

## 殺人率的跨國研究

### A cross-national study of homicide rate

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本研究理論模型架構主要以 Peter Blau 的鉅視結構論與 Steven Messner 和 Rosenfeld 提出的制度迷亂理論中建構而成。目的在於探討此兩個理論已多個國家的跨國樣本研究中，其理論的解釋力是否人然足夠。根據過去研究中，殺人率與收入不均、經濟歧視、GDP 成長率、失業率、離婚率都有相當的關連性。本研究將以以上的研究變項作為主要的研究架構變項，進行跨國 資料的殺人率研究。

本研究的樣本是以 118 個國家為主，分為高中低三種不同的經濟收入地區，初步探討是否不同的經濟收入地區在殺人率的平均數 差異有所不同。再進一步的研究何種變項對於殺人率的解釋能力最佳。結果的呈現，大多與理論與預期的結果相符，並建立收入不均-貧窮-殺人率之間的關聯體系；也發現在中度經濟地區的平均數與高經發展地區的平均數之間存有差異。而鉅視結構論對於中度經濟收入地區的影響力較大；制度迷亂理論則對高經濟收入地區 的解釋力較強。當中，離婚率的結果與預期方向不同，可能是本研究已出離婚率作為變項，影響了結果的呈現。

This study is based on Macro structural Theory, developed by Peter Blau and Institutional anomie theory, developed by Messner and Rosenfeld. The goal of this study is to text if the two theories have strong explanation on cross-national study of homicide rate. According to some studies, homicide rate is related to income inequality, economic discrimination, GDP growth rate, unemployment rate, unemployment rate, divorce rate, demographic variable. These variables are also tested in this study.

This study includes 118 nations, divided into high, middle and low economic income areas. The study's strategy is first to text the relationship between economic difference and homicide, and then, to find the most strong regression function to explaining the change of homicide rates. The result is consistent with the study's hypothesis, establishing the relationship between economic inequality-poverty-homicide; the homicide rate between the middle economic income area and the high economic income area is also evident. The most interesting is Macro structural Theory has stronger explanation on the middle economic income

area than the high economic income area, but the Institutional anomie theory is on the opposite. However, divorce rate presents different consequences contradictory to the study's expectation, the reason might be variables used by this study effect results.