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犯罪狀況及其分析(摘要)

2024 犯罪趨勢關鍵報告

2024 Crime Situations and Analyses
in Taiwan (R. O. C.)
- Crime Trend Reports (Summary)



法務部司法官學院

Academy for the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice

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2024 Crime Situations and Analyses in Taiwan (R.O.C.) – Crime trend Reports (Summary)

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A. General crimes handled by the police department

Beginning in September 2024, the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior—which compiles statistical data on crimes handled by police agencies—adjusted its statistical principles from a “one case per incident” basis to a “one victim per incident” basis. This change was implemented to synchronize crime statistics with data from the digital reporting platform used by the public and to better reflect the actual public security situation. As a result, the number of cases in 2024 increased significantly, and the clearance rate dropped sharply.

1. General Criminal Cases in 2024

In 2024, the total number of general criminal cases was 399,926, with a clearance rate of 57.07%. A total of 287,597 suspects were involved, including 224,380 males (78.01%) and 63,217 females (21.98%). In terms of age distribution, there were 64,815 suspects aged 40–49 (22.53%), 59,925 suspects aged 30–39 (20.83%), and 41,034 suspects aged 50–59 (14.26%) (Figure A-1).

General criminal cases included 173,020 property crimes (43.26%, with 88,905 suspects, 30.91%) and 374 violent crimes (0.09%, with 597 suspects, 0.20%). Major crime categories included fraud (118,535 cases, 29.63%, with 53,783 suspects, 18.70%), theft (52,262 cases, 13.06%, with 33,383 suspects, 11.60%), violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (hereinafter “drug crimes”) (36,518 cases, 9.13%, with 38,150 suspects, 13.26%), and driving under the influence (of alcohol) (27,544 cases, 6.88%, with 27,691 suspects, 9.62%).

The crime rate for general criminal cases was 1,708.33 cases per 100,000 population, including fraud (506.34 cases per 100,000), theft (223.24 cases per 100,000), intentional homicide (0.58 cases per 100,000), robbery (0.36 cases per 100,000), and forced sexual intercourse (0.27 cases per 100,000) (Figure A-2).

2. Trends in General Criminal Cases Over the Past Ten Years

(1) Number of Cases and Clearance Rates

Compared to ten years ago (2015), the number of cases in 2024 increased by 102,126 cases (34.29%) and increased by 124,658 cases (45.29%) compared to 2023. Property crimes increased by 95,055 cases (121.92%) compared to the previous year. Over the past ten years, 2021 marked the turning point at which general criminal cases first declined and then rose, while clearance rates first increased and then decreased. Violent crimes continued to show a yearly decrease in the number of cases, with clearance rates gradually rising (Figure A-1).

(2) Number of Criminal Suspects

The number of suspects first increased and then decreased before rising again after 2021, with 2018 serving as the turning point. Violent crime suspects, however, continued to decline. The age group with the highest number of suspects shifted from 30–39 years to 40–49 years beginning in 2019 (Figure A-1).

(3) Crime Categories

Over the past ten years, crime cases and suspects were concentrated in theft, fraud, drug crimes, and driving under the

influence (of alcohol). Fraud increased sharply, and after 2021, investment fraud became the most common method, while the amount of loss increased significantly from approximately NTD 3.5 billion in 2015 to nearly NTD 48.7 billion in 2024. Theft decreased until 2021 and thereafter increased, with the primary method shifting from pickpocketing to direct theft. Drug crimes increased year by year until 2017 and then declined (additional characteristics appear in Section V of this chapter). Driving under the influence (of alcohol) continued to show a consistent downward trend. Crimes that have increased notably in recent years include embezzlement, sexual harassment, hit-and-run, and driving under the influence (of alcohol) of drugs; those showing significant decreases include offenses of interference with public order, usury, and offenses of forging instruments or seals.

(4) Crime Rates

Compared with Japan, the United States, England and Wales, and Sweden, certain crime rates have shown upward trends over the past ten years. These include general crime in England and Wales; fraud in Taiwan, the United States, and England and Wales; homicide in the United States and Sweden; forced sexual intercourse in England and Wales and Sweden; and robbery in England and Wales. Using 2020 or 2021 as dividing points, some crime rates decreased and then increased, including general crime and theft in Taiwan, Japan, and the United States; theft and robbery in Japan; and theft in England and Wales. Conversely, crime rates that rose and then declined after 2016 or 2018 include forced sexual intercourse in Japan and the United States and fraud in Sweden. Crime rates that have largely decreased over the past decade include general crime in Sweden; homicide in Taiwan and

Japan; robbery in Taiwan, the United States, and Sweden; forced sexual intercourse in Taiwan; and theft in Sweden (Figures A-2 to A-6).

B. Crimes Investigated by Prosecutorial Agencies

1. Criminal Investigation in 2024

In 2024, district prosecutors' offices received 670,574 new criminal cases. On average, each prosecutor handled 87.79 new investigation cases per month. The average number of days required to conclude an investigation was 64.09 days. The major categories of new criminal cases were fraud (201,855 cases, 30.10%), injury (82,849 cases, 12.35%), and drug crimes (81,056 cases, 12.08%).

In the same year, district prosecutors concluded 671,532 cases involving 808,249 people, including 207,485 individuals (30.90%) involved in telecommunications and internet fraud (127,754 dummy account providers and 26,144 money mules). In total, 272,069 individuals were prosecuted, resulting in a prosecution rate of 33.66% (32.74% for general criminal law cases and 36.14% for special criminal law cases). A total of 351,242 individuals were not prosecuted, producing a non-prosecution rate of 43.46% (45.96% for general criminal law cases and 36.72% for special criminal law cases). Crimes with relatively high prosecution rates included offenses under the Telecommunications Act (88.89%), driving under the influence (69.28%), offenses under the Smuggling Penalty Act (68.13%), and robbery (62.55%). Crimes with relatively high non-prosecution rates included abandonment (92.77%), offenses against marriage and family (87.86%), and malicious accusation (83.29%).

2. Trends in Criminal Investigation Over the Past Ten Years

(1) Workload of Prosecutorial Agencies

The number of new cases received by district prosecutors' offices increased significantly due to the rise in fraud cases. During this period, the average number of new investigation cases handled per prosecutor per month and the average number of days required to conclude investigations both showed gradual increases, reflecting longer processing times.

(2) Outcomes of Investigations by District Prosecutors

Both the number of cases and number of persons involved increased. The proportion of telecommunications and internet fraud cases rose from less than 10% in 2015 to more than 30% in 2024. Among these, the number of individuals providing dummy accounts vastly exceeded the number of money mules. However, compared with the previous year, 2024 showed a sharp decrease in the number of individuals who merely provided dummy accounts, falling from 202,073 to 127,754, while the number of individuals acting solely as mules increased markedly, rising from 12,172 to 26,144. Over the past ten years, non-prosecution decisions were the most common outcome for general criminal law cases. For special criminal law cases, 2021 marked the turning point at which the dominant outcome shifted from indictment under ordinary procedures to non-prosecution (Figures B-1 to B-2).

(3) Significant Changes in Prosecution or Non-Prosecution Rates

Crimes showing significant changes in both prosecution and non-prosecution rates included violations of the Organized Crime

Prevention Act, the Money Laundering Control Act, and the Regional Plan Act. Crimes with notable changes in prosecution rates included kidnapping for ransom and offenses of interference with public order. Crimes showing significant changes in non-prosecution rates included violations of the Agro-Pesticides Management Act, the Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act, the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act (Figures B-1 to B-2).

C. Execution of Seizures and Community Treatment by Prosecutorial Agencies

1. Seizures in Finalized Cases

In 2024, district prosecutors executed seizures totaling NTD 34,233,515,968, including NTD 19,534,507,413 seized from defendants (57.06%) and NTD 14,699,008,555 seized from third parties (42.93%).

For seizures executed against defendants, the Banking Act accounted for the largest amount, totaling NTD 8,084,723,621 (41.39%). For seizures executed against third parties, the Anti-Corruption Act accounted for the largest amount, totaling NTD 13,987,516,360 (95.16%) (Figure C-1).

Over the past ten years, total seizure amounts have increased substantially. Since 2017, the categories accounting for the largest seizure amounts have alternated primarily among the Banking Act, fraud, and the Securities and Exchange Act.

2. Execution of Community Treatment

(1) Community Treatment Execution in 2024

For conditional deferred prosecution cases, district prosecutors required 31,897 hours of community service, of which 25,235 hours were completed, yielding a completion rate of 79.11%. A total of 19,027 addiction treatment and necessary order cases were concluded, of which 13,846 were completed, with an estimated completion rate of 72.77%.

For conditional probation cases, 324,011 hours of community service were required, of which 252,996 hours were completed, yielding a completion rate of 78.08%. A total of 4,968 addiction treatment and necessary order cases were concluded, of which 4,586 were completed, with an estimated completion rate of 92.31%.

In community service cases, a total of 8,325,239 hours of labor were required, and 4,694,175 hours were completed, resulting in a completion rate of 56.38%.

For protective supervision cases, 10,828 parole cases were concluded, of which 5,847 were completed, for an estimated completion rate of 53.99%. A total of 1,464 probation cases were concluded, of which 629 were completed, resulting in an estimated completion rate of 42.96%.

(2) Trends in Community Treatment Execution Over the Past Ten Years

Completion rates for required community service hours in conditional deferred prosecution, conditional probation, and

community service cases have all shown a downward trend. The estimated completion rates for addiction treatment and necessary orders associated with conditional deferred prosecution have also declined.

The estimated completion rate for protective supervision cases concluded by district prosecutors showed a decrease followed by an increase for parole cases, with 2016 serving as the turning point, while for probation cases, the trend increased and then decreased, with 2019 as the turning point.

D. Prison Inmates

1. Prison Population in 2024

At the end of 2024, correctional institutions (including prisons, detention houses, rehabilitation institutions, juvenile detention houses, and juvenile reformatory schools) held a total of 59,080 individuals, with an incarceration rate of 252 persons per 100,000 population (based on the July 2024 population). Among them, prison inmates accounted for 52,825 individuals (89.41%) (Figure D-1).

Among inmates in prison at the end of the year, the largest categories of sentence length were those serving more than one year but less than three years (9,282 individuals, 17.57%) and those serving more than fifteen years (8,791 individuals, 16.64%).

The number of new admissions to prison totaled 33,119 individuals. Among them, the largest sentence category was more than one year but less than three years (16,950 individuals, 51.17%). Of all new admissions, 29,104 were male (87.87%) and 4,015 were female

(12.12%). The primary age groups were 40–49 years (8,711 individuals, 26.30%) and 20–29 years (7,737 individuals, 23.36%). Educational attainment was concentrated in senior high school/vocational high school (15,795 individuals, 47.69%) and junior high school (11,248 individuals, 33.96%).

Regarding crime categories for new admissions, the largest was driving under the influence (6,678 individuals, 20.16%), followed by violations of the Money Laundering Control Act (4,742 individuals, 14.31%), fraud (4,299 individuals, 12.98%), and theft (3,990 individuals, 12.04%).

During the same year, 31,786 inmates applied for parole. The initial review approval rate by the Parole Review Committee was 49.40% (15,701 individuals), and the Ministry of Justice's secondary review approval rate was 41.18% (6,466 individuals). The overall approval rate was 20.34%. A total of 5,978 individuals were actually released on parole, accounting for 18.81% of all releases (31,786 individuals). A total of 926 individuals had their parole revoked, primarily due to serious violations of protective supervision conditions (507 individuals, 54.75%).

As of the end of 2024, among the 8,296 individuals released on parole at the end of 2022, 1,686 individuals (20.32%) recidivated, with most reoffending after more than one year but less than two years (699 individuals). This recidivism percentage was lower than that for those released upon expiration of sentence (20,704 individuals), among whom 7,425 (35.86%) recidivated, with most reoffending within six months (3,078 individuals) (Figure D-3).

2. Trends in Prison Population Over the Past Ten Years

(1) Incarceration Rate

Compared with Japan, the United States, England and Wales, and Sweden, Taiwan's incarceration rate is second only to that of the United States. Sweden has shown a yearly increase, while Taiwan and Japan have shown decreasing trends. The United States and England and Wales show a decline followed by an increase beginning in 2020 (Figure D-1).

(2) Characteristics of New Admissions

Using 2021 as the dividing point, the number of new admissions decreased year by year after 2017 and then increased. Before 2016, the largest age group was 40–49 years; starting in 2019, it shifted to 50–59 years. Educational attainment shifted from junior high school to senior high school/vocational high school beginning in 2017. Driving under the influence constituted the largest crime category.

(3) Sentence Length of Inmates

For new admissions, most individuals were sentenced to less than six months, except in 2024, when the largest category was more than one year but less than three years. For inmates held at year-end, the largest category shifted in 2020 from more than one year but less than three years to more than fifteen years, but in 2024 it shifted back to more than one year but less than three years (Figure D-2).

(4) Releases and Recidivism

The number of releases upon expiration of sentence has consistently exceeded releases on parole. The initial parole approval rate showed an upward trend until 2017 and then declined; secondary and overall approval rates peaked in 2020 and then dropped sharply. Over the past ten years, the primary reason for parole revocation shifted in 2021 from recidivism during parole to serious violations of protective supervision conditions. Recidivism within two years after release has consistently been higher for those released upon expiration than for parolees, and the difference between the two has widened from 12.10 percentage points for individuals released at the end of 2020 to 15.54 percentage points for those released at the end of 2022 (Figure D-3).

E. Overview of Selected Crime Categories

1. Female Offenders

(1) Crime Situation in 2024

At the criminal suspect stage, there were 63,217 female suspects, accounting for 21.98% of all suspects. The major crime categories were violations of the Money Laundering Control Act (5,689 persons, 19.01%), theft (4,733 persons, 15.81%), and fraud (2,998 persons, 10.01%). Among reported cases, female violators included 41,502 persons (31.25%) under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and 790 persons (9.32%) under the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act.

At the conviction stage, there were 29,924 female offenders, accounting for 16.47% of all convicted individuals. The major crime

categories were violations of the Money Laundering Control Act (5,689 persons, 19.01%), theft (4,733 persons, 15.81%), fraud (2,998 persons, 10.01%), violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (2,823 persons, 9.43%), and driving under the influence (2,748 persons, 9.18%). Crime categories with relatively high proportions of female offenders included violations of the Trademark Act (53.94%), Copyright Act (41.48%), Banking Act (38.88%), harboring offenders (32.57%), Company Act (33.52%), Securities and Exchange Act (30.27%), malicious accusation (26.81%), and offenses against reputation and credit (26.62%) (Figure E-1).

At the imprisonment stage, there were 4,015 female inmates, accounting for 12.12% of all persons admitted to prison. The major crime categories were violations of the Money Laundering Control Act (1,086 persons, 27.04%), fraud (618 persons, 15.39%), and theft (489 persons, 12.17%). In 2024, other community-based dispositions involving females included 6,909 persons (20.69%) receiving deferred prosecution with conditions and 2,450 persons (17.53%) under protective supervision.

(2) Trends in Female Offenders Over the Past Ten Years

a. Female Proportion

Across multiple stages of criminal processing—including criminal suspect, case reporting, conviction, imprisonment, and community-based measures such as deferred prosecution with conditions and protective supervision—the proportion of women has shown a rising trend.

b. Crime Categories of Female Offenders

At the suspect stage, the proportion of female offenders involved in property crime rose from nearly 20 percent in 2015 to nearly 30 percent in 2023. Since 2017, fraud has consistently been the most common offense among female suspects. In the subsequent stages, while the most common offense among male offenders continued to be driving under the influence, the predominant offenses among female offenders at the conviction and imprisonment stages shifted beginning in 2019 and 2021, respectively, from drug offenses to theft, and to fraud or violations of the Money Laundering Control Act. Moreover, as the aforementioned offense categories with higher female representation in 2024 have also maintained relatively high proportions over the past decade, and as most of these categories—apart from offenses against reputation and credit, and malicious accusation—fall within the scope of economic crime, it may be inferred that female offending patterns have increasingly shifted toward property and economic crime types (Figure E-1).

2. Elderly Offenders

The definition of elderly offenders in the context of elderly crime refers to individuals aged 65 and above.

(1) Crime Situation in 2024

Compared with the elderly population ratio of 26.71%, the proportion of elderly individuals involved in criminal processing rarely exceeded 10%, except at the criminal suspect stage (12.94%, 37,218 individuals). Relatively higher proportions were observed in

conditional deferred prosecution (7.52%, 2,748 individuals), convictions (7.84%, 10,105 individuals), new prison admissions (4.61%, 1,527 individuals), and protective supervision (5.44%, 760 cases) (Figure E-2).

At the conviction stage, there were 10,105 elderly offenders, with major crime categories including offenses against public safety (2,514 individuals, 24.87%), theft (2,439 individuals, 24.13%), and injury (1,501 individuals, 14.85%). Crime categories with relatively high elderly proportions included violations of the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act (33.68%), the Regional Plan Act (30.86%), and the Building Act (24.32%).

In 2024, elderly individuals accounted for 7.52% (2,748 persons) of those receiving deferred prosecution with conditions, 4.61% (1,527 persons) of new prison admissions, and 5.44% (760 cases) under protective supervision.

(2) Trends in Elderly Offending Over the Past Ten Years

a. Elderly Proportion

Although the elderly population ratio increased from around 10% in 2015 to nearly 30% in 2024, the proportion of elderly individuals across all stages of criminal processing remained below 10%. However, clear upward trends were observed at the criminal suspect, deferred prosecution, conviction, new admission, and protective supervision stages (Figure E-2).

b. Crime Categories of Elderly Offenders

At the conviction stage, the most common crime categories among elderly offenders—similar to overall offenders—were offenses against public safety and theft. Crime categories with consistently high elderly proportions included violations of the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act, offenses of interference with voting, the Regional Plan Act, and the Building Act, reflecting characteristic patterns of elderly offending.

3. Drug Crimes

(1) Crime and Handling in 2024

In police agencies, a total of 36,518 drug cases were solved, involving 38,150 individuals. The majority involved second-grade drugs, with 25,639 cases (70.20%) and 26,291 individuals (68.91%). Among these, second-grade drug users constituted the largest group, totaling 15,826 individuals (60.19%). The most common age groups for drug use were 40 to 49, with 5,238 individuals (33.09%), followed by 30 to 39, with 4,841 individuals (30.58%). In addition, for fines imposed for third-grade and fourth-grade drug use, actual payment totaled 1,380 person-times (9.41%), amounting to NT\$33,381,256 (9.49%).

In 2024, diversion and treatment measures for drug users included 6,795 individuals placed on deferred prosecution with addiction treatment, 1,594 new admissions for observation and rehabilitation, and 621 new admissions for compulsory rehabilitation program. As of the end of 2024, among the 6,439 individuals who had received

addiction treatment since implementation began in 2022, the recidivism rate for drug use was 22.02 percent, with most reoffending occurring within six months (583 individuals) (Figure E-4).

During the same year, 21,870 individuals were convicted, primarily including second-grade drug users (10,489 individuals, 47.96 percent) and individuals convicted of manufacturing, transporting, or trafficking second-grade drugs (2,620 individuals, 11.98 percent). There were 5,706 new admissions to prison, accounting for 17.23 percent of all new admissions, with second-grade drug users also constituting the largest group (2,011 individuals, 35.24 percent). A total of 3,922 cases were placed under protective supervision, accounting for 28.06 percent overall.

(2) Trends in Crime and Handling Over the Past Ten Years

a. Characteristics of drug offenders

The number of drug cases solved and drug suspects reached a turning point in 2017, increasing first and then declining. Across offense types, use of second-grade drugs remained the most common method, with similar patterns observed across other stages of criminal processing (while new admissions for compulsory rehabilitation program shifted in 2022 to primarily cases involving first-grade drug use). In contrast, the pure weight of drugs seized was generally highest for fourth-grade drugs. Regarding age distribution, the largest group involved in second-grade drug trafficking was consistently those aged 30 to 39. For first-grade drug trafficking and drug use, as well as second-grade drug use, age patterns shifted beginning in 2017 and

2021, respectively, from the 30–39 age group to the 40–49 age group (Figure E-3).

b. Handling and treatment of drug offenders

Among individuals fined for third-grade and fourth-grade drug use, the payment rate showed a declining trend. During the same period, however, the number of individuals placed on deferred prosecution with mandatory addiction treatment for the use of first-grade or second-grade drugs increased markedly after 2017, rising from 2,000–3,000 individuals to 5,000–6,000 individuals.

The number of new admissions for observation and rehabilitation and new admissions for compulsory rehabilitation program reached a turning point in 2020, decreasing gradually after 2016 and then increasing sharply. In contrast, the numbers of convicted individuals and new admissions to prison declined substantially after 2020, indicating a continued shift in recent years from imprisonment toward more diversified treatment approaches for drug users. However, by the end of 2024, the recidivism rate among individuals who underwent addiction treatment beginning in 2022 had increased by 1.83 percentage points compared with those who began treatment in 2020 (Figure E-4).

F. Juvenile Delinquency and Judicial Processing

1. Juvenile delinquency and handling in 2024

In 2024, there were 11,277 juvenile crime suspects, accounting for 3.92% of all crime suspects. The main crime categories were fraud (3,124 individuals, 27.70%), theft (1,356 individuals, 12.02%), and

assault (951 individuals, 8.43%). In the same year, the Youth Counselling Committee accepted 979 new risk-exposed juveniles, most of whom (894 individuals, 91.31%) were involved in “using narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs even though such an act does not constitute a punishable statutory offence”.

After juvenile delinquency cases were accepted as juvenile matters by the courts, 12,666 cases were concluded in 2024. The most common outcome was protective measures for 10,222 juveniles (80.70%), including pronouncing a reprimand for 5,018 individuals (49.09%) and sending a juvenile under probation for 4,631 individuals (45.30%). In the same year, juvenile criminal cases transferred to the prosecution and adjudicated by the court involved 394 defendants. Among them, 161 (40.86%) were sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than one year but not exceeding two years, while 245 were subjected to protective measures and 235 were granted probation.

In 2024, juveniles subject to individual case investigations included 10,166 juveniles under protective measures, 56 risk-exposed juveniles, and 351 juveniles involved in criminal cases, along with 2,802 new admissions to juvenile detention houses and 471 new admissions to juvenile reformatory schools. Across these categories, the number of juveniles increased with age. Regarding family economic conditions, aside from nearly 80% of juveniles in reformatory schools coming from ordinary economic backgrounds, over half of the juveniles in the other categories came from families that could only just maintain basic living needs. As for parental status, over 80% of juveniles under protective measures and involved in

criminal cases had both parents alive, and over 40% had divorced parents.

Regarding the types of delinquent behavior, the majority of risk-exposed juveniles were involved in “using narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs even though such an act does not constitute a punishable statutory offence” (48 individuals, 85.71%). Among juveniles under protective measures, the most common offences were fraud (2,190 individuals, 21.54%) and assault (1,627 individuals, 16.00%). For juveniles in criminal cases, drug offences were most common (166 individuals, 47.29%). In juvenile detention houses and reformatory schools, the most common crimes were fraud (974 individuals, 34.76%; and 144 individuals, 30.57%) and assault (295 individuals, 10.53%; and 68 individuals, 14.43%) (Figure F-1 to F-2)

2. Trends in Juvenile Delinquency and Handling Over the Past Ten Years

(1) Categories of Juvenile Delinquency

Since 2018, the number of juvenile crime suspects has gradually increased. The major crime category shifted in 2020, marking a turning point when fraud surpassed theft as the most common offence. During the same period, among juveniles transferred to protective measures for delinquent acts, assault offences consistently ranked as the most common category. For juveniles involved in criminal cases, drug offences remained the most prevalent. Among risk-exposed juveniles placed under protective measures, the most common behavior continued to be “using narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs even though such an act does not constitute a punishable statutory

offence.” As for juveniles in juvenile detention houses and juvenile reformatory schools, the most common offences shifted from drug crimes to fraud and theft—this occurred for male juveniles beginning in 2018 and for female juveniles beginning in 2022 (Figure F-1 to F-2).

(2) Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency

Juveniles subjected to protective measures, juveniles involved in criminal cases, and those placed in juvenile detention houses or reformatory schools all exhibited a consistent trend: the older the age group, the larger the number of individuals. Regarding family economic status, juveniles under protective measures and those involved in criminal cases over the past decade—as well as juveniles in detention houses since 2017—mostly came from families whose finances could only just maintain basic living needs, followed by those from moderately affluent families. Juveniles in reformatory schools were primarily from ordinary economic backgrounds, followed by those from impoverished households. Regarding parental status, juveniles under protective measures and those involved in criminal cases most commonly had both parents alive, while juveniles with divorced parents also constituted the largest proportion.

(3) Handling and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency

After juvenile delinquency cases were processed and concluded by the courts, more than 80% resulted in protective measures. A notable shift occurred in 2022, marking a turning point in which pronouncing a reprimand surpassed sending a juvenile under probation as the most common form of protective treatment. Among juveniles

subject to protective measures, delinquent-protection cases consistently formed the largest category, while risk-exposed cases have been fewer than criminal cases since 2022. Institutional placements—including juvenile detention houses and juvenile reformatory schools—have shown a declining trend in the number of juveniles over the past ten years.

G. Criminal Victimization Trends, Protection and Compensation

1. Crime Victims and Handling in 2024

In 2024, the police handled a total of 351,555 crime victims. The most common crime categories were fraud (130,063 individuals, 37.00%) and theft (54,730 individuals, 15.57%). From the young adult stage onwards, the rate of fraud victimization among females was consistently higher than among males. In the middle-aged group, 39.14% of female victims had experienced fraud, which was 12.05 percentage points higher than the corresponding rate for males (27.09%). Among children and adolescents, the most common victimization types were assault and theft among males, and sexual harassment among females (Figure G-1).

The Association for Victims Support handled 3,182 cases. The main case source was protection notifications (2,163 cases, 67.97%), and the most common case type was death (1,909 cases, 59.99%). The total number of service recipients was 7,099 individuals, the majority being family members or bereaved relatives (5,863 individuals, 82.58%). A total of 198,301 service instances were provided, most

commonly legal assistance (52,364 instances, 26.40%) and care services (41,699 instances, 21.03%).

Regarding victim participation in litigation, the courts at all levels received 242 applications in 2024—175 in district courts and 67 in high courts—of which 189 applications (78.09%) were approved, comprising 129 in district courts and 60 in high courts.

District prosecutors' offices concluded 2,624 crime victim compensation cases. The majority involved applications for crime victim compensation (2,280 cases, 86.89%, involving 2,885 individuals, nearly half being the victims themselves). For these applications, the most common review periods were one to two months (398 cases, 17.45%) and more than one year (341 cases, 14.95%). The most frequent outcome was approval of compensation (1,452 cases, 63.68%), with total compensation exceeding NT\$890 million.

There were 2,289 victims in these compensation cases, most of whom were female (1,287 individuals, 56.23%). The largest age group was under 20 years old (674 individuals, 29.45%), followed by those aged 20–29 (405 individuals, 17.69%). The most common type of crime among victims was offences against sexual assault (1,114 individuals, 48.67%).

2. Crime Victimization and Handling Trends Over the Past Ten Years

(1) Crime Victims Handled by the Police

The number of crime victims reached a turning point in 2019, decreasing before rising again. The most common category of victimization shifted in 2021, when fraud overtook theft as the leading category.

(2) Cases Handled by the Association for Victims Support

The number of victimization cases, service recipients and service instances all reached a turning point in 2017 or 2018, decreasing before increasing again. Throughout the decade, protection notifications remained the most common case source, death-related cases the most common case type, and family members/bereaved relatives the main service recipients. Since 2019, the most common service item has consistently been legal assistance, followed by care services.

(3) Crime victim Compensation Cases Handled by the Prosecution

Both the number of concluded cases and the number of individuals have shown an upward trend. Across the decade, applications for criminal victim compensation consistently formed the majority, and review periods longer than one year were the most common. Total compensation amounts—including both criminal victim compensation and interim compensation—have increased drastically year by year since 2021.

Among victims in these cases, females consistently constituted the majority, with the proportion gradually rising over time. The most common age group remained under 20 years old. The most common

victimization category shifted in 2022, when sexual assaults surpassed death as the leading category.

H. Key Observations on Crime Trends

1. Property crime has increased in recent years in Taiwan, the United States, England and Wales, and Japan, while Sweden has shown a decline.

Overall crime rates in Taiwan, the United States, and Japan, as well as theft rates in England and Wales, all reached a turning point around 2021, declining first before rising again. Fraud rates in Taiwan, the United States, and England and Wales have shown a clear upward trend. In contrast, overall crime rates in Sweden, violent crime rates in Taiwan, and robbery and rape rates in the United States have all decreased in recent years. In summary, property crime—including fraud and theft—has generally increased in Taiwan, the United States, England and Wales, and Japan, while Sweden has experienced declines in both property and violent crime.

2. Fraud and money laundering have both shown rising case numbers and increasing female involvement; however, the change in statistical definitions in 2024 caused a sharp rise in case numbers, alongside a drop in “dummy accounts”, a surge in “money mules”, and money-laundering admissions exceeding fraud for the first time.

In September 2024, Taiwan revised the principles for counting criminal cases from a “one case per incident” basis to a “one case per victim” basis. This led to a significant rise in the number of property-crime cases recorded by the police. Over the past decade, fraud has

driven most of the overall growth in property crime. From suspects to convicted persons entering prison, all indicators show an upward trend. The proportion of female fraud suspects has exceeded 30% since 2018 (except for 2024, when it was 29.85%). Fraud indictment rates (around 20%) are also lower than overall indictment rates (30–40%).

During the same period, money laundering cases show even more pronounced growth. New investigative cases increased sharply after 2018. Convictions and new prison admissions rose markedly after 2021. In 2024, the number of new prison admissions for money laundering surpassed those for fraud for the first time. Female involvement is consistently above the average. Prosecution rates approached 40% in 2018–2019, and reached 30% in 2024. Conviction and imprisonment rates have exceeded 30% and 20%, respectively, since 2021. The indictment rate has declined from 70% in 2018 to 40% in 2024.

With the strengthening of criminal enforcement following the amendment and implementation of the “Four Anti-Fraud Laws” in 2024, Taiwanese practice has focused heavily on dummy accounts within fraud networks. The Money Laundering Control Act incorporated dummy account behavior into criminal liability in 2018. Within concluded telecom and online fraud investigations, dummy account involvement rose from 50% in 2015 to nearly 80% in 2023, before dropping to 60% in 2024. In the same year, the proportion of money mules exceeded 10% again, after first doing so in 2021. Overall, fraud and money laundering show sharply rising numbers of offenders, predominance of dummy account roles, higher indictment rates for money laundering, unusual 2024 shifts in dummy account and money

mules numbers, and a gradual rise in female involvement, with women facing relatively higher rates of conviction for money laundering.

3. Drug-use offences fell sharply during the diversion and treatment policies, and the proportion of deferred prosecution with addiction treatment increased; however, convictions and prison admissions have risen again in the past three years.

Across the last decade, the number of drug-use suspects, convictions, and new prison admissions all reached a turning point in 2017, first rising, then dropping sharply. Compared with 2017, by 2024, drug-use suspects had fallen by nearly 40%, while convictions and prison admissions had each fallen by nearly 50%. However, during the same period, deferred prosecution with mandatory addiction treatment surged after 2016, reaching 112% higher in 2024 than in 2016. Admissions to observation-rehabilitation and compulsory rehabilitation program institutions reached a turning point in 2020, decreasing before surging again. Admissions for first-grade drugs in 2024 were three times those in 2020. Convictions and prison admissions for first-grade and second-grade drug use have increased rapidly since 2022.

Taiwan's drug-crime policy has combined the post-2017 "New Generation Anti-Drug Strategy", encouraging prosecutors to use deferred prosecution with treatment for drug users, and the post-2020 amendments to the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, supported by Grand Chamber rulings, expanding eligibility for observation-rehabilitation and compulsory rehabilitation program. While these measures reduced the overall number of drug users and increased

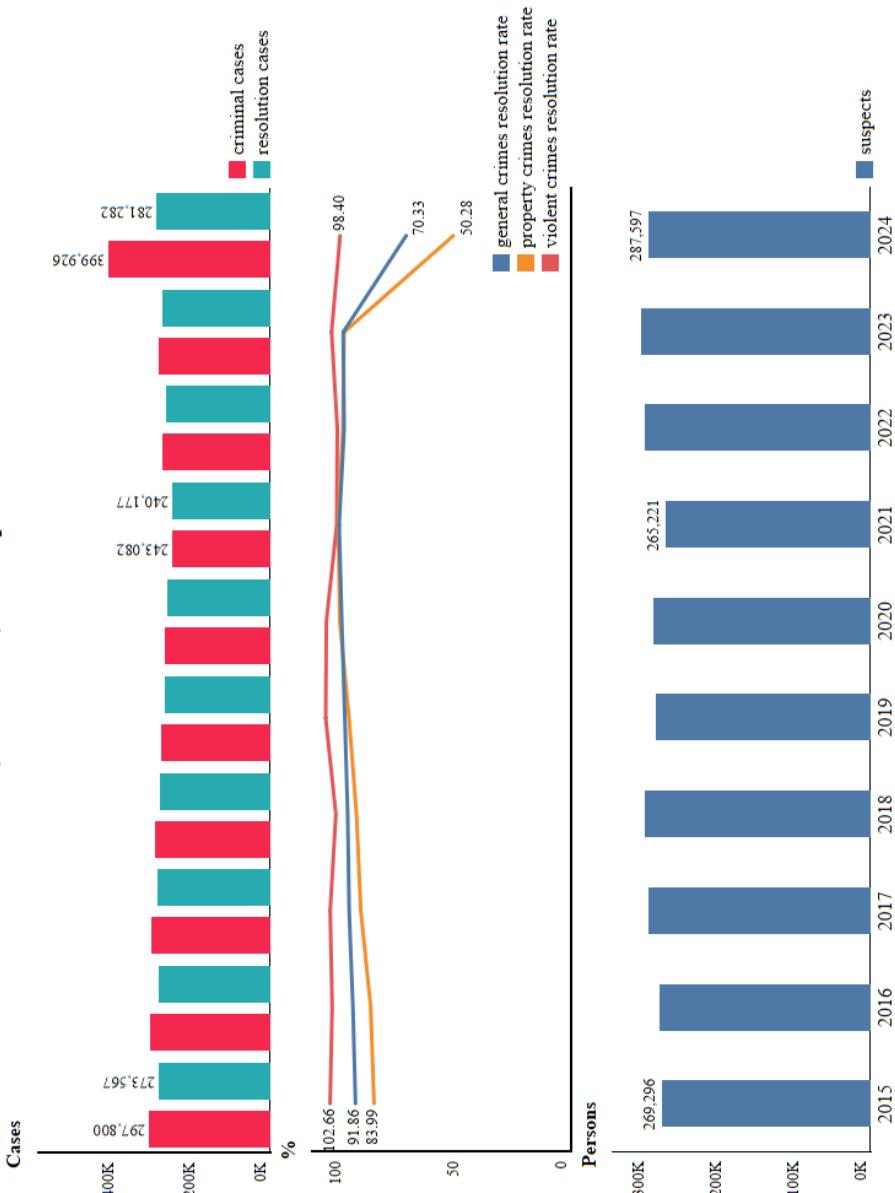
addiction treatment-based deferred prosecution—reaching over 30% in 2024—the data also indicate a recent rise in convictions, imprisonment, and other forms of institutional treatment for drug users.

4. Stalking and harassment cases show a high non-prosecution rate; in image-based sexual abuse, male victimization is relatively high.

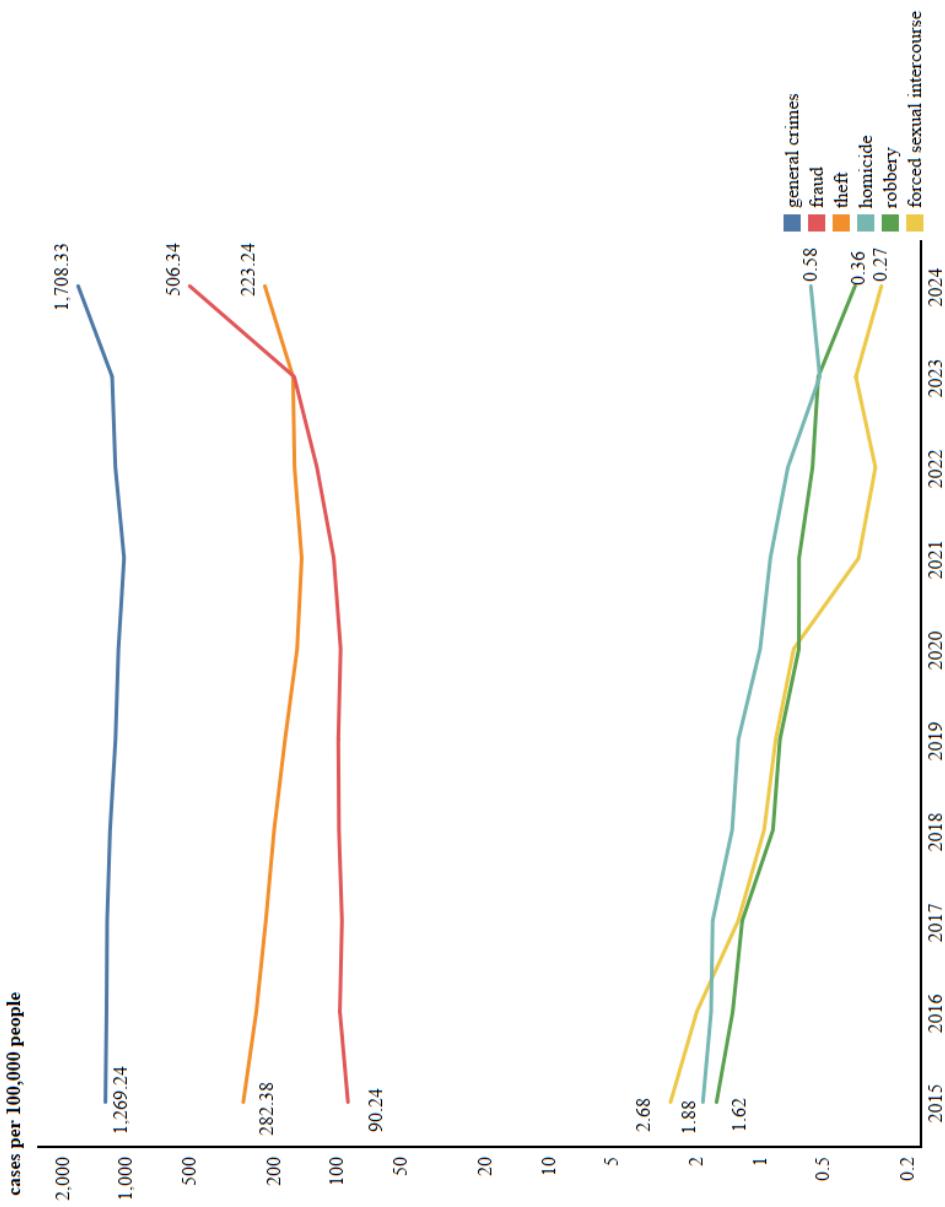
Recent gender-based violence legislation includes the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act (implemented in 2022) and the revised Criminal Code provisions on offense against sexual privacy and synthetic sexual videos (implemented in 2023). Both crime categories have grown rapidly. Stalking and harassment cases exceeded 1,000 cases/victims annually from 2023 onwards. Offense against sexual privacy and synthetic sexual videos exceeded 2,000 cases/victims in 2024. In 2024, over 80% of stalking/harassment victims were female, whereas over 50% of image-based sexual-abuse victims were male.

At the investigation completion stage, stalking/harassment defendants increased from 410 in 2022 to 1,523 in 2024, but the non-prosecution rate remained close to 60%, higher than the overall average (around 40%). Indictment rates were around 20%. Offence against sexual privacy and synthetic sexual videos rose from 357 in 2023 to 1,393 in 2024, yet the non-prosecution rate remained below 40%, lower than the overall average. These patterns show that while both crimes fall under gender-based violence, stalking/harassment disproportionately affects women and has a notably high non-prosecution rate.

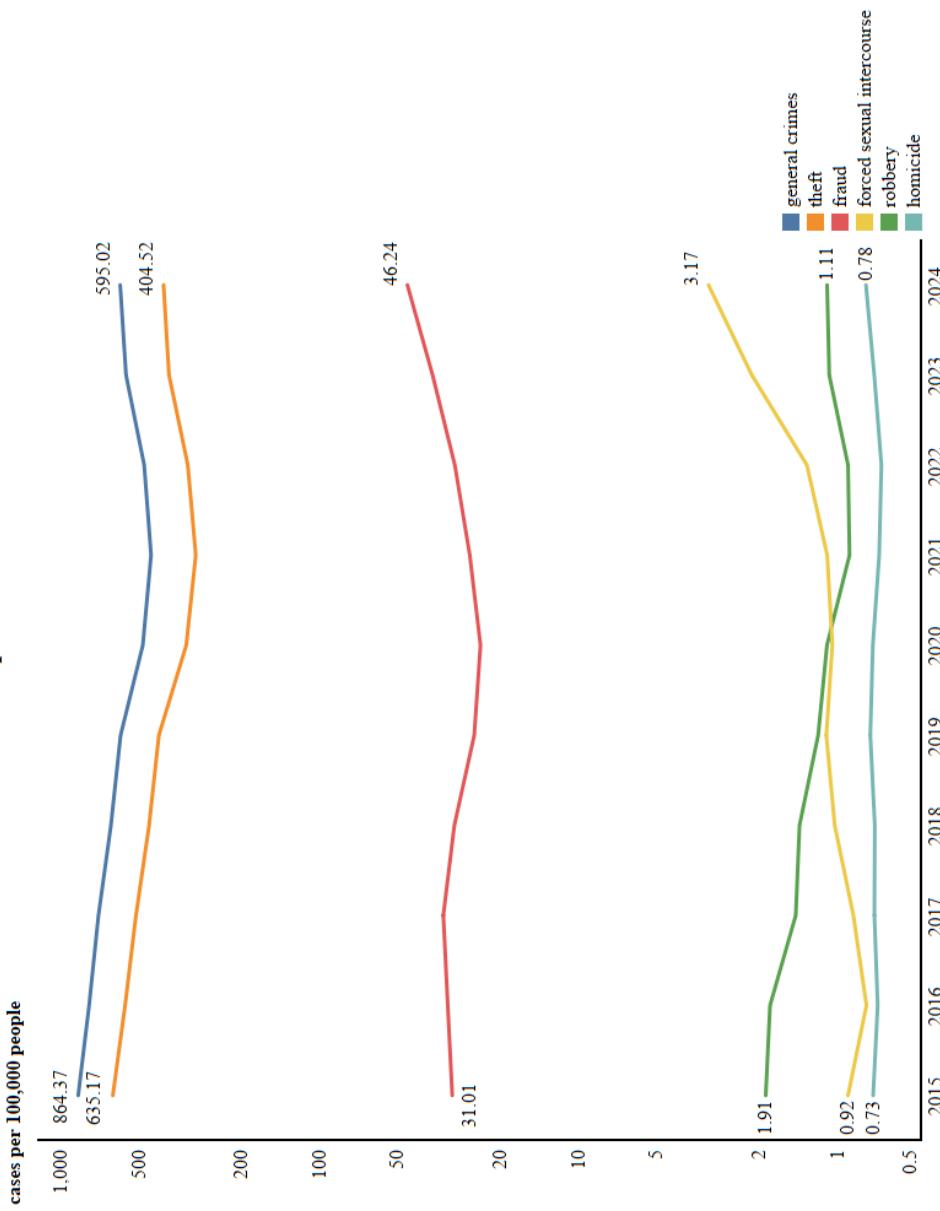
A-1. General crimes cases, resolutions, and suspects in 2015-2024



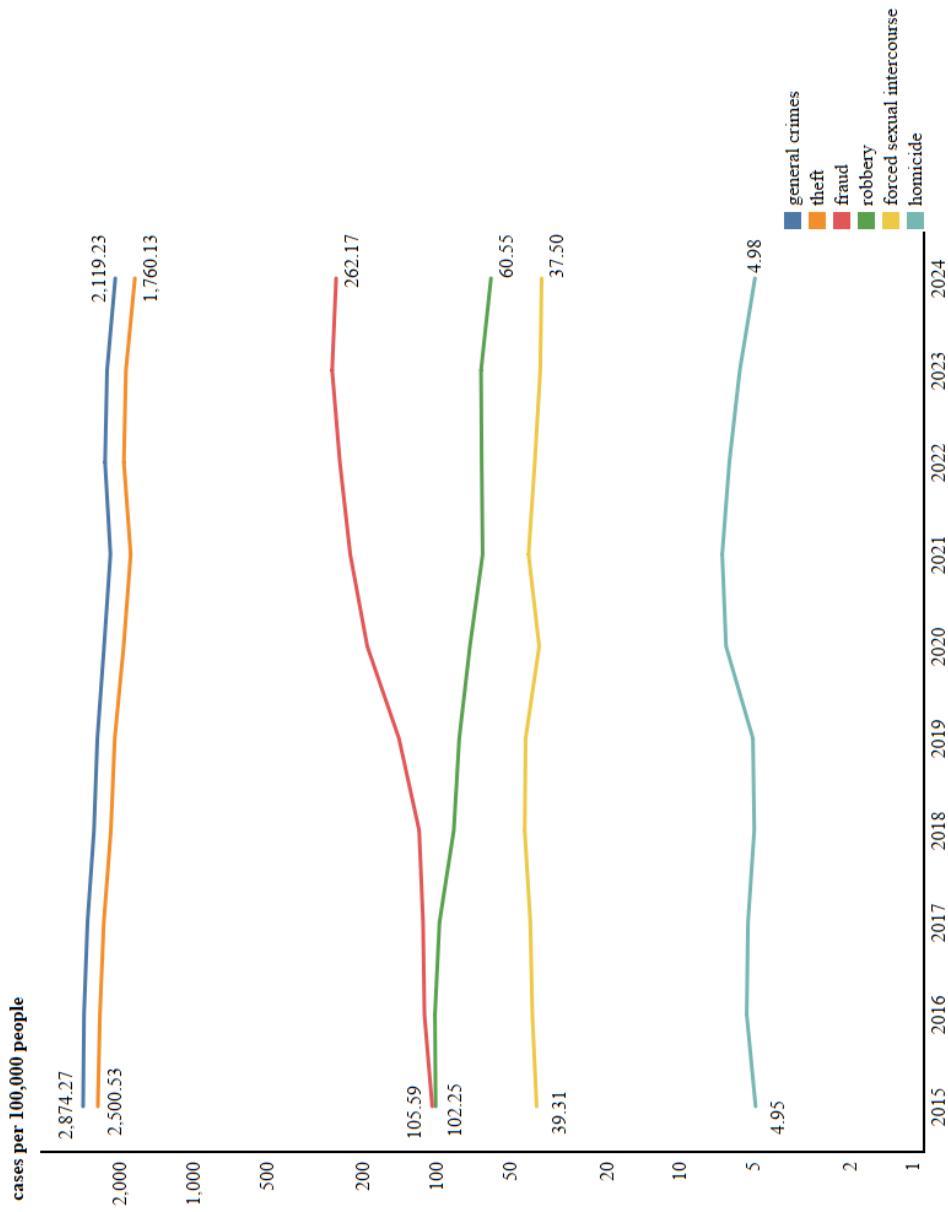
A-2. Crime rates trend in Taiwan in 2015-2024



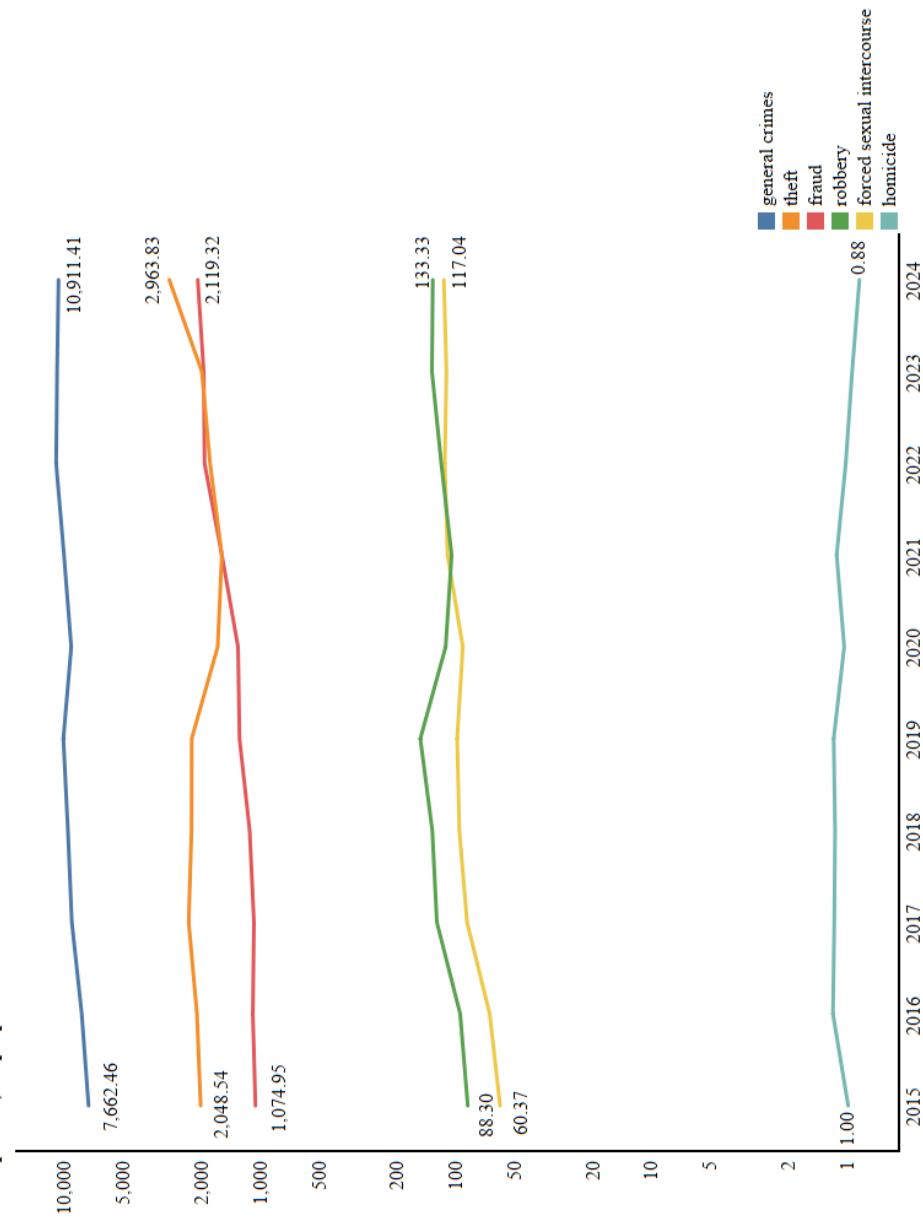
A-3. Crime rates trend in Japan in 2015-2024



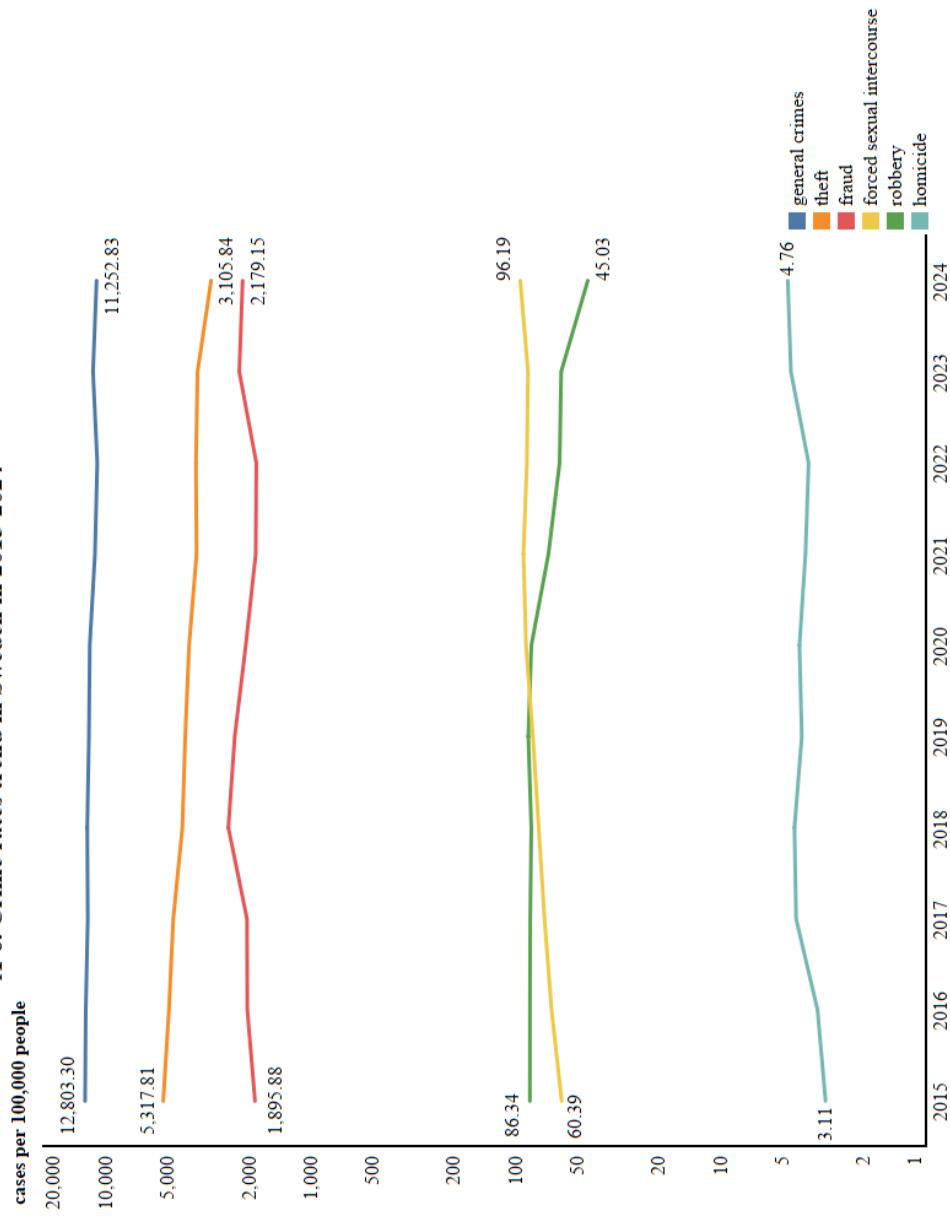
A-4. Crime rates trend in the US in 2015-2024



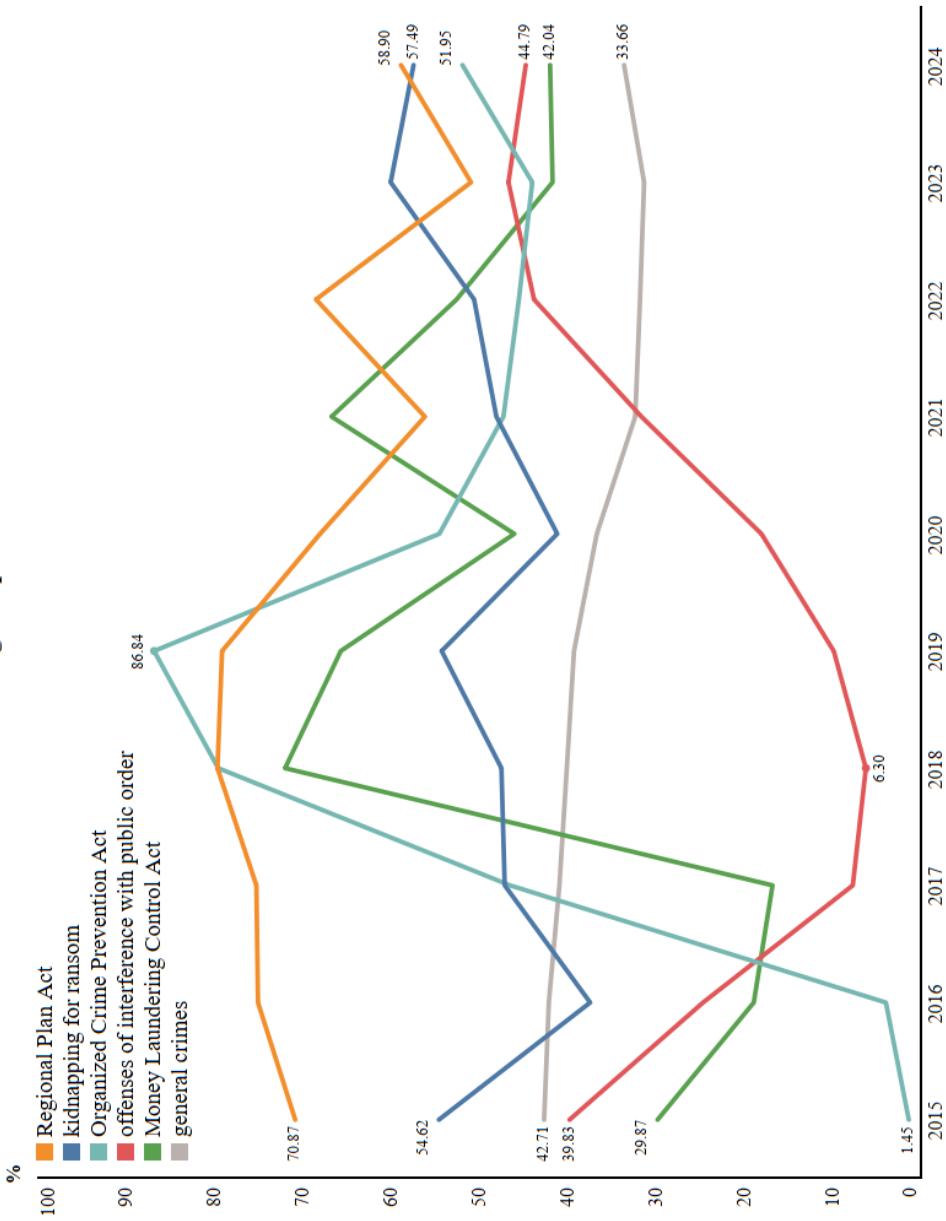
A-5. Crime rates trend in England and Wales in 2015-2024
 cases per 100,000 people



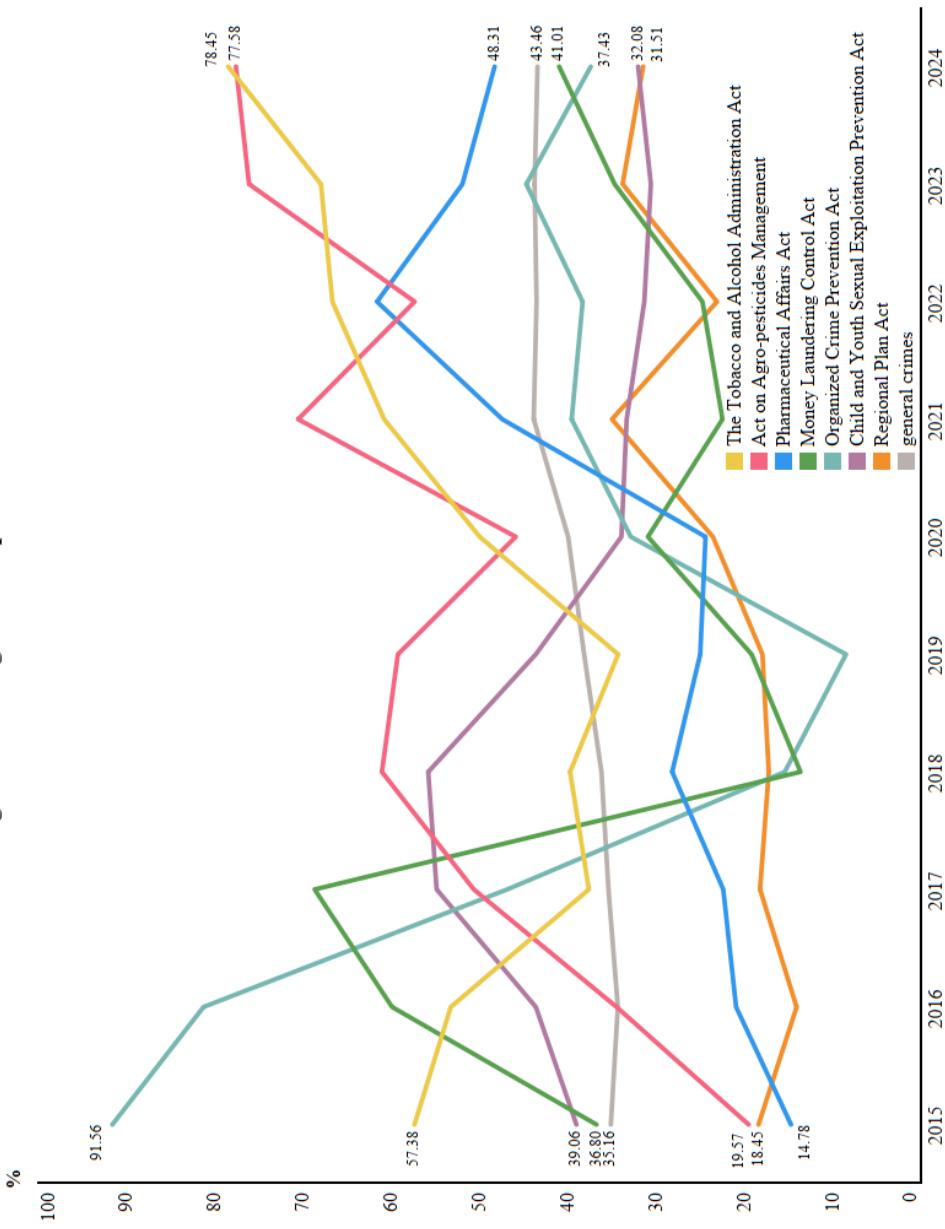
A-6. Crime rates trend in Sweden in 2015-2024



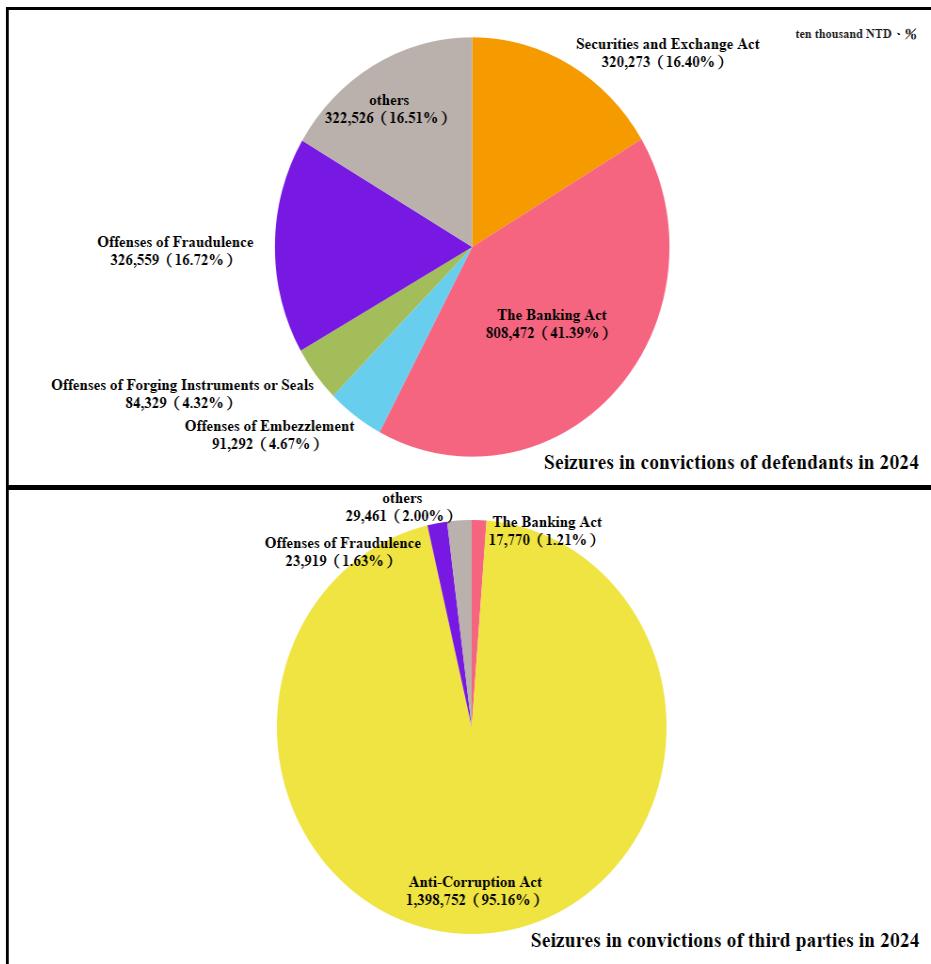
B-1. Crimes with notable changes in prosecution rates in 2015-2024



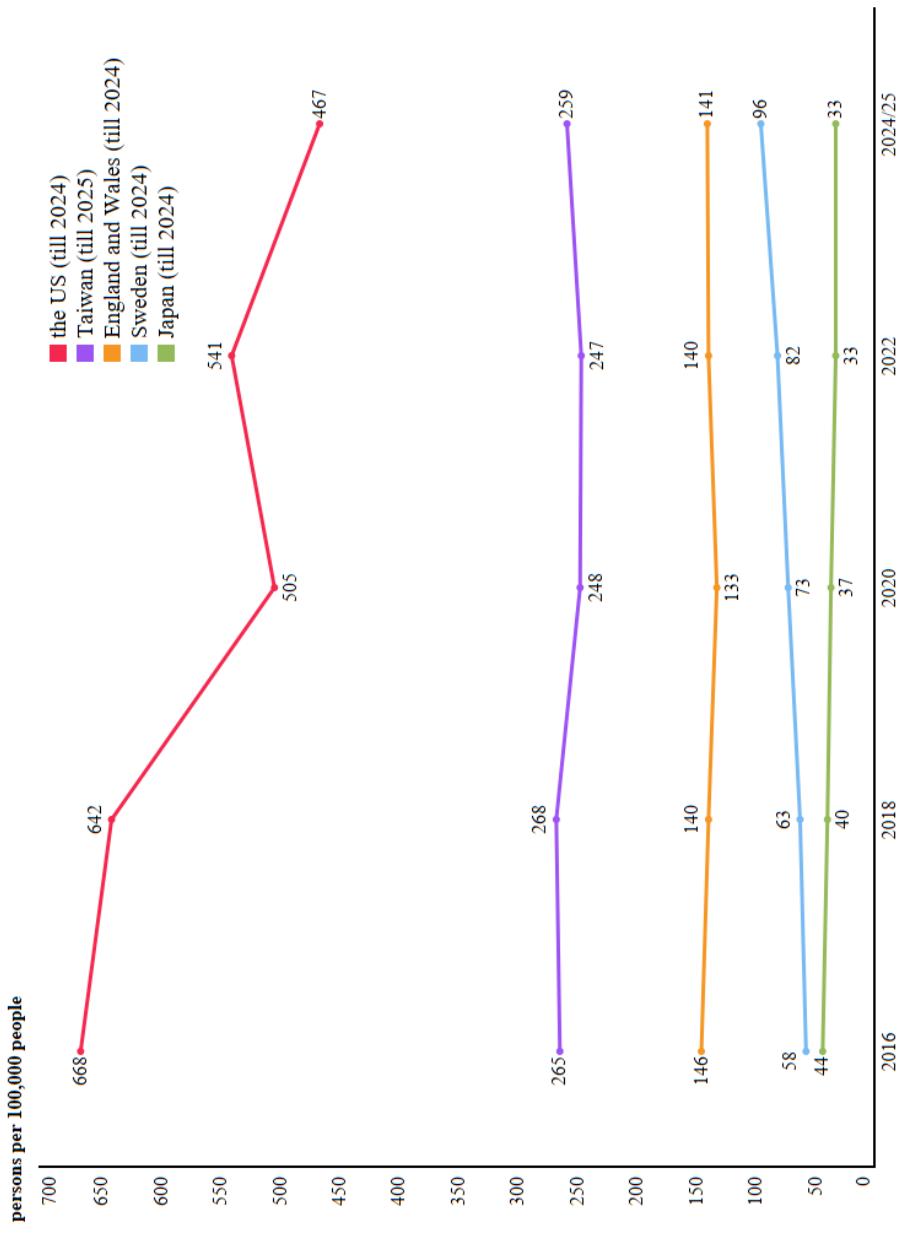
B-2. Crimes with significant changes in non-prosecution rates in 2015-2024



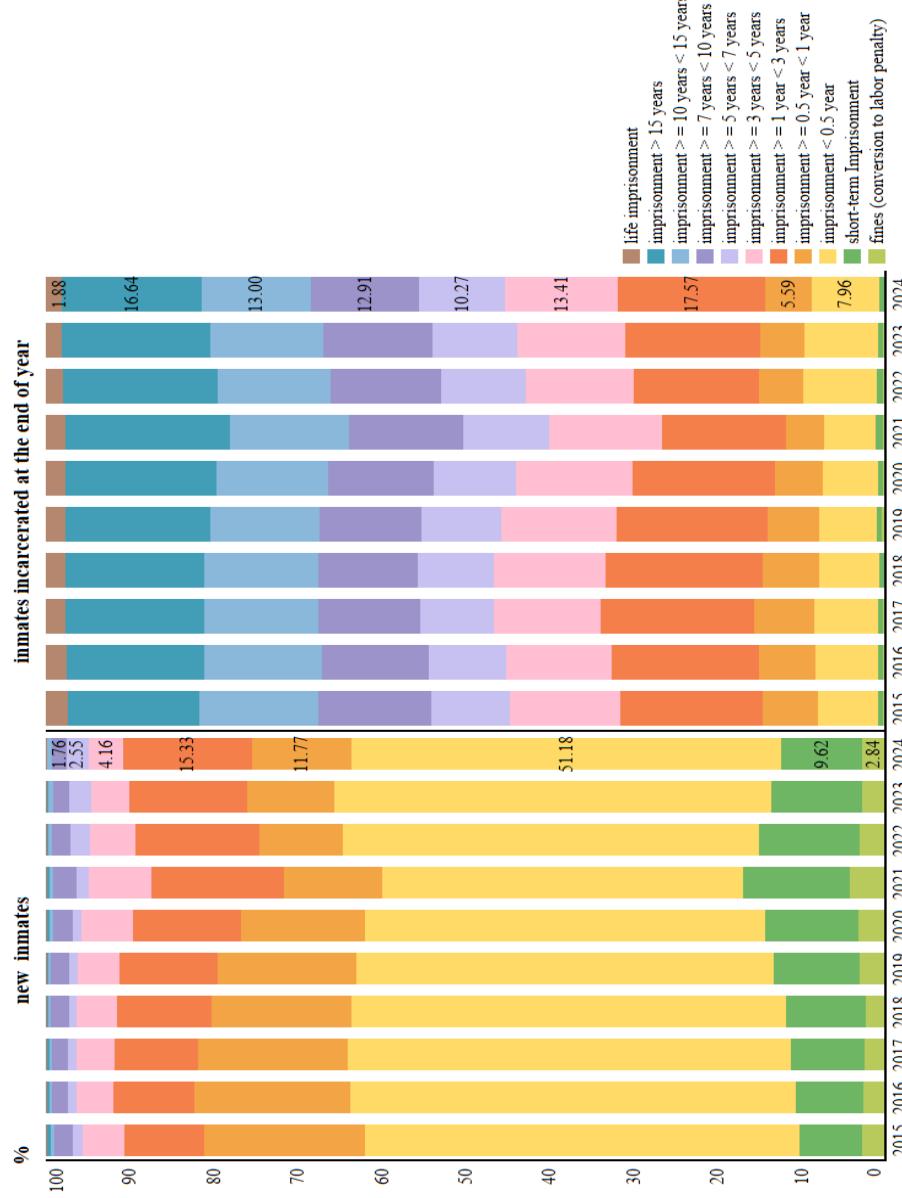
C-1. Seizures in convictions of defendants and third parties in 2024



D-1. Incarceration rate trend in Taiwan, Japan, the US, England and Wales, and Sweden in 2016-2025



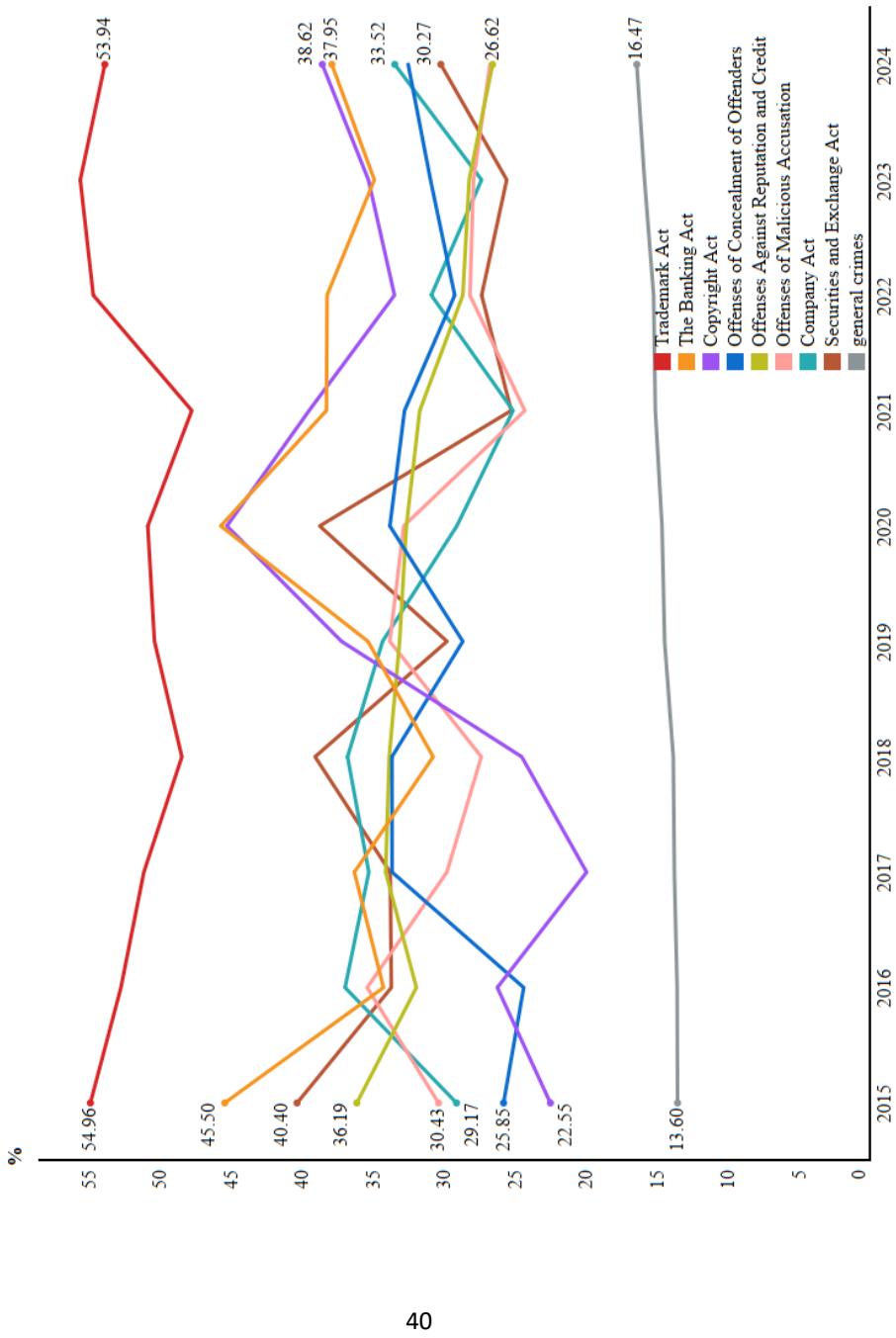
D-2. Percentage of inmates by type of penalty in 2015-2024



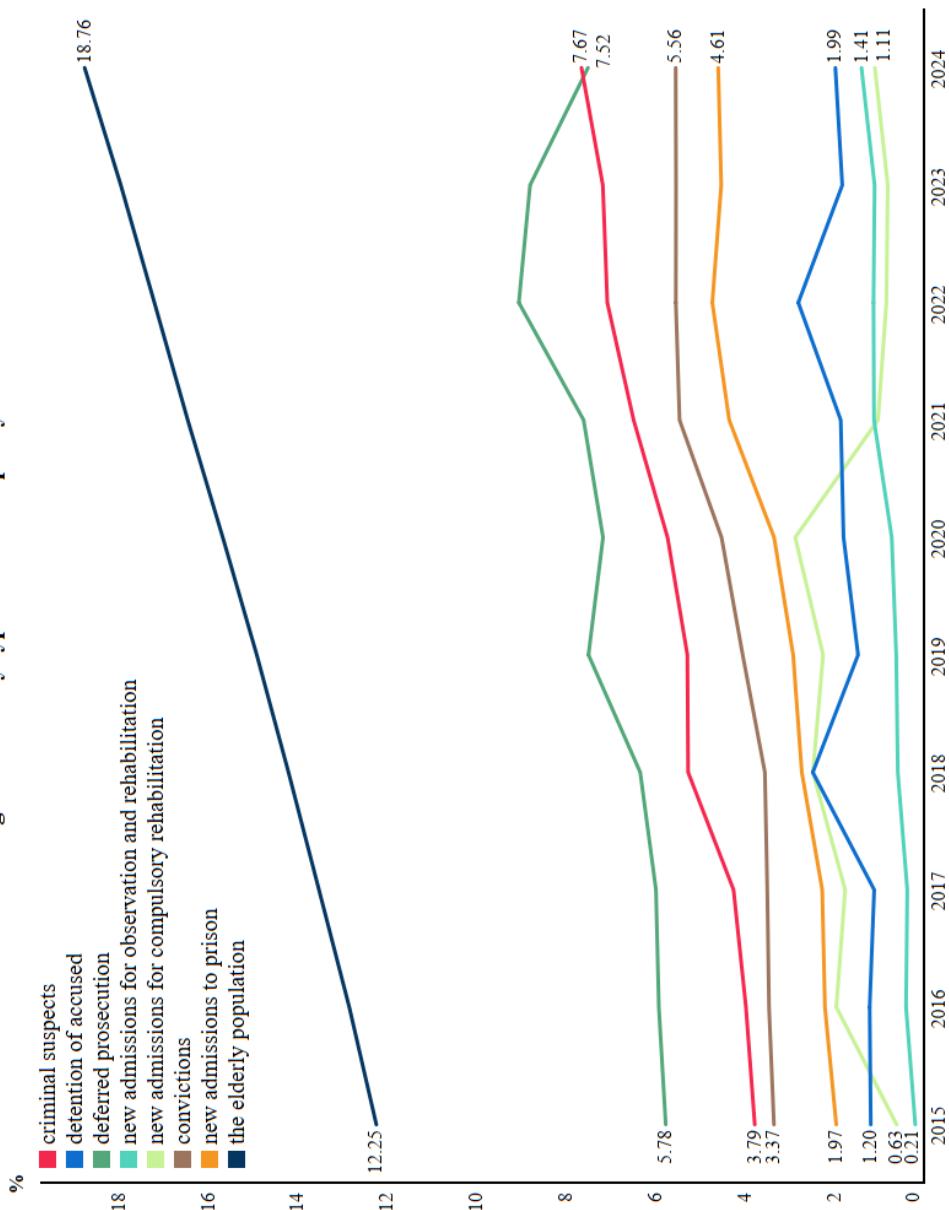
D-3. Inmate release and reoffending in two years (till 2024) in 2020-2022



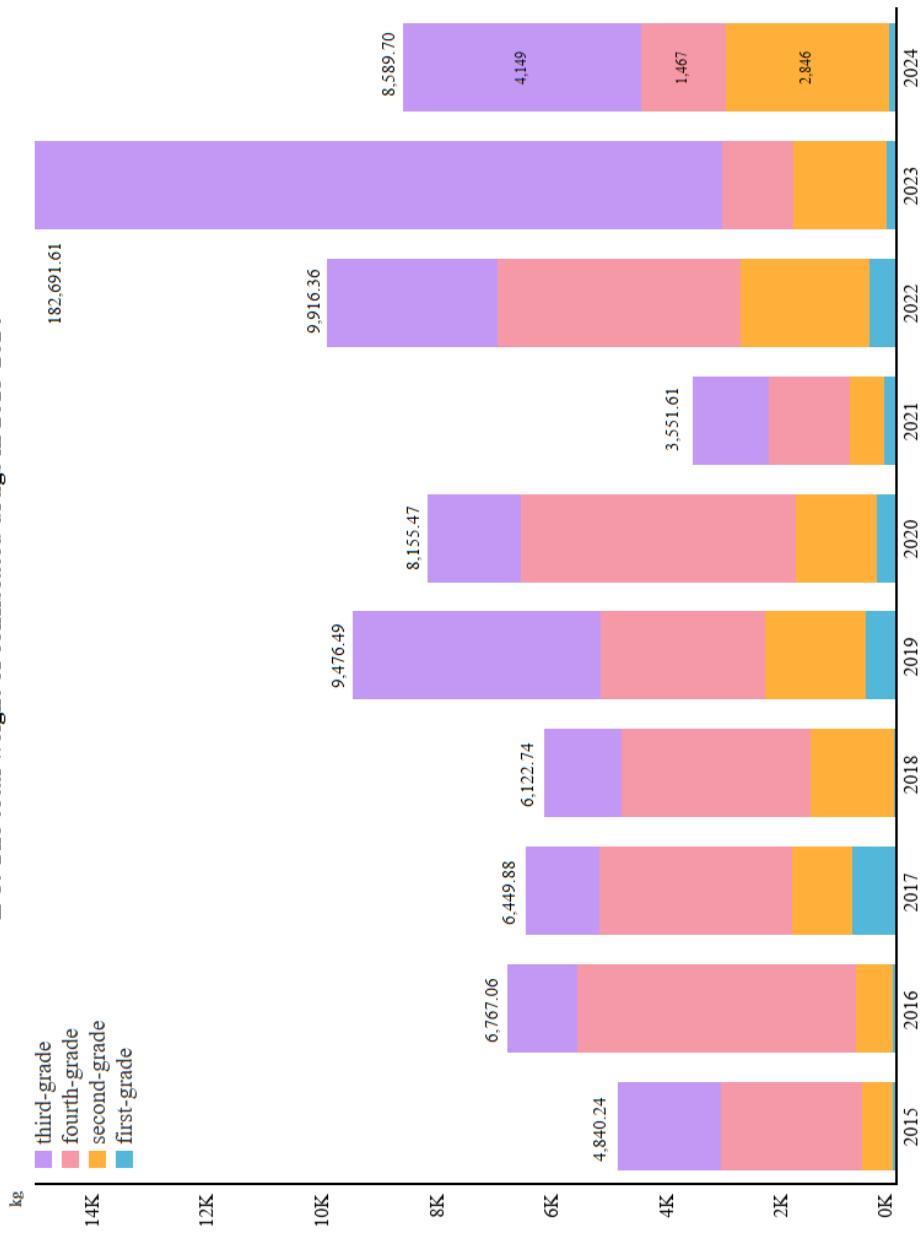
E-1. Percentage of female in offenders convicted and transferred to district public prosecutors offices in 2015-2024



E-2. Percentage of elders by type of criminal policy in 2015-2024



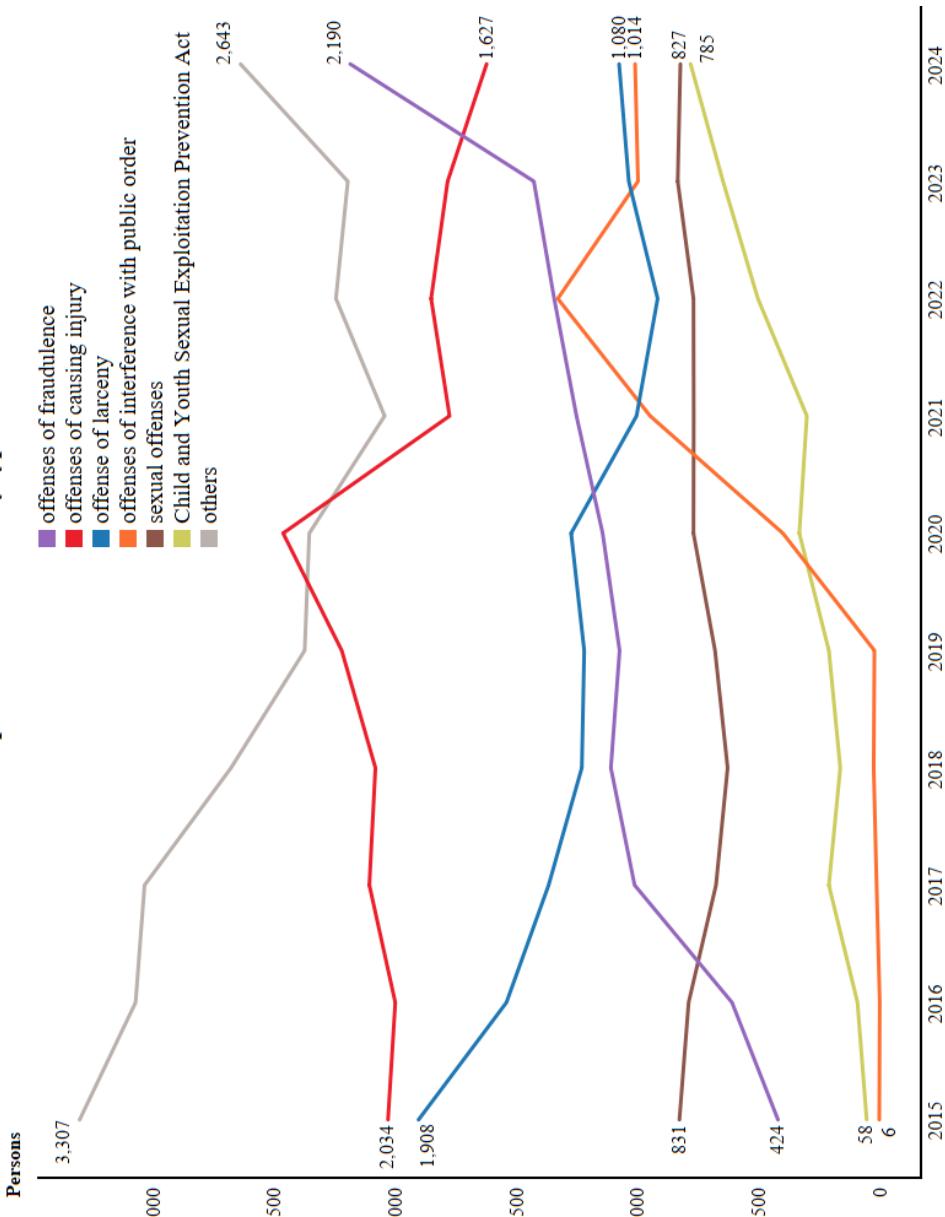
E-3. The total weight of confiscated drugs in 2015-2024



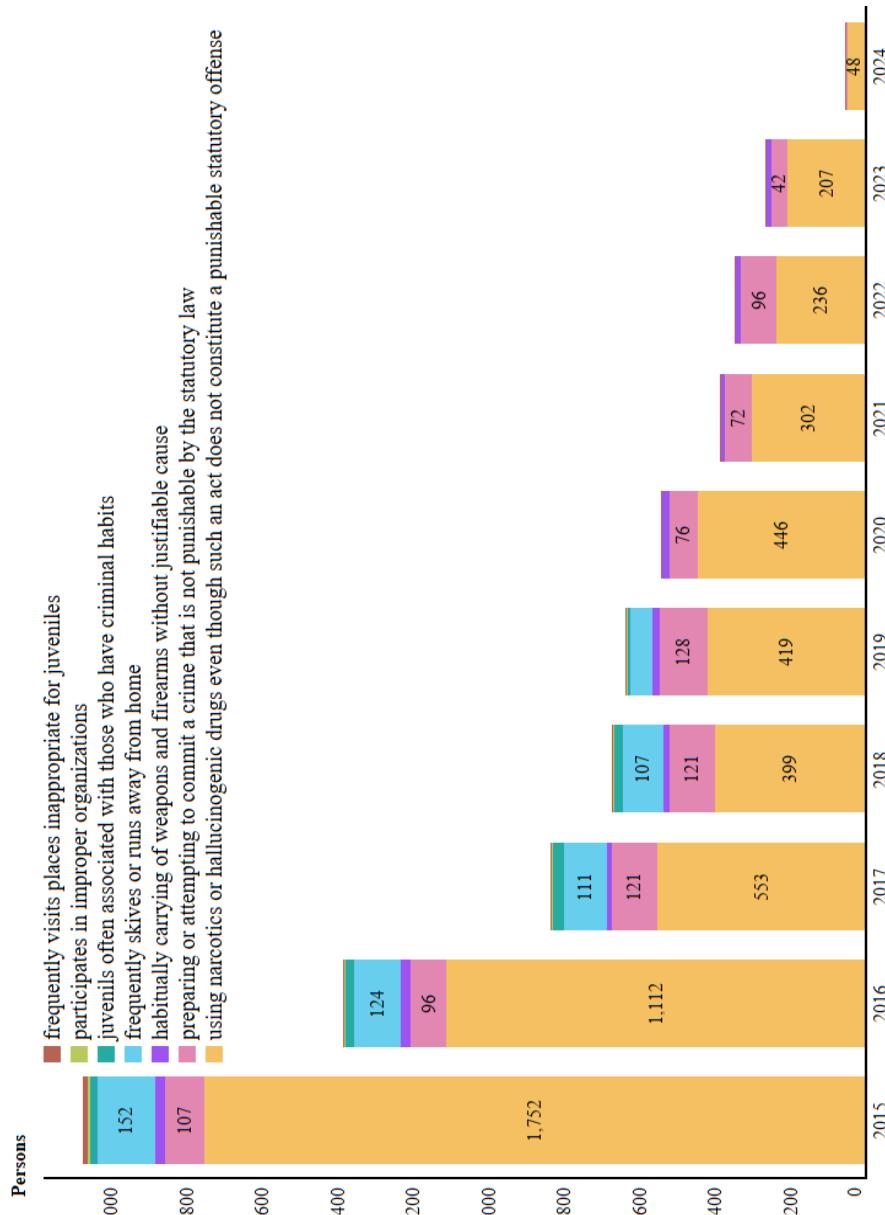
E-4. Persons of multiple treatments for drug users in 2015-2024



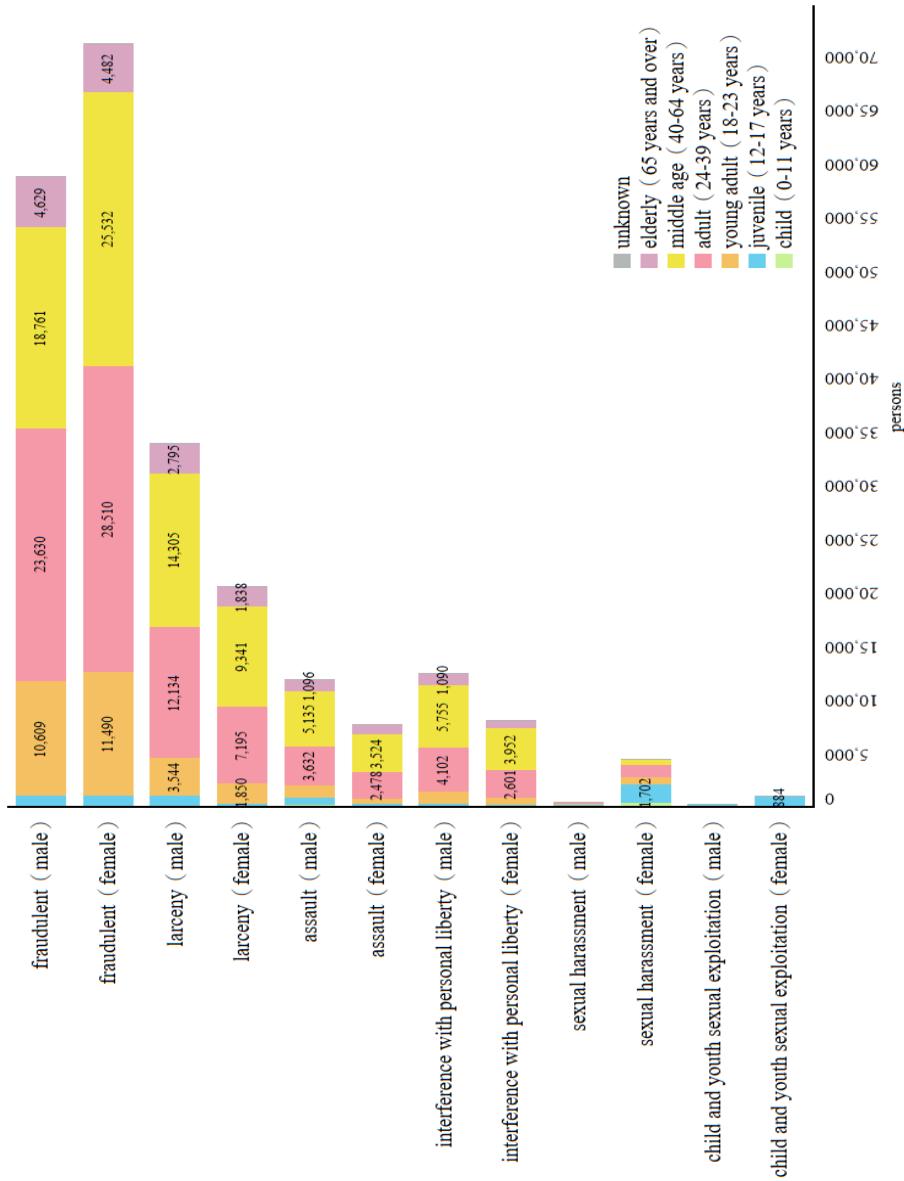
F-1. Juveniles transferred to protective measures by type of offence in 2015-2024



F-2. Juveniles transferred to protective measures by type of likely criminal offense / risk-exposed (after 2019) in 2015-2024



G-1. Victims of criminal cases by classification and age in 2024





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