

INTERNATIONAL

POLICE ASSOCIATION

27

ISSN: 2791-142X

Int'l:Police

● 國際警察

常務副會長魏忠爵士（左）和武術顧問黃加達師傅（右）
Chevalier Ngai Chung (Left) and Master K.T. Wong (Right)



《國際警察》於 2015 年創刊的中英雙語季刊，致力向國際警界和合作夥伴透視世界安全時事，促進警務科學上的學術交流，以及搜羅最新安保裝備，以成為「國際警務資訊」的重要平台。

Int'l Police Magazine is a bilingual quarterly magazine published since 2015, dedicated to providing an insight into the security industry to the international police community and partners, promoting academic exchanges in police science, and updating the latest information of security equipment so as to become a platform of International Police Information.

出版單位：國際警察協會澳門分會

Publisher : International Police Association (IPA) Macau Section

地址：澳門高士德大馬路 87-93 高士德商業中心 4 樓 C 座

Addr. : Rua da Horta e Costa No. 87-93, Centro Comercial Horta e Costa, 4-andar-C, Macau

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網站 | Website : www.ipa-macau.com

Facebook : www.facebook.com/ipamacau

Instagram : www.instagram.com/ipamacau

印刷公司：澳門飛凡廣告

Printing Company: Fei Fan Advertisement

地址：澳門和樂巷 69 號美居廣場第三期 - 嘉應花園 (第四座) 地下

Addr. : Travessa da Concordia No.69 Edf. Ka Ieng Garden, RC-U, Macau

電話 | Tel. : (853) 6388 7931

2023 年 10 月出版

Published in October 2023

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03 本會活動 IPA ACTIVITIES

03 鄉村發展 Rural Development

05 非物質文化遺產 Intangible Cultural Heritage

07 國際社聞 GLOBAL NEWS

07 警察隨身裝備 Police Officer's Toolkits

09 舉報途徑趨向線上化 Crime Reporting Going Online

15 國際社聞 GLOBAL NEWS

15 警方心理危機介入對於公眾心理問題引發犯罪的有效方法及對策
Effectiveness of police crisis intervention to public mental health crimes approaches and responses

27 活動預告 UPCOMING EVENTS

27 IPA 超級之旅 IPA Super Tour

28 國際兒童繪畫比賽 International Children's Painting Competition

29 年輕警官研討會 Young Police Officer Seminar

30 印度之旅 2023 Trip to India 2023

33 國際警察教育中心 2023 年度課程 iBZ Gimborn 2023 Programs



鄉村發展 Rural Development

9月7日，亞洲事務總署（IPA Asian Affairs Bureau）公關部副部長陳繼隆先生受中國退役軍人就業創業服務促進會「331工程」專委會的邀請，就國際安保、警用裝備和鄉村振興產業多元化發展的事宜進行討論合作。會後，在「331工程」專委會葛考成主任，副主任冼志軍先生的陪同下，參觀深圳市湖大谷奧生物科技有限公司。

On September 7, Mr. Chen Ji Long, the Deputy Chief of the Public Relations of the Asian Affairs Bureau of IPA was invited to visit the China Veterans Employment and Entrepreneurship Service Association in regard of the discussion of the International Security, Policing Equipment as well as the rural development in the region. With the accompany of Mr. Ge Kao Cheng, the Executive of the 311 Project Committee, they visited the Shenzhen Hudaguao Biological Technology Company after the meeting.





非物質文化遺產 ■ Intangible Cultural Heritage

本會在九月初時受邀到訪中國硯都肇慶市。在著名收藏家黃爾焜先生的陪同下，本會公關部團隊參觀了中國端硯博物館，並瞭解到端硯的歷史和欣賞到收藏級的端硯藝術品。

古稱有端州之稱的肇慶盛產端硯，為中國四大名硯之一，至今已有一千三百多年歷史。端硯於中國唐代開始產出，初時皆以文房用品之用。自中葉時期開始注重花紋雕刻，慢慢便走向工藝品，到宋代時更被列為貢品。現時，端硯的製作技藝被列作中國國家級非物質文化遺產。

In early September, Macau Section was invited to visit Zhaoqing, the capital of inkstones in China. Accompanied by the renowned collector Mr. Huang Erkun, the Public Relations delegation visited the China Duan-Inkstone Museum and learned about the history and the collections of Duan Inkstone.

Zhaoqing, known as Duanzhou in ancient times, is rich in Duan inkstones. It is one of the four famous inkstones in China and has a history of more than 1,300 years. Duan inkstones began to be produced in the Tang Dynasty of China, and were originally used as stationery supplies. Since the middle period of the Tang Dynasty, people were going more on the pattern carving, and gradually it has become a handicraft. In the Song Dynasty, it was even listed as a tribute to the Emperor. Nowadays, the craftsmanship of Duan Inkstone is listed as the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of China

警察隨身裝備 Police Officer's Toolkits

▲來源 SOURCE / 西澳洲警隊 Western Australia Police Force

根據澳洲 2023 年度用藥過度報告顯示，鴉片類藥物自 2021 年以來一直是導致非故意藥物性死亡的最常見藥物，佔總死亡人數的 45.7%。

鑑於藥物過量的嚴重情況，從 2021 年 7 月 1 日到 2022 年 6 月 30 日西澳警方進行了為期一年的試驗，培訓了 365 名學員成為南半球第一批攜帶納洛酮（Naloxone）的警務人員。納洛酮是一種快速而簡單的藥物，能暫時有效抑制海洛因、奧施康定和芬太尼等鴉片類藥物的藥性作用。

在試驗期間，納洛酮鼻噴劑成功治療了澳洲珀斯和班伯里地區約 20 名受毒品影響的人士。除了保障大眾的生命安全外，警察在搜索或處理非法藥物時遇到劇毒鴉片類藥物，納洛酮更可以為前線人員提供額外的安全保障。

截止目前，超過 500 名西澳警察已接受如何使用該速效藥物的訓練。而澳洲新南威爾斯和南澳當局已向西澳警方尋求協助，並正考慮未來在當地實行類似的措施。

According to the Australia's Annual Overdose Report 2023, opioids have been the most common drugs involved in unintentional drug-induced deaths since 2021, with the contribution of 45.7% of total deaths.

In light of this severe situation of drug overdose, a year-long trial - which ran from 1 July 2021 till 30 June 2022 - saw 365 Western Australia (WA) Police Officers become the first police in the southern hemisphere to carry Naloxone, which is a quick, easy-to-administer medication to temporarily reverse the effects of opioid drugs such as heroin, oxycontin and fentanyl.

During the trial, the nasal spray was successfully used to treat 20 drug-affected people in the Perth and Bunbury regions. More than that, Naloxone also provides additional safety for officers should they encounter highly toxic opioids during the search for, or, processing of illicit drugs.

By far, more than 500 WA Police Officers have now been trained in how to administer the fast-acting medication. New South Wales and Southern Australia authorities have approached the WA Police Force for advice as they consider similar programs in the future.





舉報途徑趨向線上化

Crime Reporting Going Online

當市民的生命財產受到影響或危害時，以往大多是透過報案熱線或親臨警察局尋求協助。但隨著犯罪行為科技化，警方和市民的聯繫亦需要更為快捷而緊密。因此，各地的警察部門積極研發在線上的形式如網站和應用程式等途徑，以供大眾更能迅速及便利地獲得協助。

在美國尤金，當地警方為財產犯罪推出最新的線上系統 - MyPDConnect。尤金警察局長克里斯·斯金納 (Chris Skinner) 表示：「我認為這將使市民更便利地舉報相關的罪案，你可以透過任何行動裝置來舉報犯罪行為。」另外，他認為該款系統的另一個優點是舉報者能夠有預約的權利，他認為這將改善客戶服務並為人們帶來更好的安全感。

地球的另一邊，借鑑英國當局的澳洲新南威爾斯州近月在當地推行一款新式系統 (GoodSAM)。透過 GoodSAM，任何撥打緊急服務電話的人在無需安裝額外的應用程式下，都可以選擇共享他們的攝影機、麥克風和位置。例如，回家路上懷疑被跟蹤的女性可以撥打緊急服務電話並立即分享她的位置，同時直播現場環境供緊急中心知悉情況。GoodSAM 創辦人馬克威爾森 (Mark Wilson) 博士接受媒體時表示：「這個應用程式已被世界各地的警察、急救和消防部門廣泛地使用，包括丹麥、美國和加拿大。」

在急救服務方面，GoodSAM 有一個另一個強大的功能，那便是作為心臟驟停的手機應用程式。任何接受過急救訓練的人都可以加入 GoodSAM，而當附近有心臟病發作的病患，緊急服務部門就會透過 GoodSAM 發出警報。威爾森認為：「如果有人儘早實施心肺復甦，並儘早使用除顫器，這將可以大大提高病患的生存率。」

隨著網絡發展越趨成熟，犯罪行為亦隨之網絡化，這更能突顯警民合作的重要性。利用科技手段以加強與市民的溝通，相信這亦能大大提高警隊的破案能力和減低各地的犯罪率。

When lives and properties are affected or at risk, the public usually seeks assistance through the reporting hotline or in person at the police station. However, as criminal activities tend to be going online, the cooperation between the force and the public is necessarily closer. As a result, police services on the globe are actively developing online tools such as websites and applications to offer the public to obtain assistance when in need.

In Eugene of the States, the police service has a new online system for reporting property crimes, which is called MyPDConnect. “I think this is going to make online reporting much more available to our community. You can report crime from any mobile device.” ” said Eugene Police Chief Chris Skinner. “ Moreover, he pointed out that it gives the crime victim the power to schedule their appointment with an officer, which he thinks will improve customers service and give people a better sense of safety.

On the other hand, the New South Wales of Australia, which learned from the British authorities, has implemented a new system (GoodSAM) locally in recent months. Anyone who calls emergency services can opt in to share their camera, microphone and location, without needing an app installed on their mobile phone. For example, a woman being followed home could call emergency services and immediately share her location while live streaming a video of her assailant. “This app has been harnessed by police, ambulance and fire services around the world including in Denmark, USA and Canada.” GoodSAM creator Dr Mark Wilson told the media.

When it comes to ambulance services, GoodSAM has a different but powerful function as a mobile phone app for cardiac arrest. Anyone trained in first aid can join the app and is alerted by emergency services if someone is having a heart attack nearby. "It's a very survivable disease if someone starts doing CPR early, and uses a defibrillator early," Wilson said.

With the development of the technology, criminal activities are also becoming digitalizing, which further highlights the importance of police-civilian cooperation. To strengthen the online communication with the public, this can also greatly improve the competence of the police force to solve crimes and reduce crime rates in the community.



健康“氢”生活 轻松每一天

20分钟吸氢 每天2-3次

产品规格

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

氢原子纯度: 99.99%

产气方式: 电解

产气量: 300ml/min

使用耗材: 纯净水、蒸馏水

电源: 220V 50/60Hz

电力消耗: 75W

使用温度范围: 0-40° C

外观尺寸(cm): 33x22x46

机器重量: 7.5kg



QingYuanZi

▲會員作品 Member's Work / Marco



警方心理危機介入對於公眾心理問題引發犯罪的有效方法及對策

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE CRISIS INTERVENTION TO PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH CRIMES APPROACHES AND RESPONSES

作者 AUTHOR / Prof. Eddie Wazen PhD.

大多數公眾都有過感到焦慮、悲傷或情緒低落的經歷。對某些人來說，這些都是暫時的，會隨著時間的推移而消失；而對於另一些人來說，情緒影響卻會持續存在並引發嚴重困擾，導致當事人行為、意識形態、反應和情緒發生變化。當這些狀態持續，對其日常生活造成干擾時，當事人可能會被診斷出患上了精神疾病。精神疾病很常見 - 根據研究估計，世界上五分之一的人患有精神類疾病。與身體疾病一樣，精神疾病的嚴重程度、適應症和發病年齡也各不相同。這種折磨人的疾病可以隨著時間的推移和採取治療手段而得以康復，不少精神病患者的症狀也可以減輕或得到控制，很多患有精神疾病的人過著健康而豐富的生活。儘管如此，精神疾病仍往往牽涉到個體行為的不可預測性、恐怖性和敵意性。

幾乎每一天，媒體似乎都在向警方描述這樣的一些案例：某個正在經歷一場危機的精神病患者發生死亡事件，且往往是在其未違反任何法律的情況下發生。絕大多數精神病患者因暴力行為而犯罪，他們是這種疾病的受害者，

Media and the entertainment industry frequently features negative images and stereotypes about mental illnesses, and these portrayals have been strongly linked to the development of public fears concerning individuals with mental health conditions, and the community perceptivities’ of psychiatric patients often depicted as dangerous and violent individuals is often rooted in the portrayal of criminals as crazy, unpredictable and hypersexual characters; and are largely responsible for incidents of mass and community violence, but the linkage between mental illness and criminality is too often conflated, which large analytical and research statistics settings suggests otherwise.

Films and television often illustrates and portray individuals with mental illnesses as hypersexual, threatening and/or aggressive, and do little to convince the public that individuals with mental ailments do recover; and are active and productive members of the society - unfortunately, with the references to mental health interactive elements were derogatory and critical, flippant or unsympathetic; terms included “crackpot,”

者，一些嚴重的精神障礙增加了個人實施暴力犯罪和違法行為的危險，這些風險因許多附加因素而異，例如小時候受過虐、藥物濫用、認知困難、遺傳因素影響、環境影響（社區犯罪）和 / 或失業，尤其是未經治療的精神疾病，這些因素都可能導致故意殺人這一最為兇殘的行為（這種疾病若導致大規模殺害陌生人則後果更為嚴重）

絕大多數有心理健康問題的人並不會比正常人更可能具有暴力傾向或行為，即使有精神異常表現的人也不太可能產生強烈的攻擊性，只有大約 5% - 8% 的暴力行可歸因於個人患有嚴重的精神疾病。必須了解這些問題與精神疾病及犯罪之間的關係，以及執法部門如何對待這一群體，特別是如何協助相關社區，調整工作重點，重視精神健康，採取積極行動來幫助經歷過各種創傷或悲劇的這一群體 也必須消除公眾所設想的精神病患者更容易犯下嚴重敵對行為這一誤解和觀念。

“a sad little psycho,” “basket case,” and “Looney tunes” , and these are significant consequences to the public in particular to law enforcement misperceptions and fears.

Hence, as Law enforcements need greater intellective engagements and understanding the seriousness of myth-busting around these ideas, cause most of the populace believes them, and they have real consequences. This prejudice outspreads all the way to the criminal justice system, where persons with mental illness get treated as criminals, arrested, charged, and jailed for a longer period of time in prison compared to the general population. Re-shaping beliefs is not an easy task, but it is critical to correct the abstruse and misapprehending information about this problem, because it leads to intolerance and negatively impacts the lives of people with mental illness and the society as a whole, and by learning the facts about violence and mental illness is vital first-step in building realistic attitudes about these complexities.





精神病患者的媒體與娛樂業形像多呈負面化與公式化，這些形象與大眾對有精神健康問題的個人的恐懼密切相關。在人們的認知中，精神病患者通常是危險的、暴力的傾向。這種社會認知的根源往往是由於瘋狂、不可預測與好色特質，以及製造大規模事件和社區暴力是犯罪分子的特徵標誌。由此，精神疾病和犯罪之間的關聯往往被混淆。大型分析和研究統計數據表明，事實並非如此。

影視作品中的精神疾病人群常常以這樣一種形像出現：他們性慾亢進、具危險性和 / 或攻擊性。影視劇業界幾乎未做努力來重塑觀眾的認知 - 即讓公眾相信精神疾病患者確實可以康復，並且能夠成為活躍而有用的社會成員。相反，影視業關於心理健康的互動元素不乏貶義和批評、輕率或冷漠，如 Most citizenries’ comprehend the experience of feeling anxious, sad, or unmotivated, and for some, these outlooks are temporary and fade with time; for others, they persist and trigger a weighty distress, leading to changes in behavior, ideologies, reaction and sentiment. When these vicissitudes begin to interfere with daily life, a mental illness may be diagnosed. Mental disorder is common — research estimated that one in five people in the world lives with a mental illness, as with physical ailments, mental afflictions differ in its gravity, indications, and age of onset. Numerous individuals with mental illness live healthy, productive lives and the diagnoses for such ordeals can be rehabilitated over time and with treatment and, for many, the symptoms can be reduced or managed - despite this, it is often linked with unpredictability, terrifying, and adversarial conduct.

Almost every day, it seems, media broadcast information narrated to the police fatalities of someone with a mental illness who is going through a crisis—and who oftentimes hasn’t violated any laws. Mentally ill people are disproportionately victimized by violent crime, and some severe mental disorder increases the threats that an individual will perpetrate violent offenses and transgressions, in which these varies risks based on

“瘋子”、“有點神經病”、“廢人”、“狂想症”，諸如此類的字眼或標籤對公眾影響巨大，特別是這些誤解與恐懼也會影響執法部門，造成嚴重後果，這些事實令人遺憾。

因此，執法部門需要投入更多的智識，並且了解掃除這些偏見的重要性 - 因為民眾篤信，所以這些流言就會產生實質性後果這種偏見一直蔓延到刑事司法系統 - 與普通人群相比，患有精神疾病的人更容易被視為罪犯、被逮捕和受到起訴，被監禁的時間會更長。重塑觀念並不是一件容易的事，但對這複雜問題重新審視，並對其引發的偏差予以糾正至關重要，因為這會導致寬容度不良問題，並對精神疾病患者的生活和整個社會產生負面影響。了解暴力與精神疾病的實情，建立務實態度，這是解決這些複雜問題至關重要的第一步。

numerous added factors, such as having been abused as a child, substance abuse, cognitive difficulties, genetic component effects, environmental influences (neighborhood criminalities) and/or unemployment, and the untreated mental illnesses in particular could generate a significant complications in homicide—the extreme end of the criminal spectrum (such illness is even more significant for mass murders of strangers).

The vast majority of individuals with mental health issues are no more probable to be violent than anyone else, and people exhibiting such disorder are not likely creating intense aggressiveness’, only approximately 5% to 8% the rate of violence exploitations can be attributed to individuals living with a serious mental illness. It is an imperative understanding those matters to the relationship between psychiatric illness and criminality, and on how law enforcement treats individuals, especially to aid their communities with such renewed focus and attentions on the significant of mental wellbeing in the aftermath of various tragedies by exhibiting a positive development...also to combat the misperception and beliefs that the populaces’ envisage people with mental illness are more prone to commit acts of severe hostility.



了解人類暴力行為的多樣性

暴力可能一直是人類經驗的一部分。在世界各地，暴力產生的原因各不相同，其產生的影響也以不同形式存在。每年有超過 100 萬人喪生，還有更多人遭受非致命性傷害，這是由於敵意的強烈宣洩使然，可能是自殘、人際或集體（結構性）暴力，例如兇殺（連環殺人、瘋狂殺人與大規模謀殺：性兇殺）；性心理異常和性攻擊（強姦、連續強姦、猥褻兒童、性變態）、兒童和青少年暴力（縱火、幫派暴力、青少年性犯罪）、家庭暴力（對兒童進行身體虐待和性侵犯、兒童照顧不良、亂倫、虐待配偶與老人）。

因此，消極攻擊有不同的階度表現，包括沮喪、憤怒、悲傷、接觸暴力媒體、家庭仇恨或不良鄰裡教養，以及傾向於視他人的活動對自己不利，即使事實或情況並不是這樣。某些情況以及個性的複雜性交互作用也增加了暴力的風險，例如酗酒、無禮、其他挑釁（關係、社會、文化）與環境因素，如炎熱和人口過多。

與衝突相比，人類更常處於和平與合作中，但另一方面，這並不意味著社會是平等的，社會也不是非暴力和平締造者。在這樣的社會形態下，個體表現出的特質既不簡單，也不直接，適應這種情勢，本質上便會使競爭產生，也確實會產生競爭 - 大量的競爭，而且經常運用侵略的手段來做到這一點，其中的情形很複雜，從微不足道的口角到惡性謀殺，以及介於兩者之間的一切手段行為。衝突的方式和暴行因個人、性別、社會和時代而異 - 對於敵對行為，男性和女性所採取的某些方式及其造成的結果各不相同，但這些差異很多都與他們的身形大小、社會背景及經驗經驗有關，其決定或影響他們在某一社會中性別角色所扮演的角色。

Understanding The Diversity of Violent Human Behavior

Violence has probably always been part of the human experience, and its impact can be seen, in various forms and reasons across different levels, in all parts of the world. Each year, more than a million people lose their lives, and many more suffer non-fatal injuries, as a result of an intense usage of hostility that can be self-inflicted, interpersonal or collective (structural) violence, such as homicide (serial, spree, and mass murder: sexual homicide); sexual deviance and assault (rape, serial rape, child molestation, paraphilia's), child and youth violence (fire-setting, gang violence, juvenile sexual offending), family violence (child physical and sexual abuse, child neglect, incest, spouse and elder abuse). Hence, the instigative of negative aggressiveness' exhibits dissimilar heights, including frustration, anger, sadness, exposure to violent media, familial enmity or pitiable neighborhood upbringing, and a tendency to perceive other individual's engagements as antagonistic even when they're not. Certain circumstances and complexities

interplay of individuality also upsurge the risk of violence, such as high consumption of alcohols, insults, other provocations (relationship, social, cultural) and environmental factors like torridness and overpopulation. Humanity is more often at peace and cooperation than at conflict, on the other hand, this does not mean societies are egalitarian, nonviolent peacemakers, in which exhibits the individuals traits that are neither simple nor linear, and the core of its adaptation can and do compete —a lot—and often the usage of aggressiveness to do so, in which is complicated ranging from trivial vocal antagonism to vicious murder and everything in between. The conflict styles and violence differ across individuals, sexes, genders, societies, and eras -- males and females varies in some facets of hostility, and in their outcomes, but a lot of those dissimilarities have to do with physical size and the social and experiential contexts in which gender roles play out in a given society.

患有嚴重精神疾病的人，如果由於某種原因無法堅持治療，則特別具有實施嚴重暴力行為的可能。在兇殺這一性質最惡劣的犯罪行為中，未經治療的嚴重精神疾病是主要的指示性因素，這種疾病導致大規模謀殺陌生人的風險更甚。因此，在試圖獲得心理健康治療方面，對許多患有精神疾病的人而言，是場艱苦的鬥爭，他們中有許多人並沒有得到所需的適當而及時的護理。

此外，在不同條件下，精神障礙患者的暴力行為有多普遍？常模測試中，社會民眾暴力的行為是否主要歸因於精神病理學特徵或其他常見風險因素？暴力在多大程度上與精神分裂開始 先前的進展變化及生活史相關聯？最終的答案依舊含混不清，況且針對精神疾病的社區暴力事件模型，如仿真模型、預測性模型和 / 或解釋模型的不足等都成為構互於前的嚴峻問題。

精神疾病患者的暴力行為率非常複雜，由於數據缺口及與現有統計數據的可靠性、一致性、普遍性相關的技術問題，攻擊行為、受害情況和精神障礙之間的關係分析尚未建立 - 不同的分析結果並沒有對精神疾病、藥物濫用 / 依賴或兼發的精神疾病以及成癮進行區分 精神分裂症、藥物使用、人格障礙和心理變態往往被用於暴力行為相關的研究，而關於社區對精神健康的認知和態度的研究已經表明：社區確實存在成見，即認為精神病患者對公共安全構成更大的威脅。

Individuals with a severe mental illness that falls through the cracks or for one reason or another are non-adherent to treatment are particularly at higher risk of committing grave acts of violence, especially the untreated profound mental illness is predominantly indicative in cases of homicide—the highpoint of the criminal spectrum, and such illness is even more significant for mass murders of strangers. Hence, numerous individuals with mental illness faces an uphill battle when trying to access mental health treatment, and many of them do not receive the appropriate and timely care management needed.

Furthermore, How common is violent behavior in people with mental disorder under dissimilar conditions? Is violence in the societal populaces norm mainly due to psychopathological features or other common risk factors? To what extent is violence associated with developmental and life-historical variables that precede the onset of mental fragmentation? With daunting challenges for

a definitive answers still remains elusive and fall short of stipulating realistic and predictive and/or explanatory models occurrences’ of community violence specific to mental illness.

The rate of violent behavior by individuals with mental illnesses is packed with complexities, and the relationship analyses between aggressiveness, victimization and mental disorder has not been established due to data gaps and technical issues related to the reliability, consistency and generalizability of available statistics -- diverse analytical findings did not distinguish between mental illnesses, substance abuse/dependence or co-occurring mental illnesses and addictions... Schizophrenia, substance use, personality disorders, and psychopathy are often examined in relation to violent behaviour, and the research on community perceptivities and attitudes about mental health has identified stereotypes those individuals with a mental illness poses greater threats to public safety.

精神疾病會導致暴力嗎！兩者間有關聯嗎？

對精神健康、精神疾病與暴力之間關係的誤解和態度會大大導致污名化，具有這種情況的個人會遭受歧視與社會排斥。可見，陳規定型觀念會對公共安全構成威脅。在社會規範如何認識、探討和應對這種暴力卷積方面，語言扮演關鍵角色。暴力表現出各種形式，包括身體行為，如身體虐待或性虐待，以及非身體行為，如情緒虐待、騷擾或恐嚇。實際上，急性心理健康狀況的特徵呈現出一系列不同的症狀和感受，這些症狀和感受是間歇性的，存在恢復期或健康期。

精神疾病有時與攻擊性或暴力行為有關，這種暴力行為不是精神疾病的症狀，患有精神疾病的人更有可能傷害自己 - 或被傷害 - 但總的來說，患有嚴重精神疾病的人群 - 通常指患有重度憂鬱症、躁鬱症、精神分裂症和分裂性精神障礙的人群，在某種程度上可能與攻擊性或暴力行為有關，並且 / 或比一般大眾更有可能實施上述行為。

世界衛生組織 (WHO) 將暴力定義為「蓄意運用軀體的力量或權利，對自身、他人、群體或社會進行威脅或傷害，造成或極有可能造成損傷、死亡、精神傷害、發展障礙或權益 的剝奪」。同樣，這種定性包括威脅、脅迫、疏忽和剝削（無論是身體、性或心理方面），以及自殘行為和自殺行為 - 雖然其範圍廣泛且包羅萬象，但它並非從由社會或文化決定的暴力態貌範式方面，而是從暴力對於健康與福祉所造成的結果這一角度對暴力進行了概括。

因此，在精神病患者未得到適當治療，妄

想症發作頻繁或長期偏執（感到受到威脅和 / 或涉及超越個人控制）的情況下，精神疾病確實會增加一個人暴力犯罪的風險，因為這些評判標準包括個人經常受到精神疾病影響的具體症狀，例如指令性幻覺和感覺自己的思想被外力所支配，以及精神障礙（以缺乏同理心、衝動控制能力不佳和反社會偏差為特徵）。同樣，既往暴力史、兒童身體殘害史、濫用藥物或無政府主義的家庭問題都可以造成影響，導致精神病患者表現出反社會行為，並且其憤怒指數測定的分值高。

因此，在其他共病（併發症）的驅動因素，包括風險侵略性的個性化條件是“情境衝動”或如離婚或分居、財務問題或受害等可能助長暴力以及“去抑制（抑制解除）”的背景因素；外部因素如長期藥物使用障礙與酗酒（其發生原因往往在於貧困、失業、無家可歸、時刻變換的生活方式以及受認知障礙等精神疾病的繼發影響），格外加重了實施嚴重暴力犯罪行為的風險程度。此外，反社會人格特質通常與年輕時的行為障礙史（例如以無視他人、為一己私利而欺騙和操縱他人為特徵）密切相關。

患有嚴重精神疾病的個體容易成為社區暴力高風險受害者群，曾經的創傷和受害經歷是這些症候的顯著加速因素，與精神障礙的嚴重程度和病程相關，表現出明顯的身體創傷危險和生活品質的削弱，如現實檢驗能力受損、思考過程混亂、衝動、計劃和解決問題的能力差，這些會降低一個人感知風險與自我保護的能力，並經常因受到人身攻擊而引起廣泛關注。

Does Mental Illness Cause Violence? Is there a Link?

Misperceptions and attitude about the relationship between mental health, mental illnesses and violence contribute significantly to stigma; discrimination and social exclusion experienced by individuals with such conditions, which identifies a stereo- typicality that poses a threat to public safety.

The Language plays key roles in how societal norm think, talk and respond to this violence convolutions, which exhibits various forms including physical acts, such as physical or sexual abuse, and non-physical acts, such as emotional abuse, harassment or intimidation. In reality, the characteristic of acute mental health conditions presents a range with different symptoms and experiences, which are episodic, surrounded by periods of recovery or wellness.

Mental illness can sometimes be associated with aggressive or violent behavior, and such violence is not a symptom of psychotic illness, and individuals living with a mental illness are more likely to harm themselves – or to be harmed – but overall, persons with serious mental illness—which generally refers to those with major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder—are somewhat can be associated and/or more likely than members of the general public in committing an acts with forceful aggressiveness or violent behavior.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined violence as ‘the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation’ . At the same token, this characterization includes threats, coercion, negligence and exploitation (whether physical, sexual or psychological), as well as acts of self-harm and suicidal behavior -- while extensive and all-inclusive, it outlines violence in terms of its outcomes on health and welfare rather than its physiognomies as a paradigm that is socially or culturally determined.

Hence, Certain psychiatric conditions do increase a person’s risk of committing a violent crime if a person do not receive adequate treatment, in which are actively

experiencing delusions, or have long-standing paranoia (feel threatened and/or involve the overriding of personal control), as such criteria include specific symptoms that individuals are often under the influence of their psychiatric illness, e.g. command hallucinations and feeling that one’s mind is being dominated by outside forces; and psychopathy (characterized by a lack of empathy, poor impulse control, and antisocial deviance) -- just as likely to play roles were a history of prior violence, a history of childhood physical exploitation, family issues with abused substances or anarchistic, displaying antisocial behavior, and scoring high on anger measures.

Thus, other comorbidities driving forces stages that includes individualistic conditions of risk aggressiveness’ aspects is “situational impellance,” or contextual factors such as divorce or separation, financial problems, or victimization, which may foster violence; and “disinhibition,” external factors such as long-term substance use disorder and alcoholism – and this most often occurs when such causes as poverty, joblessness, homelessness, transient lifestyle, and secondary effects of mental illness such as cognitive impairment, particularly compound at a higher risk of committing a grave acts of violent crime. Also, the antisocial personality traits, often goes hand in hand with a youthful history of conduct disorder (such as characterized by disregard for others, deceitfulness, and manipulation of others for personal gain).

Individuals with severe mental illness constitute a high-risk group susceptible to fall victims to violence in the community, and past traumatic and victimization experiences accelerate the symptoms significantly, in which correlated with mental disorder severity and illness course that presents obvious dangers of physical trauma and weakens the quality of life, such as impaired reality testing, disorganized thought processes, impulsivity, poor planning and problem solving, can compromise one’s capability to perceive risks and protect oneself, and frequently attract much attention by exposing to physical attacks.



筆友計劃

Pen Pal Project

數月前，一名英國年輕會員想通過與法國會員通信來提高他的法語水平。因此，他便主動聯繫法國分會，並獲得超過十位會員的熱烈回覆。

得到相關意見回饋後，委員會決定在各分會間開展這項計劃，以加強警務人員的民間交流。除了通過旅行的形式去幫助會員廣交朋友外，我們認為這種尋找筆友的方式將使會員能夠在互動下提高外語水平，甚至外地文化等。

如何實行：

1. 有興趣的會員需填寫表格並交回 ipapenpal@gmail.com；
2. 計劃負責人 Thierry Larrouy 先生將整合並製作資料庫（所有資料在任何情況下皆不對外公開及發佈，國際社文委員會保證所有個人資料的安全）；
3. 尋找筆友的會員只需聯絡委員會並提交相關資料（如感興趣的語言等）。如有合適的配對，會員會收到通知。

The idea of this project started some months ago from a young man from UK, who wanted to improve his French by corresponding with one French member. The Section forwarded this request to all French members and very quickly received 12 applications!

Due to the success of this request and the feedback received, we felt we should develop this process of linking members across all IPA sections. It's important to help members create bonds of friendship through travelling, but also this search for correspondents will allow members to interact, improve foreign language and very often result in a meeting with their pen pal.

HOW IT WORKS:

1. Please complete the form attached and e-mail it to ipapenpal@gmail.com
2. Project lead, Mr. Thierry Larrouy, will gather all applications and create a database of interested parties. (Details will not be shared or published under any circumstances. SCC guarantees the security of all personal data.)
3. The member seeking a pen pal, will contact the project lead of the SCC and declare which country he is interested in corresponding with, and which language. If there is a suitable match, the member will be informed of the contact details.

住宿接待計劃

Hosting Project

國際警察協會（下稱 IPA）主要核心在於友誼。我們來自世界各地的會員皆為互相的手足之情而感到自豪，以及享受與同僚們相遇相知的時刻。這讓 IPA 會員間，甚至其家屬都能建立起一個深厚的連結。

除了國際警察住宿服務（IPA House），我們眾多的會員亦有向其他海外會員提供住宿招待服務。有見及此，我們希望整合並且深化這項計劃，讓更多會員在出遊時能夠更容易配對到合適的當地住宿招待服務。

如何申請：

1. 有興趣提供招待的會員需要填寫住宿表格並交回 hostingipamember@gmail.com；
2. 計劃負責人 Thierry Larrouy 先生會整合並為相關住宿製作資料庫（任何情況下相關住宿資料並不會公開或發佈，國際社文委員會保證所有個人資料的安全。）；
3. 需要尋找住宿的會員只要聯絡國際社文委員會，並且提供相關資料（如到達日期、住宿晚數、偏向住宿類型等）。如有合適的選項，委員會會聯絡會員。

IPA is primarily about Friendship. We know our members are proud to belong to the same fraternity and enjoy meeting colleagues and sharing beautiful moments together. It allows members to create strong bonds, both personally with members and with their families.

You can now offer to host members and their families from abroad whilst on their travels. Should you wish to offer to host members in your property, you can now do by completing the attached form and your property will be added central database of hosting accommodation.

HOW IT WORKS:

1. Please complete the form attached and e-mail it to hostingipamember@gmail.com
2. Project lead Mr. Thierry Larrouy, will gather all applications and create a database. (Your details will not be shared or published under any circumstances. SCC guarantees the security of your personal data.)
3. The member seeking host accommodation will contact the project lead of the SCC and declares which country he is interested in traveling to. If there is an offer of hosting accommodation, the member is informed of the contact details.



IPAA

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION
VALLÉS OCCIDENTAL **BARCELONA**

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February 12th / 26th 2024

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年輕警官研討會

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國際警察住宿服務 IPA HOUSE

國際警察協會（IPA）目前在 16 個分會的支持下，擁有超過 40 個物業，為會員在外遊時提供一個優惠的住宿服務。

涵蓋範圍由著名觀光城市如法國巴黎 (Paris) 以及德國柏林 (Berlin)，至寧靜淡泊的郊外如芬蘭的拉普蘭區 (Lapland)，為會員帶來一個非凡且地道的旅遊體驗。國際警察住宿服務（IPA House）讓會員在旅遊期間可以結交各地會員，擴展社交圈。

有興趣人士，歡迎掃描下面的二維碼參閱最新版本的 IPA Hosting Book 以瞭解更多關於住宿服務的資訊。

The IPA owns more than 40 properties in 16 IPA sections where members can stay in reasonably priced accommodation.

With locations ranging from sightseeing hotspots such as Paris and Berlin, to the beautiful winter wonderland surroundings of Lapland in Finland, to our apartment on the Australian Gold Coast, IPA Houses offer a unique opportunity to travel the world and meet local members.

Alongside these houses we have hundreds of ‘other accommodation’ options available, including members’ holiday homes and discounts at hotels, with the number of options increasing each year.

Have a look in our IPA Hosting Book, which is regularly updated and provides an overview of each IPA House and Other Accommodation option:

2023 年八月版 / August 2023 Edition



警務學術獎學金 Arthur Troop Scholarship

警務學術獎學金（ATS）作為 IPA 創辦人 Arthur Troop 的遺產，是一項用以專業教育和高級培訓的獎學金，旨在幫助 IPA 會員的職業生涯和促進國際警察協會的發展。

ATS 每年在世界會員大會（World Congress）上頒發，每個大洲至少有一名合資格的會員獲發該獎學金，而每位獲獎者則可獲得最高 2,500 歐元的助學金，用於支付研討會、會議或專題討論會的費用，以及差旅和住宿費用。與此同時，該獎學金亦可用於本會國際教育中心 IBZ Schloss Gimborn 或類似學術機構舉辦的研討會。

申請人必須年滿三年 IPA 會員年資，並且必須為現役執法人員。每年的申請期為 11 月 01 日至翌年的 03 月 31 日。因特殊情況不能使用當年獎學金的獲獎者，可將助學金結轉至下一年度，而專業委員會主席享有最終決定權。

The Arthur Troop Scholarship (ATS), as a legacy to Arthur Troop, the founder of IPA, is a professional education and advanced training bursary, with the aim of aiding IPA members in their professional careers and promoting the International Police Association.

The ATSs are awarded annually at the IPA World Congress, at least one for each continent in which an IPA Section exist. This Includes Europe, Africa, America, Australasia, and Asia. Each awardee may receive a bursary of up to € 2,500 which shall contribute to the cost of the seminar, conference, or symposium fee, as well as travel and accommodation expenses. It may be used for a seminar at the International Conference Centre, IBZ Schloss Gimborn or a comparable institution.

Applicants must have been a member of the IPA for a minimum of 3 years and must currently be performing a law enforcement role. The closing date for sending completed application forms for the following calendar year to the IAC is 31 March 2023. Awardees that are unable to use their scholarships in the relevant year due to extraordinary circumstances may have the bursary carried over to the following year. The Chairperson of the PC shall be the final arbitrator.



Preise inkl. Übernachtung und Vollverpflegung | Seminarpreise unter Vorbehalt
Prices incl. lodging and board | seminar prices subject to change

23 01	Taktische Einsatzmedizin  	19.01. – 20.01.	590 € IPA 440 € (inkl. 90 € Verbrauchsmaterial)
23 01	Tactical First Aid  	19.01. – 20.01.	590 € IPA 440 € (incl. 90 € consumables)
23 02	Sicher im Ausland unterwegs – Reisesicherheit für Abenteurer, Urlauber und Geschäftsreisende	21.01. – 22.01.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 03	Feindbild Staat – Verschwörungstheoretiker, Demokratie-zweifler, Extremisten im Kampf gegen den Rechtsstaat	30.01. – 01.02.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 04	Kritische Lage – Konflikten und Belastungen in Dienstgruppen konstruktiv begegnen	02.02. – 03.02.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 05	Gewalt im Spiel – Gewalt und Extremismus im Umfeld von Fußballspielen und Großveranstaltungen  	06.02. – 10.02.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 05	Violența și extremismul în jurul meciurilor de fotbal, al evenimente sportive și al evenimentelor majore  	06.02. – 10.02.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 06	Eingriffsrecht und Europarecht – Rechtssicherheit bei der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit	13.02. – 15.02.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 07	Fasten? Trau Dich! – Heilfasten im Oberbergischen Land	19.02. – 26.02.	520 € IPA 390 €
23 08	Aktiv in den Ruhestand	27.02. – 02.03.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 09	Die Macht organisierter Banden und krimineller Clans	06.03. – 10.03.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 10	Umgang mit Personen mit Risikopotenzial – Potenzielle Täter frühzeitig erkennen (PeRiskoP)	13.03. – 15.03.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 11	Hackathons – Crime fighting goes digital. Best practices for police officers 	15.03. – 17.03.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 12	Katastrophen- und Krisenmanagement – Extremsituationen erfolgreich managen  	20.03. – 24.03.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 12	Disaster and Crisis Management – The Challenge of Dealing with Disasters  	20.03. – 24.03.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 13	Im Ruhestand – Alles klar nach einem Jahr?!	24.03. – 26.03.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 14	Handlungssicherheit bei der Bewältigung polizeilicher Einsätze mit psychisch kranken und/oder suizidalen Menschen	27.03. – 28.03.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 15	Les cybermenaces 	17.04. – 21.04.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 16	„Seelische Eigensicherung“ – Belastenden Anforderungen im Beruf standhalten	24.04. – 26.04.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 17	Motorradkultur und Sicherheit – Training für verantwortungsbewusstes Motorradfahren	28.04. – 30.04.	360 € IPA 285 €
23 18	Protest Policing – Eskalation und Deeskalation und die Rolle der Polizei	28.04. – 30.04.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 19	Führung in Aussicht oder den Rollenwechsel meistern	02.05. – 04.05.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 20	Polizei im Grenzbereich – Gemeinsam gegen das schmutzige Geschäft mit Krieg und Krise  	08.05. – 12.05.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 20	Straż Graniczna – Razem przeciwko brudnemu biznesowi wojny i kryzysu  	08.05. – 12.05.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 21	Sexuelle Gewalt und sexualisierte Gewalt – Opfer, Täter, Taten, Prävention und Intervention	22.05. – 26.05.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 22	Entspannung für Körper, Geist und Seele im Bergischen Land	02.06. – 04.06.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 23	Digitale Spurensicherung an Kraftfahrzeugen nach schweren Verkehrsunfällen und Straftaten	05.06. – 07.06.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 24	Posten, Twittern, Liken in Uniform – Polizei und Social Media	12.06. – 16.06.	690 € IPA 490 €

23 25	Schupo, Scherge, Cop oder Sozialarbeiter – Wandel und Verwandlung der Polizei zwischen Reich(en) und Republik(en)	16.06. – 18.06.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 26	Gewalt im sozialen Nahraum: Polizei im Einsatz gegen Gewalt zwischen den Geschlechtern, Gewalt gegen Kinder, Gewalt in der Familie  	19.06. – 23.06.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 26	Violenza nell'ambiente sociale. Le forze di Polizia nella lotta di violenza di genere, contro i minori ed in famiglia  	19.06. – 23.06.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 27	Aktiv in den Ruhestand	26.06. – 29.06.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 28	Police Street Survival Training 	03.07. – 07.07.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 29	Aktiv in den Ruhestand	24.07. – 27.07.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 30	Auf schmalen Grat – Polizeiliche Krisenkommunikation in den Sozialen Medien	14.08. – 18.08.	690 € IPA 490 €
23 31	The use of drones by front line services – police special 	02.10. – 06.10.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 32	"Seelische Eigensicherung" – Belastenden Anforderungen im Beruf standhalten	28.08. – 30.08.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 33	Motorradkultur und Sicherheit – Training für verantwortungsbewusstes Motorradfahren	01.09. – 03.09.	360 € IPA 285 €
23 34	Die Ware Mensch – Das kriminelle Geschäft mit Moderner Sklaverei und Menschenhandel  	04.09. – 08.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 34	Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking  	04.09. – 08.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 35	Was Sie schon immer über Facebook, YouTube, Twitter und Co. wissen wollten, aber nie gefragt haben	11.09. – 15.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 36	Dschihadistischer Terror und Europas Kämpfe dagegen  	18.09. – 22.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 36	El terrorismo yihadista y la lucha de Europa contra él  	18.09. – 22.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 37	Führungskraft sein – habe ich mir das so vorgestellt?	27.09. – 29.09.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 38	Im Ruhestand – Alles klar nach einem Jahr?!	06.10. – 08.10.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 39	ASP Instructor Course 	13.10. – 15.10.	360 € IPA 285 €
23 40	Feedback als Führungsaufgabe: Kritik äußern – Kritik annehmen	20.10. – 22.10.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 41	Stressintelligenz entwickeln – Kompetenzen stärken – Hilfe durch Stressmanagement	23.10. – 27.10.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 42	Taktische Einsatzmedizin  	30.10. – 31.10.	590 € IPA 440 € (inkl. 90 € Verbrauchsmaterial)
23 42	Tactical First Aid  	30.10. – 31.10.	590 € IPA 440 € (incl. 90 € consumables)
23 43	Moderne Ermittlungsmethoden bei Gewaltdelikten  	06.11. – 10.11.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 43	Metode moderne de cewtare la fata locului in cazul infractiunilor comise cu violenta“  	06.11. – 10.11.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 44	Aktiv in den Ruhestand	13.11. – 16.11.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 45	Gesichter des Terrors – Cyberterrorismus und andere Bedrohungsformen  	20.11. – 24.11.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 45	Faces of Terror – Policing cyberterror and other forms of terrorism  	20.11. – 24.11.	490 € IPA 360 €
23 46	Schupo, Scherge, Cop oder Sozialarbeiter – Wandel und Verwandlung der Polizei zwischen Reich(en) und Republik(en)	24.11. – 26.11.	320 € IPA 280 €
23 47	International Trans Border Cargo Crime 	04.12. – 08.12.	490 € IPA 360 €