

出國報告(出國類別：研討會)

亞洲警察研究學會 2012 年會研討報告

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摘要

亞洲警察研究學會（Asian Association of Police Studies）2012 年年會於 7 月 9 日至 13 日於中國瀋陽中國刑事警察學院（China Criminal Police University）召開。本次研討會主題為『新型態犯罪與對應』，特由本校犯罪研究中心主任楊士隆教授及民意調查研究中心主任羅文達發表『台灣犯罪被害暨政府維護治安之 2008 至 2012 調查報告』（A Study on Taiwanese Satisfaction with crime victimization and government's policies on crime prevention/control），並與各國專家交換治安執法與打擊犯罪之心得。主要發現如下：

- （一）亞洲警察學術研究學會每年均辦理國際學術研討會，對於提升警察學術及警政工作之交流實質貢獻，值得肯定。
- （二）中國刑警學院為大陸公安部培養刑警專業之最高學府，目前正努力推動警政研究國際化，透過籌辦亞洲警察研究協會年會，獲致良好之國際接觸經，對於提升該校國際化具正面之積極意義。
- （三）目前犯罪型態呈現國際化之趨勢，會中針對國際洗錢，跨國犯毒及網路詐騙等議題進防制經驗之交流，對於當前防制工作之推動有正面之效果。
- （四）本次發表之論文獲大會重視。於二百五十篇論文中被挑選為 16 篇大會主題發言論文之一，論文發表之內容獲現場各國學者專家之熱烈迴響與提問，對於本篇論文諸多肯定，並對本校長期支持此項調查研究給予極高之讚許與評價。

經前述研討活動，提供以下建議供參考：

- （一）加強辦理犯罪與警察學術研究，以提升警察學術水平及強化打擊犯罪與維護治安之成效。
- （二）學校應積極與警政相關研究學會合作，積極辦理國際學術研討會，以因應複雜多變之國際化犯罪問題並提昇國際交流層次。
- （三）政府與研究機構應加強對國際洗錢，跨國犯毒及網路詐騙等議題進行研究與防制經驗交流。
- （四）政府應委託大學或學術研究機構定期進行『全國民眾犯罪被害暨政府施政滿意度調查』，以充分瞭解民眾之感受，並採適切之對策因應。

關鍵詞： 亞洲警察協會、犯罪被害調查、治安滿意度調查

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亞洲警察研究學會 2012 年年會研討報告

一、研討主題與目的

亞洲警察研究學會（Asian Association of Police Studies）2012 年年會於 7 月 9 日至 13 日於中國瀋陽中國刑事警察學院（China Criminal Police University）召開。會議之舉辦由中國刑事警察學院協助籌辦。

研討會之主題為『新型犯罪型態與對應』，議程包括五大場次：分別於該校圖書館三樓學術報告廳。本次會議吸引近 300 名世界各國警政與刑事司法學者與專家參加。

本次研討屬犯罪與警察學術界之盛會，特由本校犯罪研究中心主任楊士隆教授及民意調查研究中心主任羅文達報告『台灣犯罪被害暨政府維護治安之 2008 至 2012 調查報告』（A Study on Taiwanese Satisfaction with crime victimization and government's policies on crime prevention/control），並由各國學者分別發表論文，並與各國專家交換治安執法與打擊犯罪之心得，並強化國際學術連結。

二、研討行程與內容

研討活動於 101 年 07 月 10-12 日展開，7 月 9 日日辦理報到，並於中國瀋陽中國刑事警察學院辦理註冊及報到手續，揭開研討序幕。主要過程與發現如下：

- （一）7/10 日進行開幕，致詞者包括亞洲警察學會 Mario 輪值主席及中國刑警學院院長王世全、遼寧省公安廳副廳長李世宏等人，大會之後合影並於稍後由亞

洲警察學會顧問 Richard Ward 及中國警察學會副主席朱恩濤進行主題發言，正式揭開研討序幕。研討開幕期間，亞洲警察學會、公安廳、中國警學會及中國刑警學院領導與學者專家交流熱絡。對於促進亞洲警學學術交流，貢獻至巨。

(二) 7月10日下午進行兩場次之研討，分別由中央警察大學副校長莊德森及亞洲警察學會主席 Mario 主持，報告人包括中國人民公安大學熊一新教授、國立中正大學犯罪研究中心主任楊士隆教授、民意調查中心主任樓文達、福建公安廳刑侦總隊副總隊長王錫章、Sam Houston State University 刑事司法中心 David Weber 博士等人。研討會中，中正大學進行之臺灣全國犯罪被害調查研究獲與會貴賓重視，發言交流熱絡。

(三) 7/11 日進行第三場次之研討，分別由新北市警察局副局长官政哲及中國刑警學院副院長張曉東主持，休士頓大學王曉明教、泰國曼谷朱拉隆功大學主任 Viraphong Boonybhas 及 Portsmouth 大學 Graham Brooks 等人報告。研討期間，新北市警察局特別介紹該市之防治犯罪措施。亦獲與會貴賓注意。

(四) 7/12 日進行分組討論，分別由張星、商小平、賈旭東、蕭漢強主持議題之相關主題研討及中國刑事警察學院副院長單大國主持閉幕。研討期間科技犯罪議題獲與會者高度關注，皆認為應致力於研發反制設備，以有效扼止事類案件之發生。閉幕期間，與會貴賓認為應再次召開類似警學研討會，彼此交換防制犯罪心得，以減少犯罪被害的發生。

三、論文報告之主要內容

台灣近年來經濟、政治與社會均產生劇烈的震盪，犯罪問題伴隨而來並引發各界關注，該如何整體掌握犯罪被害與政府維護治安的實體面貌顯得越來越重要。有鑑於此，國立中正大學犯罪研究中心於 2008 年開始，在主持人楊士隆教授、協同主持人樓文達主任之構思下，各於每年 2 月與 7 月進行民眾犯罪被害及政府維護治安滿意度調查，共實施 7 次調查，隨機抽樣訪問全台民眾，約撥出十萬通以上電話，每次成功受訪樣本約 2,000 人，共計 14,091 名。

調查結果發現，一、治安方面：台灣民眾對整體治安之滿意度在 2010 年落底後，有回穩的跡象；七成以上民眾對司法官（檢察官與法官）之信心不佳，但有止跌趨勢；民眾持續肯定警察處理詐騙案件的作為，尤其今年首度超越五成滿意度；對未來台灣治安改善狀況超過五成。二、社會重大議題方面：仍有六成民眾不贊成於所居住的縣市成立性工作專區，持續有七成以上的民眾反對廢除死刑；另有一成民眾認為親友吸毒問題嚴重。三、犯罪被害現況方面：竊盜、詐騙、暴力犯罪被害情形無明顯變化，保守估計歷年之竊盜與詐騙犯罪被害金額總和均為新台幣 1000 億元以上。四、民眾遭受犯罪侵害後之反應方面：仍有三分之一以上台灣民眾遭遇被害未報案，經進一步探究民眾對於警察受理案件的態度部份，約六成民眾不滿意警察受理案件的處理態度。

本研究之發現與結論對於政府及執法單位改進社會治安、提升民眾生活安全，及民眾對治安滿意度具有重大意義。在此根據本次調查結果提出以下數項建議供各界參考，包括持續關注治安狀況，強化犯罪預防措施，加強詐騙與毒品犯罪防治措施與規劃，司法公信力不彰，亟待更積極作為，不贊成廢止死刑維持較高比例，宜慎重處理，設立性工作專區議題宜妥適規劃，持續追蹤竊盜、詐欺等犯罪之全國被害情形。

整體而言，本次亞洲警察學會年會對於各國各類犯罪問題與因應提出諸多對

策，包括嚴格執法、運用科技、情報佈建及關注洗錢防治等，報告人建議政府應關注民眾各類犯罪被害之情形並與適切反應，以提升警民合作關係，做好治安維護工作。

四、心得及建議

經前述研討活動，提供以下心得與建議供參考：

- （一）亞洲警察學術研究學會每年均辦理國際學術研討會，對於提升警察學術及警政工作之交流實質貢獻，值得肯定。
- （二）中國刑警學院為大陸公安部培養刑警專業之最高學府，目前正努力推動警政研究國際化，透過籌辦亞洲警察研究協會年會，獲致良好之國際接觸經，對於提升該校國際化具正面之積極意義。
- （三）目前犯罪型態呈現國際化之趨勢，會中針對國際洗錢，跨國犯毒及網路詐騙等議題進防制經驗之交流，對於當前防制工作之推動有正面之效果。
- （四）本次發表之論文獲大會重視。於二百五十篇論文中被挑選為 16 篇大會發言論文之一，論文發表之內容獲現場各國學者專家之熱烈迴響與提問，對於本篇論文諸多肯定，並對本校長期支持此項調查研究給予極高之讚許與評價。

附錄-一、考察相關圖片



楊教授士隆參加研討會大會開幕情形



楊教授士隆與樓主任文達等於研討會場外合影



楊教授士隆與樓主任文達於研討會場外合影



楊教授士隆與樓主任文達等於研討會場外合影



樓主任文達於研討會場發表論文



楊教授士隆於研討會場發表論文

A Study on Taiwanese Satisfaction with Crime Victimization and Government's Policies on Crime Prevention/Control (2008-2012)

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Abstract

With the trend of globalization, acute economic, political, and social turbulence occurred in Taiwan over the past years, crime problems have become the focus of public concerns. What matters more and more nowadays lies in how to grasp a full and integral picture of the relationship between crime victimization and government's policies on crime prevention/control. Consequently, the Criminal Research Center of National Chung Cheng University, since 2008, conducted a survey of the public's satisfaction with crime victimization and government's policies on crime prevention/control on every February and July. Via random sampling method, the Crime Research Center undertook the investigation for seven times, and made more than 100,000 phone calls. Effective samples for this investigation are 14,091; in average, 2,000 citizens for about 20 cities across Taiwan are obtained as effective samples for each time.

The findings are as follows: (1) as to public security: Taiwanese satisfaction with public security reached its nadir in 2010, but started to recover afterwards; there are more than 70% of the public lacking confidence in the judges (including the procurators and the judiciaries), and the percentage starts to decline; the public response to how the police deal with fraud cases remains affirmatives, especially in this year when public satisfaction rose up beyond 50% for the first time; also, over 50% of the Taiwanese feel optimistic about public security improvement in Taiwan. (2) as to major social issues: 60% of our respondents are opposed to the establishment of the sexual workers district near their residence; more than 70% are against abolishing death penalty; 10% consider that drug problem among relatives and friends is really serious. (3) as to current situation of crime and victimization: no remarkable change is shown in cases of theft, fraud, and violent crime, but a conservation estimation of the amount lost both in theft and fraud goes beyond 3.4 billion U.S. dollars every year. (4) as to the public's response to victimization: one-third of the public did not report to the police after victimized; a further investigation finds that about 60% of the populace are not satisfied with the police's attitudes toward reporting cases. Finally, some suggestions offered in the full essay.

Key words, crime victimization, crime prevention/control, telephone survey

I. Introduction

A. Research Purpose

With the trend of globalization, acute economic, political, and social turbulence occurred in Taiwan over the past years.

Drastic changes of familial and social structure and the collapse of value system also bring about the decline of social control and disturbance of public security. An understanding of crime problems altogether becomes one of government's emphases on protecting social security. Also, moral principles and disciplines of the police, prosecutor and the judges in Taiwan have been constantly questioned by the public, and the government's efficacy of maintaining social security is to some extent challenged. What matters more and more nowadays lies in how to grasp a full and integral picture of the relationship between crime victimization and government's policies for social security. Consequently, the Criminal Research Center of National Chung Cheng University since 2008 has conducted a survey of public satisfaction with victimization and government's policies on crime prevention and control in Taiwan every six months, and the survey has been undertaken for seven times until now. In hopes of genuinely reflecting victimization in Taiwan, tracing and comparing government's policies on social security, and mirroring public opinions, the survey could be a reference for the government.

B. Research Background

To probe into the reality of everyday life and to meet the public pulse in democratic countries are not only of indispensability in academic research but also valuable references for the government's policy. A thorough investigation of public opinions depends on a fitting survey. Prior to the construction of crime prevention mechanisms, it is necessary to have an overall understanding of criminal conditions so as to provide the pertinent preventive measures. Nevertheless, official criminal statistics always alter with governmental orders and cases, and "the dark figure of crime" often optimizes the current situation of Taiwan's social security. The public's victimization is closely related to their satisfaction with social security.

As a result, the Crime Research Center conducted the investigation since 2002. After 2008, they have periodically undertaken the survey of the public satisfaction with victimization and government's policies on crime prevention and control in Taiwan every six months. Via telephone interviews, victimization in Taiwan over the past half a year, as well as people's satisfaction with social security, can be understood and analyzed. Surveys of victimization conducted by the Crime Research Center (abbreviated as the Center hereafter) have long drawn attentions from ministries of public securities and newspaper or media¹. For example, the result of 2008 was published as the headline on cover page by a noted print medium on March, 2009, which aroused attentions of the public and judicial and criminal units.²

II. Research Methods

A. Rationale for Telephone Interviews

Based on methods to conduct a survey of public opinions, three different types of survey can be distinguished: Face-to-Face Interview, Telephone Interview, and Mail-questionnaire Survey. Among all, telephone interview is the best one used for issues of timeliness. Reasons are as follow: first of all, the cost of telephone interview is far lower than face-to-face interview because an institution should budget traveling as an extra expenses for the later. Secondly, speed and efficiency of telephone interviews are much higher than the other two methods. Thirdly, because of a certain procedure to interview by

1 The satisfaction with government's policies on social security drops, and over 40% among the public are against the abolition of death penalty. Based on "Report on the Public's Satisfaction with Victimization and Government's Policies on Social Security in the First Half Year 2009," the Criminal Research Center of National Chung-cheng University finds that 76% feels dissatisfied with the government's policies on social security, and 70% and 65% held questioning attitudes on judicial courts and procurators. Compared to that in 2008, 5.3%, 1.1%, and 3.2% arise respectively. Generally the satisfaction with government's policies on social security drops, especially with the police from 47% down to 39.5%. Moreover, 42.2% of the interviewees are against the abolition of death penalty, while only 5.5% strongly agree. (*China Times*, 2009/08/29) <http://www.taedp.org.tw/index.php?load=read&id=495>

2 "A Public Nightmare: Losses of 155 billion NTD due to Fraud Last Year, an Incredible Statistics by National Chung-cheng University" (*Liberty Times*, 2009/03/16) <http://www.libertytimes.com.tw/2009/new/mar/16/today-t1.htm>

telephone, information obtained by telephone is much credible and reliable. Fourthly, a telephone interview must be conducted under supervision.

Table 2- 1 A Comparison among Three Different Interviews

	Face-to-Face Interview	Telephone Interview	Mail-questionnaire Survey
Unit Cost	High	Medium	Low
Sample Elasticity	High	Medium	Medium
Length	Long	Medium	Medium
Quality of Materials	Better	Better	Good
Response Bias	Medium	Low	High
Time	Long	Fastest	Longest

Nevertheless, some disadvantages exist in telephone interview, including representative samples, time limit of each interview, the length of each question, etc. The Center takes the follow measures to maintain the quality of research:

1. **Residential Database:** Residential database by Chunghwa Telecom (CHT) is taped to the computers of the Crime Research Center.
2. **Comprehensive Pre-Planning:** The questionnaire for this research is drafted and revised by our research team members. Also, outstanding interviewers were selected and received four-hour interviewer training before investigation. The training includes the explication of questionnaire, illustration and practice of interview skills, and the practical operation, in the hope of having each and every interviewer appropriately deal with all kinds of situation and exactly follow certain of procedure, and of making errors at minimum during interviewing.
3. **Completer Supervision Flow:** There is the latest Computer Assisted Marketing Interview, abbreviated as WIN CAMI, which is an upgraded version of WIN CATIN. Hardware equipment includes: 1 server; 4 computers for supervisors; 35 computers for interviewers; 3 sets of monitoring and recording equipment; 36 sets of telephone; 36 dial-up modems; 3 laser printers; 1 fax and internet system. Besides, uninterrupted power system (UPS) is installed in the server, supervisors' and interviewers' computers.
4. **Professional Data Processing:** Professional statistics software, such as SPSS and STATA, will be used to undertake representative sample test for the sake of data and clients, and also do cross-analysis between frequency distribution and all variables.

B. Time of Telephone Interviews

All interviews are conducted during 6:30 to 9:30 on every January-February and every July-August annually. The populations are adults over 20 years old whose households are registered in any of 19 counties in Taiwan, excluding Penghu and offshore islands. The total effective samples are 14,091. For a 95% confidence level, its positive-negative error should be within 2.1%. Proportion Allocation method is used to distribute samples in each city and county of Taiwan, and, by access to Residential Database, we choose samples of telephone interview based on a combination of random sampling and the last two telephone numbers. Hung's With-in Household Sampling is conducted afterwards³.

³ Hung's With-in Household Sampling was invented by Hung Yung-tai, professor of Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University. To collect comprehensive opinions, it chooses among qualified interviewees of two sexes within households and avoids interviewing those who always answer phone calls at homes. By so doing, errors can be reduced.

III. Results

This chapter aims to succinctly compare and analyze each item in the questionnaire. Results are as follow:

A. Public Perception of Social Security

Among effective samples, people's satisfaction with social security throughout 2011 rises slowly but steadily, for the first time, over 40%. Between 2009 and 2010, the statistics declined slightly.

Table 3- 1 Public Perception of Social Security

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Very Good	28	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Good	913	42.8%	28.7%	22.6%	23.9%	23.5%	25.3%	29.4%
Subtotal	941	44.2%	30.1%	23.8%	24.8%	24.5%	26.2%	30.7%
Bad	902	42.3%	46.4%	47.4%	47.4%	47.3%	45.3%	45.0%
Very Bad	288	13.5%	23.5%	28.8%	27.8%	28.2%	28.4%	24.4%
Subtotal	1,189	55.8%	69.9%	76.2%	75.2%	75.5%	73.8%	69.4%
Neutral	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

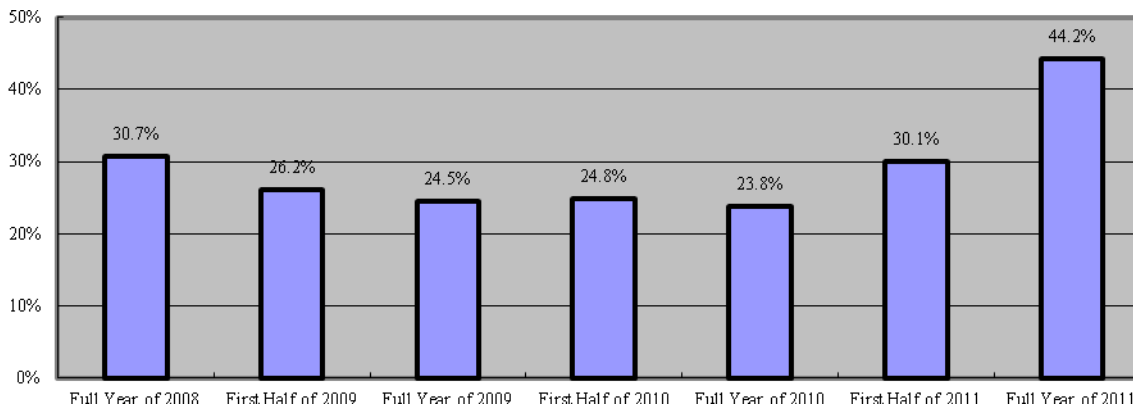


Figure 3-

1 Run Chart of Public Perception of Social Security

B. Public Perception of Home and Community Security

The participants were asked whether social security nearby was good or not. Among effective samples, over 70% of the interviewees or so felt safe at home or in communities. If we compared the current investigation to previous ones, the overall sense of security rose slightly and steadily.

Table 3- 2 Public Perception of Home and Community Security

	Full Year of 2011	First Half	Full Year	First Half	Full Year
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			of 2011	of 2010	of 2010	of 2009
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Extremely Safe	292	13.3%	14.5%	11.2%	10.8%	9.8%
Safe	1,458	66.4%	62.7%	62.9%	62.3%	62.5%
Subtotal	1,750	79.7%	77.2%	74.1%	73.2%	72.3%
Unsafe	360	16.4%	16.7%	19.5%	19.5%	20.5%
Extremely Unsafe	86	3.9%	6.2%	6.4%	7.4%	7.3%
Subtotal	446	20.3%	22.8%	25.9%	26.8%	27.8%
Neutral	31	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

C. Public Concerns of Being Victimized

The interviewees were inquired about their concern of whether they or their family members are afraid of being victimized. A half of them answered, “Yes.” Compared to previous investigations, a slight rise in level of concerns, up to 50%, showed in this survey. However, the percentage rises with limits, and the subsequent change should still be observed in future.

Table 3- 3 Public Concerns of Being Victimized

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Extremely Concerned	312	14.1%	13.4%	18.6%	18.4%	18.3%	20.9%	20.0%
Concerned	829	37.5%	31.8%	34.4%	36.0%	36.0%	36.6%	38.6%
Subtotal	1,141	51.6%	45.2%	53.0%	54.4%	54.3%	57.6%	58.6%
Unconcerned	774	35.0%	36.4%	32.6%	30.8%	27.9%	30.3%	28.0%
Not at all	298	13.5%	18.4%	14.4%	14.8%	17.8%	12.0%	13.4%
Subtotal	1,072	48.4%	54.8%	47.0%	45.6%	45.7%	42.4%	41.4%
Neutral	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

D. Public Confidence in the Improvement of Taiwan’s Social Security in the Future

The participants were inquired about the confidence in the improvement of Taiwan’s social security in the future. Over 40% of them felt positive toward its improvement, and the level of confidence continued to rise throughout the past four-year surveys. 2011 was the first time that the proportion came to 55%.

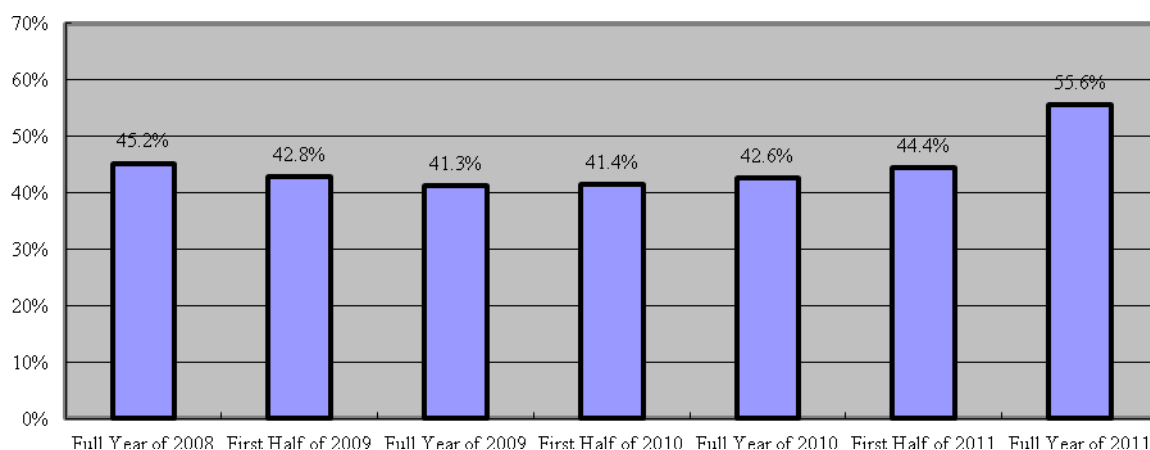


Figure 3- 2 Run Chart of Public Confidence in the Improvement of Taiwan's Social Security in the Future

E. Public Satisfaction with Taiwan Police's Maintaining Social Security

The interviewees were asked whether they were satisfied with the police's maintaining social security. The overall satisfaction with the future improvement of social security in the future continued, and the rate was over 50% for the first time in 2011, up to 53%.

Table 3- 4 Public Satisfaction with Taiwan Police's Maintaining Social Security

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Extremely Satisfied	92	4.4%	5.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%
Satisfied	1,029	49.0%	42.9%	35.7%	35.1%	40.7%	36.0%	44.0%
Subtotal	1,121	53.4%	48.7%	39.2%	38.7%	44.0%	39.5%	47.0%
Unsatisfied	755	35.9%	36.2%	44.4%	42.7%	39.5%	42.7%	37.7%
Extremely Unsatisfied	225	10.7%	15.1%	16.4%	18.6%	16.5%	17.9%	15.3%
Subtotal	980	46.6%	51.3%	60.8%	61.3%	56.0%	60.5%	53.0%
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

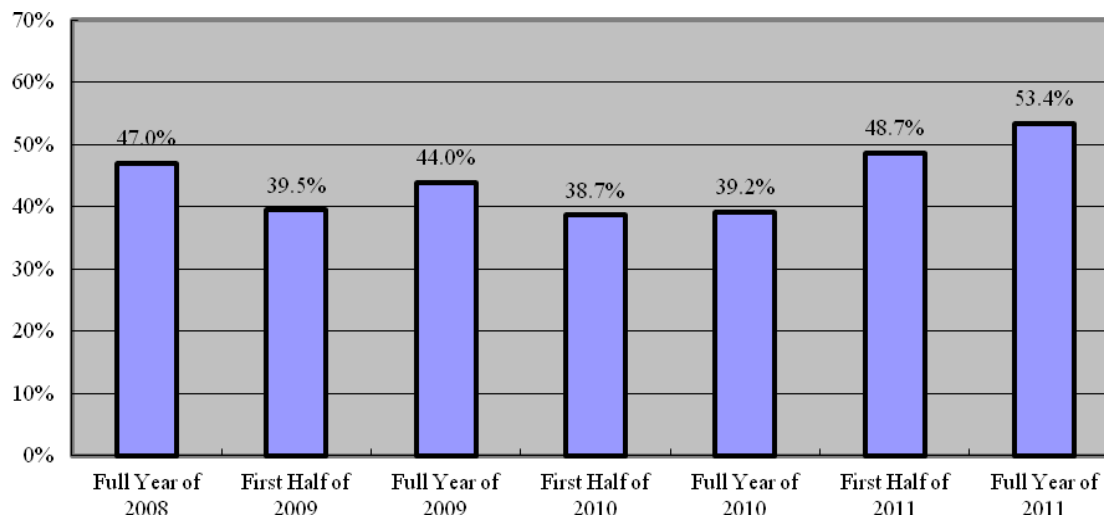


Figure 3- 3 Run Chart of Public Satisfaction with Taiwan Police's Maintaining Social Security

F. Public Satisfaction with the Government's Policies on Prevention of Fraud and Crime

This part of questionnaire focused on the interviewees' satisfaction with the government's policies on Prevention of fraud and crime. Over fifty percent of people were satisfied. A comparison between this survey and previous ones shows that the rate of satisfaction has sharply increased about 15% in total.

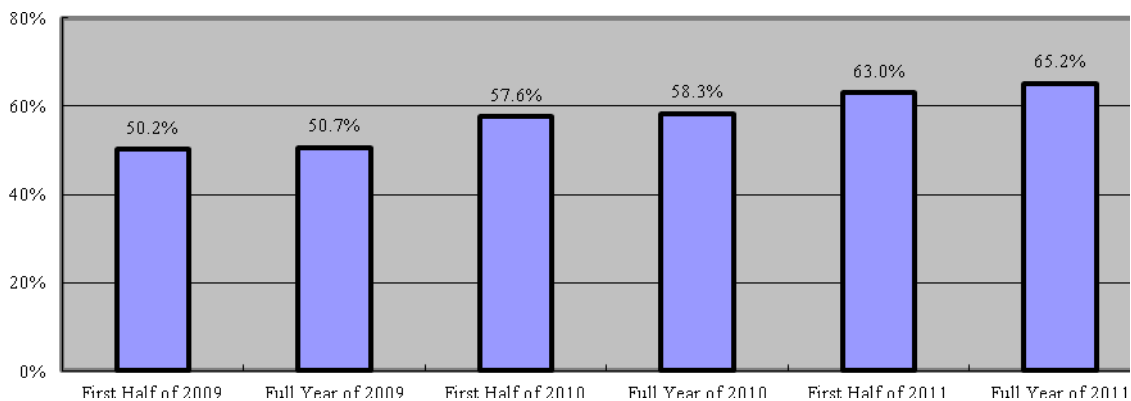


Figure 3- 4 Run Chart of Public Satisfaction with the Government's Policies on Prevention of Fraud and Crime

G. Public Perception of Judges' Justice and Impartiality in Dealing with Lawsuits

This survey was concerned with justice and impartiality when judges dealt with lawsuit, and less than 40% of the participants believed in justice. The sense of trust in judges in 2010, in particularly, was merely 19%. Though the rate rose slightly in 2011, there remains an obvious gap between 25% in 2011 and 30% during 2008-2009.

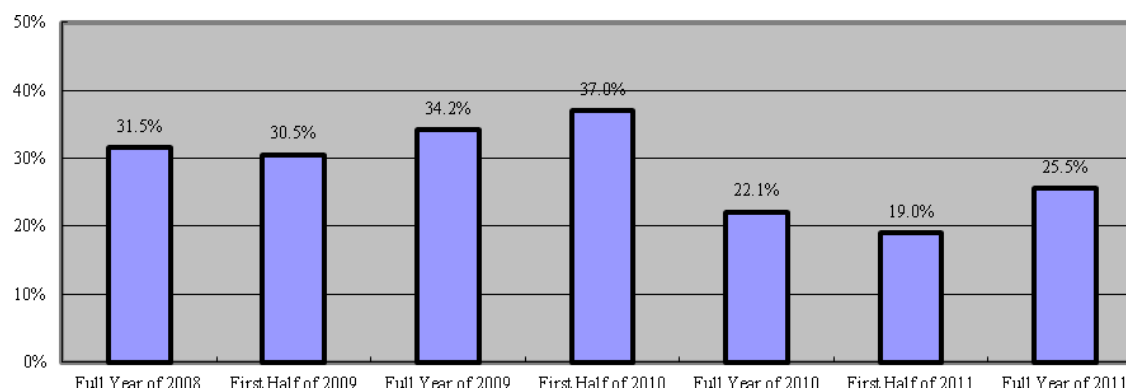


Figure 3- 5 Run Chart of Public Perception of Judges' Justice and Impartiality in Dealing with Lawsuits

H. Public Perception of Procurators' Justice and Impartiality in Dealing with Lawsuits

The interviewees were inquired about their beliefs in procurators' justice and impartiality. Among those effective questionnaires, the rate of belief was less than 40%. Although the result of 2011, compared to the previous investigations, has increased 1.4% in the sense of trust in procurators, a significant difference exists between 2011 and the period of 2008 to 2009.

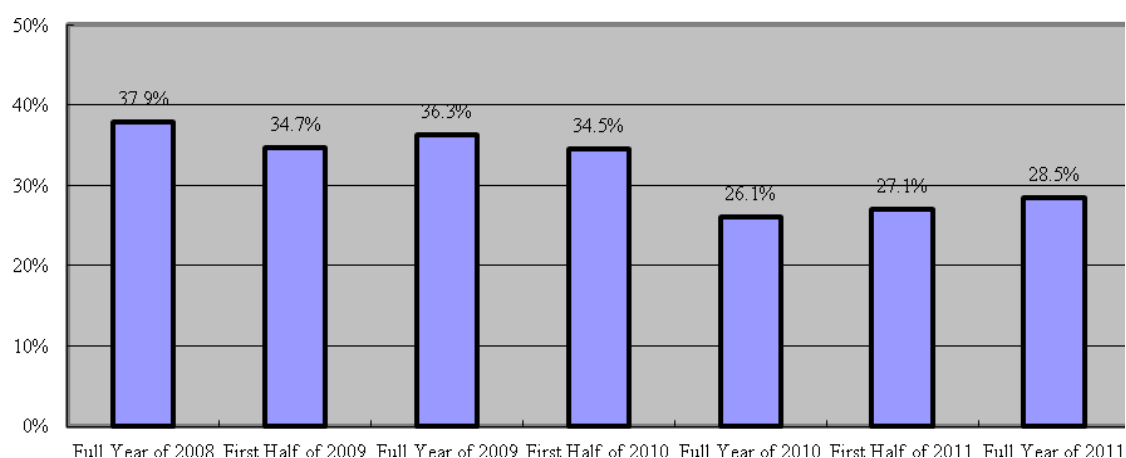


Figure 3-6 Run Chart of Public Perception of Procurators' Justice and Impartiality in Dealing with Lawsuits

I. Public Opinions on the Establishment of Sex Workers' District

The questionnaire aimed to know whether people in Taiwan agreed the establishment of sex workers' district nearby. The result found that the majority of people, about 60.5%, disagreed, while the rest, 39.5%, agreed. Compared to previous investigations, there was a significant increase in the approval.

Table 3-5 Interviewees' Opinion on the Establishment of Sex Workers' District

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011
	Times	Percent	Percent
Strongly Agree	174	8.4%	7.1%
Agree	646	31.1%	27.5%
Subtotal	821	39.5%	34.6%
Disagree	500	24.1%	19.7%
Strongly Disagree	755	36.4%	45.7%
Subtotal	1,255	60.5%	65.4%
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%

J. Intention of People in Taiwan on the Abolition of Death Penalty

Among 2,078 effective questionnaires returned, the majority of people, up to 55%, strongly disagreed with the abolition of death penalty, and 29.2% maintained, “disagree with the abolition of death penalty and will agree on the premise of supporting measures.” 10.7% agree with the abolition of death penalty in need of supporting measures, while only 2.3% strongly agree with the abolition of death penalty. Compared to previous investigations, the choice of “strongly disagree with the abolition of death penalty” declined by 2.4%, but those who took the abolition of death penalty into consideration by means of supporting measures increased 4% or so.

Table 3-6 Intention of People in Taiwan on the Abolition of Death Penalty

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Strongly agree with the abolition of death penalty	49	2.3%	2.9%	2.2%	4.0%	5.5%	5.9%
Agree with the abolition of death penalty, but with supporting measures	229	10.7%	8.0%	8.1%	20.2%	19.4%	22.3%
Disagree with the abolition of death penalty, but will agree on the premise of supporting measures	624	29.2%	27.3%	29.8%	29.2%	30.7%	30.3%
Strongly disagree with the abolition of death penalty	1,176	55.0%	57.4%	59.1%	45.1%	42.2%	40.4%
Others	61	2.9%	4.4%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%	1.2%
Neutral	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

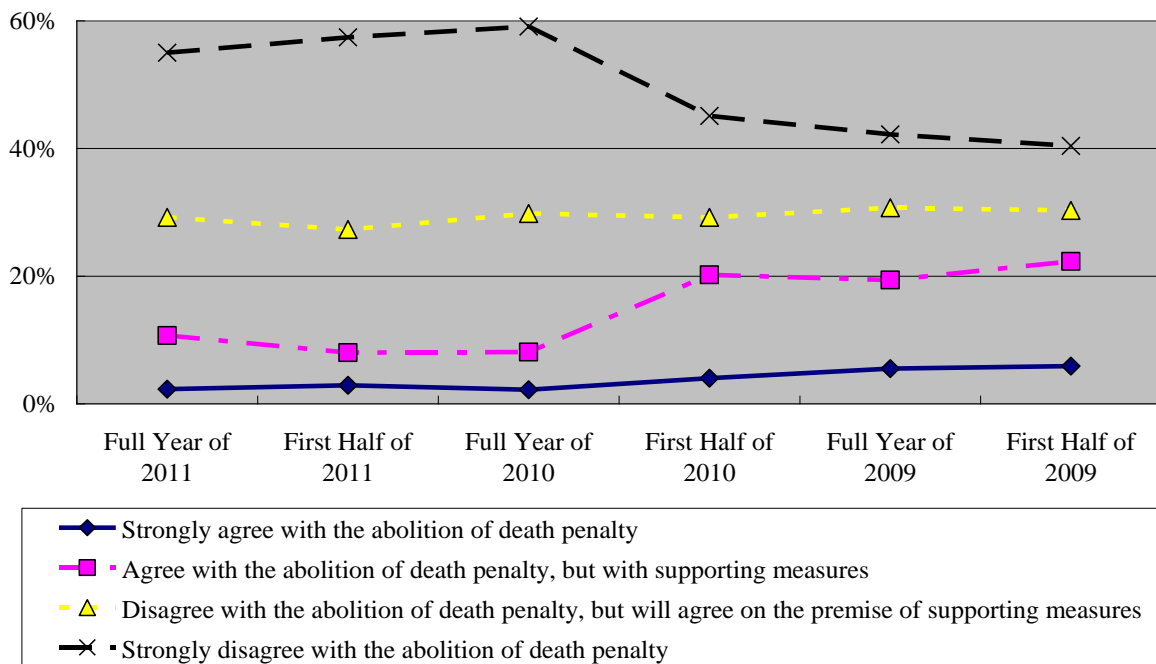


Figure 3-7

Run Chart of Intention of People in Taiwan on the Abolition of Death Penalty

K. The Taiwanese's Perception of Severity of Drug Addiction and Their Opinions on Drug Addicts

The survey focused on the severity of drug abuse, for the interviewees, in the circle of friends and relatives. Those who thought “serious” and “extremely serious” were, among effective questionnaires, 9.6%. It was not significantly different from the number shown in the last-year survey.

Table 3-7 Public Perception of Severity of Drug Abuse in his/her Circles of Friends and Relatives

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Extremely Serious	101	4.6%	4.7%	4.1%	6.9%	3.6%	5.2%
Serious	108	4.9%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	6.8%	8.3%
Subtotal	208	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	12.2%	10.4%	13.4%
Not Serious	349	16.0%	18.1%	38.6%	36.4%	40.1%	48.6%
Not at all	1,623	74.4%	72.6%	52.3%	51.4%	49.5%	38.0%
Subtotal	1,973	90.4%	90.7%	90.9%	87.8%	89.6%	86.6%
Neutral	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

L. The Proportion of People in Taiwan Victimized by “Theft”

We inquired whether the interviewees and their family members in Taiwan had ever victimized by theft crime. The rate of theft annually is approximately from 11% to 16.8%, which shows a significant increase. Next, we inquired those victims after the amount of money they had lost due to theft. Among all, the amount of the loss that was less than NT\$10,000 occupied the greatest proportion, followed by the loss between NT\$10,000 and 50,000. On average, the amount of loss was NT\$100,000 approximately.

Table 3-8 The Proportion of People in Taiwan Victimized by “Theft”

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	246	11.0%	8.8%	11.8%	12.4%	16.8%	11.3%	15.6%
No	1,981	89.0%	91.2%	88.2%	87.6%	83.2%	88.7%	84.4%
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3-9 The Amount of Loss by Theft

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<NT\$ 10,000	96	43.2%	49.0%	48.4%	46.1%	42.3%	46.7%	39.9%
10,000 ~50,000	49	22.1%	28.8%	24.9%	21.8%	27.0%	28.4%	28.9%
50,000~100,000	28	12.6%	9.2%	13.8%	16.5%	13.2%	12.2%	12.8%
100,000~150,000	12	5.4%	3.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	2.6%
150,000~200,000	8	3.6%	2.6%	3.7%	5.3%	3.9%	5.1%	5.1%
200,000~300,000	5	2.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	4.6%	3.6%	3.3%
300,000~500,000	12	5.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%	1.0%	3.7%
>500,000	12	5.4%	3.3%	5.1%	4.9%	3.6%	1.5%	3.7%
Total	222	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

M. The Proportion of People in Taiwan Suffering from Violence Crimes

The survey was to know whether the interviewees or their family members had suffered from violence crimes, such as injury, robbery, plunder, extortion, kidnapping for ransom, sexual assault, etc. A slow yet insignificant increase was shown in the survey.

Table 3-10 The Proportion of People in Taiwan Suffering from Violence Crimes

	Full Year of 2011	First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
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	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	63	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%	3.5%	2.6%	4.7%
No	2,162	97.2%	97.9%	97.5%	97.5%	96.5%	97.4%	95.3%
Total	2,225	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

N. The Proportion of People in Taiwan Ever Defrauded

The survey focused on whether those who had ever been defrauded lost certain amount of money. About 4% to 7% of the interviewees had experienced of fraudulence, and the rate of fraudulent crimes comes down per year. Furthermore, the loss of money less than NT\$10,000 occupied the greatest proportion, followed by that between NT\$10,000 and 50,000 and between NT\$50,000 and 100,000. Over 10% of people had been defrauded of money more than half a million dollars. On average, the amount of loss reached NT\$100,000 more or less.

Table 3-11 The Proportion of People in Taiwan Ever Defrauded

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	105	4.7%	3.5%	3.9%	4.5%	7.0%	4.1%	7.7%
No	2,122	95.3%	96.5%	96.1%	95.5%	93.0%	95.9%	92.3%
Total	2,227	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3-12 The Amount of Loss Due to Fraud

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<NT\$10,000	37	35.2%	35.5%	34.8%	28.6%	22.6%	28.9%	31.8%
10,000 ~50,000	24	22.9%	17.7%	23.2%	24.7%	32.3%	27.6%	22.7%
50,000~100,000	17	16.2%	16.1%	14.5%	14.3%	17.2%	14.5%	15.9%
100,000~150,000	4	3.8%	3.2%	4.3%	2.6%	1.1%	5.3%	3.8%
150,000~200,000	2	1.9%	6.5%	5.8%	2.6%	6.5%	6.6%	5.3%
200,000~300,000	4	3.8%	0.0%	4.3%	3.9%	5.4%	5.3%	3.8%
300,000~500,000	4	3.8%	4.8%	4.3%	6.5%	3.2%	5.3%	3.0%
>500,000	13	12.4%	16.1%	8.7%	16.9%	11.8%	6.6%	13.6%
Total	105	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

O. The Proportion of the Public Reporting to the Police after Victimization and the Police's Attitudes toward Reporting Cases

The survey inquired whether victims of crimes, including themselves and their family members, reported to the police. About 60% would report to the police, while one third chose not to report. The percentage of victims reporting to the police investigated in 2011 was the highest among all.

Table 3-13 The Proportion of the Public Reporting to the Police after victimization

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	251	64.1%	60.2%	62.5%	63.9%	58.7%	56.1%	60.7%
No	141	35.9%	39.8%	37.5%	36.1%	41.3%	43.9%	39.3%
Total	392	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

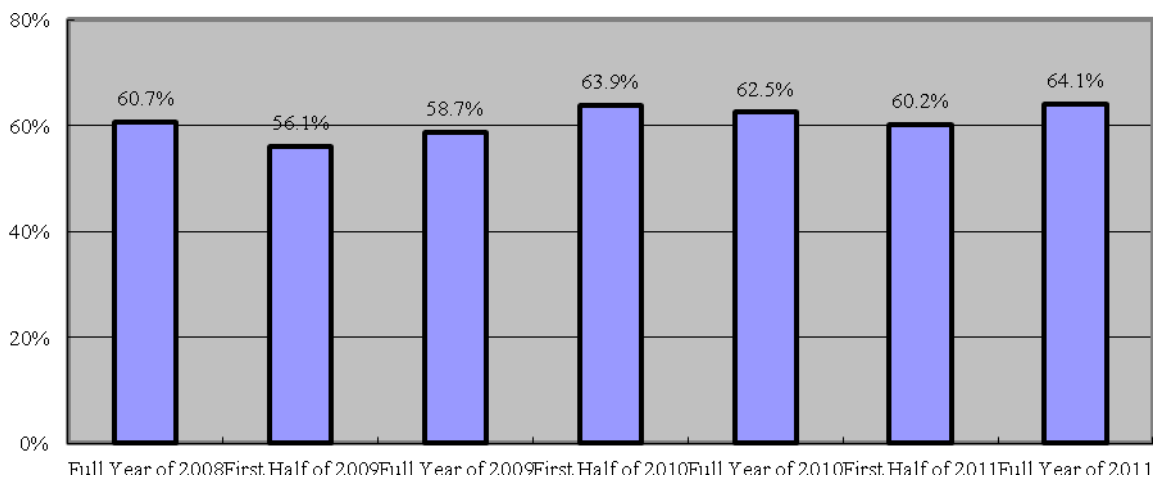


Figure 3-8 Run Chart of the Proportion of the Public Reporting to the Police after Victimization

The following was our survey of whether case reporters felt satisfied with the police's manners in dealing with cases. Approximately 60% were dissatisfied, and there was no significant change between the proportion of being satisfied and that of being dissatisfied throughout every survey.

Table 3- 4 The Victims' Satisfaction with the Police's Attitudes

	Full Year of 2011		First Half of 2011	Full Year of 2010	First Half of 2010	Full Year of 2009	First Half of 2009	Full Year of 2008
	Times	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Extremely Satisfied	15	6.4%	11.9%	5.8%	4.1%	6.6%	5.3%	4.5%

Satisfied	80	34.3%	28.2%	40.3%	40.9%	35.7%	30.4%	36.5%
Subtotal	95	40.8%	40.2%	46.1%	45.0%	42.3%	35.8%	41.0%
Unsatisfied	74	31.8%	28.2%	35.3%	23.6%	23.1%	30.7%	28.5%
Extremely Unsatisfied	64	27.4%	31.8%	18.6%	31.4%	33.6%	34.6%	29.7%
Subtotal	138	59.2%	59.9%	53.9%	55.0%	56.7%	65.2%	58.3%
Neutral	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	251	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

IV. Conclusion

A. Taiwanese's Perception of Overall Social Security

In the 2011 investigation, about 55.8% of the participants expressed that it was not secure to live in Taiwan, while 57.7% was dissatisfied with government's policies on the improvement of social security. Although more than 50% felt dissatisfied with social security in Taiwan, its public perception showed a steady rise in the positive attitude, compared to the investigation last year. When it came to the confidence in social security improvement in future, 55.6 % of interviewees in 2011 were optimistic about the improvement, which increased by 13% since 2010. Also, this was the first time that over a half of the public expressed their confidence in social security. In the past, frequently over 70% of people might be disappointed with social security; now the proportion has been reduced to 50% or so. It shows that satisfaction with social security has gone up with a leap.

The Center suggests that "Free from Fear" is an important indicator of basic human rights and dignity in the Constitution. A wave of fear may deteriorate the life quality of people, cause damage to sense of trust among people, and bring about isolation and turbulence in a society. Consequently, in the 2011 survey, 51.6% of the participants worried that they or their family members would become victims of crimes. The proportion, a slight decline compared to that of 2010, was the lowest among investigations over the past years. Furthermore, when asked security near residence or community, 79.9% felt safe this year, while only 74.1% had the same feeling last year. The above-mentioned statistics shows that the Taiwan government's commitment and efforts in social security achieved effects and met people's expectations. It would be a relief if more and more people could be free from fear and threats, so the current situation needs to be soon improved.

B. Taiwanese's Perception of Judiciary

In the 2011 survey, 74.5% of the participants questioned judges dealing with lawsuits. Although the proportion was 3.4% lower than that in 2010, over 70% still doubted justice and impartiality of the judges. As to procurators, 71.5% of people, the percentage slightly lower 2.4% than that in 2010, disbelieved their justice on trial. Additionally, 53.4%, the zenith of percentage over all the years past, were satisfied with the police's efforts in maintenance of social security. The percentage had gone up to 14.2% this year.

Since criminal justice is regarded as a base of moral standard to maintain social order, the public demands much strictly for the criminal justice system. According to two successive years of investigation, over 70% of people doubted criminal justice, a fact that procurators in Taiwan still failed to be approved by the majority of people. What's worse is that the events of the procurators' serious corruption and media's constant broadcast of incompetent judges bring about the loss of faith in justice by the public. The relief lies in that the public appreciated for the police organizations' endeavors. As doubts for justice and impartiality of the criminal justice system remained, the credibility of judicial regulation and people's will to abide by it must start to drop.

All in all, the response by the 2011 investigation was more positive than that in 2010. 53.4% of people felt satisfied with

the police's endeavors to maintain social security; it is the highest proportion that has ever had. Although the police organizations got the public's appreciations, 59.2% of the participants disagreed with the police's attitudes toward reporting cases. In addition to improving social security, therefore, the police's service quality as they dealt with cases needs to be uplifted. The result also suggested that there is still room for improvement of criminal and judicial organizations in Taiwan, and they should seek to change from the basics, such as maintenance of social security and service attitude.

C. Public Opinions on Major Social Issues

According to the close attention paid to issues of fraudulent and drug crimes, sex workers' district, and death penalty by Taiwanese recently, this study undertook an investigation concerning these major issues. As to fraudulent crime prevention, 65.2% of people felt pleased in this year's survey. Not only the statistics increased by 6.9% but also this was the first time that satisfaction was more than 60%, which manifested the public's identification and approval of the government's commitments to preventing fraudulent crimes.

The investigation of drug problem conducted in 2011 showed that 9.6% of interviewees considered the drug abuse of their friends or neighbors were "serious" and even "extremely serious." Compared to the last investigation (9.3%), this was not an obvious increase. Drug crimes were, however, easily associated with other potential crimes and highly-concealed. Also, it is well-known that "a drug addict may possibly destroy a whole family." Therefore, the Center argues that the statistics shows the problem of drug abuse in Taiwan remained serious and worthy of the government's attention to going a step further to prevent.

As far as the establishment of sex workers' district is concerned, our survey showed that about 60.5% of the public disagreed with the planning of the district near residence. But those who consented in this year's investigation significantly increased from 34.6% in 2010 to 39.5% in 2011. The Executive Yuan on November, 2011, had put the seal of approval on the scheme of the establishment of sex workers' districts based on Judicial Yuan's Interpretation No. 166. Furthermore, every local government was empowered to decide whether to work out the scheme or not. In spite of the Executive Yuan's decision, the majority of people disagreed, and NIMBY effect (Not-In-My-Back-Yard) might happen. Due to the public's repugnance, the execution of the policy for local governments has to face the difficulty in future.

In addition, investigations conducted over the past years showed that the society of Taiwan had the inclination of being against the abolition of death penalty. 84% of the Taiwanese were against it. As a result, interviewees of this investigation felt only slight deterioration or even sensed steady improvement of social security, although they were still stick to heavy punishment.

D. Conditions of Victimization and Its Severity

Theft and violence crimes have long been important indicators by the police organizations of whether a society is secure or not. Theft has always occupied the greatest proportion among all criminal cases in Taiwan, violence been the crime threatening people most, and fraudulent crimes become a newly-risen crime drawing most attention by the whole society. The fraudulent crimes prevention propagandized by social security units has been approved by people, and the conditions of victimization in Taiwan were under control and reduced gradually.

The Ministry of Interior calculated on December, 2011, that the total number of households in Taiwan was 8,057,761. As to the amount of the loss because of theft⁴, it was conservatively estimated that 0.72 million of persons or their family members admitted victimization of theft crime and that the amount of the loss probably reached about NT\$67.1 billion. In 2011, about 0.21 million people were defrauded of money, and NT\$37.7 billion were lost due to fraudulent crimes. The

⁴A total number of households*(the prevalence-error)*the average loss=the nationwide amount of the loss

The followings are mock calculations:

Theft: $8,057,761 * (11\% - 2.07\%) * 93300 = \text{NT\$}67,134,766,746$

Fraudulence: $8,057,761 * (4.7\% - 2.07\%) * 178000 = \text{NT\$}37,721,602,345$

statistics of 2011 was not significantly different from those of 2010. Although the amount of the loss would be influenced by memory, overstatement, or other reasons, the ascending statistics of satisfaction in our survey proved that Taiwan's social security organizations devoted themselves and that achievements of crime prevention were shown this year.

E. The Victims' Responses after Experiencing Crimes

In the 2011 survey, 64.1% of the victims reported to the police after victimization, while the same statistics in 2010 was 62.5%. The official statistics has been an important indicator for government and academia, but the black figure was found astounding based on investigations over the past. The proportion of those reporting to the police remained 60%, while the rest was 40%. On the one hand, the government's propaganda on reporting cases to the police after victimization has been put into practice; on the other, did the efficacy of social security units fall short of expectations of the other 40%? Or, was there any other reason? Was there any relationship between types of crimes and reports from victims? These questions were worthy of being analyzed and solved by our government and the police.

A further research on public perception of the police officers' attitudes to reporting cases found that the percentage of dissatisfaction was still the highest one. The fact showed that people did not feel satisfied with the police's treatment, although moral discipline, criminal investigation, and the ability of solving cases were approved by the public. The police's attitude has made great progress over the past, but the 2011 investigation found the satisfaction declining. It was far from that the police organizations could be identified by people, especially that police officers were always the first-line supervisors in a criminal event. If public satisfaction could constantly rise, a significant influence upon crime prevention would be obvious. Therefore, there is still room for the improvement for the police organizations.

V. Suggestions

The findings and the conclusion of this research delivered significant meanings for the improvement of social security maintained by government and execution units, for the promotion of public security in Taiwan, and for public perception with social security. According to consequences found in this research, suggestions are proposed for references as follow:

A. Continuing to pay close attention to social security and reinforcement of crime prevention measures are required.

The investigations over the past would suggest that victimization in Taiwan, to some extent, showed a stable trend. Nevertheless, from the 2011 survey of public perception of social security conducted by our Center, we could realize that statistics of satisfaction in social security, government's commitment in social security, or the police organizations' endeavors, has gone up, and that public's dissatisfaction began to decline. The police's painstaking efforts were reflected upon public expectations that the security problem was alleviated. The problem should never be treated lightly, since the amount of the public's loss by fraudulent and theft crimes were always up to NT\$100 billion per year. The government has to continue to seek effective prevention measures to decrease the rate of victimization and to protect people's property security.

B. The enhancement of prevention measures and planning of fraud and drug should be emphasized.

Fraudulent and drug crimes has been recently problems to which Taiwan media and people paid close attention. In particular, fraudulent crime was evaluated by Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, as the second frequently issue complained by the public. The ranking reveals the inundation and severity of fraudulent crime in Taiwan. Correspondingly, the investigation showed that the prevalence of frauds in 2011 increased by 0.8%, and that the amount of the loss increased from NT\$177,000 to \$178,000. After the government has invested a great amount of human and material resources, the occurrence of fraudulent crime was under control, and the public has been alert and accustomed to tricks played by fraudulent organizations so that they would not be easily duped as before. The prevalence was not curbed, unfortunately. The Center suggested that the government still has to strive to enact forcefully crime prevention measures so

as to stop the spread and damage of fraudulent crime.

In addition, about 10% of the public considered the drug problem serious near residence. The statistics was higher than last year but not a significant change. However, due to the close relationship between drug and other potential crimes, a clear picture of its features, frequency, and types of drug crimes could not be exactly portrayed only by telephone interview. Other drug monitoring or the investigation on prevalence of drug abuse is needed as well. Therefore, the government should ladle out and into, as the Center implies, the monitoring modes of drug crime so as to realize epidemic-like characteristics and appearance of drug use and abuse.

C. A more active reform action is urgently needed due to insignificant credibility of judiciary.

Constant public conception of judicial credibility was always negative. The consequence of the 2011 investigation on credibility of judges and procurators was similar to that in 2010: over 70% of the participants disbelieved its credibility. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve, although dissatisfaction with judges and procurators was lower. Currently, a whole-day broadcast via media of judicial officers' corruption and fraudulent cases, in which some were mistaken or speculated by media, has influenced people's perception. The results of the investigation were expected. Nevertheless, judicial scandals were continually exposed to the public. These phenomena referred to the fact that it took more than one day for public disappointment with the judges in Taiwan. The displacement of the president of Judicial Yuan was merely a temporary solution but not a permanent cure for the problem. As a result, the Center looks forward to the enactment of Judge Law that may timely eliminate those ineligible judicial officers, improve the quality and efficacy of judicial system, and retrieve public trust.

In recent years, successive major judicial events smashed public trust in judiciary. All president of criminal and judicial organizations should be more conscientious about their duties, and officers need to be more on their best behaviors and private life. By so doing, the impression that the magistrates are free to make use of privilege, while the common people are forbidden even to speak for themselves, could be avoided. Likewise, inappropriate and false exaggeration by media could be reduced. The sustainability of judicial credibility was the moral minimum for social order. As the majority of people have questions about the operation of Taiwan's judicial system, it may endanger the reliability of criminal and judicial system and public willingness to abide by law. Ultimately, democracy will be eroded deeply.

D. Ought to be circumspect in dealing with the higher proportion of the public against the abolition of death penalty.

Taiwan's President Ma Ying-jeou proposed conditional agreements on the abolition of death penalty before his inauguration. The agreements have been constantly deliberating among all walks of life for the past four years and more. During the period, Wang Ching-feng was relieved from Minister of Justice, and Tseng Yung-fu was later elected as the minister. Public hearings and seminars were held by former and current Minister of Justice and academic research units. 55% of people, according to our 2011 investigation, publicly showed their strong disagreement with the abolition of death penalty. The proportion was the third high throughout all investigations. Although 42.2% agreed other supporting measures in lieu of death penalty, there were still 40% of the public who agreed the abolition of death penalty with or without the premise that appropriate supporting measures were taken. Consequently, the executioners should take the latest public opinions and the law into consideration, and continue to deliberate on a prospective development of supporting measures replacing death penalty.

A further special attention should be paid to the fact that over a half of people (accurately 59.1%) maintained that death penalty has to be executed as soon as possible. The number was much higher than those who felt prisoners were sentenced to life without parole. After more than four years that no death penalty was executed, four criminals were sentenced to death on April, 2010, by Ministry of Justice. Another five criminals were executed on March, the following year. The results of our investigation showed that people were probably influenced by these two execution cases, so the stabilizing effect of social

security has been achieved. But it remained a mystery for the criminal deterrence. Until now, there are more than 60 death rows in Taiwan. What matters for the government is how to strike a balance between the international protests against death penalty and internal opinions on being against its abolition. A corresponding policy has to be probed into and assessed as soon as possible, and the government ought to come up with a more rational and humanist policy which at the same time meet the public's opinions. The Center by all means would continue to pay close attention to the issue in the future.

E. A comprehensive plan is required for the establishment of sexual workers' district

As to establishing sex workers' district, 60% of the participants disagreed the district near residence. In a word, the majority of people held NIMBY idea which caused a difficult choice for local governments between the enactment of law and the following of public opinion. The dilemma also had the Interpretation No.166 distorted. Law should not have been an empty talk but a theory tallying with moral standards and public expectations. Consequently, when it comes to decriminalization of adult sex trade, the Center argues that whether the making of sexual transaction was punished or not in any of countries, it did exist in the world. But the opinion cannot be interpreted as either an approval (Collective of Sex Workers and Supporters) or disapproval (Women's Associations). In Criminology, sexual transaction is classified as a crime without victim, and it resembles in crimes like gambling or drug abuse. In reality, sexual transaction is controversial partly because it involves in moral principles and social perspective.

Again, the Center appeals to governmental organizations for listening to the public by holding public hearings. On the one hand, information has to be publicized and transparent via propaganda to make sure that everyone obtains enough information to make judgments. On the other, local governments should continue to solicit second opinions to work out the possibility of the establishment of sex workers' district. The problem of decriminalization of sex workers should be solved from a practical perspective, or it may be no less a social crisis than that of death rows. Under such circumstances, a more comprehensive research and impact assessment shall be undertaken soon to minimize the influence of sex workers' district upon society.

F. The government should continue to follow nationwide victimization of crimes, such as larceny, fraud, and so on.

Fluctuations in crimes such as theft, violence, and fraud were not obvious throughout investigations, but the percentage remained in a certain degree. Taking the number of households and the average amount of the loss into consideration, the total amount of people's loss because of these crimes were still astonishing. Even if the prevalence of crimes and the average loss were influenced by people's memory and extreme values, the statistics between these two years were insignificantly different. As a result, the government, along with the police, has to keep on tracing victimization by violence or fraudulence to protect everyone's life, body, and property security in Taiwan.

As potential economic problems (such as European debt problem) continued to threaten global economy and caused disturbance, some economic statistics publicized by Ministry of Economy, including GDP and unemployment rate, showed that economy of Taiwan has already descended to the lowest and began to reverberate. However, whether it means the resuscitation of society is unclear yet. At the moment as middle and low class people are still unable to feel the recovery of economic condition, and poverty gap results in the sense of deprivation, an increase of potential property criminals can be expected. Even wealth tax levy is unable to alleviate pains in those inflicting minds of low class people. It is known that economic prosperity should not be an excuse for criminals, so currently social security units have to strengthen prevention measures to protect people's property security.