷員警能儘速平復、調整受傷心情，再次投入工作。在創傷後壓力的調適方面，受傷後普遍出現心理壓力症狀，傷勢愈嚴重則壓力症狀愈明顯。受傷後都會對工作態度產生一定程度的影響，工作態度戀得較不積極，甚至會有提早退休的打算。

根據本研究結果，都會區警察人員職場暴行防治策略如下：(1)提高襲警刑責、強化公權力，(2)落實教育訓練、活化執法手段與技巧，(3)適切規畫勤務、重視勤前教育，(4)精實警用裝備、保護員警安全，(5)建立員警緊急醫療網及專業諮商輔導體系，(6)落實撫卹與傷殘照護。

關鍵字：職場暴行、都會區警察人員、警察被害、情境因素、防治對策

A study on the correlates of metropolitan police victimization and preventive strategies

ABSTRACT

The study attempted to explore the correlates of metropolitan police victimization and preventive strategies. The research dimensions included police background, the situational factors of attacks, the categories of attacks, the characteristics of assaulters, and the post traumatic stress symptoms. It was expected that through the exploration of the study, the adequate preventive strategies could be derived.

For achieving above goals, the study collected data of 2004 by invoking quantitative research, qualitative research and official documentation analysis. Quantitative research was conducted to 2,070 policemen who served in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung municipal police department by proportionate stratified random sampling. Qualitative interviews were conducted to 9 policemen who experienced serious assaults by purposive sampling and semi-structured interview. Further, documentations of police fatalities and compensation in National Police Administration were carefully collected, induced and analyzed so as to fill the void in the empirical research. The major findings of the study can be briefly introduced as follows:

Violence type: 70.3 % of those police officers had experienced workplace violence, including body violence (57.8 %) and mental violence (62.0 %). Most of the violence types were verbal violence (77.3 %), pushes and squeezes (71.3 %), menaces (50.7 %), threatened to file lawsuits (44.5 %) and scratch, pull, pinch, bite (42.3 %).

Police assignment: most of the victim officers were assigned to patrol on street (35.3 %), to do vehicle stops (15.8 %), to maintain public order during protest rally (9.5 %) and to investigate crime and pursuit criminals (3.9 %). Most of the violence occurred in responding to disturbance calls (17.0 %), traffic offence and drunk-driving pursuits (14.6 & 12.5 %), controlling/arresting suspects (11.7 %), dispersing illegal protest rally (9.3 %) and dealing with fights (7.1 %).

Circumstances: most violence occurred between 20:01-24:00 (24.3 %) and 00:01-02:00 (21.2 %). Most violence occurred on the street (58.9 %) and open space (10.2 %). Violence responding: most of the police officers did not use police weapon to respond to violence, but threatened with words (23.4 %), fight back with limbs (23.4 %), and do nothing to violence against them (22.6 %).

Attacker: most of the alleged assailants were male (73.1 %), between 26 to 35 years old (30.9 %), attacking alone (54.3 %). Some attackers were under the influence of excessive drinking (35.7 %) or drug (7.5 %). The causes of attacks were unwilling to accept police pursuit (38.7 %), carrying out resist/protest (11.4 %), fleeing from arrest (10.8 %), ill feeling about police manner (9.8 %), and hostility to police (5.6 %). Assaulters attacked police officers with words/limbs (65.4 %), things (as eggs, bottles and stones) (10.0 %), vehicles (3.4 %), rod/stick/club (1.7 %), and knifes (5.6 %). The Most of attack behaviors were menaces (42.8 %), attack with limbs (19.7 %), throwing things (6.7 %), striking with vehicles (3.4 %), and attacking with sharp materials (2.3 %).

Based on the above research, the preventive strategies are derived. It is expected that the following strategies could be apply to prevent, reduce the harm to police and ensure police's workplace security. The major suggestions are proposed as follows:

- **Lift penalties to criminals who assaulted police officers**
- **Fulfill police educations to strengthen law enforcement skills of police officers**
- **Properly arrange police assignments and put emphasis on pre-duty education**
- **Replace with high quality equipments to guard lives of law enforcement officers**
- **Build up police emergent medical treatment system and provide professional counseling and**

assistant system

· Carefully compensate and take care of permanently disable police officers

Key word: workplace violence, metropolitan police, police victimization, situational factors, preventive strategy

一、前言

警察工作具有高度危性，非但任務繁重，工作時間亦較其他行業為長。根據美國研究資料顯示，警察人員死亡率高居各行業之首，警察常與「危險」、「易受傷」或「被殺」聯想在一起。尤其台灣地區近年來，社會治安環境愈來愈惡劣，警察於執勤時遭受攻擊造成傷亡的情形屢見不鮮，根據內政部警政署警察人員因公傷亡申請撫卹、慰問統計資料顯示，自民國 58 年至 94 年 3 月為止，台灣地區警察人員因公殉職者 113 人，因公死亡者 1,191 人，因公傷殘者 13,571 人，警察人員因公傷亡的案件每年不斷上演，使得警察人員於執勤時承受高度的心理壓力。發生於 2005 年 4 月台北縣汐止的殺警奪槍案，更讓社會大眾關注到警察人員執勤時的人身安全問題不容忽視，本研究旨在探討都會區警察人員面臨職場暴行之相關因素及其防治對策，研究架構包括警察人員之基本背景資料、受暴力攻擊之情境因素、暴力類型、施暴者特性、受暴傷害情形及創傷後壓力症狀等變項，並針對研究發現提出防治對策。

二、研究目的

本研究之主要目的，為以下各點：

1. 本研究將透過官方統計及被害者調查之方式，分析、調查、瞭解台灣三大都會地區(台北市、台中市、高雄市)警察人員遭遇職場暴行情形。
2. 分析三大都會地區員警遭遇職場暴行之時空情境因素、暴力攻擊型態、施暴者特性、警察人員傷亡情形等相關因素。
3. 驗證辛得朗(Hindelang)的生活型態暴露論(lifestyle-exposure theory)，警察人員因職務關係，於執行犯罪偵查及犯罪預防工作時，比一般職業從業人員遭遇更頻繁、更嚴重、更多樣的職場暴行。
4. 探討警察人員面臨職場暴行受傷情形與創傷後壓力症狀之關聯性。
5. 依據調查結果，擬定相關之防治對策，保障員警人員之職場安全與身心健康。

三、文獻探討

根據美國聯邦調查局(FBI, 2004)2003 年的調查資料顯示，該年發生 46 起嚴重的暴力襲警事件，造成 52 個警察死亡，被害警察平均年齡 38 歲，其中 50 個為男性、2 個女性。41 個白人、8 個非裔美人、2 個亞裔美人。平均服務年資 10 年。在被害情境方面，以執行交通攔檢、告發交通違規、執行逮捕及處理報案時被殺害之比例最高。被害時勤務項目則以巡邏為主。其中 45 個被槍械擊斃(其中 11 個是被自己的配槍擊斃)。在時間方面，以星期四最多人被害，時段則以凌晨 4 至 6 點的被害人數最多。

該研究亦統計 1994 年至 2003 年的資料發現，期間共有 616 個警察在執勤時遇害，30.4%在執行逮捕時遇害，16.4%在執行交通攔檢、告發時遇害，16.2%在埋伏時遇害，15.9 在回應報案時遇害，15.6%在調查可疑人或情況時遇害，3.2%在押解或運送發狂的嫌犯時遇害。在勤務項目方面，65.7%執行汽車巡邏勤務時遇害，20.5 是執行其他勤務，例如臥底、其他任務時遇害。在被殺害的警察中有 568 個被槍擊斃(425 個被手槍擊斃，109 個被來福槍擊斃，34 個被獵槍擊斃)，其中 52 個被自己的配槍擊斃。在被攻擊時，有 133 個人曾開槍制止，100 個試圖開槍。在時間方面，以星期五的比率 16.9 最高，星期日的比率 10.7 最少；若以時段計，則以晚上 8 點至凌晨這個時段有 154 個人被害最

多。

國內有關警察之研究亦大多著重在警察工作壓力之研究上，然而，警察工作壓力有一部份主要來自警察人員在處理和偵查犯罪案件時，易遭受暴力分子的攻擊。且一般民眾在對政府施政不滿時，常消極地將情感投射到制服警察人員身上，尤以群眾行為更是如此，同時不法分子或惡勢力集團及不良少年幫派亦常將警察視為憎恨與恐懼的符號，均足以使警察人員在執勤時遭受到攻擊。但是，國內有關警察人員面臨職場暴行之研究，多年來僅有陳斐玲所著「警察人員執勤時遇害之狀況分析」(民 81)乙篇，不但年代久遠，其所分析資料為官方資料，分析樣本僅 18 人，並不具代表性，且其所分析者皆為因公遭殺害殉職之員警資料，不能反應出全體警察人員面臨職場暴行之實際情況。而警政署公佈之官方統計分析，則包含因公及因病傷亡及自殺人數，難以深入瞭解警察人員所遭受的職場暴行的嚴重性與相關問題。以上情形均突顯了從事警察人員執勤遭到攻擊之相關實證研究之迫切需要性，藉以瞭解、釐清警察人員遭遇職場暴行之情境因素、暴力型態、施暴者特性、傷亡情形，據以擬定因應對策，保護警察人員之職場安全。

四、研究方法

本研究以量化研究、質性研究、及官方資料分析三種研究策略，針對發生於 93 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日間的警察人員職場暴行進行資料蒐集與分析。在量化研究部份，以多層比例隨機抽樣方式，抽取服務於台北市、台中市及高雄市三大都會區之警察人員進行問卷調查。在質性訪談方面，本研究以立意抽樣方式從台北市、台中市、高雄市警察局，抽取 9 名曾經面臨嚴重職場暴行警察人員進行半結構式訪談。在官方資料分析方面，從內政部警政署歷年警察人員因公傷亡及撫卹、慰問資料，加以整理、歸納、分析，以補充實證研究之不足。

在量化研究對象方面，本研究於民國 94 年 1 月、2 月間於台北市警察局、台中市警察局及高雄市警察局進行抽樣及問卷調查，共計回收有效問卷 2,070 份，台北市警察局 1,165 人(56.3%)、台中市警察局 347 人(16.8%)、高雄市警察局 558(27.0%)。

有關樣本的特性方面，樣本年齡方面，受訪對象的年齡分佈以介於 31-40 歲者有 1,232 人(佔 59.5%)最多，年齡在 41 歲以上者有 535 人(佔 25.8%)居次，年齡未滿 30 歲者有 303 人(佔 14.6%)。

在樣本所受的警察教育方面，服務於基層的派出所、刑事、交通、保安等單位的員警，以警員班或限期班畢業或結業的 976 人(47.1%)最多，其次是警察專科學校畢業的有 936 人(45.2%)居次，警察大學的只有 65 人(3.1%)，其他包括特考班、學士後警官、警佐班…等有 51 人(2.5%)。

在服務年資方面，以服務年資 11-15 年的 731 人(35.3%)最多，服務年資 16-20 年的有 499 人(24.1%)次之、服務年資 6-10 年的 422 人(20.4%)再次之，而服務年資 31 年以上的只有 24 人(1.2%)最少。

在服務單位方面，以服務於派出所的 1,171 人(56.6%)最多、交通隊 268 人(12.9%)次之、保安隊 188 人(9.1%)再次之。若以工作屬性歸類，須穿著制服執勤的行政警察(包括服務於派出所、警備隊、保安隊、交通隊等單位)有 1,782 人(86.1%)、偵辦刑案的刑

事警察(服務於刑事組、刑警隊者)有 229 人(11.1%)。

在職稱方面，以警員 1,537 人(74.3%)最多、偵查員 170 人(8.2%)次之、其次為巡佐 135 人(6.5%)、小隊長 143 人(6.9%)，其他包括所長、組長、隊長等職稱者僅有 85 人(4.1%)。

若以在目前服務單位的年資計算，以服務現職 4 年以上者 565 人(27.3%)佔最多數，服務現職 3 年以上未滿 4 年者 431 人(20.8%)次之，服務現職 2 年以上未滿 3 年者 388 人(18.7%)再次之。

五、結果與討論

研究發現，服務於台灣三大都會區(台上市、台中市、高雄市)的基層警察人員，於民國 93 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日間，曾有受暴經驗者的有 1,455 人(70.3%)，約佔七成。其中以台北市警察局的員警有受暴經驗者 858 人(73.6%)最高，台中市警察局的員警有受暴經驗者 233(37.1%)次之，高雄市警察局的員警有受暴經驗者 364 人(65.2%)最低。

在受暴類型中可分為身體暴力與精神暴力兩部份，在身體暴力方面，有受暴經驗者有 1,197 人(57.8%)，其中台北市警察局有身體受暴經驗者 720 人(61.8%)最高，高雄市警察局有身體受暴經驗者 305 人(54.7%)次之，台中市警察局有身體受暴經驗者 172 人(49.6%)最低。

在精神暴力方面，有受暴經驗者有 1,283 人(62.0%)，其中台北市警察局有精神受暴經驗者 766 人(65.8%)最高，台中市警察局有精神受暴經驗者 201 人(57.9%)次之，高雄市警察局有精神受暴經驗者 316 人(56.6%)最低。

在有受暴經驗的 1,455 人中，身體暴力與精神暴力兩種經驗皆有者 1,025 人(70.4%)，僅有身體暴力經驗者 172 人(11.8%)，僅有精神暴力經驗者 258 人(17.7%)。

針對有受暴經驗的 1,455 人進一步分析所遭受的職場暴行型態，在警察人員所遭受的職場暴行型態中，以被民眾羞辱、罵髒話、三字經、公然侮辱的 1,124 人(77.3%)最高，被用肢體推、擠、撞 1,037 人(71.3%)次之，曾經遭受此二種型態的比例均高達七成以上。其次是被恐嚇找民代質詢、調職 738(50.7%)、被恐嚇提出檢舉或司法告訴 647(44.5%)、被民眾抓、拉、捏、掐、咬 616(42.3%)，此三種型態所佔比例都在四成以上。至於遭到槍械、爆裂物攻擊 153(10.5%)、遭攻擊、襲擊下體 143(9.8%)、遭到刀械等利器攻擊 131(9.0%)則是發生次數最少的三種型態。

在警察人員的受暴情境部份，遭受暴力攻擊或威脅時的勤務項目以巡邏勤務遭受暴力攻擊或威脅的有 514 人(35.3%)最多，勤務項目是聚眾活動的有 138 人(9.5%)次之，路檢勤務 126 人(8.7%)、交通稽查勤務 103 人(7.1%)再次之，由此可見在警察勤務活動中，以巡邏、路檢、交通稽查及處理聚眾活動時最容易遭到暴力攻擊或威脅。在勤務狀況方面，以處理民眾報案事件 248(17.0%)最多，其次為告發交通違規 212(14.6%)，取締酒醉駕車 182(12.5%)，逮捕犯罪嫌疑人 170(11.7%)，驅散非法集會民眾 136(9.3%)，由此顯見，當警察在執行公權力時，以告發交通違規、取締酒醉駕車，以及強制驅散非法聚眾活動或執行逮捕犯罪嫌疑人時，最容易受到暴力攻擊與威脅。

在受暴的時間方面，以 20-24 時的 353(24.3%)最多、0-4 時的 309(21.2%)次之，發

生最少的是在 4-8 時 44(3.0%)、8-12 時 102(7.0%)。由此可見，晚上 20 時至凌晨 4 時這個勤務時段，警察人員最容易遭受暴力攻擊，而凌晨 4 時至中午 12 時遭受攻擊的情形最少。在受暴的地點方面，以發生在街道上 857(58.9%)最多，其次是室外空地、廣場 149(10.2%)。發生最少的是在營業場所，一般營業場所 39(2.7%)、特種營業場所 30(2.1%)。

受到暴力攻擊或威脅時的服勤人數，以 2 人共同服勤 723(49.7%)最多，3-4 人共同服勤 262(18.0%)次之，4 人以上共同服勤 208(14.3%)再次之。在勤務服裝方面，穿著制服遭到攻擊 1,210(83.2%)，未穿著制服遭到攻擊 191(13.1%)。在攜帶裝備方面，以攜帶九 O 手槍受到攻擊的 1,084(74.5%)最多，攜帶長槍 5(0.3%)最少。

警察人員在遭受暴力威脅時的反應情形，以言語嚇阻 341(23.4%)及徒手反擊 340(23.4%)最多，未加以回應則有 329(22.6%)；反之，以警棍反擊 75(5.2%)、以槍反擊 47(3.2%)最少。受到攻擊時，有請求支援的 732(50.3%)、未請求支援 674(46.3%)。是否對施暴者加以逮捕，以未加以逮捕 513(35.3%)最多，使用警銬逮捕的有 359(24.7%)、帶回駐地未使用警銬的有 377(25.9%)。是否依妨害公務究辦，則以未究辦 961(66.0%)最多，加以究辦的有 293(20.1%)。

有關施暴者特性方面，施暴人數以 1 人施暴 790(54.3%)最多，2 人施暴 254(17.5%)次之，兩者所佔比例達七成以上。在施暴者年齡方面，以 26-35 歲 450(30.9%)及 36-45 歲 427(29.3%)最多，兩者佔了六成以上，其次是 15-25 歲 182(12.5%)，年齡不一 125(8.6%)再次之。在施暴者的性別方面，以男性 1064(73.1%)佔了大多數，其次為男、女皆有 225(15.5%)，女性單獨施暴的案件較少，只有 65(4.5%)。

在施暴原因方面，以不服取締 563(38.7%)最多，進行抗爭、抗議活動 166(11.4%)次之，脫免逮捕 157(10.8%)、不滿警方處理方式 142(9.8%)的案件亦不少。在施暴工具方面，以未使用工具 952(65.4%)最多，以物品 146(10.0%)次之，汽、機車衝撞 50(3.4%)再次之。在施暴行為方面，以言語漫罵、辱罵、威脅 623(42.8%)最多，徒手攻擊 287(19.7%)次之，丟擲物品 98(6.7%)再次之。在施暴者狀況方面，酒後施暴的有 519(35.7%)、吸毒後施暴 109(7.5%)、施暴者有精神疾病 113(7.8%)。

在傷害嚴重性方面，以未受傷 835(57.4%)居多，在受傷的 620 人中，受傷者的部位則以四肢 280(45.2%)最多，臉部 83(13.4%)次之、頭部 69(11.1%)再次之。受傷情形以皮膚瘀青、破皮流血、擦傷、抓傷 311(50.2%)及皮膚紅腫、肌肉疼痛 302(48.5%)最多，其次是扭傷、拉傷、撕裂傷、挫傷 179(28.9%)。受傷後處置情形，以沒有就醫的 312(50.3%)最多，就醫後返回休息 184(29.7%)、就醫後須住院的有 22(3.5%)。受傷後沒有請假休息 480(77.4%)，請假 1-2 日的 40(6.5%)，請假 3-6 日的 15(2.4%)，請假 7 日以上的 16(2.6%)。仍留在原工作崗位的有 535(86.3%)，因此調離原單位的有 17(2.7%)。

受傷後壓力症狀以嚴重情形為輕度者 1025(49.5%)最多、其次為沒有影響 768(38.0)次之，嚴重程度為中度者 212(10.2%)再次之，屬於重度 42(2.0%)及非常嚴重者 5(0.2%)，只佔極為少數。

在年齡差異分析中發現，不同年齡的警察人員在全般職場暴行、身體暴力、精神暴力上均有顯著的差異存在，以 31-40 歲者遭受最多的暴力攻擊與威脅。在全般職場暴行及身體暴力中，31-40 歲者所遭受的暴力攻擊與威脅明顯高於 30 歲以下者及 41 歲以上者。在精神暴力方面，31-40 歲者所遭受的暴力攻擊與威脅明顯高於 41 歲以上者。

警察教育之差異分析發現，接受不同警察教育的警察人員在全般職場暴行、精神暴力上均有顯著的差異存在。以專科班者遭受最多的暴力行為。在全般職場暴行與精神暴力中，專科班者所遭受的均明顯高於接受警察大學教育者。

在服務年資之差異分析中，不同服務年資的警察人員在全般職場暴行、身體暴力、精神暴力上均有顯著的差異存在。在全般職場暴行及精神暴力方面，服務年資 6-10 年、11-15 年、16-20 年者均明顯高於服務年資 5 年以下者。在身體暴力方面，服務年資 11-15 年、16-20 年者均明顯高於服務年資 5 年以下者。

在服務單位之差異分析中，服務單位不同的警察人員在全般職場暴行、身體暴力、精神暴力上均有顯著的差異存在。在全般職場暴行方面，服務於派出所者所遭受的全般職場暴行顯著高於服務於刑警(大)隊者；在身體暴力方面，服務於派出所者所遭受的身體暴力顯著高於服務於交通隊者；在精神暴力方面，服務於派出所及交通隊者所遭受的精神暴力顯著高於服務於刑警(大)隊者。再針對有受暴經驗組進行受傷害程度與創傷後壓力症狀之差異分析，發現服務單位不同的警察人員在受傷害程度上有顯著的差異存在，服務於刑事組者所遭受的傷害程度明顯高於服務於交通隊者。

在職稱之差異分析中，職稱不同的警察人員只有在精神暴力上有顯著的差異存在，以警員遭受最多的精神暴力，其所遭受的精神暴力明顯高於偵查員。　　再針對有受暴經驗組進行受傷害程度與創傷後壓力症狀之差異分析，發現職稱不同的警察人員只有在受傷程度上有顯著的差異存在，經事後比較組別間之差異並不明顯，觀察受傷程度平均數，則以偵查員的平均數 2.11 最高。

在到職年資之差異分析中，發現到職年資不同的警察人員在全般職場暴行、身體暴力、精神暴力上均有顯著的差異存在。不論是在全般職場暴行、身體暴力或精神暴力三方面，到職年資 3-4 年者及 4 年以上者所遭受的暴行都明顯高於到職年資 1 年以下者。

在工作性質之關聯性分析中，將有遭受職場暴行的 1,455 人依其工作性質分成行政警察與刑事警察兩組進行分析，在服勤人數之關聯性分析中，發現行政警察單獨或 2 人服勤時遭受暴力攻擊或威脅的比率較高，刑事警察則是 3-4 人或 5 人以上共同服勤時遭受暴力攻擊或威脅的比率較高。

使用警械之關聯性分析中，行政警察遭受暴行或威脅時的反應以”未加以回應”、”以警棍反擊”、”以言語嚇阻”的比率較高，刑事警察則是”以槍反擊”的比率較高。在請求支援之關聯性分析中，行政警察遭受暴行或威脅時的反應以請求支援的比率較高，刑事警察則是未請求支援的比率較高。

在施暴原因之關聯性分析中，對行政警察施行暴行或威脅者以”不服取締”、”不滿處理方式”、”仇恨警察”的比率較高，刑事警察則是以”脫免逮捕”的比率較高。

在酒後施暴、用藥施暴、精神疾病施暴的關聯性分析中，對行政警察施行暴行或威

脅者以”有喝酒”的比率較高，刑事警察則是以”沒有喝酒”的比率較高。對行政警察施行暴行或威脅者以”沒有施用藥物”的比率較高，刑事警察則是以”有施用藥物”的比率較高。對行政警察施行暴行或威脅者以”有精神疾病”的比率較高，刑事警察則是以”沒有精神疾病”的比率較高。

在逮捕施暴者之關聯性分析中，行政警察對施暴者以”沒有逮捕”、”帶回駐地，但未使用警銬”的比率較高，刑事警察則是以”使用警銬逮捕”的比率較高。

在三大都會區員警之基本特性關聯性分析中，在年齡方面，台北市員警以”30 歲以下”者所佔比率較高，台中市與高雄市則以”41 歲以上”者的比率較高。在所受的警察教育方面，台北市的員警以”專科班”畢業者所佔比率較高，台中市與高雄市則以”警員班”結業者的比率較高。在服務年資方面，台北市的員警以”5 年以下”、”6-10 年”、”11-15 年”者所佔比率較高，台中市與高雄市則以”16-20 年”、”21-25 年”者的比率較高。

在三大都會區員警職場暴行與傷害之差異分析中，服務於台北市警察局的警察人員遭受最多的暴力攻擊或威脅。在全般職場暴行及精神暴力中，台北市所遭受的攻擊或威脅明顯高於台中市、高雄市。在身體暴力方面，台北市則只明顯高於台中市。在受傷害程度中，台中市員警所遭受的傷害明顯高於台中市及高雄市之員警。在創傷後壓力症狀方面，則是台北市的員警明顯高於台中市及高雄市的警察人員。

三大都會區員警受暴的情境因素、施暴者特性之關聯性分析中，在執勤時段方面，台北市的警察人員在”0-4 時”中被攻擊的比率較高，台中市以在”20-24 時”中被攻擊的比率較高，高雄市則以”4-8 時”被攻擊的比率較高。在執勤地點方面，台北市的員警在”街道上時”被攻擊所佔比率最高，台中市以在”特種營業場所”被攻擊所佔比率最高，高雄市則以”派出所內”被攻擊所佔的比率最高。在服勤人數方面，台北市的員警以”單獨服勤”被攻擊所佔比率最高，台中市及高雄市的員警則以”2 人同時服勤”被攻擊所佔的比率最高。

在服勤服裝方面，台北市的員警以”穿著制服”被攻擊所佔比率較高，台中市及高雄市的員警則以”穿著便服”被攻擊的比率較高。在使用警械方面，台北市的員警以”使用警棍反擊”所佔比率較高，台中市以”以槍、警棍嚇止”所佔比率較高，高雄市則以”以槍反擊”所佔的比率較高。

在施暴者特性方面之關聯性分析中，有關酒後施暴方面，台北市以施暴者”沒有喝酒”所佔比率較高，台中市及高雄市的施暴者則以”有喝酒”的比率較高。在用藥施暴方面，台北市與台中市以施暴者”沒有用藥”所佔比率較高，高雄市的施暴者則以”有用藥”所佔比率較高。

在是否逮捕施暴者方面，台北市的員警以”沒有逮捕”所佔比率較高，台中市的員警以”使用警銬逮捕”所佔比率較高，高雄市的員警則以”帶回駐地但未使用警銬”所佔比率較高。在是否依法究辦方面，台北市員警以”不清楚”所佔比率較高，台中市及高雄市的員警則以”有依法究辦”所佔比率較高。

在質性訪談方面，本次研究共訪談 9 名曾受暴力攻擊之現職警察人員，台北市、台

中市、高雄市各 3 名，受訪對象年齡集中在 35-44 歲之間，平均服務年資 18.5 年，最長的 25 年，最短的 12 年。受暴時的服務單位，以派出所及特勤中隊或霹靂小組為主。在被攻擊的情境因素方面，則以巡邏時盤查可疑人車、執行便衣防搶、肅竊、埋伏勤務或執行專案攻堅勤務遭歹徒攻擊為主。

在受傷情形方面，在受傷部位方面，以身體四肢及頭部最容易受傷。在傷勢方面，以個案一、個案二傷到脊椎最為嚴重，個案四、個案八則是傷到韌帶，個案六、個案七、個案九則受到程度不一的挫傷、撕裂傷。在後遺症方面，以個案一、個案二最為嚴重，因為均傷到脊椎，而無法行走，必須長期以輪椅代步。個案四、個案五、個案八則因傷到腳部韌帶，因此無法從事激裂運動。

員警受傷後，以來自家庭的支持力量最大，個案都會因此對家庭產生抱歉或連累家人之想法，甚至害怕家人擔心，而隱匿上班受傷之情形。而來自同事的支持力量除了生活上的協助外，在情感上的關懷更因具有同理心，可使受傷員警能儘速平復、調整受傷心情，再次投入工作。在創傷後壓力的調適方面，受傷後普遍出現心理壓力症狀，以個案一、個案二、個案四因為其傷勢較為嚴重，影響正常生活作息，因此壓力症狀較為明顯，個案四更因此出現心理不平衡之狀態。受傷後都會對員警的工作態度產生一定程度的影響，不僅在執勤時會更小心、謹慎，亦因擔心再度受傷而連累家人，工作態度會變得較不積極，甚至會有提早退休的打算。

根據本研究結果，都會區警察人員職場暴行防治策略如下：(1)提高襲警刑責、強化公權力，(2)落實教育訓練、活化執法手段與技巧，(3)適切規畫勤務、重視勤前教育，(4)精實警用裝備、保護員警安全，(5)建立員警緊急醫療網及專業諮商輔導體系，(6)落實撫卹與傷殘照護。

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計畫成果自評

本研究均能依原計畫內容進行，並完成預計達成之所有工作項目，包括：

1.搜錄並彙整國內外有關警察人員面臨職場暴行之學術論著及實務見解等相關文獻。

2.針對警政署歷年因公傷之申請補助之資料進行分析。

3.建構訪談綱要，並針對服務於台北市、台中市、高雄市警察局，曾受嚴重暴力攻擊之警察人員，進行深度訪談查。

4.編擬問卷，針對服務於台北市、台中市、高雄市警察局之警察人員進行抽樣問卷調查。

5.依據研究發現，針對警察人員面臨職場暴行之情境因素、暴力類型、施暴者特性、受傷害情形、創傷後症狀提出相關防制對策。

國內長期缺乏有關警察人員面臨職場暴行之實證研究，本研究質量並行的研究方法，有助於瞭解警察人員執行職務受暴力攻擊之相關因素。本研究並檢視國外研究之重要發現與概念，以供國內警察人員於執法時之參考，以減少被害之可能。

對於參與本研究之研究人員，除增進蒐集國內外文獻之能力及資料庫之使用技巧外，藉由質性訪談、問卷調查、資料分析之進行，提升研究相關人員之實證研究經驗，並對犯罪問題之防制對策有進一步之見解。

本研究結果並將於 **2005** 年 **10** 月 **17** 日至 **10** 月 **20** 於北京舉行的「**AAPS 2005 Annual Conference Beijing**」中發表，題目為「**A study on the correlates of metropolitan police victimization and preventive strategies**」。

A study on the correlates of metropolitan police victimization and preventive strategies*

Shu-Lung Yang and **Chun-Jen Lin*****

National Chung-Cheng University

ABSTRACT

Violence against police officers is a widely held concern for people in Taiwan recently. Some western studies have examined the circumstances surrounding the murder and assault to police officers, but relatively few is know of and done in Taiwan. This study explored correlates of metropolitan police victimization and preventive strategies. For achieving above goals, the study collected data by invoking survey research and official documentation analysis. This research was conducted to 2,070 policemen who serve in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung municipal police department currently by proportionate stratified random sampling. Besides, data of fatalities and compensation in National Police Administration were carefully analyzed so as to fill the void in the empirical research.

Findings indicate that 70.3 percent of those police officers had experienced workplace violence, including body violence (57.8 percent) and mental violence (62.0 percent) in the year of 2004. The major violence categories were verbal violence (77.3 percent), pushes & squeezes (71.3 percent), and menaces (50.7 percent). The risks of police workplace vary according to the police task being undertaken. Most of the victim officers were assigned to patrol (35.3 percent), vehicle stops (15.8 percent), and protest rally (9.5 percent). Most of the violence occurred in responding to disturbance calls (17.0 percent), traffic offence and drunk-driving pursuits (14.6 & 12.5 percent), and arrest situations (11.7 percent). The implications
of the study and the adequate strategies for police victimization prevention are furthered discussed and proposed.

Keywords: workplace violence, metropolitan police, police victimization

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** **Shu-Lung Yang is the Chair/Director of the department and Graduate Institute of Criminology at the National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan. He received Ph.D. from the School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany in 1992. He is currently the president of the Taiwan Society of Criminology, and the Director of Crime Research Center, NCCU.**

*** **Chun-Jen Lin is the Doctoral Student of the Graduate Institute of Criminology at the National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The police occupation is commonly portrayed as being dangerous, where officers are constantly confronted with the real threat of assault, injury, and murder. The risks vary according to the police task being undertaken, for example, whether performing traffic duties, attending street disturbances, arresting offenders, guarding prisoners or transporting offenders. In fact, policemen may suffer all kinds of physical and verbal assaults from different sources every day (Warchol, 1998), they show high risks of violence assaults in many studies(Yang, 2004).

According to Taiwan National Police Agency's statistics, there are 113 police officers killed in the line of their duties from 1969 to 2005 and the annual average of police fatal toll is 3.19. There are 1,191 police officers died of police work, including accident, sick, and the annual average is 33.08. There are also 13,571 injured or disabled in police workplace and the annual average is 376.97(see Table 1).

Table 1　Number of police casualties in Taiwan, 1969-2005

Year	Killed in the line of duty	Died of Police Work	Injuries or disabled in the line of duty
1969-1994	80	738	7695
1995	3	57	534
1996	3	44	628
1997	5	47	648
1998	7	38	685
1999	0	130	223
2000	1	33	743
2001	2	28	694
2002	1	26	541
2003	1	22	430
2004	9	21	608
2005(1-3 month)	1	7	142
N (%)	113 (0.76%)	1,191 (8.06%)	13,571 (91.23%)

It should be mentioned that some western studies have examined the circumstances surrounding the murder and assault of police officers, but relatively few is know of and done in Taiwan. This study attempts to explore the correlates of metropolitan police victimization in Taiwan, including Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung city. The research dimensions include police background, the situational factors of attacks, the categories of attacks, the characteristics of assaulters, the injuries and the post traumatic stress symptoms. Based on the empirical efforts, it's expected to have overall and deep understanding about the Taiwan's metropolitan police victimization. It's also expected that the adequate preventive strategies can be derived to prevent, reduce the harm to police and ensure police's workplace security.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Police lifestyle and victimization

There are numerous explanations for the causes of police victimization. Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo (1978) offered a good model for it. According to their model, the likelihood that an individual will be victimized depends on the concept of "lifestyle". They define lifestyle as the "routine daily activities, both vocational activities (work, school, keeping house, etc.) and leisure activities". It is these everyday activities that unwittingly lead to victimizations (Sherman, Gartin, and Buerger, 1989, p. 27).

Lifestyle differences are due to differences in individuals' combinations of role expectations, structural constraints, and individual and sub-cultural adaptations. Differences in lifestyles, in turn, result in varying probabilities among individuals of "being in particular places at particular times and coming into contact with persons who have particular characteristics," such as criminals. This implies that there are certain people, places, and times that will have higher victimization risks than others.

In Taiwan, in accordance with Article 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Police Law, the police are in charge of three major missions: maintaining public order, upholding safety in society and preventing all types of hazards. Accordingly, police role and daily lifestyle makes police under numinous risks of victimization. Police role and mission make police officers' lifestyle constantly confront with the real threat of assault, injury, murder and so on. Therefore, police occupation is more dangerous than any other occupation and many empirical studies also have come to the same conclusions, or, at the very least, that certain tasks of the job are dangerous.

Police victimization for violence

According to the research of Claire Mayhew et al. (1999), in Australia, about one officer per year is murdered. Webster (1999) recorded 187 officer homicides in Australia since 1830, most through shooting (114), spearing (24) and stabbing (12).

In the United Kingdom, up to 14 percent of officers are assaulted each year, most commonly constables or sergeants (Budd 1999; Brown 1994; Mayhew, Elliot & Dowds 1989, AIC 1999). In the United Kingdom, assaults usually occurred during public disorder incidents (22 percent), disputes (21 percent), traffic stops (17 percent), foot patrols (10 percent), catching criminals (10 percent), searching premises or arresting suspects (7 percent), or dealing with prisoners (6 percent). The risks were highest between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. In Scotland, nearly three-quarters of police believed policing was becoming more dangerous, that many offenders were out of control through drugs and alcohol (53 percent), and that weapons such as knives were being used more frequently.

In the United States, a similar pattern has been identified. Kaminski and Sorensen (1995) analyzed 1,187 incidents in-depth and found that:

- **the majority were unarmed attacks;**
- **there was no variation in severity by gender of officer or offender;**
- **fewer years of service were associated with increased risk; and**
- **officers with higher education levels were less frequently assaulted.**

In Australia, assaults are relatively common (perhaps 10 percent of officers each year are victims) and usually involve fists, body fluids, syringes or bottles (Swanton & Walker, 1989). Some seriously assaulted officers return to work on alternative duties while others are permanently disabled (Clark,1987). Officers are most at risk of being assaulted when attending domestic disputes, as these are particularly unpredictable. The following features are common to assault-related injuries:

- **most are minor and do not require time off;**
- **they occur more frequently on weekends and in the evening;**
- **they are common during an arrest or while restraining or escorting suspects;**
- **most injuries are to the head, face, upper limbs or torso;**
- **constables have the highest rate, followed by sergeants;**
- **most assaulted officers are young, with seven years or less experience;**
- **female officers have fewer serious injuries, possibly due to different task allocations;**
- **physical force is the most common cause of injury, followed by contact with body fluids, impact with a wall or the ground, blunt instruments or pointed objects —knives and firearms are rarely used.**

Assailant characteristics are similar across Western industrialized countries. Assailants are usually: (Pinizzotto, Davis & Miller 1998; Brown 1994; UCRS 1992; Wright 1990).

- **male;**
- **alcohol or drug affected;**
- **aged between 15 and 29;**
- **unmarried;**
- **persons with prior convictions;**
- **unemployed or working in a low status job; and**
- **disproportionately Indigenous.**

According to FBI (2003), a total of 52 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed. The average age of the 52 law enforcement officers was 38 and the average of law enforcement experience was 10 years. Regarding gender, 50 of the 52 slain officers were male and 2 were female. Forty-one of the officers were white, 8 were black, 2 were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 was American Indian/ Alaskan Native.

The circumstances surrounding officers' deaths revealed that 14 were killed during traffic stops or pursuits and 11 of the officers were slain in arrest situations. A further breakdown of the arrest situations showed that 1 officer was murdered during a robbery, 1 was killed during a burglary, 1 was slain while attempting a drug arrest, and 8 officers died while attempting other types of arrests.

10 officers were murdered while investigating disturbance calls, 5 of whom were killed while investigating family quarrels and 5 while investigating bar fights/a person with firearm, etc. Nine of the victim officers were slain in ambush situations, 3 of whom died during unprovoked attacks, and 6 officers were killed in entrapment or premeditated situations. Six officers were killed while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances, and 2 were killed while transporting or handling prisoners.

Of the 52 law enforcement officers, 41 were assigned to vehicle patrol. Nine of the officers were assigned to other duties, such as undercover or special details, and 1 of the 9 officers was alone and unassisted. Two of the slain officers were killed while they were off duty but were acting in an official capacity.

Weapons data revealed that of the 52 law enforcement officers killed in the line of

duty, 34 were slain with handguns, 10 were killed with rifles, and 1 officer was shot with a shotgun. Eleven of the slain officers were shot with their own weapons. Six of the victim officers were intentionally struck by vehicles, and one of the officers was beaten to death with a police baton.

In 2003, 31 of the 45 law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty with a firearm were wearing body armor at the time of their deaths. Sixteen of these officers died as a result of wounds to the upper torso, 14 died from head wounds, and 1 officer received a fatal wound below the waist. Of the 16 officers who received fatal torso injuries, 5 died as a result of bullets entering above the vest, 3 died from bullets entering below the vest, 3 died when bullets entered through the armhole or shoulder area of the vest, and 1 officer died from a bullet entering between the side panels. Four officers were killed when bullets penetrated their body armor.

In 2003, 58 assailants were identified in connection with those incidents. Of the 58 identified suspects, 38 were arrested, 12 were justifiably killed by persons other than the victim officers, 6 of the assailants committed suicide, and 2 suspects were justifiably killed by the victim officers. Of the 58 identified suspects, 57 were male and 1 was female. Regarding the race of the assailants, 31 of the known offenders were white, 26 were black, and 1 was identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native. The average age of the suspects was 29 years. Three of the suspects were under 18 years of age, 24 of the suspects were between the ages of 18 to 24, 13 were between the ages of 25 to 30, and 11 were between the ages of 31 to 40. Seven of the alleged assailants were over the age of 40.

During the 10-year period 1994 through 2003, 616 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. Of those, 30.4 percent of the officers died while making arrests, 16.4 percent died during traffic pursuits or stops, and 16.2 percent were killed in ambush situations. Also during that decade, 15.9 percent of the Nation's slain law enforcement officers were killed while answering disturbance calls, and 15.6 percent died while investigating suspicious persons or circumstances. Data also showed that 3.2 percent of the victim officers were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners, and 2.3 percent of the officers were killed while handling mentally deranged persons.

An examination of the data from 1994 through 2003 revealed that 65.7 percent of the 616 officers killed during those 10 years were assigned to vehicle patrol at the time of the felonious incidents that led to their deaths. During that same decade, 20.5 percent of the victim officers were assigned to other duties such as undercover work or other special assignments when they were murdered, 12.2 percent were off duty at the time of their deaths, and 1.6 percent were on foot patrol when they were slain. The data also reflected that 48.1 percent of the vehicle patrol officers were alone and unassisted when they were murdered. Nearly 28 percent (27.8) of the officers on other assignments were alone and unassisted. Six of the 10 officers assigned to foot patrol were alone and unassisted when they were murdered.

Of the 616 law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty from 1994 through 2003, 568 were murdered with firearms. Of those, 425 were murdered with handguns, 109 where shot to death with rifles, and 34 were killed with shotguns. Fifty-two of the victim officers were killed with their own service weapons, and the service weapons of 100 of the slain officers during that decade were stolen from the scene. Of the 616 victim officers, 133 fired their own weapons during the attacks, 100 attempted to use their own weapons, and 320 of the victims did not use or attempt to use their own weapons.

It should be mentioned that above studies have examined the circumstances surrounding the murder and assault of police officers, however, relatively few study is conducted in Taiwan. The empirical study here expects to fill such void, and may offer different viewpoints/findings from western studies.

III. DATA AND METHODS

Research Scheme

The study attempts to explore the correlates of metropolitan police victimization through questionnaire surveys. The research scheme can be diagramed briefly as follows:

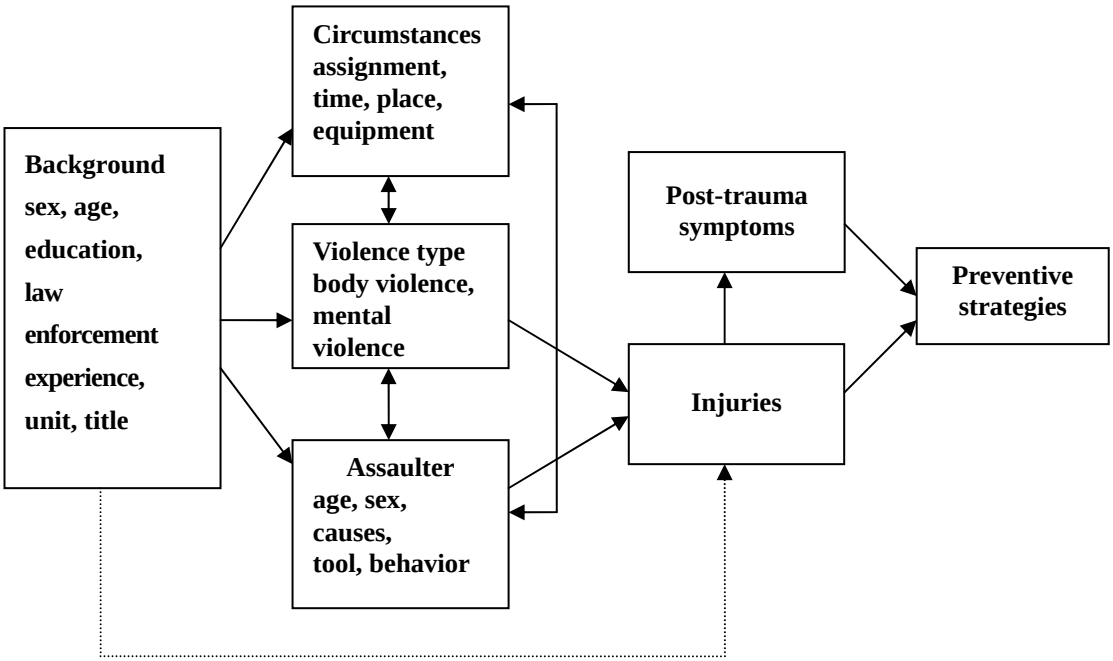


Figure 1. the model of police victimization in metropolitan city

Measurement of Variables

Variables will be measured by the following dimensions through Likert Scaling: That is:

- **police background: age, education, law enforcement experience, unit, title.**
- **categories of attacks: workplace violence, body violence, mental violence.**
- **situational factors of attacks: police assignment, task, time, place, equipment.**
- **the characteristics of assaulters: age, sex, number, causes, tool, behavior.**
- **the injuries: part of body , types of injuries, , hospitalized, day off.**
- **the post traumatic stress symptoms.**

Methods and Sampling

Survey research was conducted to 2,070 policemen who serve in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung municipal police department now by proportionate stratified random sampling.

Further, documentations of police fatalities and compensation in National Police Administration were carefully collected, induced and analyzed so as to fill the void in the empirical research.

Questionnaires were requiring from January 10 to February 15, 2005. There were 2,070 valid samples collected from Taiwan three largest cities, including Taipei Municipal Police department 1,165(563.%), Taichung City Police Bureau 347(16.8%) and Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau 558(27.0%).

Table 2
Description of Police background

Variable Value		Taipei 1165(56.3%)	Taichung 347(16.8%)	Kaohsiung 558(27.0%)	N (%) 2070
Age	Under 30	244(20.9%)	21(6.1%)	38(6.8%)	303(14.6%)
	31-40	689(59.1%)	222(64.0%)	321(57.5%)	1232(59.5%)
	Over 41	232(19.9%)	104(30.0%)	199(35.7%)	535(25.8%)
Police Education	Short term police training	457(39.2%)	196(56.5%	323(57.9%)	976(47.1%)
	Police College	628(53.9%)	123(35.4%)	185(33.2%)	936(45.2%)
	Police University	51(4.4%)	21(6.0%)	35(6.3%)	107(5.1%)
	other	29(2.5%)	7(2.0%)	15(2.7%)	51(2.5%)
Law enforcement experience	Under 6 years	44(3.8%)	7(2.0%)	29(5.2%)	80(3.9%)
	6- 10 years	346(29.7%)	39(11.2%)	37(6.6%)	422(20.4%)
	11- 15 years	417(35.8%)	140(40.3%)	174(31.2%)	731(35.3%)
	16- 20 years	204(17.5%)	91(26.2%)	204(36.6%)	499(24.1%)
	21- 25 years	84(7.2%)	46(13.3%)	81(14.5%)	211(10.2%)
	26- 30 years	60(5.2%)	16(4.6%)	27(4.8%)	103(5.0%)
	Over 30 years	10(.9%)	8(2.3%)	6(1.1%)	24(1.2%)

Continued Table 2
Description of Police background

Variable Value		Taipei 1165(56.3%)	Taichung 347(16.8%)	Kaohsiung 558(27.0%)	N (%) 2070
Units/ department	Police Station	656(56.3%)	211(60.8%)	304(54.5%)	1171(56.6%)

	Criminal Investigation Brigade	83(8.8%)	43(12.4%)	83(14.9%)	229(11.1%)
	Traffic Police Brigade	169(14.5%)	37(10.7%)	62(11.1%)	268(12.9%)
	Special Assignment Brigade	209(17.9%)	42(12.1%)	92(11.5%)	343(16.6%)
	Other	28(2.4%)	14(4.0%)	17(3.0%)	59(2.9%)
Title	Police officer	879(75.5%)	246(70.9%)	412(73.8%)	1537(74.3%)
	Detective	84(7.2%)	25(7.2%)	61(10.9%)	170(8.2%)
	Sergeant	72(6.2%)	36(10.4%)	27(4.8%)	135(6.5%)
	Squad Leader	94(8.1%)	14(4.0%)	35(6.3%)	143(6.9%)
	Other	36(3.0%)	26(7.5%)	23(4.1%)	85(14.6%)

IV. RESULTS

Violence Type

During 2004, 70.3 percent of those police officers had experienced workplace violence, including body violence (57.8 percent) and mental violence (62.0 percent). Body violence included push, squeeze, scratch, punch, twist, kick, slap, attacked with knifes and so on. Mental violence included menaces, threatened to file lawsuits, threatened to do harm, molesting, harassment, stalking and so on.

In this research, most of the violence types were verbal violence (77.3 percent), pushes and squeezes (71.3 percent), menaces (50.7 percent), threatened to file lawsuits (44.5 percent) and scratch, pull, pinch, bite (42.3 percent). The least of the violence types were attacked with knifes (9.0 percent), genitals-attacking (9.8 percent) and attacked by gun, explosive (10.5 percent).

Table 3
Description of Police workplace violence

	N	%
Workplace violence	1,455	70.3%
Body violence	1,197	57.8%
Mental violence	1283	62.0%

Table 4
Description of violence types

Violence types	N	%
Verbal violence(indignity with bad language)	1124	77.3
Pushes and squeezes	1037	71.3
Menaces	738	50.7
Threatened to file lawsuits	647	44.5
Scratch, pull, pinch, bite	616	42.3
Threatened to do harm	362	24.9
Struck by vehicles	358	24.6
Thrown with things(eggs, stones…)	353	24.3
Punch, twist	325	22.3
Molesting, harassment, stalking	303	20.8
Kick	286	19.7
Contact communicable or HIV criminal	238	16.4
Spit, splashed with excrement or chemical liquid	204	14.0
attacked by rod or stick	184	12.6
slapped, hair-scratching, throat-repressing	162	11.1
attacked by gun, explosive	153	10.5
genitals-attacking	143	9.8
attacked with knifes	131	9.0

Violence Circumstances

Type of assignment

Table 5
Description of assignment types

Assignment types	N	%
Patrol	514	35.3
Vehicle stops	229	15.8
Protest rally	138	9.5
Crime investigation	57	3.9
Stand By	51	3.5
Raid	48	3.3
Do searching	27	1.9
Tidying street venders	26	1.8
Special assignment	18	1.2
On duty at reception desk	15	1.0
Do towing	15	1.0
Lookout	12	0.8
Directing traffic	12	0.8

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Most of the victim officers were assigned to patrol on street (35.3 percent), to do vehicle stops (15.8 percent), to maintain public order during protest rally (9.5 percent) and to investigate crime and pursuit criminals (3.9 percent). Thus, patrol, traffic stops, crime investigation, and public order maintenance were the most dangerous police assignment.

On the contrary, Directing traffic-directing (0.8 percent), lookout (0.8 percent), car-towing (1.0 percent), and duty-desk reception (1.0 percent) were lest dangerous assignment.

Table 6
Description of police task

Police Task resulting in violence	N	%
Responding to disturbance call	248	17.0
Pursuit traffic violation	212	14.6
Pursuit drunk-driving	182	12.5
Controlling/arresting suspects	170	11.7
Dispersing illegal protest rally	136	9.3
Dealing with fights	104	7.1
Searching criminal/evidence	43	3.0
Pursuit street-vendor violation	21	1.4
Maintain public order	16	1.1
Pursuit prostitution	8	0.5
Pursuit gambling	2	0.1

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Police task

Most of the violence occurred in responding to disturbance calls (17.0 percent), traffic offence and drunk-driving pursuits (14.6 & 12.5 percent), controlling/arresting suspects (11.7 percent), dispersing illegal protest rally (9.3 percent) and dealing with fights (7.1 percent). Therefore, police officers were easiest to be attacked when they enforced the laws, such as pursuit traffic violation, arrest suspects, and respond to disturbance.

Duty circumstances

Most violence occurred between 20:01-24:00 (24.3 percent) and 00:01-02:00 (21.2 percent). On the contrary, lest violence occurred in the morning: 04:01-0800 and 08:01-12:00. Therefore, from 20 to 04 was the most dangerous time of police job.

Most violence occurred on the street (58.9 percent) and open space (10.2 percent). Most violence occurred when 2 police officers patrolled together (49.7 percent) and were equipped with pistols.

Table 7
Description of duty circumstances

Variable Value	N	%
Time		
20:01-24:00	**353**	**24.3**
00:01-04:00	**309**	**21.2**
16:01-20:00	**275**	**18.9**
12:01-16:00	**206**	**14.2**
08:01-12:00	**102**	**7.0**
04:01-08:00	**44**	**3.0**
Place		
Street	**857**	**58.9**
Open space	**149**	**10.2**
Inside the residence	**131**	**9.0**
Inside police station	**64**	**4.4**
General business place	**39**	**2.7**
Special business place	**30**	**2.1**
People of duty		
2	**723**	**49.7**
3-4	**262**	**18.0**
Over 4	**208**	**14.3**
Only 1	**187**	**12.9**
Equipment		
Pistol/handgun	**1084**	**74.5**
Unequipped	**91**	**6.3**
Anti-riot equipment	**84**	**5.8**
Police baton	**44**	**3.0**
Rifle	**5**	**0.3**

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Violence responding

Most of the police officers did not use police weapon to respond to violence, but threatened with words (23.4 percent), fight back with limbs (23.4 percent), and do nothing to violence against them (22.6 percent). Only few police officers fought back violence with guns(3.2 percent). In the same way, most of police officers did not arrest attackers (35.3 percent) and forced back to police station without handcuffs (25.9 percent).

Table 8
Description of violence responding

Variable Value	N	%
Use of police weapon		
Threaten with words	**341**	**23.4**
Fight back with limbs	**340**	**23.4**
Do nothing	**329**	**22.6**
Threat with police equipment	**121**	**8.3**
Fight back with police baton	**75**	**5.2**
Fight back with guns	**47**	**3.2**
Arrest suspects		
No	**513**	**35.3**
Force back to police station without handcuffs	**377**	**25.9**
Arrest with handcuffs	**359**	**24.7**

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Attacker profile

Most of the attackers were male (73.1 percent) and both (15.5 percent). Female seldom attacked by herself (4.5 percent). The age of attackers 26-35 (30.9 percent) and 36-45 (29.3 percent) were higher than other level of age. Most of the assaulter attacked by himself (54.3 percent) and 2 attacked together (17.5 percent).

In short, most of the alleged assailants were male (73.1 percent), between 26 to 35 years old (30.9 percent), attacking alone (54.3 percent). Some attackers were under the influence of excessive drinking (35.7 percent) or drug (7.5 percent).

The causes of police victimization were unwilling to accept police pursuit (38.7 percent), carrying out resist/protest (11.4 percent), fleeing from arrest (10.8 percent), ill feeling about police manner (9.8 percent), and hostility to police (5.6 percent).

Table 8
Description of attackers profile

Variable Value	N	%
Sex		
Male	**1064**	**73.1**
Both	**225**	**15.5**

Female	**65**	**4.5**
Age of attacker		
26-35	**450**	**30.9**
36-45	**427**	**29.3**
15-25	**182**	**12.5**
In different ages	**125**	**8.6**
46-55	**76**	**5.2**
Over 56	**20**	**1.4**

Continued Table 8
Description of attackers profile

Variable Value	N	%
Number of attacker		
Only 1	**790**	**54.3**
2	**254**	**17.5**
Over 4	**151**	**10.4**
3	**65**	**4.5**
Excessive drinking		
Yes	**519**	**35.7**
No	**596**	**41.0**
Drug abuse		
Yes	**109**	**7.5**
No	**713**	**49.0**
Causes of attack		
Unwilling to accept police pursuit	**563**	**38.7**
Carrying out resist/protest	**166**	**11.4**
Fleeing from arrest	**157**	**10.8**
Ill feeling with police manner	**142**	**9.8**
Hostility to police	**82**	**5.6**

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Attack materials and behaviors

The Most of attack materials were words or limbs (65.4 percent), things (as eggs, bottles and stones) (10.0 percent), vehicles (3.4 percent), rod/stick/club (1.7 percent), and knifes (5.6 percent).

The Most of attack behaviors were menaces (42.8 percent), attack with limbs (19.7 percent), throwing things (6.7 percent), striking with vehicles (3.4 percent), and attacking with sharp materials (2.3 percent).

Table 9
Description of attack materials and behaviors

Variable Value	N	%
Materials of attack		
Without materials(words or limbs)	**952**	**65.4**
Things as eggs, bottles, stones…	**146**	**10.0**

Vehicles	**50**	**3.4**
Rod/stick/club	**26**	**1.7**
Knifes	**20**	**1.4**
Firearms	**16**	**1.1**
Vehicle locks, helmet	**11**	**.8**
Iron-made things	**5**	**.3**

Continued Table 9
Description of attack materials and behaviors

Variable Value	N	%
Behavior of attack		
Menaces	**623**	**42.8**
Attack without materials(limbs)	**287**	**19.7**
Throwing things	**98**	**6.7**
Striking with vehicles	**49**	**3.4**
Attacking with sharp materials	**34**	**2.3**
Shooting	**22**	**1.5**
Confronting with firearms	**21**	**1.4**
Attack with blunt materials	**16**	**1.1**

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Injuries

In this study, most of the 835 police officers who experienced workplace violence did not get injured (57.4 percent). In the injured 620 police officers, most of the injured part of body was limbs (45.2 percent), face (13.4 percent), head (11.1 percent), and chest (7.4 percent).

Table 10
Description of injured part of body

	N	%
Limbs	**280**	**45.2**
Face	**83**	**13.4**
Head	**69**	**11.1**
Chest	**46**	**7.4**
Neck	**34**	**5.5**
Belly	**24**	**3.9**
Back	**18**	**2.9**

Note: Missing data excluded from table; percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

The Most of injuries resulted from assaults were bruise/scratch (50.2 percent), skin swelling/muscle pain (48.5 percent), sprain/strain/laceration/contusion (28.9 percent), dislocation, fracture (6.0 percent), and broken teeth, bleeding gums (6.0 percent).

Most of the injured police officers did not seek medical attention (50.3 percent) and only a few hospitalized (3.5 percent). Most of the injured police officers did not have day off work due to the injury (77.4 percent), and only 16 officers have day off over 7 days (2.6 percent).

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Table 11
Description of the injuries

Variable Value	N	%
Nature of injuries		
bruise, scratch	**311**	**50.2**
Skin swelling, Muscle pain	**301**	**48.5**
Sprain, strain, laceration, contusion	**179**	**28.9**
Dislocation, fracture	**37**	**6.0**
Broken teeth, bleeding gums	**37**	**6.0**
Knife wound、puncture	**34**	**5.5**
Ear injury	**33**	**5.3**
Eye injury	**32**	**5.2**
Gunshot wound, bomb wound	**22**	**3.5**
Internal bleeding	**21**	**3.4**
Medical attention sought		
No	**312**	**50.3**
Medical attention	**184**	**29.7**
Hospitalized	**22**	**3.5**
Day off work due to injury		
No	**480**	**77.4**
1-2 days	**40**	**6.5**
7 days up	**16**	**2.6**
3-6 days	**15**	**2.4**

Pot-trauma stress disorder

Police officers, by the nature of the jobs, can be exposed to more stress and trauma in daily life than many people will experience in a considerable period of time, maybe even their entire life. For law enforcement working in urban areas, the officers will develop a reaction to Post Trauma Stress during their lifetimes. These figures are higher than the percentages for the general population.

In this research, most of the injured police officers did not have the post-trauma disorder stress symptoms (38.0 percent) or only have light effect to them (49.5 percent). On the contrary, only 42 people experienced serious symptoms (2.0 percent) and 5 people experienced very serious symptoms on them (0.2 percent).

Table 11
Description of post-trauma stress disorder symptoms

Degree of post-trauma stress symptoms	N	%
Light	**1025**	**49.5**
No effect	**786**	**38.0**
Middle	**212**	**10.2**
Serious	**42**	**2.0**
Very serious	**5**	**0.2**

V. CONCLUSIONS

The major findings of the study can be briefly introduced as follows:

Violence type: 70.3 percent of those police officers had experienced workplace violence, including body violence (57.8 percent) and mental violence (62.0 percent). Most of the violence types were verbal violence (77.3 percent), pushes and squeezes (71.3 percent), menaces (50.7 percent), threatened to file lawsuits (44.5 percent) and scratch, pull, pinch, bite (42.3 percent).

Police assignment: most of the victim officers were assigned to patrol on street (35.3 percent), to do vehicle stops (15.8 percent), to maintain public order during protest rally (9.5 percent) and to investigate crime and pursuit criminals (3.9 percent). Most of the violence occurred in responding to disturbance calls (17.0 percent), traffic offence and drunk-driving pursuits (14.6 & 12.5 percent), controlling/arresting suspects (11.7 percent), dispersing illegal protest rally (9.3 percent) and dealing with fights (7.1 percent).

Circumstances: most violence occurred between 20:01-24:00 (24.3 percent) and 00:01-02:00 (21.2 percent). On the contrary, lest violence occurred in the morning: 04:01-0800 and 08:01-12:00. Most violence occurred on the street (58.9 percent) and open space (10.2 percent).

Violence responding: most of the police officers did not use police weapon to respond to violence, but threatened with words (23.4 percent), fight back with limbs (23.4 percent), and do nothing to violence against them (22.6 percent).

Attacker: most of the alleged assailants were male (73.1 percent), between 26 to 35 years old (30.9 percent), attacking alone (54.3 percent). Some attackers were under the influence of excessive drinking (35.7 percent) or drug (7.5 percent). The causes of attacks were unwilling to accept police pursuit (38.7 percent), carrying out resist/protest (11.4 percent), fleeing from arrest (10.8 percent), ill feeling about police manner (9.8 percent), and hostility to police (5.6 percent). Assaulters attacked police officers with words/limbs (65.4 percent), things (as eggs, bottles and stones) (10.0 percent), vehicles (3.4 percent), rod/stick/club (1.7 percent), and knifes (5.6 percent). The Most of attack behaviors were menaces (42.8 percent), attack with limbs (19.7 percent), throwing things (6.7 percent), striking with vehicles (3.4 percent), and attacking with sharp materials (2.3 percent).

Injuries: police officers who experienced workplace violence did not get injured (57.4 percent). In the injured police officers, most of the injured part of body was limbs (45.2 percent), face (13.4 percent), head (11.1 percent), and chest (7.4 percent). The Most of injuries resulted from assaults were bruise/scratch (50.2 percent), skin swelling/muscle pain (48.5 percent), sprain/strain/laceration/contusion (28.9 percent), dislocation, fracture (6.0 percent), and broken teeth, bleeding gums (6.0 percent). Most of the injured police officers did not seek medical attention (50.3 percent) and only a few hospitalized (3.5 percent). Most of the injured police officers did not have day off work due to the injury (77.4 percent), and only 16 officers have day off over 7 days (2.6 percent). In this research, only few people experienced serious symptoms (2.0 percent) and very serious symptoms on them (0.2 percent).

Based on the above research, the preventive strategies are derived. It is expected that the following strategies could be apply to prevent, reduce the harm to police and ensure police's workplace security. The major suggestions are proposed as follows:

- **Lift penalties to criminals who assaulted police officers**
- **Fulfill police educations to strengthen law enforcement skills of police officers**

- **Properly arrange police assignments and put emphasis on pre-duty education**
- **Replace with high quality equipments to guard lives of law enforcement officers**
- **Build up police emergent medical treatment system and provide professional counseling and assistant system**
- **Carefully compensate and take care of permanently disable police officers**

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