

一、以下是 Pratt, Holtfreter 及 Reising (2010) 研究的摘錄，閱讀完之後，請以中文回答以下問題 (30 分，每小題各 10 分)：

The creation and expansion of the Internet has given offenders an unlimited range of time to make contact with potential victims. Cohen and Felson's (1979) routine activity theory predicts that aggregate changes in legitimate opportunity structures, coupled with the lack of capable guardianship, will increase the convergence in time and space of motivated offenders and suitable targets. Consistent with this argument, Newman and Clarke (2003) noted that changes in society, and subsequent changes in crime patterns, can be attributed to technological advances. Clarke (1999:1) identified common attributes of "hot products" most frequently targeted by thieves, noting that they are "concealable, removable, available, valuable, enjoyable, and disposable ("C.R.A.V.E.D.")."

Applying this model to cyberspace, Newman and Clarke (2003) argued that the main target of Internet crime is information. As they argue, the Internet, and online shopping in particular, presents multiple opportunities for fraud targeting and victimization. In fact, while tangible items (e.g., electronics) were once "hot products," the transformations associated with e-commerce crime, particularly information storage and transmission, has created very lucrative targets. Indeed, because retailer databases containing attractive consumer information (e.g., names, addresses, passwords, credit/debit card and/or bank account details) fit the characteristics Clarke (1999) refers to as C.R.A.V.E.D.

The policy implications are consistent with Dugan and Apel's (2005:700) discussion of "target-initiated exposure reduction" methods that citizens can use to combat attempted frauds by motivated offenders. Thus, crime control policies could be developed with an eye toward educating citizens about using various safeguards when shopping online (e.g., secure servers and virus protection software). Just as we can teach potential sexual assault targets to change their daily routines, we can educate potential fraud targets about altering their online activities, minimizing exposure to the criminal opportunity structure. This approach highlights the need to think about the prevention of crime in general, and online victimization in particular, in ways that move beyond a strict focus on the criminal justice system. Instead, parents, schools, and employers will each be critical to any efforts at educating citizens on how to reduce their exposure to online risks through behavioral adaptations (i.e., by spending less time online and making fewer Internet purchases).

- (一) 針對網路詐欺等犯罪，請以Cohen and Felson的日常活動理論 (routine activity theory) 分析之。
- (二) 根據文章內容，Clarke認為歹徒所鎖定的熱門產品 (hot products) 有何特性？
- (三) 根據文章內容，Pratt等人提出預防網路詐欺犯罪之政策應用為何？請說明之。

二、Brantingham 及 Faust 藉公共衛生預防模式所提出的「三級預防」觀點，請問：

(一) 此觀點之主要內容為何？(10 分)

(二) 請以此觀點，說明其在校園霸凌 (bullying) 防治工作上之應用為何？(15 分)

三、Lemert 所提出的標籤理論 (labeling theory)，在犯罪學及刑事司法領域引起很大的迴響。

(一) 請說明此理論之主要內容。(10 分)

(二) 傳統標籤理論認為，負向標籤 (negative labels) 是有害的，有可能會導致更多、更嚴重的偏差行為發生。那麼，正向標籤 (positive labels) 就能將那些促使犯罪發生的因素隔絕在個體之外嗎？正向標籤就能避免個體參與犯罪行為嗎？請說明你的看法。

(15 分)

四、針對下列四個名詞，請分別以五句最關鍵的句子解釋之：(20 分，每小題 5 分)

(一) 美沙酮維持療法 (methadone maintenance)

(二) 擴大大自殺 (extended suicide)

(三) 表現性 (表達性) 的綁架 (expressive kidnapping)

(四) 刑事司法系統的漏斗效應 (funnel effect)