

# **National Crime Victimization Report, 2021 – The First Preliminary Investigation of the Trend and Victim Services from Official Records**

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## **Abstract**

This report is the first report in Taiwan to synthesize the official data of crime victimization and victim services from 2011 to 2020. There were seven sections: crime victimization trend, criminal justice protection, child and juvenile victims, victimization of specific groups (i.e., females, elders, and foreigners), legal amendment and prospects for victims' rights, discussion of restorative justice and child protection issues, and suggestions.

Data were collected from the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Judicial Yuan, National Police Agency, Statistics of Justice, Agency of Corrections, and Association for Victims Support. Key findings were summarized as follows.

1.The overall crime victimization rate per 100,000 population declined, including violent and property crime victimization. But, victimization of fraud, cybercrime, and general injury did not move downward.

2.As for domestic violence incidents, the notification rate per 100,000 population showed that the non-intimate relationship cases increased, in particular among the cases of child/juvenile protection and elder abuse.

3.Regarding the victim protection services in the criminal justice system, the most frequent cases in the police were domestic violence, including restraining order petition and enforcement, in the prosecution agency were the acceptance and review of victim compensation and subsidy, in the court were the acceptance and grants of restraining orders, in the correction institution were processing the

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victims' written opinion statement in the parole review, approximately 137-212 cases per year.

4. In terms of the victimization of minority groups, the number of foreigner victims as well as child/juvenile victims did not significantly increase. Despite the recent great change to recognize varieties of child/juvenile abuse, physical abuse remained the most to both boys and girls. Moreover, among the victims of sexual exploitation of children and juveniles during 2017-2020, those filmed or made objects for sexual intercourse or obscene behavior were the most and of which, the most were learned from the police duty reports.

5. The crime victimization rate per 100,000 population among females has approximately dropped by 1/4 during 2011-2020. It is noted that in 2020, the number of female victims of sexual violence and the number of notified victims of sexual assault contrasted the declining trend over the years, and as opposed to 2019, each number of victims increased by 24.2% and 12.89%, respectively.

6. According to the statistics of the Association for Victims Support, the number of people on file was between 7,000 and 9,000 each year (1/6 were new cases), the average number of service days were 3 years and 7 months, and the most service recipients were females.

On grounds of the experiences of this data collection and analysis, several suggestions were provided. The prominent and compelling feature is to refine statistics. For example, it is essential to distinguish the statistics of crime victimization "incidents" from "cases", to re-attribute the age group in response to the aging society, to disclose the statistical practice and information on human trafficking, sexual harassment, and similar special law cases, to effectively grasp the status of fraud, cybercrime, and emerging crime victimization, as well as to prepare feasible and futuristic statistical practice for the revision of Crime Victim Protection Law and legislation of Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law. Lastly, it is suggested that victim survey is indispensable, and more resources and efforts should be devoted to restorative justice and child/juvenile protection practices in order to advance the nation-wide crime victim protection policies.

**Keywords:** Crime Victimization, Police Records, Criminal Cases, Protection Cases, Victim Services.

## **A. Crime Victimization in 2021 and the Trend over 10 Years**

Data collected from the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) show that the number of general crime victims decreased from 263,258 in 2011 to 190,198 in 2020. The victimization rate decreased from 1,135 per 100,000 population in 2011 to 807 per 100,000 population in 2020, of which the index property crime victimization rate dramatically dropped almost 50%, from 677 per 100,000 population in 2011 to 344 per 100,000 population in 2020.

The index violent crime victimization rate decreased rapidly from 20.22 per 100,000 population in 2011 to 3.65 per 100,000 population in 2020, but the general injury victimization rate remained constant.

Regarding the new and emerging forms of crime victimization, fraud victimization rate slightly increased from the lowest of 104.66 per 100,000 population in 2013 to 156.69 per 100,000 population in 2020. The number of fraud victims and victimization rate both have grown, but the average monetary loss somewhat reduced from 163,828 NT dollars in 2011 to 115,151 NT dollars in 2020 . The cybercrime victimization rate fluctuated where the lowest of 49.22 occurred in 2013 and the highest of 89 in 2011. The rate in recent years was between 50 to 60.

In analysis of victims' characteristics, it is found that male victims were generally more than females, but the percentage of elder female victims fairly increased from 2011 to 2020. In terms of the index violent crime victimization, female victims were more than males from 2011 to 2018, but the contrast was present from 2019. Despite of the data shown that victimization were disproportionally occurred among the young and middle-aged population who often had an active daily life, the growing rate of elder victimization has been a concern.

With respect to knowing the situation of domestic violence, the notification data from the Ministry of Health and Welfare were added for analysis. The result indicated that although the most number of notified cases were intimate partner violence among the

domestic violence, the incidents related to children and juvenile protection were rather the highest risky groups in need of most attention according to the victimization rate. Moreover, the case number of non-intimate partner violence also increased, in particular the cases of elder abuse (aged more than 65). This is shown that the problem of elder abuse needs more attention. The overall rise up of domestic violence notification cases was primarily attributed to the increase of non-intimate partner violence notification cases.

Compared to the crime victimization in U.S.A., England and Wales, and Japan during the recent 10 years, it is found that alike Japan where reported cases of crime reduced more than half, police recorded crime victimization in Taiwan reduced. About half of police recorded crime in England and Wales were violent cases, but violent cases in Taiwan police record were less than 10%. Fraud cases in Japan and England and Wales increased, but the fraud case number in Taiwan did not present significant increase. Lastly, unlike the statistics of domestic violence recording methods in England and Wales, Taiwanese domestic violence notification data were unable to precisely distinguish “cases” from “incidents”, suggesting that more accurate measures of domestic violence are in urgent need of development.

## **B. Crime Victims and the Criminal Justice System**

The protection of crime victims in the criminal justice system is mainly operated from four institutions: the police, prosecution, court, and correction agencies. The statistics of victim support from each institution were summarized as follows.

### **a. Crime victim protection in the police**

The tasks of victim support provided by the police include the rights and interests of litigation information provision, personal safety protection, and privacy of victims. In 2020, litigation information provision was 186 cases and 231 individuals. As for personal safety protection, 79 victims who did not meet the regulation of witness protection but need substantial protection were afforded, 82 victims whose offenders were not detained or already

released and possessed risks were afforded, and 218 domestic violence victims whose offenders were not detained or violated the restraining order were afforded. In order to strengthen the privacy of victims, besides providing a safe environment and waiting place for interrogation and conforming to the principle of non-disclosure of investigation, each police branch at least disposes a crime victim protection officer. In 2020, there were 183 victim protection officers.

In addition, each police agency actively responds to domestic violence cases, including cases undertaken, restrain order petition, restrain order execution, and an active criminal arrest. The number of domestic violence cases had increased from 2016 to 2020 (66,475 cases in 2016, 70,861 cases in 2017, 77,074 cases in 2019, 88,775 cases in 2020). In 2020, there were 18,168 cases of restrain order petition, 21,720 cases of restrain order execution, and 1,516 active criminals arrested for domestic violence.

#### **b. Crime victim protection in the procuratorial system**

The protection provided by the Procuratorial system to crime victims mainly lies in the handling of crime victim compensation cases. Compensations include the compensation for survivors, for serious injuries, and for sexual assault. From 2011 to 2020, the number of cases with compensation ranged from 1,200 to 2,100. Among the three types of compensation, the highest percentage was the application for survivors, about 40-50%. Among the applicants, the highest percentage was the victims themselves (48.28% in 2020), and the percentage of female victims under the age of 30 was also relatively high.

From 2011 to 2020, the number of crime victims received the compensation ranged from 434 to 934. In 2020, 777 victims received compensation and the total amount of compensation was 291,150,000 NT dollars, of which the highest amount of 181,030,000 NT dollar for survivors.

In addition, the prosecutor offices had received 2,304 cases of restorative justice from 2010 to the end of December 2020, and opened 2,014 cases, accounting for 87.41%. Among the open cases, injury cases were the most, and of the 1,980 closed cases, 56.21% entered the dialogue and 71.97% entered the dialogue and reached an agreement. The results of a survey with 589 victims and 624 offenders showed that 77% of victims agreed or somehow agreed the option of “agreement outcomes are consistent with expectations”, 75% agreed or somehow agreed the option of “justice is achieved,” and 78% agreed or somehow agreed the option of “the participation in dialogue plan is recommended.”

### **c. Crime victim protection in the court**

The main protection practice provided by the court system for victims is to issue the civil restrain order. From 2011 to 2020, the number of new civil restrain order cases in district courts in 2013 was 22,665 at the least and in 2020 was 28,814 at the most (about 70% general restrain orders). During the 10 years, the most applicants were the victims (93.68% in 2020). The majority of victims were females and counterparts were males. In 2020, for example, females as the main victims were accounted for 98.41% and males as the main counterparts were accounted for 85.44%.

The most types of issued restrain orders were the prohibition in domestic violence cases, followed by the prohibition of harassment. In 2020, the prohibition in domestic violence cases accounted for 38.80%, and the prohibition of harassment accounted for 35.48%.

### **d. Crime victim protection in the correctional system**

During the period from 2011 to 2020, the correction agency handled 137-212 of the victims’ statements. In 2020, there were 196 cases, but disproportionally in written. The victims’ verbal statements has began until 2018, but remained few. There were only 4 cases

in 2020. Currently, the restorative justice practice in the correctional system mainly stays at personnel education and training.

## **C. Crime Victimization among Children and Juveniles**

### **a. Closed cases for protection of children and juveniles**

From 2016 to 2020, the number of closed (transferred) protection cases of children and juveniles was 9,455 individuals in 2016 at the most, reduced to the least of 4,027 individuals in 2018, and slightly increased to 5,641 individuals in 2020. The leading reasons for closed (transferred) cases include the abuse cause disappearance, end of resettlement, home movement, death, adoption, and others. During these 5 years, the majority of closed (transferred) cases was due to the abuse cause disappearance (e.g. 73.83% in 2020), followed by other reasons, home movement, and death sequentially.

### **b. Types of children and juvenile abuse**

Resulted from organizational transformation and societal safety reinforcement, types of children and juvenile abuse classified in the Ministry of Health and Welfare have revised to abandonment, physical and psychological abuse, improper discipline, witnessing domestic violence, substance abuse, and other types. Statistics showed that the main type of children and juvenile abuse between 2011 and 2015 was physical and psychological abuse, accounting for 68% in 2020.

Regardless of males and females, the most type of abuse was physical abuse. The percentage of sexual abuse victimization against females was higher than against males. During the recent 10 years, the percentage of female among children and juvenile abuse was between 51.6% and 56.6%, and the age group was 12-15 at the most. The number of abused children and juveniles during these 10 years varied with age and gender. Before the age of 12, the number of abused male children and juveniles was more than that of females, and after the age of 12, the gender ratio became reversed.

### **c. Children and juvenile abuse to death**

Among the closed (transferred) cases of children and juvenile protection, the number of death was 75 persons in 2016, 46 persons in 2017, 18 persons in 2018, 42 persons in 2019, and 51 persons in 2020. In the past 10 years, there were 213 deaths due to abuse by the major caregivers. The average number of deaths due to abuse was 21.3 per year. Among the causes of abused death, 107 persons committed suicide after filicide at the most, accounting for 50.23%.

### **d. Sexual exploitation of children and juveniles**

The types of children and juvenile sexual exploitation during 2017 and 2020 were mostly the items in shooting and manufacturing of children or juveniles' sexual intercourse or indecent acts, followed by the purchases on having children or juveniles for sexual or indecent behavior. The number of children and juvenile sexual exploitation increased from 1,213 cases in 2019 to 1,696 cases in 2020. Of that, the cases of items in shooting and manufacturing of children or juveniles' sexual intercourse or indecent acts also increased from 717 in 2019 to 1,333 in 2020. If this was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, it needs further examination and research.

Children and juvenile sexual exploitation primarily were resulted from seduction or deceptions, and personal financial needs were the second most. The percentage of female victims of children and juvenile sexual exploitation was between 72% and 90% (71.91% in 2020), and age ranged from 15 to 18 was the most (49.14% in 2020), followed by aged 12-15, especially the females.

From 2017 to 2020, the most notifications of children and juvenile sexual exploitation cases were from liability reports submitted by police officers, educators, and social workers sequentially. The notification number of victims of children and juvenile sexual exploitation during 2017 and 2020 was between 1,060 and 1,691 persons.

The management of children and juvenile sexual exploitation cases is split into three parts: notification for investigation escort, evaluation and processing, and repeated entry into the service system. In 2020, there were 970 cases of notification for investigation escort and 1,696 cases of evaluation and processing. The vast majority of cases in the service system had no previous records. Only 5.72% open cases in 2020 had previous records.

In 2020, 112 victims of children and juvenile sexual exploitation were taken for emergency placements and 178 person-times for resettlement, of which 127 (71.35%) were placed in children and juvenile welfare institutions.

#### **e. Protection enforcement for children and juvenile victims**

The number of children and juvenile protection notification increased from 28,955 cases in 2011 to more than 50,000 cases in 2015, and up to 82,713 cases in 2020.

Approximately 70% children and juvenile protection cases were liability notification, and disproportionately were reported by educators. Before 2013, the second most notifications were done by social workers, but after 2014, police officers became the second.

As for the placement percentage of children and juvenile protection cases, except for 18.23% in 2011, the percentage ranged from 9% to 15% in the rest each year. Among the children who were protected and placed, females were more than males.

### **D. Crime Victimization among Specific Groups**

#### **a. The overall female victimization trend was declining, and the majority was aged more than 15**

From 2011 to 2020, female victimization rate was between 669.50 and 943.02 per 100,000 female population. The number of female victims approximately decreased gradually each year, the most of 109,194 females in 2011 and the least of 79,510 in 2018. It slightly increased to 82,773 in 2020. The overall female victimization declined 24.20%.

Female victims under the age of 15 accounted for 2.74% to 3.62% of total female victims, and the victimization rate ranged from 148.89 to 216.95 per 100,000 females under the age of 15. The percentage of female victims more than 15 years old was generally more than 96%, and the victimization rate ranged from 742.67 to 1067.58 per 100,000 females above the age of 15.

**b. The percentage of female physical violence victimization remained constant**

Female victims of physical violence accounted for 6.97% to 7.99% of the total female victims. The number of victims was 8,023 at the most in 2011, and then dropped to 5,992 in 2017. In 2020, the number of victims slightly increased to 6,262. The victimization rate was between 50.56 and 69.29 per 100,000 female population. Differentiated by age, among the female victims under the age of 15, the percentage of physical violence victimization ranged from 5.34% to 6.27%, and the victimization rate ranged from 8.29 to 12.24 per 100,000 population. Among the female victims above the age of 15, the percentage of physical violence victimization ranged from 7.01% to 8.04%, and the victimization rate ranged from 56.60 to 78.93 per 100,000 population.

**c. The number of female sexual violence victims was declining, but greatly increased of 24.20% in 2020 as opposed to 2019**

Female victims of sexual violence accounted for 3.88% to 5.06% of the total female victims. The highest number of victims was 4,238 in 2012, and then dropped to the least of 3,253 in 2018. In 2020, the number of victims abruptly rose to 4,188. The victimization rate was between 27.39 and 36.55 per 100,000 female population. Differentiated by age, among the female victims under the age of 15, the percentage of sexual violence victimization was between 51.04% and 58.23%, and the victimization rate was between 79.30 and 117.70 per 100,000 population. Among the female victims above the age of 15, the percentage of sexual

violence victimization accounted for 2.27%-3.33%, and the victimization rate ranged from 19.37 to 25.48 per 100,000 population.

The relationship between a female victim of sexual violence and the offender, regardless of whether it occurred to a victim under the age of 15 or above, the offender were more likely to be “acquaintances.”

**d. The notification and police report on victims of female sexual assault was declining, but increased in 2020**

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the notification number of suspected sexual assault victims had mainly shown a downward trend in the past 10 years, the highest of 12,066 in 2012 and the lowest of 8,141 in 2016, but in 2020, the number increased to 9,212 (an increase of 12.89% from 2019). The report-to-police number of suspected sexual assault victims had a similar downward trend, the highest of 4,073 in 2012 and the lowest of 3,082 in 2018, but in 2020, it increased to 3,992 (an increase of 24.98% from 2019).

In terms of the victims’ characteristics, the majority was the females aged 12-17 and middle school of educational attainment. Among the cases of notifications, victims with disabilities accounted for 7.75%-18.34%.

From 2011 to 2020, the vast majority of female sexual assault victims’ service were consultations, accounting for 65.17%-80.49%, and the proportion increased each year. The monetary amount of assistance had generally increased. In 2020, the assistance funds were up to more than 260 billion NT dollars. Of the funding, the most was for asylum assistance, followed by life assistance.

**e. The application of female sexual harassment cases was rising up**

The number of applications for female sexual harassment complaints had an upward trend, and the successful applications remained more than 80%. Those resulted in police

investigations were the most, but the number transferred to judicial investigations also increased. As opposed to that in 2019, the number transferred to judicial investigations in 2020 increased by 293.

Regarding the victims' characteristics among successful applications, the majority was the female victims aged 18-30 and college or above of educational attainment. The proportion of victims with disabilities was low, and the relationship between victims and offenders was strangers at the most.

**f. The female number of domestic violence victims was almost consistent, but showed a gradual climbing trend**

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the notification number of suspected domestic violence victims had shown a flat trend in the past 10 years, but the number of notified victims was up to 110,103 in 2013, and since 2018, it has appeared an upward trend. It increased to 114,381 in 2020 (an increase of 10.06% from 2019 and 18.29% from 2018). The report-to-police number of suspected domestic violence victims also had little change, but had a gradual upward trend, with the highest number of 4,124 in 2020 (an increase of 4.72% from 2019).

The proportions of female victims aged 30-39 and those over 50 were interchanged, and the most educational attainment was high school. Among the victims of notifications, those with disabilities accounted for 9.58%-11.05%. With respect to injury conditions, the number of death was about 3 times of the number of serious injuries. Among the deaths, those aged 40-49 accounted for a relatively high proportion. It is noted that the proportion of victims aged 65 and above was non-negligible. In 2018, more than half of the victims were 65 years old and above.

For female victims of domestic violence, the majority of services provided by the Ministry of Health and Welfare was consultations, accounting for 61.67%-85.37% and

showing an upward trend. The monetary amount of assistance had generally increased each year. In 2020, the assistance funds reached more than 11 trillion NT dollars. Of the funding, the most was for asylum assistance, followed by life assistance and offspring assistance.

**g. The notification of elder mistreatment cases was increasing, but 2019 started declining**

The number of notified elder mistreatment had generally increased, but it began to decline from 2019, dropped to 2,613 in 2020 (a decrease of 75.65% from 2019). Before 2016, the average rate of physical and psychological abuse was the highest (40.99%), followed by abandonment (14.86%). After 2017, the average rate of abandonment became the highest (39.95%) and physical and psychological abuse ranked the second (22.75%).

According to statistics on protection services for the elderly from 2011 to 2020, the number of provided services gradually increased and the ratio of males to females was roughly similar. Since 2017, however, the proportion of males had gradually increased. Before 2016, the majority of services was visits (35.66%-45.84%) and counseling (23.28%-30.49%). After 2017, consultation became the most (73.17%-80.38%).

**h. The most nationality of foreign victimization was Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines**

According to the police statistics in 2011, there were 2,219 foreign victims and the number decreased afterwards. In 2020, there were 1,670 foreign victims. From 2011 to 2020, the highest proportion of foreign victims' nationality was Vietnam, from the highest of 727 persons (32.76%) in 2011 to the lowest of 404 persons (24.62%) in 2014. In 2020, it gradually increased to 667 persons (39.94%). The second highest was from Indonesia. Its proportion increased first and decreased afterwards. In 2016, 2017 and 2020, the proportion of Indonesian victims was lower than that of Filipino victims. Victims of Vietnam, Indonesia,

and the Philippines were the top three major foreign victims, accounting for more than 50% of foreign victims and 67.43% in 2020.

Among crime victimization types of foreigners, the most was theft in the general criminal law, accounting for an average of about 35.5% over the years, and in the specific criminal law, human trafficking was the most, ranging from 30.30% to 69.19%. In 2019 and 2020, however, the percentage of victimization due to violations of restrain order became the first rank with 34.74% and 34.85%, respectively.

### **E. Development of the Current Crime Victim Support Reform**

From 2011 to 2020, the statistics of victim protection services showed that the number of cases at the end of each year remained at around 7,000-9,000, but the number of open cases slightly decreased.

Among the cases, about 1/6 were new cases and 5/6 were continuous service ones. In terms of the case type, the majority was the victims who were dead. That is, the recipient of service was the victims' family members. According to the statistics of protection cases from 2011 to 2020, it was shown that the average service days lasted about 3 years and 7 months, but the period varied depending on victimization types and service branches.

Data revealed that children and juvenile victims received the most times of service, and human trafficking victims received the least. The number of service time across different victimization types from 2011 to 2020 mostly decreased, and only for the families of domestic violence victims increased. It was also shown that most of the service recipients were females, especially victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Different types of victims, family members or survivors used different content and times of services, suggesting that individualized services should be provided according to different types of victims. Although the staff of crime victim protection organization

increased by 21 people from 2011 to 2020, the current 65 personnel still seem to be unable to effectively bear a large number of cases.

As for the law amendment of victims' rights protection, the central focus on protection services is to expand the service recipients, strengthen the horizontal connection between agencies, obtain services during litigation procedures, receive information, and ensure personal safety and privacy of victims. With respect to reforms of compensation, compensation will be redefined as social welfare, the processing of compensation will become more efficiently, and applications of compensation will be more convenient. Lastly, the regulation in protection organizations will be amended in order to strengthen the professionalism, openness, and transparency.

## **F. Two Special Issues: Restorative Justice and Child Abuse Prevention**

### **a. The implementation of restorative justice and movement at home and abroad**

The EU Strategy on victims' rights 2020-2025 indicates that one of the jobs of the European Commission is to provide information, support, and protection for victims, and to improve the service of restorative justice. It is estimated that approximately 15% population in Europe will become crime victims; that is, there will be about 75 million crime victims every year. Establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime published by European Parliament on November 14, 2012 (abbreviated to The Directive 2012/29/EU or Victims' Directive) specifically revealed that essential prevention practices of victims' second harm must implement if member states want to provide restorative justice service.

In order to understand the impact of Victims' Directive on the development of restorative justice in European countries, the European Forum for Restorative Justice conducted a survey of member states. The results showed that France and the Netherlands were influenced by Victims' Directive as to pass the legislation of restorative justice and to

greatly increase the visibility and resources of restorative justice, respectively. Moreover, it was found that most countries have improved the information notification and upgraded the restorative justice service through adding educational training, workshops, and related meetings. The Netherlands is the only country that has increased restorative justice funding. Most countries encounter the problem of budgetary shortage and other challenges, including how to avoid secondary harm to the victims.

The latest developments in European countries have also echoed the current situation in Taiwan. After the legal visibility of restorative justice has improved following the amendments of the Criminal Procedure Law, Juvenile Justice Act, Law of Execution in Prison, and Detention Law, Taiwan also has encountered the problem of little acceptability of restorative justice for the public. Moreover, other concerns have existed, including criminal justice practitioners' lack of understanding of restorative justice, absence of systematic cooperation among different criminal justice agencies, limitations on funding and manpower, and varying enforcement scale across regions. Lastly, the protection of rights and interests of victims in the process of restorative justice, including the issue of privacy rights, has also a topic of concern and aroused discussion in Taiwan.

#### **b. The prevention and treatment of children and juvenile abuse victimization**

According to the notification statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, in 2020 there were 82,713 notified cases in need of children and juvenile protection, 18,023 cases handled with consultation as social safety net incidents, and subsequently 46,105 cases (48,392 persons) treated with children and juvenile protection services (including sexual assault). After investigation, 35,160 persons were provided with follow-up treatment services. Among those notification cases, 21 persons died of abuse at home. Analyses of 12,610 abused children and juveniles showed that the abused condition and family problems included 32 persons suffered from abandonment, 6,787 persons suffered from physical and

psychological abuse, 1,337 persons suffered from improper discipline, 129 persons suffered from witnessed domestic violence, 499 persons suffered from substance abuse, and 3,826 persons suffered from other abuse. Among those abused minors, nearly half were under the age of 12 (6,143 persons, 48.72%).

According to the investigation report of the Control Yuan, the current problems of children and juvenile abuse were summarized as follows: 1) campuses and institutions have become high-risk places for sexual assault, and children with mental disabilities are even more vulnerable, 2) “remission notification” or evasion of notification are prevalent in educational fields, so most victimized children choose silence, 3) the victimization rate of sexual assault against indigenous children is higher than that against non-indigenous children, 4) the victimization rate of sexual assault against boys has increased, and the victims become younger, 5) the cases of childhood playmates account for about 30%.

Regarding the protection and support strategies for children and juveniles, after the meeting of the State Council in 2018, the attention paid to the issue of children and juvenile protection had increased significantly. The prosecutor is able to start the investigation at a relatively early stage, and medical institutions would keep active alert to suspected cases. These promote the effectiveness of children and juvenile protection policies, but there are some difficulties and challenges that are not easy to overcome, including 1) weak network connection, 2) controversial resettlement system and quality, and 3) the impact caused by the pandemic.

This report provides 3 suggestions for improving the protection of children and juveniles. First, professional ability and training for managing children protection incidents and establishment of professional consultation window are needed. Second, it is very important to establish a standard for the protection of children and juveniles by developing basic knowledge for training, while to design flexible practices based on local conditions is

also non-negligible. Third, strengthen network cooperation and actively establish a consensus on the protection of children and juveniles are crucial.

## **G. Suggestions**

Building upon the process of data gathering and outcomes of official statistics on crime victimization, this report provides suggestions for the topics of empirical statistics, research, and victim protection policies and practices.

With respect to empirical statistics, this report suggests that 1) adding victimization statistics to the police statistics project, 2) besides criminal case statistics, adding statistics of incidents to the police statistics project, 3) being attentive to the characteristics of victims and re-classifying victims' age in response to the aging society, 4) collecting more information about the relationship between victims and offenders in personal violence, 5) improving comprehensive statistics on crime victims and related support in the Special Law, 6) expanding the sources of victimization statistics and seeking cooperation with private institutions to more effectively control new and emerging crimes, 7) early planning the statistics related to the amendment of Crime Victim Protection Act and the legislation of Anti-harassment and Stalking Law.

Regarding further research, this report suggests that 1) conducting victimization survey by a neutral agency, 2) continuously publishing cross-country comparison reports, 3) appropriately opening the victimization database and encouraging research on victimization trend and improvement of victim protection practices.

Finally, as for victim protection policies and practices, this report suggests that 1) police agencies should strengthen the provision of information and protection services to crime victims and notice repeated victimization, 2) continuously promoting restorative justice and developing alternative practices under the pandemic, 3) providing more comprehensive protection for children and juveniles.