

2014 Crime Situations and Analyses¹

--Key Report on Crime Trend

Sheu Chuen-Jim, Chen Yu-Shu, Tsai Tien-Mu, Lu Feng-Zu,
Hung Chien-Han, and Pei Chen-Fu

Abstract

Since 1973, the Ministry of Justice has edited and published the book *Crime Situation and Analyses* annually, presenting various crime statistics and explanations. On July 1st, 2013, Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, went through the organizational restructure. The Research Center for Crime Prevention and Correction was joined to the Academy. Part of its work is to investigate, analyze, and study the

¹ This report is based on a 2015 research project supported by Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice. The research team includes Professor Sheu Chuen-Jim, National Taipei University; Associate Professor Chen Yu-Shu and Professor Tsai Tien-mu, Central Police University; Research assistants: Lu Feng-Zu, Hung Chien-Han, Pei Chen-Fu

important crime issues occurred in the country, serving as a think tank. To improve the value for academic study and to gradually connect to the international crime prevention research, this annual volume was contracted to the university professionals, bringing in the academic professionalism. Moreover, the publication of books as well as short-version theses in Chinese and English, and conducting the conference all helps this long-standing crime research volume better quality and present more influential power of foresight.

Additional to adopting the government data, including the Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Judicial Yuan, and the cross-national comparative analysis, the important development of methodology in the current report was to hold coordinating meetings and focus group interviews. This 2014 edition has not only continued the primary statistics to present the overall crime

trend, but also added the international comparison in crime situations, responded the societal needs, presented the judicial innovations, added the charts and figures, enhanced the function of interpretation and analysis, improved result explanations and policy implications, and so forth.

Additionally, the current report studied the homicide committed by Zheng in Taipei MRT, May 2014 and the case of killing a detective in a night club in Xinyi district, Taipei, as well as proposed the related policy suggestions. Moreover, the corresponding suggestions for policy and future research based on the overall crime situation in 2014 and various innovative focuses observed in the research were also provided, expecting to have the current study become the most authoritative report on crime trend in Taiwan.

Key words: Total criminal cases, Specific crime, Recidivist, Crime treatment, Judicial innovation, and Incarceration rate.

I. Overall Crime Situations in 2014

1. The total number of crime slightly increased

The crime trend from 2005 to 2013 decreased, based on the total recorded number of criminal cases by all level police agencies in the past 10 years, with the lowest number of 298,967 cases in 2013. The total criminal cases in 2014, however, was 306,300, slightly increasing by 2.45% than that in 2013. In observation of the change in the number of criminals over the past 10 years, the major crime types were offenses against public safety, drug crime, theft, and fraud. The trend for each of those crime types is as follows. The number of theft decreased over the years since 2005; offenses against public safety increased every year since 2005; fraud in 2014 increased by 6.67% than in 2013; drug crime showed descending from 2007 to 2014, except for the 7.58% increase from 2009 to 2010.

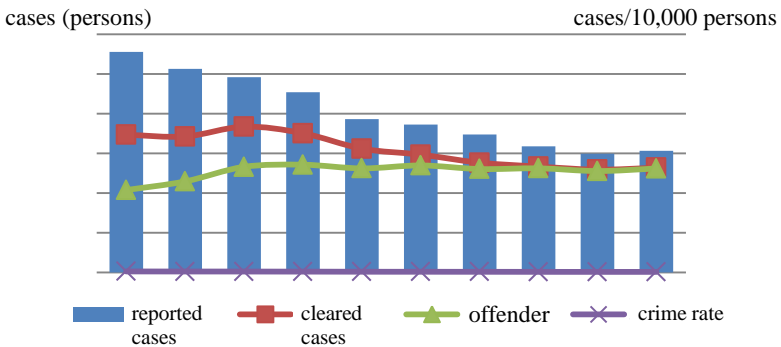


Figure 1-1 The crime trend in the past 10 years

2. Major offenses against public safety: Drunk driving (DUI) and hit-and-run accidents

The number of suspects for offenses against public safety from 2005 to 2014 increased, especially drunk driving. The highest number of drunk-driving suspects was 68,229 in 2014 (increased by 9.64% from 2013, and 1.23 times more than that in 2005). The highest number of the suspects for hit-and-run accidents was 4,189 in 2012 (2.11 times more than the number in 2005). The number, however, reduced to 3,525 in 2014 (decreased by 1.16% from 2013).

3. The number of drug crime suspects decreased

The number of violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act detected by the all level police agencies decreased since 2007, except the 7.58% increase from 2009 to 2010. The number of 52,835 in 2007 was the highest, and 38,369 in 2014 was the lowest (decreased by 4.39% from 2013, and decreased by 27.38% as compared to the number in 2007).

cases (persons)

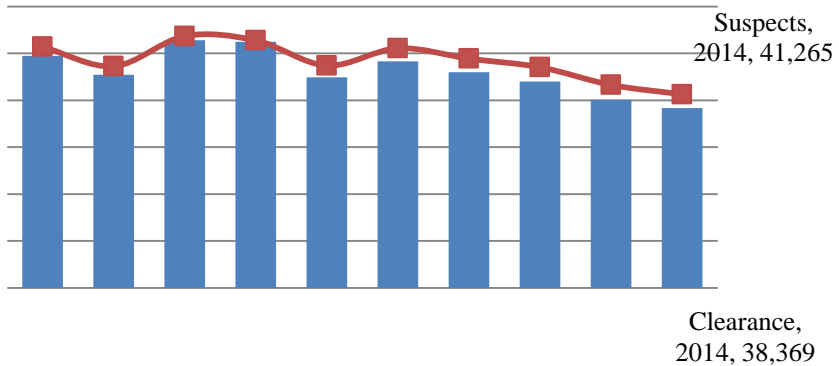


Figure 1-2 The trend for the number of cleared cases and suspects for violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act

Similarly, the number of criminal suspects showed descending since 2007, except the 7.76% increase from 2009 to 2010. This trend, however, was contrary to the rate of the convicted of drug crime and the number of housed drug users in the correctional facility. As a result, whether the reduced number of drug crime suspects showed in the current report indicates the reduced number of drug users in the nation remains further verification.

4. The descending number of theft

The number of theft accounts for a significant proportion of the total number of crime every year. The trend decreased in the past 10 years. Based on the recorded number of theft in all level police agencies, the number gradually decreased since 2005 with

328,154 and 76,330 in 2014, the lowest in 10 years. Of that, auto vehicle thefts had the largest descending rate, decreased by 87.01% than in 2004. Motorcycle thefts decreased by 84.37% and larceny decreased by 66.64%.

5. Cybercrime and fraud largely increased

18,298 of cybercrime cases recorded by all level police agencies in 2005 were the highest in the recent 10 years. The number was decreasing from 2005 to 2013, except for the 1.23 times increase from 2010 to 2011. The number in 2014, however, greatly increased to 7,843 (4,728 cases more than that in 2013, increasing by 1.52 times). Additionally, the fraud cases recorded by all level police agencies steadily reduced from 2008 to the lowest in 2013. The number in 2014, however, increased to 23,053 (4,281 cases more than in 2013, increasing by 22.81%). The total number of criminal cases in 2014 was 7,333 more than that in 2013. The cybercrime and fraud both increased 9,009 cases, which had the total number of criminal cases in 2014 slightly increased.

6. The major crime rate declined across Taiwan, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States

The major crime rate from 2003 to 2012 decreased in Taiwan, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the lowest was all occurred in 2012. In comparison with the major crime rate in 10 years ago, Taiwan dropped by 34.11%, Japan dropped by

49.61%, the U.K. dropped by 54.51%, and the U.S.A. dropped by 20.19%. In terms of the crime rate in 2012, based on the measure of cases per 100,000 persons, Taiwan with 1,364 was higher than Japan with 1,101, but was lower than the U.K. with 6,191 and the U.S.A. with 3,246. With regard to the clearance rate in 2012, Taiwan was higher than the other three nations, and except for the slight reduction in Japan, the clearance rate in the other three nations steadily increased. Particularly, the clearance rate in Taiwan has grown about 56.13% within 10 years.

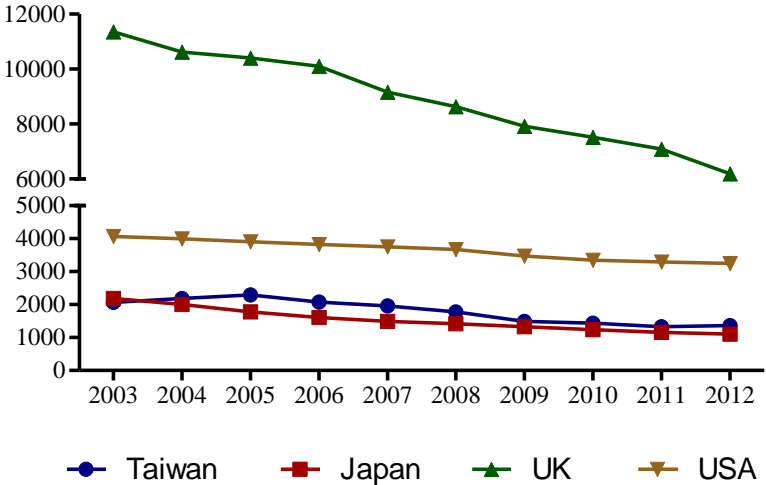


Figure 1-3 The trend of major crime rates in four nations, 2003-2012

7. The incarceration rate declined in Taiwan, Japan, and the United States, except for the United Kingdom

As for the incarceration rate, the U.S.A. had been much higher than the other nations. Taiwan, Japan, and the U.S.A. had the similar trend. Since 2002, the incarceration rate increased in Japan and the U.S.A., but since 2008 and 210, respectively, it has decreased in Japan and in the U.S.A. The descending trend in Taiwan was not significant until 2012, and the trend in the U.K. had been climbing.

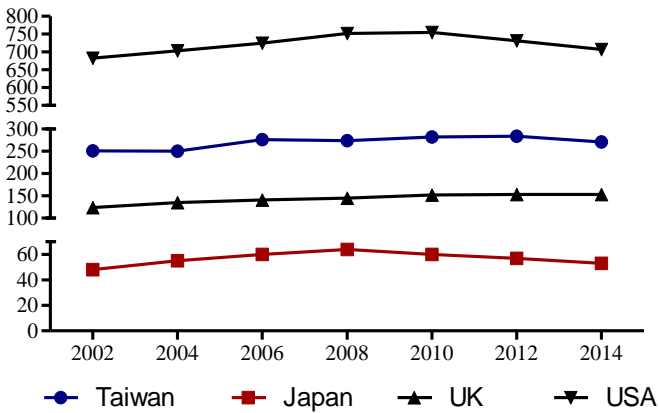


Figure 1-5 The trend of the incarceration rate in four nations, 2002-2014

II. Overall Criminal Justice Treatment Situations in 2014

1. Newly lodged number of investigating cases in 2014 was the highest in the past 5 years. The cases were mainly from police agencies, and the most crime types were offenses against public safety and violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act

The total number of newly lodged criminal cases in 2014 from district prosecutor offices was 413,975 cases, which was the highest in the recent five years and higher than the 394,348 cases in 2013. The most cases over the years were transferred from police agencies. The total transferring cases in 2014 were 300,909 (72.69%).

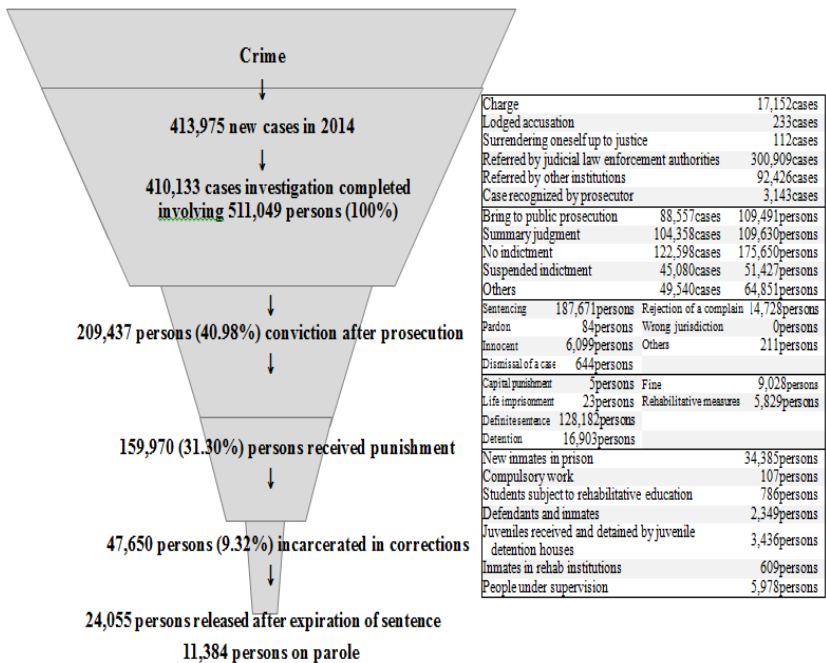


Figure 2-1 Criminal justice procedure and the 2014 statistics

Among the newly lodged general criminal cases in 2014, the most were the offenses against public safety (107,087 cases, 33.20%), followed by assaults (50,151, 15.55%), thefts (39,370, 12.21%), and fraud (39,370, 12.20%) (Table 2-1). As for the special criminal cases, the most cases were still the violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act (62,842, 68.76%).

2. Case dispositions of no prosecution were the most in the investigation conclusions, followed by applications for summary judgements

Recently, in order to simply the judicial procedure and lighten the load of lawsuit, the prosecutor office was devoted to decrease the indictment and increase applications for summary judgements, case dispositions, and deferred prosecution. Since 1999, the number of concluded cases has remained about 400,000 cases, and the number of defendants has remained about 500,000 persons. The total number of investigation concluded cases in the district prosecutor office in 2014 was 410,133. The total population in the concluded investigation was 511,049 persons, of whom 175,650 persons (37.37%), in 122,598 cases (29.89%), received the disposition of no prosecution, which was the most, followed by 104,358 cases (25.44%), with 175,650 persons, applied for summary judgements, 88,557 cases (21.59%), with 109,491 persons, of indictment in the regular proceeding, and 45,080 cases (10.99%), with 51,427 persons (10.06%), of deferred prosecution. The number of deferred prosecution population and cases gradually increased in the recent years. There were 33,894 cases (39,387 persons) in 2009 and 45,080 cases (51,427 persons) in 2014. The deferred prosecution has become an important system in the criminal policy. The number of cases and persons receiving the dispositions of no prosecution has also increased recently and there

were the most in 2011 and the second most in 2014. There were 122,598 cases of no prosecution in total in 2014 (accounted for 29.89% of the total investigation concluded cases) and 175,650 persons (accounted for 34.37% of the total investigation concluded persons).

3. Among the investigating criminal cases in the district prosecutor office, the conviction rate was higher than 0.95, the number of sentenced was about 90 percent of the total convicted. The conviction population rate was 840.17 per 100,000 persons. The ratio of males to females was 86 to 13. The most cases were offenses against public safety and drug crime.

For the investigating criminal cases in the district prosecutor office in 2014, the newly accepted cases per prosecutor every month averaged 195.9. The conviction rate was 96.74% in 2014; as opposed to 2013, the conviction rate increased 0.44%. Recently, the most convictions among the prosecuted cases were judgments of sentence, approximately 90 percent of the total convicts. There were 188,557 persons in 2014 (the conviction population rate was 840.17 persons per 100,000 people), of whom 162,924 were male criminals (86.41%) and 25,282 were females (13.41%). As for the major crime types, offenses against the public safety were the most (70,938 persons; 37.62%), followed by drug crimes (34,672

persons; 18.39%) and thefts (19,930 persons; 10.57%).

4. Overcrowding is a serious problem in the correctional facility, and 80 percent of the incarcerated were the short-term prisoners, of whom less than 20 percent will remain being incarcerated by end of the year.

Since 1998, the number of housing population in the correctional facility has maintained over 60,000. By end of 2014, the correctional facility housed 63,452 persons. The over-capacity population was up to 8,859 persons, accounting for 16.2%. However, the comparison of the newly incarcerated and in-prison inmates in their sentences found that 80.76% of the newly incarcerated were sentenced less than one year (including detention and servitude and only 19.24% were sentenced more than one year. On the contrary, only 16.35% of the in-prison inmates by end of the year have a less than one year sentence (including detention and servitude) and 84.65% have a more than one year sentence. Apparently, the short-term prisoners in the correctional facility are up to 80%. By end of the year, the actual persons in prison were less than 20 %, showing the frequent prison in-and-out. This is not only profitless for enlightenment, but also increases the prison burden in the correctional system.

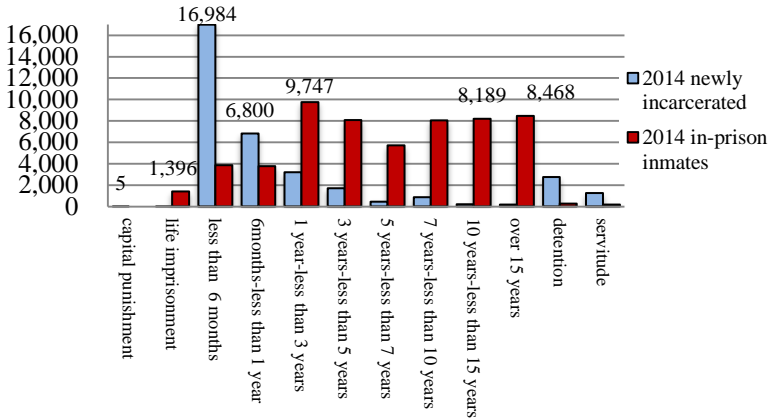


Figure 2-2 The sentence structure of the newly incarcerated and in-prison inmates in 2014

5. The community rehabilitation has been expanded from the traditional probation to deferring prosecution and societal labor cases

Currently, the community rehabilitation for adults includes deferring prosecution with community services, conditional probation with community services, probation with surveillance, parole with surveillance, and substitute of community services. The newly accepted cases of parole with surveillance in 2014 were 12,571, 5,008 cases of probation with surveillance, 23,764 cases of deferring prosecution with community services, and 17,238 cases of substitute of community services. This shows that the main job of probation officers in the recent years has expanded from the

traditional protection/surveillance to deferring prosecution and societal labor case. Their interaction with communities has also become closer because the nature of case processing changes. In terms of the completion rate in substitute of community services cases in the past five years, it gradually dropped from 59.27% in 2010 to 44.61% in 2014. As for the completion rate of hours in the past five years, it gradually dropped from 68.75% in 2010 to 60.02% in 2014. Although the hours of actual carrying out for substitute of community services in 2014 were up to 4,926,132 and the outcome of implementation was great, the completion rate was gradually descending by years.

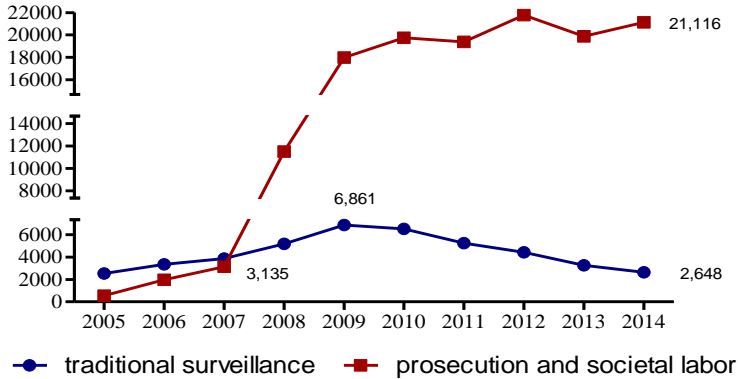


Figure 2-3 The situation of deferring prosecution execution in the past 10 years

6. The most regeneration and protection works were in the indirect ways of counseling employment and visiting, helping

prisoners to re-enter the society

The purpose of regeneration and protection is to protect the people released from prison and those who should be protected according to the law, to help them survive and adapt to social life, to prevent them from re-offending, and to maintain societal safety. Currently, there are three ways to assist ex-prisoners in rehabilitation: direct protection, indirect protection, and temporary protection. There were 7,684 persons in the 2014 newly accepted regeneration cases, of which 2,069 persons (26.93%) applied for protection by themselves and 5,615 persons (73.07%) were informed of protection by either prosecutors, probation officers, or correctional officers. The total executed regeneration in 2014 were 93,718 persons/times and of which the indirect protections, such as counseling employment (1,575 persons/times) and visiting (48,200 persons/times), were the most, accounting for 80,341 persons/times (85.73%), followed by direct protections (9,749 persons/times; 10.40%), such as participation in resettlement manufacture (486 persons/times) and occupational skills training (1,723 persons/times), and the last was to fund travel, accommodation fees, a small loan, and et cetera to resettle 3,628 persons (3.9%).

7. Keep promoting international and cross-strait mutual assistance in criminal justice, extraditing and repatriating cross-border criminals, and transferring the seized property

gained from crime

Taiwan has signed the mutual assistance agreements in criminal justice with the United States of America, Vietnam, Philippine, South Africa, and China. By the December of 2014, the total number of asking Vietnamese assistance in criminal justice was 1,604 cases, and the number of asked criminal justice assistance from Vietnam was 894 cases. As for the case of Taiwan fishing boat, Guang Da Xing No. 28, being fired by Philippine Coast Guard vessel in May 9th 2013, the Ministry of Justice submitted the request based on the mutual assistance agreements in criminal justice. Moreover, in need of case trial, the Department of Justice, Philippine asked for judicial assistance of our Ministry of Justice in the April and May of 2014. The Ministry of Justice also based on the aforementioned agreement to provide associated assistance, expecting the truth of case would be presented in court. In the February of 2014, the high official in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Republic of South Africa were invited in Taiwan to conduct a consultative meeting for the mutual legal assistance. Currently, there are constantly ongoing mutual legal assistance cases in collaboration. In terms of the cross-strait fight against crime and mutual legal assistance agreements, the content includes judicial documents delivery, investigation, transfer of stolen goods, adjudication recognition, and information circulation. By the December of 2014, there are

total 64,028 cases of mutual legal assistance requested by both sides, and there are total 52,463 cases completed. The completion rate is over 81%, and the monthly average of completed cases is 795. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice and the China Ministry of Public Security facilitated the establishment of “Association of the Task Force on Cross-Strait Crime of Stolen Goods” in October 2013 to serve as a communication platform for both sides in deliberation and execution of stolen goods return. In the January and June of 2014, the Task Force conducted two meetings in Beijing and Taipei, respectively. In addition to confirming the work of the Task Force and discussing the individual case of handling stolen goods, the meeting talked over and set up the operating mode of early launching investigation in order to grasp the best timing of investigation and strengthen the collaboration function of mutual legal assistance in stole goods return.

III. Juvenile and Special Crime Situations and Treatments

1. The crime rate of juveniles and children slightly decreased

In the recent 10 years, the population of juveniles and children gradually decreased by years, but the rate of committing crime had the tendency of repeated up and down. The juvenile offender rate in 2014 was 580.89 per 100,000 persons and the children offender rate was 10.37 per 100,000 persons. Both are lower than the rate in 2013. The total population of juvenile and children offenders (excluding the status offenders) was 10,025, accounting for 5.32% of the total criminal population in 2014. This is the lowest number in the recent five years.

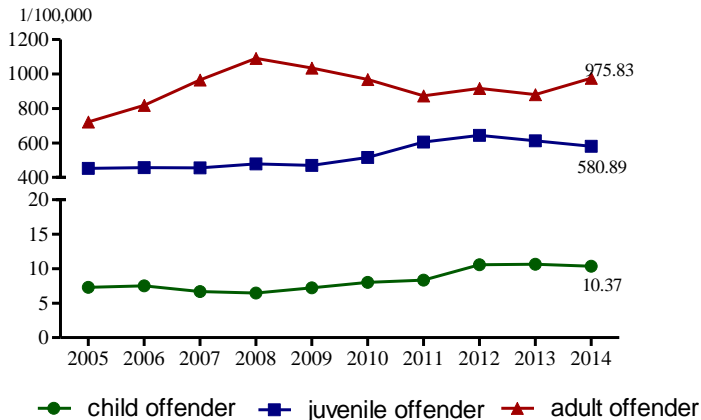


Figure 3-1 The trend of the population rate of juvenile and children offenders in the past 10 years

2. The number of status offenders largely increased recently, and only slightly decreased in 2014

In terms of the situation of juveniles and children committing crime, there were 9,616 persons in protection cases in 2014, accounting for more than 95%. There were 409 persons in criminal cases. The number of status offenders was 2,105, and this was the first time drop in the recent three years.

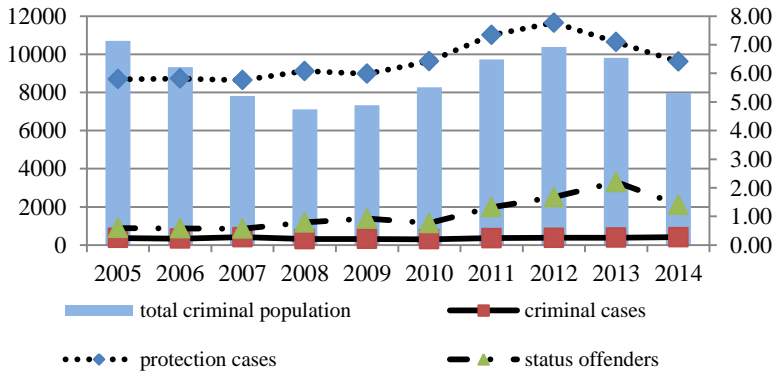


Figure 3-2 The trend of the number of juveniles and children violating criminal laws, along with the status offenders in the juvenile court in the recent 10 years

3. The number of juveniles housed and detained in the juvenile detention house slightly reduced, and the age was older

The number of juveniles housed and detained in the juvenile detention house reached the highest in 2013 in the recent five years. The number reduced to 5,132 persons in 2014, of whom the

males accounted for 84.63% (Table 3-3). As for their age, the number of ages greater than (and equal to) 16 and less than 18 accounted for almost half (49.19%), and the number of ages greater than (and equal to) 18 accounted for (14.49%). This shows that the high ages accounted for a high proportion.

4. The proportion of the female juvenile prisoners was increasing over the years

The number of the juvenile prisoners housed in Ming Yang High School was repeatedly up and down in the recent five years. There were more male juveniles among the housed juvenile prisoners, accounting for more than 96%, but the proportion of the female juvenile prisoners was increasing over the years. The percentage was up to 3.71% by 2014.

5. Female crime trends and rates remain stable, focusing on the non-violent crime, and offenses against public safety significantly increased

The population rate of female offenders in 2014 was 399.65 per 100,000 persons. The number of female convicts in all district prosecutor offices was 25,282 (13.41%). The situation of female committing crime tended to ease up in the recent years, but compared to 16,989 female offenders in 2005, the rate increased by 48.99%.

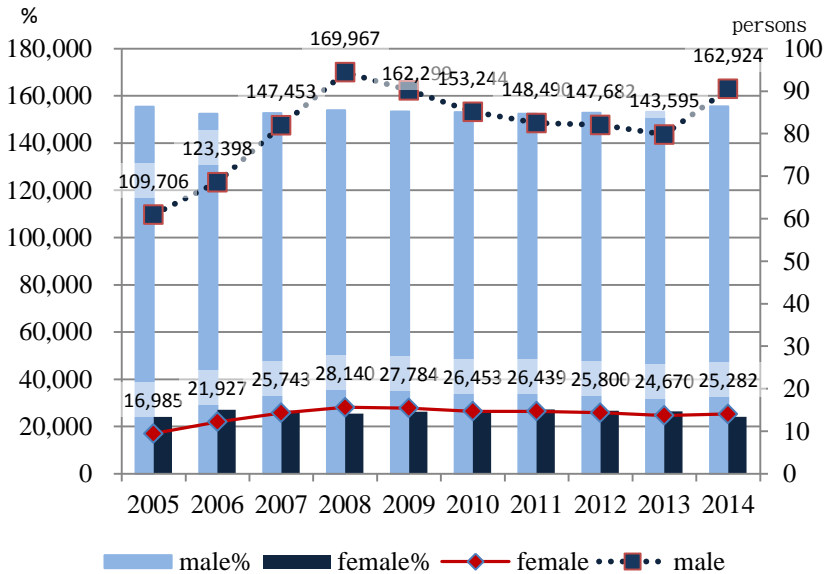


Figure 3-3 The trend of the convicts' gender in the district prosecutor office

The major crime types committed by females in 2014 were as follows: offenses against the public safety (19.97%), violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act (17.98%), thefts (12.07%), gambling (11.32%), fraud (7.06%), and so forth of non-violent crime. The number of females who received the observation rehab, forced physical therapy treatment, in-custody, and incarceration significantly decreased, but the number of being

probation increased to 2,224 persons (12.64%), reaching another peak.

6. The elderly crime and instituted elders increased, mainly on offenses against public safety and the property crime

The population of elderly criminals in the recent 10 years has increased, and it reached the peak of 10,745 persons in 2014 (0.38%). The rate of criminal population in the recent 10 years was 184.48 to 382.56 per 100,000 persons.

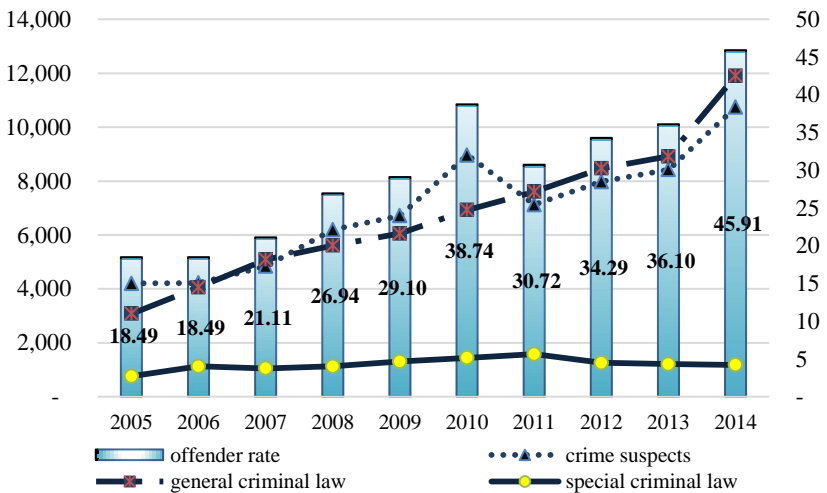


Figure 3-4 The trend of the elderly criminals

In 2014, the most of crime types in the general criminal law

committed by the elderly was offenses against public safety, followed by gambling and then thefts. The number of violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act was the most among the elderly criminals who were convicted by the special criminal law, followed by violations of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. The number of elderly convicts of violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act in the recent three years has increased. In the recent 10 years, the number of elderly criminals who received whether the deferring prosecution, observation rehab, forced physical therapy treatment, in-custody, incarceration, or being probation has increased.

7. The trend of the first-degree drug crime eased, but the problem of the second- and third-degree drug crime became more serious

From 2005 to 2014, the number of drug crime suspects reached the peak of 53,681 persons in 2007, but dropped to 41,265 persons in 2014. The ratio of males to females among the convicts of drug crime in 2014 was approximately 86.89% to 13.11%. The majority was still males. From 2005 to 2010, the convicted population of exclusively using the first-degree drug was higher than the convicted population of exclusively using the second-degree drug. Since 2011, however, the population of exclusively using the second-degree drug significantly increased,

exceeding the population of exclusively using the first-degree drug. In 2014, the top drug in the manufacturing, transportation, and trafficking became the second-degree drug, followed by the third-degree drug. However, the manufacturing, transportation, and trafficking of the third-degree drug within these 10 years increased by 15.64 times. The increasing tendency was very significant. In 2014, among the people receiving the punishment of deferring prosecution with, revocation of sanctions with, or being observation rehab with the order of completing addiction treatment, the number of the second-degree drug users was more than the number of the first-degree drug users, but among the people receiving the forced physical therapy treatment, the first-degree drug users were still the majority. The number of the newly imprisoned drug users has decreased. From 2010 to 2014, the workshops, people who were fined, and the amount of fines for the possession of the third- or fourth-degree drug without just reasons or the use of those drugs all significantly increased, but the rate of the fine payment and the amount of payment both showed a descending tendency.

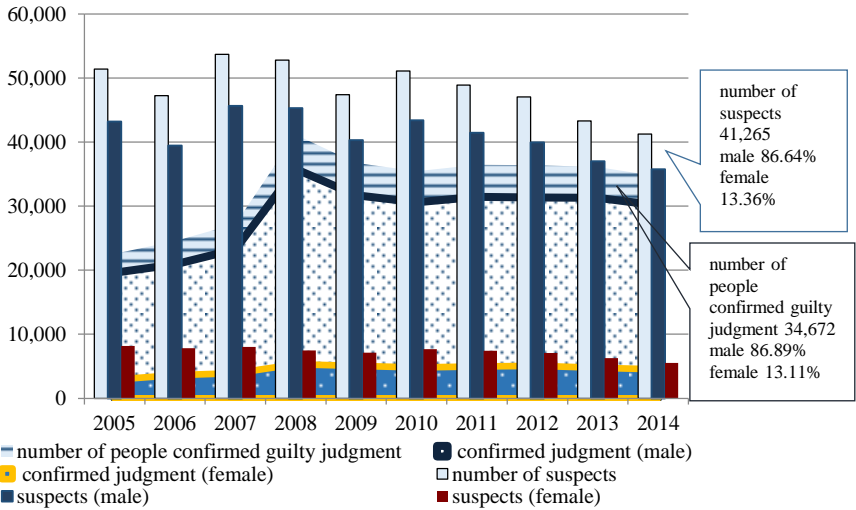


Figure 3-5 The trend of drug criminals

8. The recidivism was still high and comparatively, drug crime, theft, and offenses against public safety had a higher recidivism rate

The rate of new prisoners having prior criminal records has increased. There were 26,082 persons (75.85%) in 2014. Among the male new prisoners, those with prior criminal records accounted for 76.63%, and among the female new prisoners, those with prior criminal records accounted for 67.51%. As compared to the rate in 2005, the rate of having prior criminal records increased by 16.46%, and the increasing rate of males and females with prior

criminal records differed minimally. The first five crime types in the new prisoners with prior criminal records in 2014, by sequence, were violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act, thefts, offenses against public safety, offenses of receiving stolen property, and offenses against personal liberty (69.63% in total). Drug crime, thefts, and offenses against public safety were the recidivism problem for both males and females, but males had a higher recidivism rate of thefts and offenses against public safety, and females had a higher recidivism rate of forceful taking/robbery/banditry and thefts.

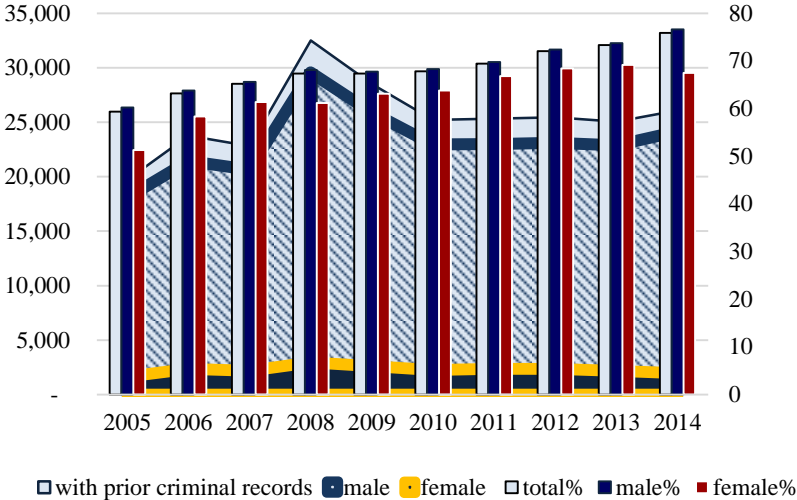


Figure 3-6 The trend of the new prisoners with prior criminal records

9. The number of crime committed by foreigners decreased, and the most were the property crime and crime related to addiction

The number of convicted alien offenders in 2010 was 1,406. Afterward, there is a downward trend. There were 1,273 convicted alien offenders in 2014. Of whom, 84.76% violated the general criminal law, and 15.24% violated the special criminal law. The nationality of the convicted alien offenders in 2014, by sequence, were Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Philippine. These four nationalities accounted for 83.26% .

According to the district prosecutor office in the recent three years, among the list of convicted crime types by alien offenders, offenses of forging instrument or seal and thefts have decreased, but offenses against public safety has significantly increased. In 2014, the most of crime types committed by foreigners were offenses against public safety, thefts, and offenses of forging instrument or seal in the general criminal law, and violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act and violations of the pharmaceutical affairs law.

IV. Crime Victimization Protection

1. The percentage of compensatory cases remained stable, but the amount of money significantly increased

Since the implementation of the Criminal Victim Protection Act from the October of 1998, the compensated subjects, scope, and items have been continually enlarged to protect the family of victims who died of the criminal acts, the people who suffered from serious injuries, the victims of sexual assaults and domestic violence, and the people staying in Taiwan with alien nationality or without nationality.

The number of accepted applications for the crime victimization compensation by the district prosecutor office in 2014 was 1,662, the highest number in the past 10 years. Among those, the applications for the monetary compensation of crime victimization (72.14%) and the claims executed by the prosecutor (25.93%) were the majority. In the 1,196 concluded cases of applying for monetary compensations, 588 applications were approved, accounting for 49.16%. As compared to the applications in 2013, the number of cases increased, but the approval rate slightly decreased. Overall, the condition maintains stable. The overruled applications were 393, increasing by 2.05% as opposed to that in 2013. Among the applications for monetary compensation of crime victimization, the approval number of applications was

588, involving 751 persons and NT\$ 330 million and 961 grand, which significantly increased by 279.23% than the amount of monetary compensation in 2005.

2. The most victims who applied for the compensation were female, younger than the age of 20, and unemployed

Among the 1,208 criminal victims of the concluded applications for the monetary compensation in the district prosecutor office in 2014, 47.52% were males and 52.48% were females. From 2005 to 2014, the number of female victims gradually increased by years. The majority of victims were the age of less than 20 (22.52%), and the number of the victims less than 20 years old is increasing. In terms of the occupation, the unemployed (37.75%) and blue-collar workers (13.99) were the most, and sellers and service personnel significantly increased.

3. The significantly increased cases of application for compensation were homicide and assaults, and the number as well as percentage of offenses against sexual autonomy decreased

As for the victimization type in applications for the monetary compensation, the most were homicide (47.16%), followed by offenses against sexual autonomy (31.19%) and then assaults (17.31%). The number of applications over homicide and assaults significantly increased by 32.47% than the number in 2013. The

case number and rate over offenses against sexual autonomy, however, slightly dropped. With regard to the category, the most applications were because of death (52.48%). As opposed to 2013, the population and rate significantly increased. The second most was because of offenses against sexual autonomy (31.95%) and then was because of assaults (15.48%).

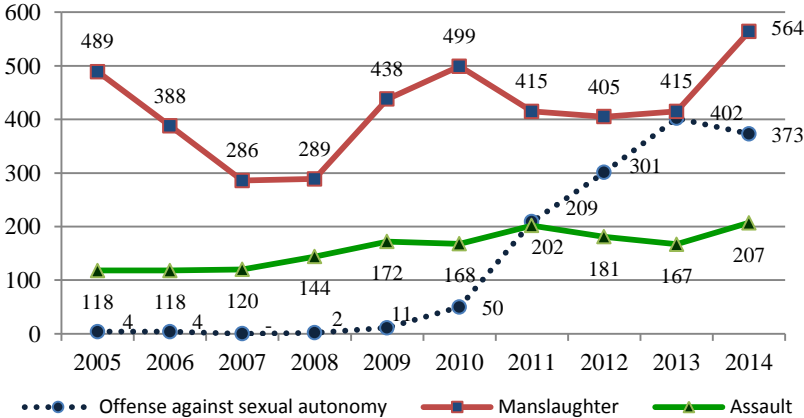


Figure 4-1 The major victimization type of the concluded applications for crime victimization compensations

4. A variety of protection items, along with the increased percentage of psychological counseling and legal assistance were for the need to enhance victim protection services

Among the new cases of 2,319 to Association for Victims Support in 2014, the majority were the cases of informed

protection (68.35%), followed by self-requested protection (22.55 %) and visited protection (9.10%). In terms of the type of cases, death was the most in the protection of criminal victims from 2005 to 2014. Although the rate of the death case in the recent five years had the tendency of decreasing, the population increased. There were up to 91,065 persons/times being protected by the protection services in 2014. In the protection service items, the majority were visits and solicitude (18.67 %), followed by psychological counseling (17.98%) and then legal assistance (12.48%). From 2005 to 2014, the persons/times of inquiry and consultation slightly decreased, but the persons/times of visits and solicitude, psychological counseling, medical services, and legal assistance significantly increased.

V. Issues of Social Concern

1. The incident of Taipei MRT killing

1.1. The reaction of the police agency to the incident of Taipei MRT killing

According to the perspective that crime is a rational choice, crime is an intertwined product of opportunity, lack of a capable guardian, and motivated and capable individuals. Thus, the police agency can base on the situational crime prevention theory to develop various specific strategies to control criminal environments and further to prevent or diminish the occurrence of crime (Clarke and Homel, 1997).

1.1.1. Planning services—increase public sense of safety by intensive patrol and neighborhood watch

From the aspects of reassuring the public, striving for the public trust in the government, keeping the public safety, and protecting the public, the police must have the related strategies to plan their jobs. Otherwise, the incident of Zheng homicide will deter the public from taking the MRT. Taking Taipei city and New Taipei city as examples, New Taipei city does not have the MRT police, and although Taipei does have the MRT police, Taipei city has more MRT stations than New Taipei city, which causes the Taipei city policing force not enough to cover the safety control over each compartment and platform along the

MRT line. Based on situations of completely consistent and coordinated job content, New Taipei City Police Department requests Special Police First Headquarters National Police Agency for assistance. There is a police officer doing the job of watch in the exit of each MRT station to raise the public reassurance when taking the MRT. Additionally, shifts of patrol within the train compartments on beat are added up for increasing the rate of police visibility to eliminate the public fear.

1.1.2. The policing policy after the rise of the public sense of safety

After the Taipei MRT killing incident eases up, the public are gradually confident of taking the MRT. The policing prevention job, however, does not stop here. Based on the evaluation result, it was found that dispatch of the police force on the job of watch during the commuting time when there were more passengers was more in line with demand. As a result, New Taipei City Police Department decided to increase the police force, but only during the commuting rush hours. During the off-peak hours, the watch work would somewhat decreased, a two-hour duration, in order not to waste the police force, but the intensity of patrolling the compartments did not change.

1.1.3. Advocate the public self-defense ability

New Taipei City Police Department, through the media, demonstrated how to use items, such as umbrellas, bags, belts, or a

fire extinguisher, to prevent possible killing acts or violent assaults. Let the public know to use the carrying or surrounding items to achieve the preventive effect of victimization. Strengthen the advocacy of self-defense abilities.

1.1.4. Better the problem of radio signals

The radio between New Taipei city and Taipei city cannot transmit, plus that the New Taipei city radio would lose connection when the MRT goes in the underground portion. There are no signals, so the communication is very difficult. New Taipei City Police Department tried to deliberate the remedy as soon as experiencing this problem.

1.1.5. Build up the reporting system in the MRT service desk

After the Taipei MRT killing incident, the MRT service desk built up the new reporting system, including emergency push button and the independent system that can connect the duty command center in the precinct police stations and departments. The local police station, precinct police station, and police department will receive it when the emergency push button in the service desk is pressed. Thus, this system is very important. It can catch the best timing to arrest the criminal, and secondly, the station staff can immediately call the police via the radio. Telephone is no longer necessary. This mechanism has been established. It is sufficient to speed up the reporting function.

1.1.6. Regular drill of abrupt manslaughter

Through the regular drill, the processing is counted by seconds. Having the rapid and superior police force to arrive the crime scene will be the reaction of the policing and the MRT Corporation toward the emergency situation. There is an average of one million and 850 thousand passengers per day taking the Taipei MRT system. It is very hard to completely prevent the incident like the Zhang killing case based on the current police manpower. Facing such like-a-time-bomb perpetrator, it should strengthen the notification mechanism of individuals with antisocial personality traits, such as adding the professionals with the consultative counseling background in the psychological counseling center of the universities. It is expected to attain the precaution by conducting the counseling via referrals. This is a fundamental strategy.

1.1.7. The public transportation system should conduct an overall security check to enhance the public safety

The random murder perpetrator does not have a specific motivation or a specified victim, and the random murder is different from the past murder that mostly was involved with significant resentments. Because the perpetrator often does not have unusual exterior indicators, it is difficult to identify right away. Therefore, additional to actively developing the technology by which the cybercrime trailer can be immediately discovered, the police should immediately make an arrest when finding a similar

imitative talk for precaution and deterring the spread of imitation effects. The development of the public transportation system in Taiwan rapidly grows. Besides the MRT, there are always lots of commuters by the Taiwan railway and Taiwan high speed rail. Once a similar incident happens, the situation of casualties is difficult to estimate. Thus, the security maintenance strategies associated with the public transportation system should be comprehensively examined. Moreover, the SOP and instructive operation mechanism by which having a prompt response to violent incidents are needed to establish in order to ensure the societal safety.

1.2. The overall prevention of the Taipei MRT killing incident

The crime prevention of the random murder is very hard. There is an important concept in the medical study – Cure when sick, nourish when healthy. In fact, regimen is very important because it is related to the concept of health. If an individual's inner is healthy, family is healthy, and the whole society is healthy, such incident would not happen. The unhealthy personal internal, approximately unhealthy family, and unhealthy information as well as ideas provided by the society all resulted in occurrence of the Zhang incident. Therefore, regimen and tertiary crime prevention become very important. The following is the prevention actions suggested by the current study with reference to the focus groups

and the related literature.

1.2.1. Primary prevention

The primary prevention is the crime prevention strategy for all subjects in the society and it can start from the following direction.

(1) Enhance the practice of the affectional and emotional education for the elementary and junior high school students to effectively teach them the correct attitude toward the choice of associating with heterosexual friends as well as to raise the ability of emotional guidance and anxiety relaxation. (2) Enhance the psychological health education for the elementary and junior high school students to raise their abilities of frustration tolerance, self-restraint, and delaying gratification of motivation, making sure the psychological health. (3) The elementary and junior high school should strengthen students' education of social skills and development of sociability for them to learn the art of choosing good friends and rejecting bad friends as well as being glad to cooperate with others. (4) There should be the abilities of setting up the active and optimist perspective toward life and the career development. The elementary and junior high school should help students with the abilities of establishing the active and optimist attitude toward life and making the correct career planning in order for them to have a clear objective in their lives without being adrift, wandering, and idle. (5) The implementation of life education has every child to know that besides cherishing his/her own life, he/she ought to

respect others' lives. The elementary and junior high school should perform the life education to have students to not only cherish their own lives but also respect others' without infringement at will. (6) The universities should have more counselors in the counselling center and hire part-time clinical psychologists in school to assist in handling students' behavioral harassment, psychological health, psychological treatment, and etc.

1.2.2. Secondary prevention

The secondary prevention is the crime prevention strategy subjected to the risky individuals. The following strategies should be adopted for the early-discovered individuals who possibly have the antisocial personality abnormal disorders. (1) The school counseling center and the health center physicians in all schools should screen the student mental illness cases and transfer those to the psychiatric hospital or the clinical psychologist. Having those students to receive the psychological treatment and prevent them from hurting others when outbreak. (2) Conduct an individual assessment for the students who are usually absent from school or class without permission, and after finding the reasons, exerting an effective guidance to have them back to normal. (3) Strengthen the follow-up guidance for the dropouts and the students with poor conduct performance. (4) Conduct the individual assessment and counseling as well as behavioral correctional practices for the juvenile status offenders in school and the serious maladaptive

students. (5) Using the standard psychological assessment instruments, such as the juvenile psychological scale and the revised Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, to early discern the potential juvenile criminals and giving effective psychological treatments, counseling, and behavioral correctional practices to early prevent them from becoming real juvenile criminals in the future. (6) Giving the effective crisis management practices to the high risky group of offenders and victims involved in violent and bullying behaviors in school, discerned by the scientific objective instrument, to prevent them from really hurting others or being victimized in the future. (7) The elementary and junior high school students discerned with the conduct disorder by using the aforementioned diagnostic criteria for the conduct disorder by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) and the conduct disorder checklist of the DSM should be transferred to the psychiatric hospital for necessary treatments, preventing them from becoming the antisocial personality disordered patients and committing criminal behavior. (8) For the college students, if the Office of Student Affairs and tutors find the cases with alike antisocial personality disorders, those cases should be transferred to the psychiatric hospital, and using the aforementioned mental psychopathic personality checklist for evaluation. If diagnosed with such disorder, they should be treated by the psychiatrists.

1.2.3. Tertiary prevention

The tertiary prevention is the crime prevention strategy for the individuals with the antisocial personality traits or symptoms. (1) The assessment of DSM should be used to evaluate the juveniles housed in the all juvenile criminal correctional facilities, including the juvenile detention house, the juvenile reform school, and the juvenile correction school. Moreover, for the juveniles diagnosed with the conduct disorder, a variety of professional individual treatments should be offered in order to prevent them from becoming the patients with the antisocial personality disorder and continuing to commit crime. (2) For the inmates in all prisons and skill training institutions, the evaluation by the mental psychopathic personality checklist should be strengthened during the time of classification. For the individuals diagnosed as the patients with the antisocial personality disorder, a more strict strategy of rehabilitation and treatment should be adopted and parole should not be granted before making sure their conditions have been improved.

2. The incident of assaulting a police officer in a nightclub

The rise and existence of nightclubs is the contemporary social tendency. How to create a safe, legitimate, and entertained environment is the goal that the society should work for. The existence of nightclubs needs an efficient management from

government, collaborative supervision from citizens, and higher standard self-regulation and improvement from nightclubs themselves. The efficient responses to nightclubs' inside and outside order maintenance and crime issues focus on the following three directions:

2.1. Correct and effective rulemaking

Nowadays, Taiwan still does not have a complete management and legal act to regulate nightclubs, which also causes the difficulty for the law enforcement frequently being uncertain whether enforcing the law or not. The suggestions for effective legislation are as follows:

2.1.1. Because there are various nightlife entertainment places, the first step should be to clearly define different types of alcohol drinking places, manage based on different classifications by legislation, and establish the responsible authorities.

2.1.2. Regulate the entertainment places at night, such as the nightclubs and bars, in the architectural design. The indoor design must be open, and the public space needs to have enough supervision as well as reduce the unseen area to prevent the occurrence of criminal opportunities.

2.1.3. Regularly drug test the staff. Let the staff in the places be responsible for themselves, not involving in the drug use and preventing the drug advertisement and sale.

2.1.4. Regularly conduct training for the staff working in the alcohol drinking places, such as nightclubs and bars, to have them be familiar with the preventive and correct handling process of criminal behaviors that are likely to happen in nightclubs, such as drug and violence.

2.1.5. In the process of nightclubs applying for the business license, each in-charge institution should indeed investigate the operator's past record. If the operator has a criminal record, the application for the business license should be denied.

2.1.6. From the perspective of crime prevention legalization, each district government codifies the autonomy statute to serve as the basis of supervision and execution, carrying out the mechanism of duty segregation from the central to local government.

2.2. The operators of nightclubs and bars need to share the crime prevention responsibility around the shop inside and outside.

Currently, the operators of nightclubs and the public completely give the issue of preventing crime at nightclubs to the police. Such standpoint, however, cannot effectively resolve the current criminal problem. From the perspective of the third-party policing, the core strength of societal security maintenance should not overlook the power of the third-party, community, additional to focusing on the two parties of perpetrators and the police. Because nightclubs often attract criminals and are also the crime hotspots,

the government should require the operators to prevent all criminal possibilities inside of their shops and the surroundings. If nightclubs want to open, need the license, and want to make a profit, they should propose an effective plan for crime prevention and security and include the security equipment, security guards, security training, metal detector, security gate, communication equipment, CCTV, electric shock weapons, the SOP instruction of handling customers' arguments or drunkenness, the responsibility of reporting, and etc. into the operating costs. The government and the associated authorities should regulate that the operators need to submit a completed plan for security when applying for the license and execute the mechanism of administrative guidance. Due to the special properties of nightclubs, the quality of security guards needs to improve. Besides served by athletic persons, the training of the security guards in how to effectively take care of customers' sporadic events, prevent and separate the conflict, prevent the sale and use of drug, sexual harassment, and other security accidents needs to list the SOP and drill the actual process. Lay more stress on the frontal prevention is superior to the later police investigation. Work with the police to construct the joint defense, let the police be able to rapidly react, and prevent the criminal incidents caused by the large number of gang members or quasi gang members.

2.3. The nightclubs should establish the perspective of defending the public order and paying for the use of public affairs.

The consumption patterns in nightclubs have two main reasons led to the social security accidents, including the consumption of alcoholic drinks and the operating hours during the night. It has been evidenced by numerous studies that alcohol causes occurrence of many accidents, plus nightclubs operate till midnight. Therefore, the police must dispatch more police force to patrol and handle the security accidents and spend more time for keeping the surrounding order and traffic. As such, there is more spending in terms of manpower and material resources on keeping the security order than in the general daily life. Naturally, this leads to more funds needed for operation. Thus, the government should enforce a much higher tax on such nightlife places to pay for the overtime of the police force, the personnel in the public facilities and the public transportation, and the environmental cleaning crew. In this way, the surrounding environment of nightclubs can keep clean, and the police patrols frequently. The customers of nightclubs will naturally feel more relieved, and the nearby residents will also have better perception. If buses or other transportation can take passengers during specific time, the danger caused by the drunk-driving customers will be reduced. As a result, nightclubs and bars can successfully operate, the government can increase the tax income, customers safely consume, and neighbors dwell at ease.

VI. Policy Recommendations

1. Adjust the policy of short-term imprisonment penalty. The use of non-institutional treatments for the problem of prison and society

The overcrowding problem in the correctional system in 2014 was still serious (over 8,859 population, 16.2%). Reviewing the structure of the new inmates and in-prison inmates in 2014 found that the less than one year sentenced (including detention and servitude) among the new inmates were 80.76% and the more than one year sentenced were only 19.24%. On the contrary, the less than one year sentenced (including detention and servitude) among the in-prison inmates were only 16.35% by end of the year and the more than one year sentenced were 83.65%. The short-term prisoners housed in the correctional facility were up to 80%. By end of the year, the actual persons in prison were less than 20 %, showing the frequent prison in-and-out. This is not only profitless for enlightenment, but also increases the prison burden in the correctional system. The major crime type of the newly incarcerated was the incapability of safe driving (drunk driving) in offenses against public safety. There were 9,631 persons and showing an increasing tendency by year. As for the penalty function, the short-term imprisonment penalty has the deterrent effect for the general population, but as for the prisoners, serving

time in a prison not only damages the normal association with the society, causing the difficulties of future re-entry and the family falling apart, but also generates a negative impact from the correctional subculture influence. It is recommended that the government should use non-institutional treatments to resolve the overpopulation problem in the correctional facility. This is also an important task for the development of criminal policy.

2. Promote the execution rate of societal labor cases to effectively achieve the goal of community transforming

In order to let misdemeanor prisoners be able to simultaneously take care of family, school, and work and not be disconnected with the society, and to avoid the inequality of short-term imprisonment penalty because of the enlarged gap between rich and poor, the substitute of community services has been implemented since September 1th, 2009. Although the actual exercised hours of community services were up to 4,926,132 and the executed result was great, the completion rate of community service cases dropped from 59.27% in 2010 to 44.61% in 2014 in the past five years. With regard to the hour completion rate, it dropped from 68.75% in 2010 to 60.02% in 2014 in the past five years. The rate of fulfilment has been gradually decreasing by years. It is recommended that the government should deliberate the policy to improve the execution rate of community services.

3. Pay attention to the problem of juvenile recidivism and provide suitable provisions and treatments

Despite the fact that the population of juvenile offenders has the descending tendency in the recent five years, the juvenile offender rate did not have a significant decrease, of which the juvenile criminal cases have a gradual increasing tendency. According to the 2013 statistics, the major crime types of juvenile recidivists housed in the correctional facility were thefts, drug crime, offenses against public safety, and forceful taking/robbery/banditry. In particular, there were more than two-third of the female juveniles housed in the correctional facility had a criminal record. The empirical studies conducted in Taiwan and foreign countries with respect to the life-course offending and the prediction of recidivism found that the development of criminal behaviors had consistency and concentration. The delinquency in childhood/adolescence is associated with the stability of crime in adulthood. Having criminal records, imprisonment records, being arrested records, and felony records are related to a higher likelihood of recidivism. A small number of core criminals committed a large proportion of crime. The more times do commit crime, the higher likelihood is

recidivism.² The current study analyzed the tendency of juvenile recidivism and the distribution of crime types. That is helpful to understand the problem of juvenile recidivism, to provide the related researchers in effectively catching the situation of juvenile recidivism, and to provide the related prevention and treatment policies toward the problem. Unfortunately, the related government departments were unable to continually provide the statistics for analysis. In the future, the attention should be continually paid to the problem of juvenile recidivism.

4. Strengthen the research on the drunk-driving issues and objectively evaluate the related criminal policies

From 2005 to 2014, the number of suspects for offenses against public safety consistently increased, of whom the majority committed drunk driving. In 2014, the number of female convicts of offenses against public safety was first time more than the number of female convicts of drug crime. In the recent three years, the most convicts of elderly crime types in the general criminal law were the offenses against public safety. The number of offenses against public safety was the second most among the crime types

²For the reference, please see Chen Yu-Shu (2013). The study of recidivists' characteristics and risk factors: Using adult parolees as an example. *The Essay of Criminal Policy and Crime Research*, 16, 1-25.

committed by the foreigners, and there is an increasing tendency by years. The increased population of drunk-driving prisoners will become an important cause of overcrowding problems in the correctional facility. The research on the problem of drunk driving in Taiwan has been in need of improvement. In particular, it is essential to find out feasible responding strategies toward the rapidly varying and gradually harsh drunk-driving policies by the evaluation of objective and evidence-based empirical studies.

5. Actively review the policies of the second- and the third-degree drugs and find out the effective responding policies.

Because of the addiction, the derivative disease transmission, a high recidivism rate, and the problem of crime diversity resulted from drugs, the government and society have input enormous resources and manpower in preventing drug problems since the implementation of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act in 1998. These efforts have gradually shown the effectiveness in treating the first-degree drug users and controlling the population of first-time drug use. According to the 2014 statistics, however, it showed that the population of the second- and third- degree drug use continues increasing, the problem of drug manufacture and transport gradually becomes serious, the revocation rate of deferring prosecution of the second-degree drug crime remains

high and increases by years, and the effectiveness in executing the third-degree drug policies is limited. The current government and society must face these problems. It is necessary to actively review the effectiveness in executing the current policies associated with the second- and third-degree drug and find out effective responding strategies via both empirical and theoretical perspectives.

6. Mind the protection of the dead and seriously injured victims and their family. Actively provide the financial, psychological, and legal assistance.

The establishment of the Criminal Victim Protection Act was in 1998, and there have been several revisions of successively amplifying the compensation subjects, increasing the compensation items, and enlarging the compensation scope to protect the family of victims who died of the criminal acts, the people who suffered from serious injuries, the victims of sexual assaults, and the people staying in Taiwan with alien nationality or without nationality. This Act not only regulates the mechanism of crime victimization compensation, but also takes the victims' needs for living and social adaptation into account. Moreover, there are the regulations of requiring the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior to establish the victim protection institutions, and the protection institutions should provide a variety of protection services, including the legal assistance, psychological counseling,

occupational skills training and employment counseling, financial subsidy for schooling, emergency funding, safety protection, and so forth. As such, to establish the supports for the victims in Taiwan are not only the assistance of financial compensation, but also an overall protection of the mind recovery and life reconstruction. The Act was revised again on May 22th, 2013, and exercised on June 1st, to create the mechanism of “support money” in which the family of the victims who were registered as permanent residents in Taiwan and died of other people’s external intentional acts in the foreign countries are equipped with the support money and the associated protection besides the current compensation mechanism. It ought to set up the database with respect to the service supply and the victims’ usage and opinions, along with understanding the improvement of the follow-up services and the disposition of resources and actively offering financial, psychological, and legal assistance.

7. Strengthen the career service process for transferring inmates from prisons to society

The government has long realized the relationship between the recidivism of prisoners and rehabilitation protected persons and employment and paid much attention on the importance of this issue. In addition to the criminal policies, the government also does the best to provide the associated specific strategies to help

prisoners and rehabilitation protected persons. For example, prisons and jails strengthen the training for the manufacture and occupational skills in the facility, or the district branch of Taiwan After-Care Association individually, or with the Workforce Development Agency of the Ministry of Labor, conducts the related occupational classes for the soon-to-be-leaving-prison inmates.

The current study also found that 76% of the prisoners have a criminal record, of whom more than 90% are drug users and more than 80% are offenders against public safety. Thus, it is indeed an important act of criminal policy to help the prisoners, the addicted drug criminals particularly, out of prison and re-enter the society as well as avoid recidivism. As for the prisoners and rehabilitation protected persons, the capability to have a normative job with a stable income, self-growth, and harmonious family results in a lower recidivism rate. As for the society and nation, such capability can further maintain the social order. Moreover, from the perspective of rehabilitants, the increase of self-affirmation is a result of the social acceptance generated from the interaction with others in the work place.

The Ministry of Justice can collaborate with the Ministry of Labor to react to the occupational service for the prisoners and rehabilitation protected persons after they leave the prison. The assistance in employment of prisoners and rehabilitation protected

persons can via the integration of various paths of employment service resources. In particular, the educational preparation of redeveloping prisoners' occupational skills, such as skills training and work attitudes, is in need of supply. Moreover, it needs to provide more opportunities of open prisons in order for the prisoners in the process of re-entering the society to repair their defects of working skills and to have them obtain actual employment opportunities for work. On the other aspect, only if the essential employment assistance in concert with the adaptation period of work place is provided, the help for prisoners to complete the self-reliance and to result in re-entering the society will be effective, and the high national incarceration rate will be reduced.

VII. Future Research

1. The study on the preventive policy of cybercrime, drunk driving, and fraud

The number of cybercrime in 2014 increased by 4,728 cases as compared to that in 2013. The growth rate was 1.52 times. The number of drunk driving in 2014 increased by 9.64% as compared to that in 2013. It was the highest in the history. The number of fraud in 2014 increased by 4,281 cases as compared to that in 2013. The growth rate was 22.81%. The increase of these three crime types was the main reason why the number of the general criminal cases slightly increased in 2014. The committing methods of cybercrime and fraud change rapidly. Drunk driving is likely to cause public danger accidents. As a result, this study suggests that future research can conduct the related study on the situation of these three crime types, policing prevention, and criminal policies.

2. The study on the reduction in incarceration rate across countries

The crime rates all around the world and the serious violent crime have shown a descending tendency, which influences the reduction in the expenses of prisons and the correctional system all around the world. This study found that the reduction in the crime rate and incarceration rate was particularly significant in the United States. On the contrary, despite that the crime rate in Taiwan was

also decreasing, the decline of the incarceration rate was not big and much higher than our neighbor, Japan. Thus, it is necessary to evaluate the cost and benefit of the criminal justice correctional treatment modules and the coordinated policies in other countries to serve as the reference for formatting the policy perspective and future policies in Taiwan.

3. Slow down the execution of short-term imprisonment penalty and deliberate to substitute the institutional treatment with the non-institutional transferring treatment.

As mentioned, the problem of overcrowding in the correctional facility is currently serious. Reviewing the structure of crime types committed by the inmates, the majority are the sentenced less than six months, which accounts for between 57% and 65% of the annual total population of executed limited-term imprisonment. Those sentenced with the short-term imprisonment penalty of less than one year were up to more than 80%. With respect to the criminal charges of the new prisoners, the majority were the incapability of safe driving (drunk driving), and there is an increasing tendency by years. In order to resolve the problem of prison overcrowding and the correctional safety management, it is suggested to elaborate the policies of transferring treatment and admission according to boundaries, along with how to mitigate the negative impact resulted from the short-term imprisonment penalty

and relieve the overcrowding problem in the correctional facility by the non-institutional transferring treatment over the institutional treatment toward the offenses against public safety, assaults, and fraud.

4. The study on the drug addiction treatment pattern and the feasibility of medical community orientation

If aiming to improve the current effectiveness of the drug rehabilitation, it is necessary to alter and integrate the current resources of rehabilitation management, treatment methods, rehab staff, and the related professionals. Based on the follow-up investigation and the rehabilitation result evaluation of the people receiving rehabilitation treatment, those having a stronger agreement with the cognitive discipline of compulsory rehab, detoxification attitudes, life adaptation, skill training, and medical health had fewer numbers of recidivism. Thus, building up a series of research on appropriate and effective drug rehabilitation management and treatment patterns, including the physical and psychological treatment plan for the people receiving rehabilitation treatment, assessment of classifying the rehabilitated people using different drugs, and the disposition of the professionals in the rehab institution is helpful to promote the effectiveness of drug rehabilitation. Based on the perspective of viewing drug users as patients, it should be considered to transfer the work involving the

medical element, such as the drug treatment of observation and rehabilitation, to the Ministry of Health and Welfare associated medical institutions in the future. Moreover, it is suggested to elaborate the related feasible programs or studies, mainly based on the community treatment and family support, to assist drug users in social adaptation and resolve the prison overcrowding problem.