

# 2016 Crime Situations and Analyses<sup>1</sup>

## --Key Report on Crime Trend

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### **Abstract**

Since 1973, the Ministry of Justice has edited and published the book *Crime Situation and Analyses* annually, presenting various crime statistics and analysis. On July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013, Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, went through the organizational restructuring and the Crime Prevention Research Center, serving as a national think tank, was joined to the Academy. Part of the Center's work is to investigate, analyze, and study the important crime issues occurred in the country and to annually publish the book of *Crime Situation and Analyses*. To improve the

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<sup>1</sup> This report is based on a 2017 research project supported by Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice. The research team includes Associate Professor Hsieh, Wen-Yan, Central Police University; Professor Sheu, Chuen-Jim, National Taipei University; Professor Tsai, Tien-Mu, Central Police University; Research assistants: Yu, Yi-Chun and .

value for academic study and to gradually keep abreast of the international crime prevention research, this annual volume was contracted to the university professionals, bringing in the academic professionalism. Moreover, by publishing books and short-version theses in Chinese as well as English, and holding conferences it is hoped that this long-standing crime research volume may keep improving quality and exert more influence.

In addition to adopting the government data, including the Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency, Ministry of Health and Welfare and Judicial Yuan, along with the cross-national comparative analysis, the important development of methodology in the current report was to hold coordinating meetings and focus group interviews. This 2016 edition has continued to present the primary statistics regarding the overall crime trend, added charts and figures, enhanced the function of interpretation and analysis, introduced judicial reforms, improved result explanations and policy implications, and so forth.

Finally, the current report studied the issues of public concerns, such as cross-border telecommunications fraud and schedule 1 & schedule 2 drug abuse treatments, and proposed the related policy suggestions. Moreover, based on the overall crime situation in 2016

and various reform measures observed in the research, the corresponding suggestions for policy and future 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 reform, and incarceration rate.

## **I. Overall Crime Situations in 2016**

### **1. The total number of crime decreased**

The crime trend in the past 10 years, except for 2014, decreased, based on the total reported number of criminal cases by all level police agencies, with the lowest number of 294,831 cases in 2016. Compared to the total criminal cases in 2015, the cases in 2016 dropped by 2,969 (decreased by 1.00%); the number of criminal suspects, however, increased by 1.31%. 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 2007; offenses against public safety increased from 2007 to 2014. In 2016, the cases of offenses against public safety decreased by 3.24% than in 2015. Fraud in 2016 decreased by 9.46% than in 2015. Drug crime decreased and then increased in recent 10 years, and 10.68% increase from 2015 to 2016.

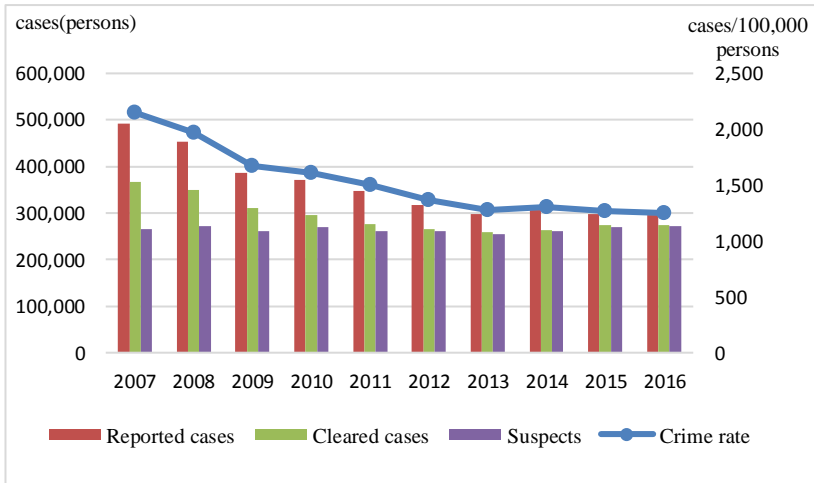


Figure 1-1 The crime trend in the past 10 years

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

The number of suspects for offenses against public safety from 2007 to 2014 increased, and then decreased to 67,654 in 2016. The most cases were DUI and hit-and-run accidents. The highest number of DUI suspects was 68,229 in 2014. In 2016, the number reduced to 62,043. The highest number of the suspects for hit-and-run accidents was 4,189 in 2012. The number in 2016 was 3,890 (increased by 8.60% from 2015).

### 3. The number of drug crime suspects increased

The number of violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act detected by the all level police agencies increased to 54,873 in 2016, which was the highest pick since 2007. Similarly, the number of suspects in 2016 was up to 58,707, which was the highest number since 2007. The number of suspects in 2016 increased by 9.48% than that in 2015.

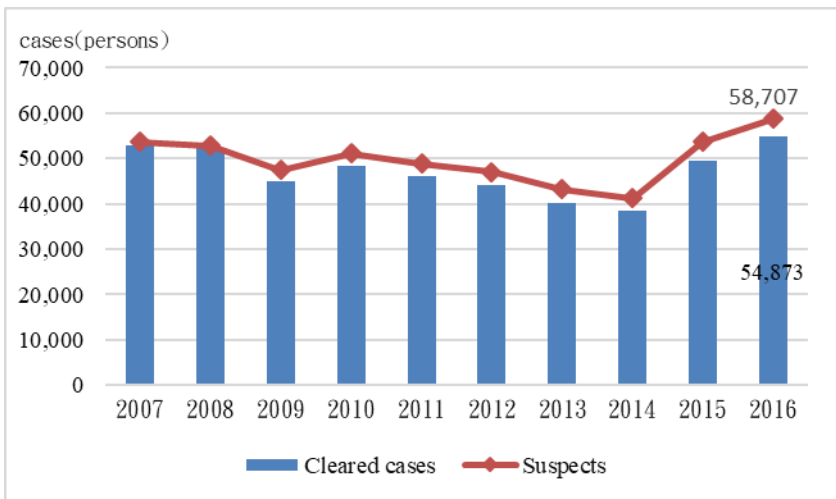


Figure 1-2 The trend for the number of cleared cases and suspects for violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act

### 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 from 2007 with 241,091 to 57,606 in 2015, the lowest in 10 years. Of that, auto vehicle thefts had the largest descending rate, decreasing by 85.92% than in 2007. Motorcycle thefts decreased by 84.07% and larceny decreased by 67.40%.

### **5. Fraud and embezzlement obviously increased, but cybercrime showed a descending trend**

8,587 of cybercrime cases recorded by all level police agencies in 2011 were the highest in the recent 10 years. The number was majorly decreasing from 2007 to 2016, except for the 1.23 times increase from 2010 to 2011 and the 1.52 times increase from 2013 to 2014. The number in 2016 decreased to 2,472, the lowest in 10 years. Additionally, the fraud cases recorded by all level police agencies steadily reduced from 2008, the number in 2013 was 18,722, which was the lowest in 10 years. The number in 2016 was 23,175 (increased 2,003 cases than in 2015). Even though the total reported number of criminal cases by all level police agencies in 2016 was decreased by 2,969 cases than the number in 2015, the reported number for fraud and embezzlement were obviously increased.

### **6. Violence in marriage/divorce/cohabitation accounted for the most domestic violence cases, and the victims of elder abuse**

## **greatly increased**

According to the reported cases and number of suspects by the Ministry of Health and Welfare counting the suspected domestic violence cases accepted in the Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, the number from 2007 to 2016 was up and down, but generally increased. The reported cases in 2016 was 117,550 (increased by 0.69% than in 2015), which was the highest in recent 10 years. The number of suspects in 2016 rose to 96,610 (increased by 0.11% than in 2015). Among those, more than half were violence in marriage/divorce/cohabitation. The elder abuse in 2016 increased by 15.64% than that in 2015. Of that, the male elder victims increased by 13.76% and the female elder victims increased by 16.59%.

## **7. The major crime rate declined across Taiwan, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States**

Comparing the major crime rate from 2005 to 2014 among Taiwan, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, except that Sweden had an up-and-down trend, while the others had a reducing trend. Compared to the major crime rate in 10 years ago in each country, Taiwan dropped by 46.40%, Japan dropped by 46.28%, the U.K. dropped by 38.41%, and the U.S.A. dropped by 24.07%, but Sweden increased by 2.96%. In terms of the crime rate in 2014, based on the measure of cases per 100,000



persons, Taiwan had a rate of 1,309, which was higher than the rate of 954 in Japan, but was lower than the rate of 12,305 in Sweden, the rate of 6,237 in the U.K., and the rate of 2,962 in the U.S.A. With regard to the clearance rate from 2005 to 2014, Taiwan was higher than Japan, the U.K., and the U.S.A.; particularly, the clearance rate in Taiwan has grown about 38.08% within 10 years. The clearance rate in 2014, Taiwan and the U.K. were dropped, but Japan and the U.S.A. were slightly increased.

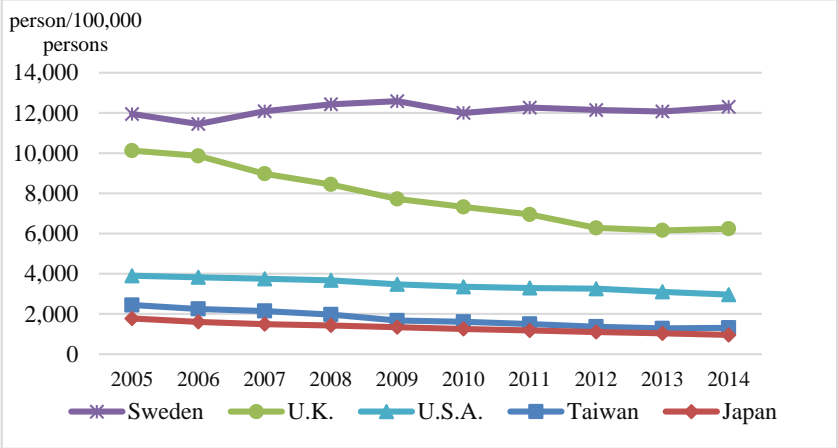


Figure 1-3 The trend of major crime rates in five nations, 2005-2014

**8. The incarceration rate in Taiwan, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States increased and then decreased**

As for the incarceration rate, the U.S.A. had been the highest, followed by Taiwan, the U.K., Sweden, and Japan. These five countries had a similar trend of incarceration rate from 2004 to 2016 (Sweden and the U.S.A. number in 2016 is unavailable now), presenting an increase and then a decrease. The incarceration rate in 2014 to 2016 continued to reduce.

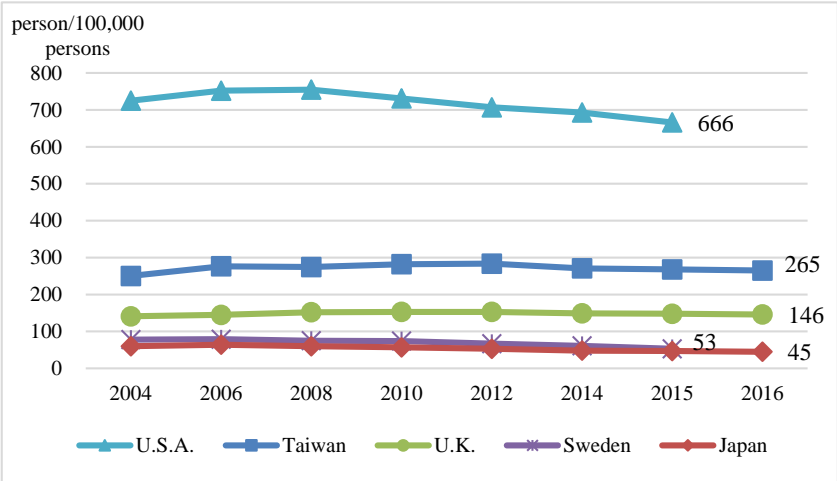


Figure 1-4 The trend of the incarceration rate in five nations, 2004-2016

## **II. Overall Criminal Justice Treatment Situations in 2016**

### **1. Newly lodged number of investigating cases in 2016 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 2016 from district prosecutor offices was 459,220 cases, which was the highest in the recent five years and higher than the 432,161 cases in 2015. The most cases over the years were transferred from police agencies. The total transferring cases in 2016 were 335,738 (73.11%). Among the newly lodged general criminal cases in 2016, the most were the offenses against public safety (95,483 cases, 28.20%), followed by assaults (54,863, 16.21%), fraud (53,859, 15.91%), and thefts (42,037, 12.42%). As for the special criminal cases, the most cases were still the violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act, having 89,038 cases in 2016 (73.78%).

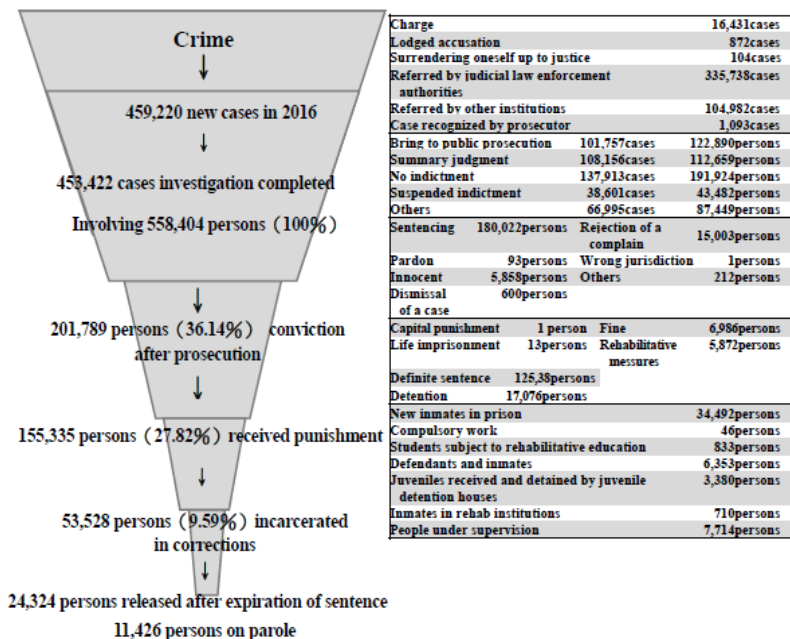


Figure 2-1 Criminal justice procedure and the 2016 statistics

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

Recently, in order to simplified the judicial procedure and reduce 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 2010, 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 2016 was 453,422. The total population in the concluded investigation was 558,404 persons, of whom 137,913 cases (30.42%), with 191,924 persons (34.37%), received the disposition of no prosecution, which was the most, followed by 108,156 cases (23.85%), with 112,659 persons (20.18%), applied for summary judgements, 101,757 cases (22.44%), with 122,890 persons (22.01%), of indictment in the regular proceeding, and 38,601 cases (8.51%), with 43,482 persons (7.79%), of deferred prosecution. The number of cases and persons receiving the dispositions of no prosecution had been up and down in recent years, the most in 2016 and the second most in 2015. There were 137,913 cases of no prosecution in total in 2016 (accounted for 30.42% of the total investigation concluded cases) and 191,924

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 0.96, the number of sentenced was about 90 percent of the total convicted. The conviction population rate was 768.56 per 100,000 persons. The ratio of males to females was 86 to 14. The most cases were offenses against public safety and drug crime.**

For the investigating criminal cases in the district prosecutor office in 2016, the newly accepted cases per prosecutor every month averaged 199.9. The conviction rate was 96.72% in 2016; as opposed to 2015, the conviction rate decreased 0.16%. Recently, the most convictions among the prosecuted cases were judgments of sentence, approximately 90 percent of the total convicts. There were 181,132 persons in 2016 (the conviction population rate was 768.56 persons per 100,000 people), of whom 156,108 were male criminals (86.37%) and 24,625 were females (13.63%). As for the major crime types, offenses against the public safety were the most (61,209 persons; 33.79%), followed by drug crimes (40,625 persons; 22.43%) and larceny (18,900 persons; 10.43%).

**4. Overcrowding is a serious problem in the correctional facility, and the percentage of serving long-term imprisonment was up to around 32.88%. Prison management and rehabilitation face a big challenge.**

Since 2008, the number of housing population in the correctional facility has maintained over 60,000. By end of 2016, the correctional facility housed 62,398 persons. The over-capacity population was up to 5,521 persons, accounting for 9.70%. The data of the long-term imprisonment inmates who served a more than 10-year sentence indicated that there were total 18,435 prisoners with a long-term sentence, accounting for 32.88% of the total incarcerated population. Among the prisoners serving a more than 10-year sentence, 7,866 ones were sentenced 10 to 15 years, 9,208 ones were sentenced over 15 years, and 361 ones were life imprisonment by the end of 2016. This increases the burden in the correctional system.

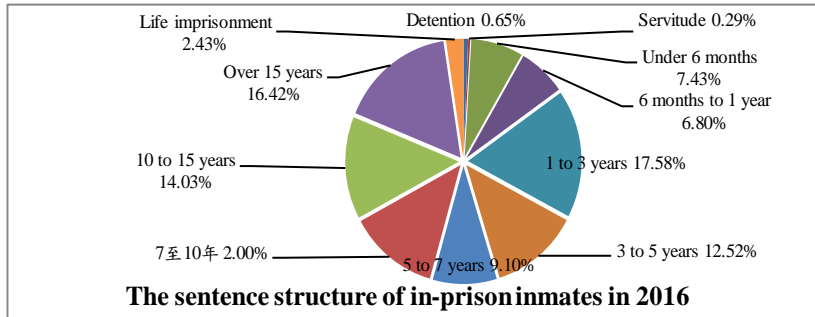
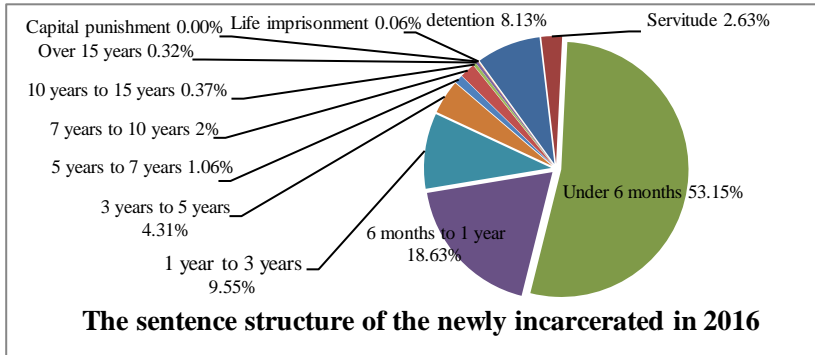


Figure 2-2 The sentence structure of the newly incarcerated and in-prison inmates in 2016

## 5. The community rehabilitation has been expanded from the traditional surveillance 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. In



2016, there were 22,499 newly accepted cases of deferring prosecution with community services, 5,449 cases of conditional probation with community services, 13,354 cases of parole with surveillance, 5,906 cases of probation with surveillance, 13,719 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. Observing the completion rate in substitute of community services cases in the past 7 years, it gradually dropped from 62.23% in 2010 to 46.29% in 2016.

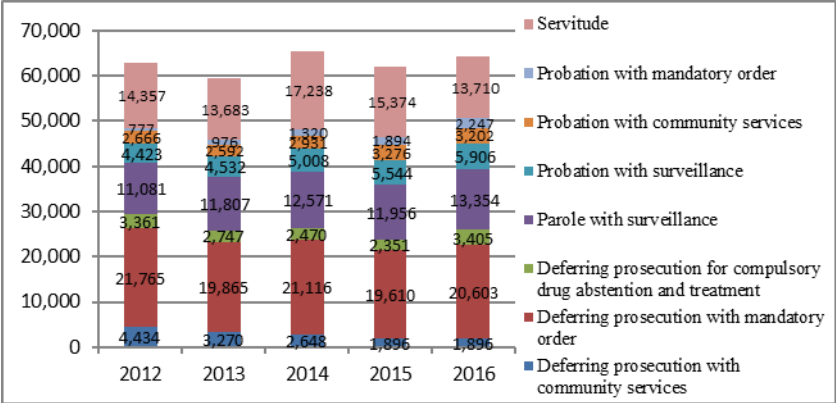


Figure 2-3 The situation of community rehabilitation in the past 5 years

## **6. Most regeneration and protection works were in the indirect ways, such as employment counseling 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 88,674 persons/times in the 2016 executed regeneration cases, of which 8,047 persons were for direction protection, 76,769 persons were for indirect protection, and 3,858 persons were for temporary protection. Of the three ways, visiting the protected (48,092 persons/times) were the most common type, and there were 490 persons/times for participation in sheltered workshops, 1,360 persons/times for occupational skills training, and 2,010 persons/times for employment consultation.

## **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. From March 26<sup>th</sup> 2002 to the December of 2016, the total number of asking American assistance in criminal justice was 124 cases, and 110 cases were completed; the number of requests from American was 70 cases, and 66 cases were completed. The amount of seizure of illegal property with American assistance was around 2.1 million dollars, and our assistance to the U.S. on the suspected money laundering was more than 15 million dollars.

The mutual assistance agreement in criminal justice with South Africa has been put into effect since February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The cooperation content includes laws and information share, exchange of the delegation, holding activities and education training, and judicial publication exchange.

By the December of 2016, the total number of asking Vietnamese assistance in criminal justice was 2,587 cases, and the number of the requests for criminal justice assistance from Vietnam was 1,844 cases. The mutual assistance agreement in criminal justice with Philippine has been put into effect since the September of 2013. Meanwhile, the cooperation mechanism has been confirmed to intensify the implementation of agreements and cooperation.

In terms of the cross-strait fight against crime and mutual legal assistance agreements, by the December of 2016, there were total 91,215 cases of mutual legal assistance requested by both

sides, and there were total 74,221 cases completed. The completion rate was over 80%. Since the Ministry of Justice has practiced the cross-strait fight against crime and mutual legal assistance agreements to request for the repatriation of criminals and suspects through contact and routine meeting with China, 463 persons were repatriated from China by the December of 2016. From 2013 to 2016, the number of transferring the seized property gained from crime from China were 6 cases, accounting for about 14.39 million dollars, and the number of transferring the seized property gained from crime from us to China were 5 cases, accounting for 16.76 million dollars.

### **III. Juvenile and Special Crime Situations and Treatments**

**1. The population of juvenile and children offenders increased and then decreased. The majority were the protection cases. The population rate of juvenile offender in 2016 was 648.63 per 100,000 persons.**

In the recent 10 years, the population of criminal juveniles and children increased by years after 2010. The number increased to 12,031 persons in 2012. In 2016, the number dropped to 9,938 persons, of which over 95% were the protection cases. The juvenile population in the recent 10 years has decreased over the years, but the population rate of juvenile criminals had an up-and-down trend. The lowest was 455.44 offenders per 100,000 persons in 2007. Then the rate kept increasing by years, while in 2014 the rate slightly dropped. In 2015, the rate increased again and was the highest with 656.76 offenders per 100,000 persons. In 2016, the rate slightly dropped to 648.63 offenders per 100,000 persons.

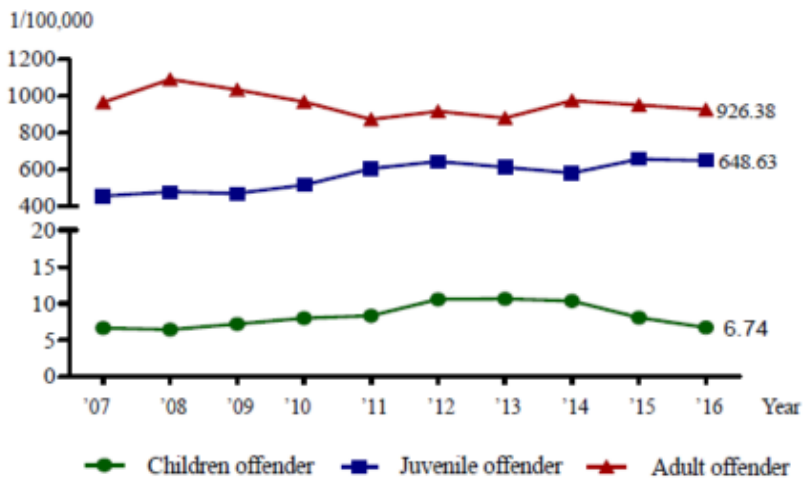


Figure 3-1 The trend of the population rate of juvenile and children offenders in the past 10 years

**2. The major crime types of juvenile and children offenders were larceny and assault, but larceny constantly decreased while assault and drug crime increased**

The major crime types of juvenile and children offenders were always larceny and assault over recent 10 years. The percentage of larceny has constantly decreased. The number of 3,388 cases (37%) in 2007 dropped to 1,631 cases (16%) in 2016. Assault had 1,796 cases (20%) in 2007, and in 2012 the number of cases reached the peak of 3,377 (28%). After 2015, the number of assault became the first place in the juvenile and children offenders. There were 2,033 cases (20%) in 2016. In addition, the number of juvenile and

children offenders who committed drug crime also had an increasing tendency. The number of drug crime increased from 228 (3%) cases in 2007 to 1,257 cases (11%) in 2013 and 1,011 cases (10%) in 2016. The most cases of the juvenile criminal cases in the recent 10 years were drug crime, offenses against sexual autonomy, robbery, assault, and homicide. Among those types of crime, the increase of drug crime was the most significant, and its proportion was the highest since 2010. The percentage was up to 58.24% in 2016. Offenses against sexual autonomy were the second most type of crime committed by juvenile and children.



Figure 3-2 The trend of the crime type that juveniles and children committed in the recent 10 years

### **3. In both protection and criminal cases, most juvenile and children offenders were male aged between 16 years old to 18 years old**

In the recent 10 years, most juvenile and children offenders in the protection cases were aged between 16 and 18 years old, accounting for 56.61% in 2015. Most juveniles in the criminal cases were aged between 16 and 18 years old, accounting for between 67.77% and 85%.

As for gender, the population in the juvenile and children protection cases over these 10 years was most males, accounting for between 84.07% and 87.05%. Among the 9,677 persons in the juvenile and children protection cases in 2016, there were 8,186 males, accounting for 86.24%. Similarly, most offenders in juvenile criminal cases in the recent 10 years were male juveniles, ranging from 89.69% to 93.75%.

### **4. Most behaviors conducted by the juvenile status offenders were drug taking, and the majority was males more than 17 and less than 18 years old.**

The common offence of juvenile status offenders in the recent 10 years was taking drugs. Such behavior had an increasing tendency by years since 2007 and became the most common after 2009. Among the juvenile status offenders in 2016, most (563 juveniles) were more than 17 and less than 18 years old. In terms of



gender, the majority of juvenile status offenders were males and females were only accounted for 25%. The most common offence conducted by the female juvenile status offenders were also drug taking. There were 286 female juvenile drug offenders in 2016 (74.09%).

**5. The number of concluded juvenile and children protection cases increased and then decreased. The majority of concluded juvenile cases was the consignment for protection, of which the treatments of admonition and of protection and custody were the most common, and the treatment of placement with counseling was the least.**

Since 2007, the number of concluded juvenile and children protection cases from each juvenile court increased by years. The number increased from 7,948 cases in 2007 to 13,100 cases in 2013, and decreased to 9,666 cases in 2016. The population also increased from 10,082 persons in 2007 to 15,899 persons in 2012, and then decreased to 11,153 persons in 2016. The most common conditions for conclusion were the consignment for protection, accounting for about 90%. Of those cases, most juveniles received the adjudication of admonition and of protection and custody, and the least juveniles received the placement with counseling. In 2016, 4,741 juveniles received the adjudication of consigning for protection and custody, 4,184 juveniles received the adjudication of admonition, 614 juveniles received the reformatory education, and

138 juveniles received the placement with counseling.

As for the juveniles sentenced in the criminal court, the total concluded cases were 264 in 2016. There were 300 defendants, 171 persons receiving the rehabilitative measure, and 161 persons receiving parole.

**6. The number of the juveniles who were under detention for observation and in-custody decreased. Most population was males more than 17 and less than 18 years old. The most common criminal charges were drug crime and larceny.**

In the recent 5 years, the juvenile population housed and detained in the Juvenile Detention House has decreased. The highest number of the juveniles who were housed and detained was 4,020 in 2012, and the number dropped to 3,380 in 2016. Among those juveniles, males accounted for 85.56% (2,892 persons), and females accounted for 14.44% (488 persons). As for the age, in the recent 5 years, the majority was the juveniles who were more than 17 years old and less than 18 years old. In terms of the criminal charges, the majority was larceny and drug crime. Assault and status offenses each accounted for 10%. The percentage of larceny slightly decreased over the years, from 24.6% in 2012 to 16.63% in 2016. In 2016, there were 753 juveniles, accounting for 22.28%, who entered the Juvenile Detention House because of the offenses against Narcotics Act, 562 juveniles because of larceny (accounting for 16.63%), and 373 juveniles because of assault, accounting for

11.04%.

**7. The students who received the reformatory education were most housed in the Changhua Reform School. The majority was male more than 18 years old among the students who received the reformatory education. The most criminal charge was drug crime**

In the recent 5 years, the number of the newly accepted students in the Juvenile Reform School was the most with 868 juveniles in 2012 and the least with 786 in 2014. The highest number was in the Changhua Reform School housed 369 juveniles (44.3%) in 2016, and the lowest number was in the Chengjheng High School. The majority of the newly accepted students was more than 18 years old, and had an increasing tendency by years. The percentage in 2012 was 27.19%, and in 2016, it increased to 42.98%. The increase range is enormous. The most criminal charge was drug crime from 2013 to 2016. There were 267 students because of drug crime involvement in 2016. In the recent 5 years, the most number of juveniles housed in the Ming Yang High School were 256 persons in 2013 and then gradually decreased by years. In 2016, the number dropped to 177 persons. Among them, the majority was male (96.05%), and there were only 7 females (3.95%).

**8. 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 2016 was 410.45 per 100,000 persons. The number of female convicts in all district prosecutor offices was 24,625 (13.60%). The situation of female committing crime tended to ease up in the recent years, and compared to 25,743 female offenders in 2007, the rate decreased by 4.34%.

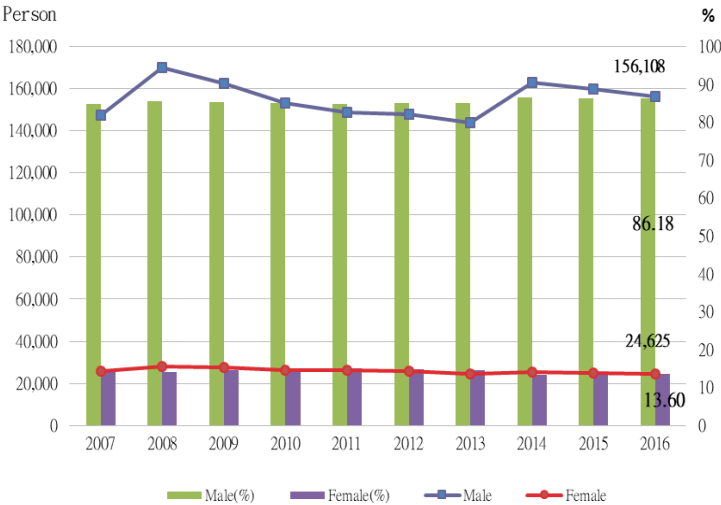


Figure 3-3 The trend of the convicts' gender in the district prosecutor office

The major crime types committed by females in 2016 were as follows: offenses against the public safety (20.21%), violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act (20.14%), gambling (11.50%), larceny (11.22%), fraud (7.57%), and so forth of non-violent crime. The number of females who received the observation rehab, forced physical therapy treatment, in-custody, and incarceration had a trend of decrease, but the number of observation rehab, in-custody, incarceration, and probation in 2016 increased, of whom being probation increased to 2,490 persons (12.92%), reaching another peak.

### **9. 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 23,060 persons in 2016 (8.45%). The rate of criminal population in the recent 10 years was 289.21 to 539.06 per 100,000 persons.

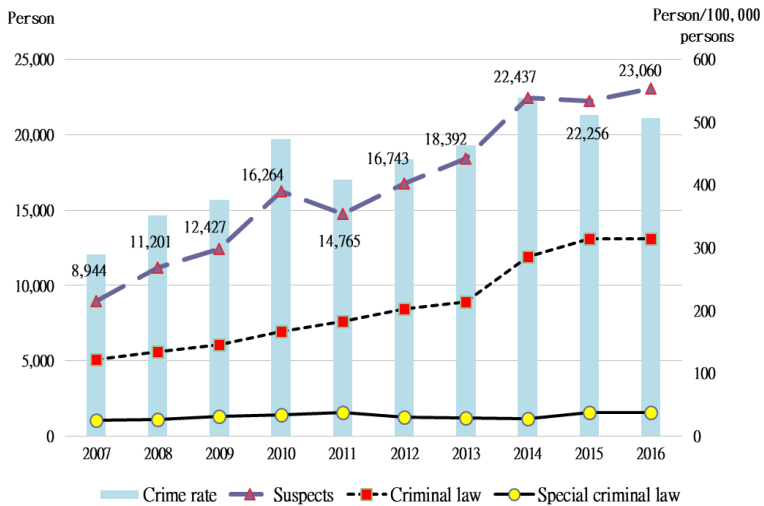


Figure 3-4 The trend of the elderly criminals

In 2016, the most of crime types in the general criminal law committed by the elderly was offenses against public safety, followed by gambling and then larceny. 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 has obviously increased in 2016. In the recent 10 years, the number of elderly criminals who received whether the observation rehab, forced physical therapy treatment, in-custody, incarceration, or probation has increased. The number of elderly criminals who received the

deferring prosecution slightly decreased in 2016.

### **10. The trend of the schedule 1 drug crime eased, but the problem of the schedule 2 and 3 drug crime became more serious**

From 2007 to 2016, the number of drug crime suspects reached the peak of 58,707 persons in 2016. The ratio of males to females among the convicts of drug crime in 2016 was approximately 87.79% to 12.21%. The majority was still males. From 2007 to 2010, the convicted population of exclusively using the schedule 1 drug was higher than the convicted population of exclusively using the schedule 2 drug. Since 2011, however, the population of exclusively using the schedule 2 drug significantly increased, exceeding the population of exclusively using the schedule 1 drug. Since 2011, among the manufacturing, trafficking, and selling drugs, the top drug became the schedule 2 drug, and the second top drug was the schedule 3 drug after 2014. In the recent three years, the population who manufactured, trafficked, and sold drugs has continued to drop. In 2016, 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 schedule 2 drug users was more than the number of the schedule 1 drug users. The number of the newly imprisoned drug users has continued to

increase. From 2010 to 2016, the most workshops, most people who were fined, and the most amount of fines for the possession of the schedule 3 or 4 drug without just reasons or the use of those drugs were all in 2013. Those in 2016 had a big drop than those in 2015. Moreover, the rate of the fine payment and the amount of payment both showed a descending tendency.

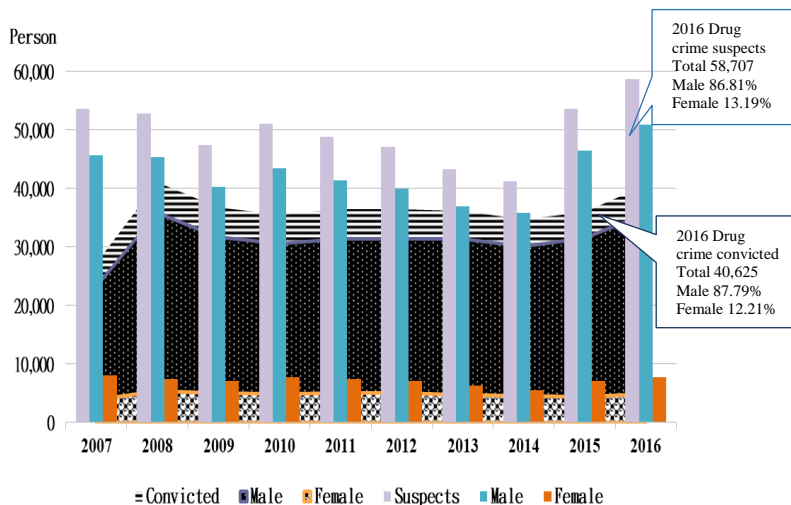


Figure 3-5 The trend of drug criminals



## **11. The recidivism was still high and comparatively, drug crime, larceny, and offenses against public safety had a higher recidivism rate**

The rate of new prisoners having prior criminal records has increased. There were 27,091 persons (78.54%) in 2016. Among the male new prisoners, those with prior criminal records were accounted for 79.39%, and among the female new prisoners, those with prior criminal records accounted for 69.95%. As compared to the rate in 2007, the rate of having prior criminal records in 2016 increased by 13.37%, and the increasing rate of males with prior criminal records were more than those of females. The first five crime types in the new prisoners with prior criminal records in 2016, by sequence, were violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act, offenses against public safety, larceny, offenses of receiving stolen property, and robbery (80.74% in total). Drug crime and larceny were the recidivism problem for both males and females, but males had a higher recidivism rate of larceny, and females had a higher recidivism rate of drug crime.

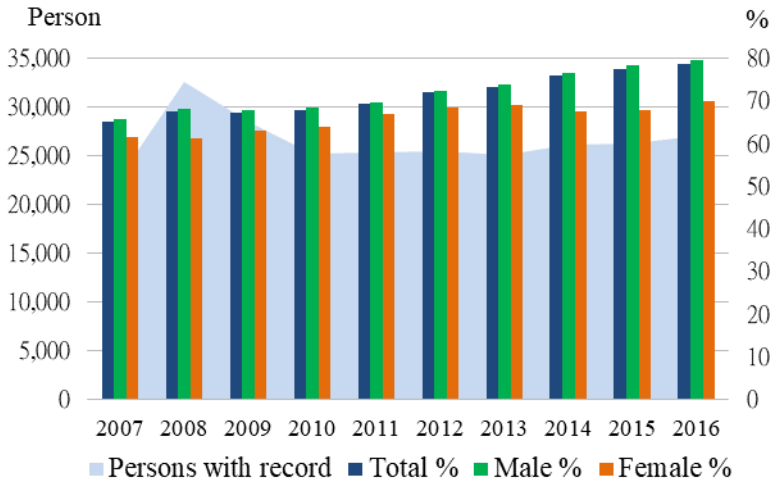


Figure 3-6 The trend of the new prisoners with prior criminal records

**12. The number of crime committed by foreigners decreased and then increased. The most were the property crime and crime related to addiction**

The number of convicted alien offenders in 2012 was 1,325. Afterward, there is a downward trend. There were 1,147 convicted alien offenders in 2015, but in 2016, the number increased to 1,327 persons, the highest in the recent three years. Of whom, 86.44% violated the general criminal law, and 13.56% violated the special criminal law. The nationality of the convicted

alien offenders in 2016, by sequence, were Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Philippine. These four nationalities accounted for 81.24%. 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 larceny have decreased and then increased, but offenses against public safety has significantly increased. In 2016, the most of crime types committed by foreigners were offenses against public safety, larceny, and offenses of forging instrument or seal in the general criminal law, and violations of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act in the special criminal law.

## **IV. Crime Victimization Protection**

Since the Crime Victim Protection Act has been put into effect in October, 1998, compensation subjects and scope have continued to amplify and increase the compensation items to protect family of victims who died of criminal conducts, severely injured victims, victims of sexual assaults and domestic violence, and people staying in Taiwan with alien nationality or without nationality

### **1. The crime victim protection items are various, providing the legal assistance and other services for the victims, families and members of the deceased's family**

The crime victim protection items include (1) pressing assistance of physiological and psychological medication and arrangement, (2) assistance during investigation and trial as well as after trial, (3) assistance of compensation application, social aid and civil claims, (4) assistance to investigate the criminal's or the liable individual's property, (5) assistance of safety protection, (6) assistance of the physiological and psychological therapy and life restoration, (7) propaganda of victim protection, and (8) other assistance. The Association for Victims Support presently has 15 services, including management of settlement, medical services, legal assistance, compensation application, social aid, assistance of investigation, safety protection, psychological counseling, life

restoration, trust management, emergency funding, issue of a letter of guaranty, visits and solicitude, inquiry consultation, and others. There were 2,236 new cases in 2016, including 451 self-requested protection cases, 1,651 informed protection cases, and 134 visited protection cases. Among the protection cases based on the classification of victimization types, there were 1,532 death cases, 269 sexual assault cases, 377 severe injury cases, 11 domestic violence cases, and 47 other cases. It includes the service for 704 victims and 3,525 families and members of the deceased's family. There were 67,547 times for providing the legal assistance.

## **2. The percentage of compensatory cases remained stable, but the amount of money significantly increased**

The number of accepted applications for the crime victimization compensation by the district prosecutor office in 2016 was 1,803, the highest number in the past 10 years. Among those, the applications for the monetary compensation of crime victimization (1,330 cases; 73.77%) and the claims executed by the prosecutor (456 cases; 25.29%) were the majority. In the 1,178 concluded cases of applying for monetary compensations, 552 applications were approved, accounting for 45.86%. As compared to the approved applications in 2015 (490 cases; 45.67%), the approval rate remained stable. The overruled applications were 378, decreasing by 13 applications as opposed to 391 cases (36.44%) in

2015. Among the applications for monetary compensation of crime victimization in 2016, the approval number of applications was 552, involving 652 persons, NT\$ 635,322 on average for each approved application, and NT\$ 537,880 on average for each person. Among the applications for temporary compensation, there was 1 approved application and the compensation was NT\$ 200,000.

**3. Most victims who applied for the compensation were younger than the age of 20 and unemployed, and females have an increasing tendency.**

Among the 1,188 criminal victims of the concluded applications for the monetary compensation in the district prosecutor office in 2016, 44.78% were males and 55.22% were females. From 2007 to 2016, the number of female victims gradually increased by years. The majority of victims was at the age of less than 20 (25.25%), and the number of the victims less than 20 years old is increasing. In terms of the occupation, the unemployed (41.57%) and blue-collar workers (14.31%) were the most, and sellers and service personnel significantly increased.

**4. Most cases of application for compensation were homicide, assaults, and offenses against sexual autonomy, and most applications were because of death**

As for the victimization type in applications for the monetary compensation, the most were homicide with 479 cases (40.66%),

followed by offenses against sexual autonomy with 389 cases (33.02%), and then assaults with 267 cases (22.67%). The number of applications because of homicide, offenses against sexual autonomy, and assaults showed increasing tendency in 2016 than the number in 2015. With regard to the category, most applications were because of death with 551 persons (46.38%). The second most was because of offenses against sexual autonomy with 394 persons (33.16%), and then was because of assaults with 243 persons (20.45%).

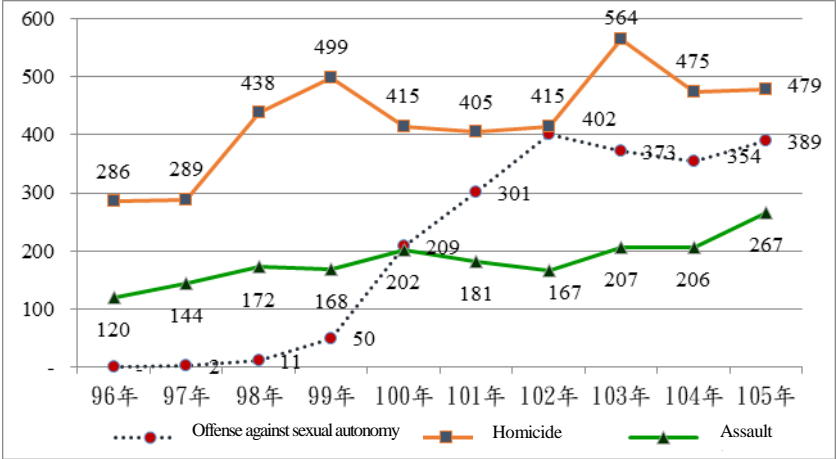


Figure 4-1 The major victimization type of the concluded applications for crime victimization compensations

## **V. Issues of Social Concern**

### **1. Review of the cross-border telecommunications fraud**

According to the findings of focus group interviews regarding the issues of social concern, fraud methods have kept evolving. The statistics of crime, however, continues to lack the accurate number and committing methods of cross-border telecommunications fraud. Related research revealed that the location of telecommunications fraud has a historical development from the period of unidirectional pathways, in which Taiwan to Taiwan (1945-1999), China and Taiwan to Taiwan (2000-), and China and Taiwan to China and Taiwan, to the period of multidirectional pathways, in which China and Taiwan to other countries (2006-), southeast Asian countries to China and Taiwan (2009-), and other countries to China and Taiwan (2012-). The latter three types of multidirectional pathways even work till now. The location where criminals commit fraud and the location where people fall victims to such crime have been Taiwan, China, Southeast Asian countries, and currently expand to countries all over the world. Types have been evolved from individual country, bilateral cooperation, to cooperation across three places. The variety of crime locations and types is mainly influenced by diverse criminal opportunities



resulted from social changes. The cross-border telecommunications fraud has the following characteristics: organizational management, information circulation, remote control, and high reproducibility.

The characteristics and background of fraud group members include that age distribution is very wide, ranging from 18 to 50-60 among Taiwanese members. The Chinese members generally are younger. The majority is less than 30 years old. Most bottom-layer members are dropouts, no prior criminal records, unmarried, fun-loving, unemployed, young, and lacking stable marital relationship or family life. The “cash mule” is easy to be caught, so the minors are more likely to be tasked with the job for having more chances to mitigate criminal liability. In terms of gender, there were more males in the earlier times, but later on, females gradually increase and of whom, the Chinese nationals are more than Taiwanese nationals. In terms of family backgrounds, most members have a low family socio-economic status, but the leader’s family SES is better. In terms of education, the majority of members are dropouts and few are highly educated. The job experiences varied, including all kinds of occupations. In terms of delinquency, most members have connections with gangsters, 30 percent of members have debts, 50 percent of members have

drinking and gambling habits, and 80 percent of members have the experience of using drugs. It shows that gangs and drugs are highly associated with the cross-border fraud.

The prevention strategies against cross-border telecommunications fraud include (1) to reduce opportunities for crime, (2) to block money delivery and return stolen money, (3) to operate network monitoring, (4) to operate financial monitoring, (5) to expand international policing cooperation for amending the loopholes in globalization, (6) to trace the money laundering, (7) following the clue to monitor the contact person of the responsible person, and (8) to well use technology and analyze networks.

## **2. Review of the schedule 1 & schedule 2 drug abuse treatments**

Review of the policy for the schedule 1 and schedule 2 drug abuse treatments found that the problem of drug abuse recently in our society is getting serious. The newly imprisonment population because of illicit drugs is approximately ten thousands annually, being either the top 1 or 2 crime convicted among the top 10 crimes resulting to imprisonment. The population of drug inmates almost accounts for a half of the whole population in the correctional institutions, which causes the prison overcrowding.

Table 6-1 The population of drug inmates and housing situation

Year	Total Population of Inmates (A)	Population Incarcerati on Rate (Every 100 thousands persons )	Drug Inmates	% Drug Inmates	Approved Capacity (B)	Excessive Accommodation	
						Number of People (C=A-B)	Ratio (C/B×100) (%)
2011	64,864	279.3	28,329	43.7	54,593	10,271	18.8
2012	66,106	283.5	29,227	44.2	54,593	11,513	21.1
2013	64,797	277.2	29,204	45.1	54,593	10,204	18.7
2014	63,452	270.8	28,893	45.5	54,593	8,859	16.2
2015	62,899	267.7	29,506	46.9	55,676	7,223	13.0
2016	62,398	265.1	30,500	48.9	56,877	5,521	9.7

Resource: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice

The statistics show that in the recent 10 years, the number of death caused by drug use has remained high. The death number resulted from drug use in 2015 increased up to 287, slightly more than a hundred persons as opposed to the death number of 173 in 2014. As for the age distribution of drug use death, 528 persons were aged between 35 to 44, with 425 person aged between 25 to 34. Accordingly, the majority of death resulted from drug use were the young and middle-aged individuals who were in their prime of

life. This is absolutely a loss of society.

Table 6-2 The Population of Drug Overdose Deaths

Year	Schedule 1 Drug Use Only			Schedule 2 Drug Use Only			Both Schedule 1 & 2 Drug Use			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2007	57	20	77	18	12	30	22	6	28	135
2008	58	17	75	27	10	37	15	6	21	133
2009	55	15	70	26	15	41	15	2	17	128
2010	59	9	68	43	10	53	25	10	35	156
2011	57	11	68	44	5	49	19	7	26	143
2012	82	11	93	38	8	46	12	11	23	162
2013	58	9	67	41	12	53	16	6	22	142
2014	62	8	70	55	14	69	29	5	34	173
2015	71	11	82	126	36	162	31	12	43	287
Total	559	111	670	418	122	540	184	65	249	1,459

Resource: Institute of Forensic Medicine, Ministry of Justice

Note: The number of deaths resulted from injecting drugs were unavailable when the current study completed.

The criminal policy for the schedule 1 and schedule 2 drug use treatment in Taiwan changes rapidly, based on the perspective of drug users as criminals in Drug Control Act during the period for suppression of the communist rebellion to the perspective of drug users as both criminals and patients in current Drug Control Act. The problems of drug abuse treatment include the shortcoming of judicial treatment policies for drug abusers, the ineffectiveness of rehabilitation and detoxification, the high percentage of rescinding deferred prosecution, and the limited correctional effect of incarceration on drug inmates.

The suggestions for the schedule 1 and schedule 2 drug abuse treatment are as follows.

(1) The short-term aim is to improve the current treatment framework, including to enhance the deferred prosecution for compulsory drug abstention and treatment, to improve the community treatment for drug abusers, and to strengthen the treatment for compulsory drug abstention.

(2) To recognize the hard-core population of drug offense, including to set up the identification standard on drug offense hard-core population and to render an appropriate treatment to the drug offense hard-core population.

(3) Making the evidence-based drug abuse treatment policy, including that drug abuse treatment policies should be based on the evidence of experiences and developing a treatment evaluation standard with various indicators.

(4) To improve the systematic drug addiction treatment model in the correctional institutions.

(5) The long-term aim may be to modify the judicial drug abuse treatment framework.

## **VI. Policy Recommendations**

### **1. Execute the new policy of confiscation and try all possibilities to seek out stolen money**

The regulation of confiscation in the criminal law has been put into effect since July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016. The Ministry of Justice demands its subordinate institutions to establish “Special group to seizure the proceeds of crime” in the expectation to recover the proceeds of crime. Since the implementation on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 to July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017, the confiscated amount was up to more than 60 billion. The effect is significant. Execution of the new policy of confiscation in the future should be precisely, particularly to the public attentive cases, such as drug offenses, fraud, and food safety offenses. It is essential to strengthen the execution of the new policy of confiscation to avoid any illicit profit and to deter occurrence of crime.

### **2. The problem of prison overcrowding keeps serious, so it is suggested to expand the use of deferred prosecution, conditional probation, and the substitute of community service for misdemeanor and first-time offenders**

By the end of 2016, the correctional institution housed 62,398 persons. There were 5,521 persons more than the prison housing capacity. By reviewing the structure of the sentencing years of the newly imprisonment inmates and the existing inmates by the end of

year, the housed short-term prisoners in the correctional institution were up to 80%. This shows that the prisoners are in and out of prison frequently, which is not only useless for rehabilitation, but also increase the confinement burden of the correctional institution. As a result, it is suggested that the misdemeanor and first-time offenders should be given more community treatments, including the deferred prosecution for community services (deferred prosecution for obligated labor works, deferred prosecution for mandatory orders, deferred prosecution for addiction treatment, and deferred prosecution for labor work provision), conditional probation for community services (probation for obligated labor works, probation for mandatory orders, and probation for addiction treatment), probation for protection and supervision, parole for protection and supervision, and the substitute of community services so that criminals may be reformed in the society. District prosecutor offices and the executive institution have cooperated to promote the implementation of social labor and manage in specific projects by which a variety of counselling lessons are arranged depending on the local resource. It can raise the legal knowledge of labors and their living adaptation ability, facilitating the purpose of recidivism prevention. Moreover, it can offer community labor

services to create labor productivity. It also can reduce the demand of human, material, and financial resources in the correctional institution.

### **3. Keep the implementation of lenient parole policy and enlarge the prisoners serving in open prisons**

In order to encourage inmates to maintain good behavior and actively reform, the Ministry of Justice announced the Principled Reference for Parole Granted and the Reference Standard for Reviewing Parole Cases. For the behaved prisoners, the parole review standard ought to be more lenient and give them the parole opportunity earlier. The effect of this policy has been significant since June 2016 and the total approval rate has been significantly increased. The implementation of lenient parole policy should remain in the future for showing the correction effect and being benefit to resolve the prison overcrowding problem.

The Ministry of Justice amended and practiced the Regulations Governing Inmate Selection for Open Prison on October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016 for expansion of suitable subject selection. 4 times of selection in 2016 resulted in 1,261 prisoners for open prison. The expansion of suitable subject selection ought to remain in the future for preparation for prisoners to gradually re-enter the



society.

#### **4. Promote the execution rate of societal labor cases to effectively achieve the goal of community transforming and resolve the problem of low completion rate**

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009. By that, the short-term imprisonment sentencing convicts (less than 6-month imprisonment and detention) and fine sentencing convicts can be given the community service. Those supposed to be prisoners become useful contributors to society by providing unpaid labor to replace the execution of their short-term imprisonment sentences or fine sentences. There were 14,766 concluded cases in 2016, of which there were 6,372 cases completed and 7,393 cases uncompleted. In terms of the case completion rate, it dropped from 62.23% in 2010 to 46.29% in 2016 in the past seven 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.

#### **5. Change the incarceration policy for the**

**drinking-and-driving and develop other treatment approaches to resolve the overcrowding problem of prison. Let the correctional institutions endeavor to rehabilitate the vicious long-term imprisonment inmates**

The newly incarcerated prisoners in 2016 resulted from the offenses against the public safety were 9,770 persons (accounting for 28.33%). There were 5,521 persons more than the prison capacity. In terms of the function of punishment, a short-term imprisonment has the deterrence effect for the general population, but for the prisoners, serving a prison sentence by entering the correctional facility not only damages the ordinary activities of social relationship, but also causes the difficulty of re-entering the society in the future and the dissolution of family relationship. It would even result in a negative effect due to the influence of correctional subculture. It is suggested that the government ought to resolve the overcrowding problem of correctional institution by other treatment approaches. Let the correctional institution focus on the education and counseling of most vicious prisoners serving a long-term sentence. This is an important task for developing the domestic criminal justice policy.

**6. The effectiveness of crime victimization protection and compensation is significant, so it is suggested to keep protecting victims and their family by actively providing 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 family of victims who died of the criminal acts, victims who suffered from serious injuries, victims of sexual assaults, and 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, the regulations require 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.

In 2016, there were 1,330 concluded application cases for monetary compensations, and there were 552 applications approved, accounting for 45.86%. As compared to the applications over the years, both the number of cases and the approval rate increased. Therefore, it is recommended that the government should continuously pay attention to the protection of the dead and seriously injured victims and their family, as well as actively

offering financial, psychological, and legal assistance.

**7. Strengthen the psychological counseling for youth and children to enhance their self-concept and self-value as well as to advance their adaptation to life**

Over the last 10 years, the main cause to crime among the youth and children has been the psychological factor, accounting for 36.97% to 50.45%. In 2016, 5,000 (50.31%) adolescents and children were involved in crime because of the psychological factor. Additional to the provision of parenting skill training for students' parents, schools should provide more education and counseling courses, such as cognition, emotion, communication, social relationships, and self-recognition, for students to enhance senses of self-concept and self-value and reduce their maladjustment and criminal involvement.

**8. District court judges may increase the ruling of arrangement and counseling in juvenile protection dispositions**

In 2016, there were 9,666 concluded cases of juvenile and children protection among district courts and the concluded population were 11,153 persons. The disposition of the most individuals was protection delivery, accounting for 90%. Among the disposition of protection delivery, the most number of persons (4,741 persons) received the ruling of admonition or supervision, followed by the persons receiving the ruling of warning (4,184

persons), the ruling of reform education (614 persons), and the ruling of arrangement and counseling (138 persons). The percentage of the persons who received the ruling of arrangement and counseling was only 0.12% among the concluded population. It is significantly low. It is suggested that judges can increase the percentage to give the ruling of arrangement and counseling among the juvenile protection disposition, and the related institutions also should encourage to establish organizations for arrangement in order to raise the treatment diversion for juveniles and advance their adaption to society.

## **9. Review the characteristics and causes of aged criminals and evaluate if the present criminal justice policy is proper**

Taiwan has gradually changed to an aging social structure. The data of the Ministry of the Interior show that since 2001, the aging index has been going up. After February 2017, the aging index exceeds 100. In other words, the aged more than 65 population is more than 100 times of the aged less than 14 population in Taiwan. The increase of aged population produces many discussions on social system. As for the criminal justice system, the number of aged criminals keeps increasing in the recent 10 years. Besides the influence of population structure transformation, it is necessary to research its characteristics and reasons. Moreover, current judicial system, trial procedure, and

correctional treatment all have to face the aged criminals' special physical and psychological needs. The current system, however, seems less to pay attention. In addition, the aged criminals are more likely to involve in the offenses against public safety and violations of the Drug Control Act. The effect of incarceration on such crime still needs to further study, yet the establishment of the link for social welfare might be more important.

## **VII. Future Research**

**1. The population and percentage of short-term imprisonment inmates keep sky high, so it is suggested to develop the untraditional approaches to replace the traditional method of incarceration. Let the correctional institutions endeavor to rehabilitate the vicious long-term imprisonment inmates**

The problem of overcrowding in the current correctional facility is 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 was the incapability of safe driving (drinking-and-driving), and there is an increasing tendency by years. In order to resolve the problem of prison overcrowding and the correctional safety management, from the perspective of penalty function, 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 illicit drug uses, the offenses against public safety, and assaults. Let the correctional institutions endeavor to rehabilitate the vicious long-term imprisonment inmates.

**2. Review and evaluate the current expenses of medical and correctional resource on every crime type of offenders in order to improve the effectiveness of correctional treatment for each type of crime.**

It is necessary to fix and integrate the current correctional management, treatment methods, and the extant resource of the related professional staff in order to achieve the goal of promoting the correctional treatment effectiveness for each type of crime. The resource for the correctional system is limited. In the current condition, however, different allocation of resources is for different types of crime. Within the limited resources, it should review and evaluate the current expenses of medical and correctional resource on the offenders of each type of crime again in order to improve the effectiveness of correctional treatment for each type of crime and demonstrate the function of the correctional treatment.

**3. Conduct the study on the recidivists' characteristics, motives, and prevention strategies**

In the recent 10 years, the recidivism rate has remained high and even grown year by year. In 2016, prisoners having a prior criminal record are more than three-fourth of the newly



incarcerated inmates. Among them, most are the prisoners who violated the Drug Control Act, offended against public safety, and committed theft. Accordingly, the effects of correctional policies on the deterrence, rehabilitation, and re-entry are not optimistic. Moreover, each type of crime might have different characteristics and causes. An effective treatment and prevention strategy for different type of crime is devoted to the study and understanding of the similarities and differences of characteristics and causes among each type of crime.

**4. The number of crimes committed by the foreigners increased. The problem of foreign workers involved in crime should be discussed more**

In 2016, the number of crime committed by foreigners increased a lot as compared to that in the past three years, and the majority continues to be the nationality of Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Philippine. The offenders among these four nationalities accounted for more than 80 percent of the total foreign criminals. That the crime rate is high might be contributed to the high population percentage of these four nationalities among the foreigner population in Taiwan. However, the population of these four nationalities in Taiwan is largely migrant workers. They reside in Taiwan for a long time. The living quality, work environment, peer relationships, and cultural shock all may cause the problem of

adaption and further lead to the violation of Taiwanese laws. The government should have deep understanding of the foreign workers' criminal involvement problems in order to establish effective prevention policies.

### **5. The problem of the schedule 2 drugs is getting serious. The reasons and prevention strategies should be studied further**

The problem of drug crime has been one of the high attentive issues in Taiwan society. Since 2011, no matter in ways of drug manufacture, sale, transport, or use, the number of convicts using the schedule 2 drugs have been more than those using the schedule 1 drugs. According to the Article 2 of Drug Control Act concerning the drug classification, compared to the schedule 1 drugs, the schedule 2 drugs have lower levels of addiction, abuse, and public harm. However, based on the level of abuse and public harm, whether or not the schedule 2 drugs currently are lower than the schedule 1 drugs is arguable. That the schedule 2 drugs become a more serious problem than the schedule 1 drugs might be contributed by the following reasons: (1) the punishment is less severe. The Articles 4-8, 10, and 11 of Drug Control Act state that the penalties of the schedule 1 drugs manufacture, sale, and transport, possession with sale intention, coercion others to use, allure others to use, and transfer, use, or possession are more severe than the penalties of those behaviors with the schedule 2 drugs. (2)

the level of addiction is lower so that being more attractive to the purely curious individuals, especially the youth. (3) there are more types. According the drug classification announced by the Ministry of Justice, there are 9 types of the schedule 1 drugs, including heroin, opium, and cocaine. There are 168 types of the schedule 2 drugs, including marijuana, poppy, and amphetamine. (4) A high demand in the market. Because of a big increase in the schedule 2 drugs use, the schedule 2 drugs manufacture, sale, and transport are correspondingly to increase. However, discovery of the genuine reasons need more researches, and the study of prevention policy should also be based on the alteration of drug abuse types.