



# 矯正署 108 年年報

## Annual Report



# 2019



法 務 部  
Ministry of Justice



**2019** 矯正署  
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# 署長序言

## Preface by Director General

法務部矯正署作為刑事司法體系的最後一道防線，肩負著實現司法公義與關懷，維持矯正機關正常運作，穩定社會治安的重要使命。

過往，社會大眾期待矯正機關透過限制犯罪人人身自由，達到懲罰目的與實現司法正義；然而，隨著修復式司法的推動與人權思維的引進，矯正機關已從以懲罰為目的之「監禁模式」，轉變為協助收容人蛻變之「復歸模式」，目標在於協助收容人重作新民，減少未來再犯，成功復歸社會。

隨著矯正模式轉變及人權意識提升，矯正工作挑戰日益艱鉅，矯正政策推動的良窳，有賴於所有同仁共同努力。所幸矯正署及所屬同仁不僅能持續堅守崗位，更能求新求變，以宗教家的情懷、教育家的態度，規劃與制定相關政策，藉由更專業的處遇與更人性化的收容空間，用心踏實地協助收容人復歸社會，增進社會祥和與安全。

The Agency of Corrections under the Ministry of Justice is the last line of defense in the criminal justice system, shouldered with the important missions of realizing judicial justice and compassion, maintaining stable operations of correctional facilities and stabilizing order in the society.

For a long time, the public expects correctional facilities to incarcerate convicted criminals to achieve the purpose of punishment and realize judicial justice. However, along with the promotion of restorative justice and rising awareness to human rights, correctional facilities have evolved their correction operations from "incarceration model" that stresses punishment to "reintegration model" that aims at assisting inmates to transform themselves. The objective is to help inmates to rehabilitate, reduce relapse into criminal behavior and successfully reintegrate into the community in the future.

Along with changes in the models of corrections and rising awareness to human rights, Taiwan's correctional facilities are faced with increasingly stern challenges. While the promotion of correctional policies rely on the concerted efforts of all colleagues, the Agency and staff have held fast to their posts while seeking to innovate and change, making plans and formulating policies with the mindset of a religious leader and the attitude of an educator. With more professional treatment of inmates and more humane prison environment, the Agency and staff diligently and vigorously assist inmates to reintegrate into the community while enhancing harmony and safety in the society.

108 年矯正署除持續落實延續性之重大政策，包括配合司法改革修正相關法規、改善收容空間、爭取專業人力、精進處遇與技能訓練內容；亦推陳出新，強化家庭支持政策、試辦行動接見、改制少年輔育院為矯正學校、設立東部女子外役分監，期使監所處遇更為完善，人權保障更趨周延。對於矯正同仁，提供各領域之教育訓練，提升對新興議題之敏感度與專業性；並舉辦職能競賽，凝聚同仁向心力、激發榮譽感。為民服務亦不斷精進，讓家屬感受到矯正署之貼心，共同支持收容人成長，為收容人的蛻變而努力。

未來，矯正署將持續朝向現代化、人本化、科技化及專業化之目標邁進，有待每一位同仁秉持著「信心」、「希望」、「真愛」及「幸福」四大核心理念，推動各項矯正政策，協助收容人在監禁期間自我沉澱與蛻變，最後成功復歸社會。

In 2019, the Agency continued to implement ongoing policies, including amending relevant regulations in conjunction with judicial reform, improving prison conditions, recruiting professional workforce, and perfecting rehabilitation and skill training programs. Innovative actions taken in 2019 include strengthening family support policy, conducting trial run of mobile visitation, changing reform schools to juvenile correction schools, and establishing an eastern women's minimum-security branch prison in the continuing efforts to improve treatment and human rights protection in correctional facilities. The Agency also provided staff with education and training in different fields to increase their sensitivity and knowhow to new issues. The Agency held work contests to enhance sense of coherence and honor among staff. With regard to service to the people, the Agency has been endeavoring to improve the quality of service and convey thoughtfulness to the families of inmates that they are inspired to join the efforts to support the growth of inmates and bring about positive changes in inmates.

In the future, the Agency will continue to strive towards the goals of modernization, humanistic approach, technology orientation and professionalism, and inspire all staff to embrace the core values of "faith", "hope", "love" and "happiness" in the promotion of correctional policies and assisting inmates in self-reflection and transformation, and finally successful reintegration.

署 長 黃俊棠 謹識  
Director General

109 年 10 月

# 年度回顧 -108 年關鍵指標

## Year in Review – 2019 Key Performance Indicators

108 年 10 月出版〈德日矯正法規中譯彙編〉，12 月監獄行刑法及羈押法修正草案經立法院三讀通過。

The "Compilation of Chinese Translations of German and Japanese Corrections Regulations" was published in October 2019. The draft amendments of Prison Act and Detention Act were passed by the legislators in December the same year.

108 年「攜手同行・有愛無礙」家庭支持方案，面對面懇親共辦理 7,554 次，計有收容人家屬 72,788 人次及收容人 44,150 人次參與；家庭日相關活動共辦理 431 場次、收容人 47,817 人次參與、家屬 66,240 人次參與。

In 2019, the "Walk Hand-in-Hand, Love Abounds" Family Support Program held 7,554 sessions of face-to-face family visits, in which 72,788 families of inmates and 44,150 inmates attended. In addition, 431 family day activities were held, in which 47,817 inmates and 66,240 families of inmates attended.

108 年「及時雨 - 援助收容人高關懷家庭方案」，共補助 414 人次，補助金額共新臺幣 2,709,501 元。

In 2019, the "Timely Rain – Aid for High-care Families Program" subsidized 414 inmates in total amount of NT\$2,709,501.

108 年運用毒品防制基金於 46 所矯正機關各進用 1 名個案管理師，協助毒品犯處遇及社會復歸轉銜等業務之推動，並辦理 487 場次相關研討會，包括專業個案研討 102 場次、機關內整合之個案研討 172 場次及機關內外連結個案研討 213 場次。

In 2019, the Agency appropriated funds from the Drug Abuse Prevention Fund to 46 correctional facilities for the hiring of a case manager to assist in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of convicted drug abusers. The Agency also held 487 workshops on related topics, including 102 sessions of professional case study, 172 sessions on inter-agency integration case study, and 213 sessions of government-non-profit organization collaboration case study.

108 年施用毒品犯出監人數約 12,000 人，依個別需求轉介相關單位之情形分別為轉介勞政 1,116 人 (9%)、衛政 3,729 人 (31%)、社政 2,538 人 (21%)。

Approximately 12,000 prisoners who were in prison due to drug offences were released in 2019, and were referred to labor affairs agencies (1,116 persons, 9%), health agencies (3,729 persons, 31%) or social service agencies (2,538 persons, 21%) based on individual needs.

108 年度收容人技能訓練班共計開辦 593 班次，參訓人數計 13,687 人次，其中照顧服務員班參訓人數 239 人次。

In 2019, the Agency held 593 skill training classes for inmates, in which 13,687 inmates attended, of whom 239 attended the care service class.

108 年矯正署擇定澎湖監獄、金門監獄及泰源技能訓練所等 3 所矯正機關試辦行動接見，年度共辦理行動接見 2,240 件，接見人次計 3,058 人次。

In 2019, three correctional facilities chosen by the Agency – Penghu Prison, Kinmen Prison and Taiyuan Skill Training Institute, conducted trial run of mobile visitation and handled altogether 2,240 mobile visit cases and received 3,058 visitors in the year.

108 年度矯正署開辦新進與在職同仁訓練共 70 班次，總計 62,943 人次同仁參與訓練。

In 2019, the Agency offered a total of 70 orientation and on-the-job training courses for employees. A total of 62,943 employees attended the training courses.

108 年度矯正署及所屬機關共接待參訪團包括來自美國、日本、以色列、中國、蒙古、歐盟國家等 43 組參訪團，共 410 名外賓參訪矯正機關。

In 2019, the Agency and facilities under the Agency received 43 delegations comprising a total of 410 foreign visitors from the USA, Japan, Israel, China, Mongolia and EU countries.

108 年 8 月 1 日，桃園及彰化少年輔育院改制為誠正中學桃園及彰化分校，並獲得行政院核予專任代理教師 81 名。

Taoyuan and Changhua Juvenile Reform School were reorganized into the Taoyuan Branch and Changhua Branch of Chengjheng High School on August 1, 2019, and obtained 81 full-time substitute teachers under the approval of the Executive Yuan.



108 年矯正署推動「矯正機關智慧監控系統建置計畫」第 2、3 期計畫，並於同年陸續完成臺北女子看守所、新店戒治所、桃園監獄及基隆看守所等 4 所機關智慧監控系統之建置。

The Agency embarked on the second and third phases of the " Correctional Facilities Intelligent Surveillance System Construction Project " in 2019, and completed the construction of intelligent surveillance system at four correctional facilities , i.e. Taipei Women's Detention Center, Xindian Rehab Institution, Taoyuan Prison and Keelung Detention Center in the same year.

108 年 9 月 1 日，宜蘭監獄成立東部首座女子外役分監。

Yilan Prison established the first women's minimum-security branch prison in eastern Taiwan on September 1, 2019.

108 年底共有 23 所矯正機關已達「一人一床政策目標」，共有 46,099 個床位供收容人使用，床位配置率達 75.63%。

By the end of 2019, 23 correctional facilities have attained the "one-inmate, one-bed policy goal"; all correctional facilities under the supervision of the Agency provided a total of 46,099 beds for inmates, and 75.63% of inmates were assigned a bed.



# 目錄

## Table of Contents

2

### 署長序言

Preface by Director General

4

### 年度回顧 -108 年關鍵指標

Year in Review –  
2019 Key Performance Indicators

10

### 機關簡介

Introduction to Agency of Corrections

16

### 年度成果

Performance 2019

62

### 統計數據

Statistics

# 壹

## 機關簡介

Introduction to Agency of Corrections







# 一、矯正署組織架構

## 1.1 Organizational Structure





## 二、矯正署署徽與階級章

### 1.2 Agency Emblem and Badge of Rank

#### (一) 署徽

##### 1.2.1 Emblem



#### 矯正署署徽設計理念 Design concepts for the Agency's emblem

##### 外圍繩結 Outer periphery knots –

繩結寓意準繩，收容人經過矯正機關之輔導教化，成為循規蹈矩、重返社會的好國民。

Knots imply norms. It is hoped through the edification and rehabilitation received at the correctional facility, inmates will become law abiding citizens when they return to the society.

##### 內層盾牌 Inner shield –

代表本署捍衛公理與正義，進而達成維護國家利益、促進社會安定及保障人民權益的神聖任務。

The shield symbolizes the Agency's missions of safeguarding common values and justice, thereby upholding national interests, promoting social order and protecting rights and interests of the people.

##### 中心部徽 Center MOJ emblem –

延續法務部現行部徽，象徵本署代表國家，秉持公平的立場，具體實現國家刑罰權的執行。

Incorporating the current emblem of the Ministry of Justice symbolizes that the Agency represents the country to execute the state's power to punish crimes.

##### 鑰鎖涵義 Keys –

二支鑰鎖寓意「打開心靈之窗」、「開啓希望之門」。

The two keys imply “open the window to the hearts” and “open the door of hope.”

#### 整體說明 Overall description

透過矯正署的圖徽，型塑現代化及專業化的榮譽表徵，更期許全體矯正同仁不斷為「提升矯正專業效能，展現人權公義新象」而向前邁進。

Through the emblem, the Agency hopes to depict modernization, professionalism and honor, and admonish all colleagues to march continuously forward to “enhance the Agency's professional efficiency and present new images of human rights and justice.”

## (二) 階級章

### 1.2.2 Badge of rank

矯正機關階級章於 102 年改制為以直線及幸運草為構成圖樣，其中幸運草的意象由四顆心所組成，象徵矯正機關之四大核心理念：信心、希望、真愛以及幸福。階級章徽是以四個心型圖樣組成，寓意「轉動心（新）幸福」，分別代表

The Agency's badge of rank was changed to the pattern made up of straight lines and a four leaf clover. The image of four leaf clover is composed of four hearts symbolizing the four core beliefs of the Agency: faith, hope, love and happiness, which imply "evolving heart of happiness" and represents respectively:



#### 信心 (Faith)

肯定自我 建立信心

Affirm oneself and build faith

#### 希望 (Hope)

積極改變 擁抱希望

Make changes and embrace hope

#### 真愛 (Love)

尊重生命 付出真愛

Respect life and give love

#### 幸福 (Happiness)

翻轉人生 追求幸福

Turn life around and find happiness

### (三) 矯正署所屬各機關分布圖

#### 1.2.3 Distribution of Facilities under the Supervision of the Agency



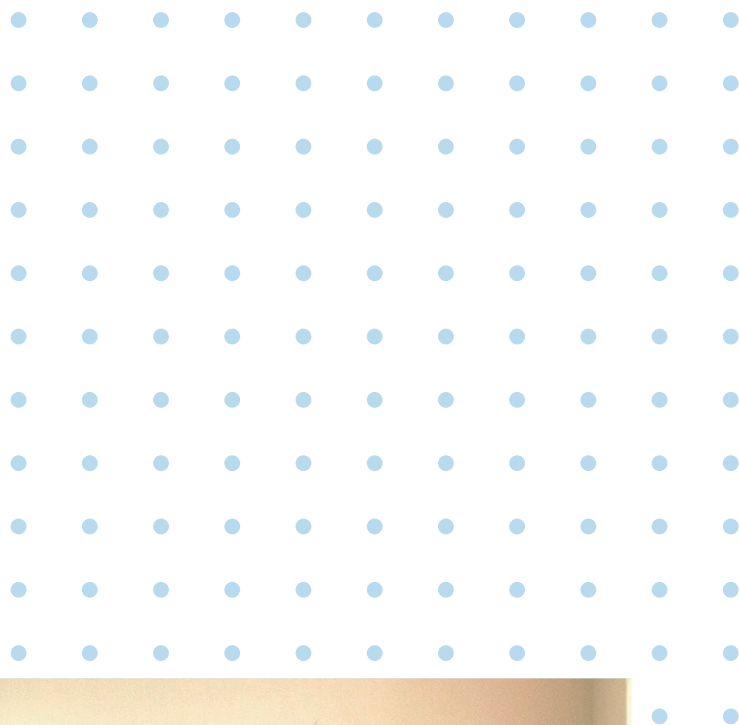


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## 年度成果

Performance 2019





## 一、人權入法，接軌國際

### 2.1 Incorporating human rights principles into legislation to keep abreast of international practices

#### 一 完善收容人權保障 - 通過羈押法及監獄行刑法修正草案

##### 2.1.1 Improving the protection of human rights of inmates – passed the draft amendments of Detention Act and Prison Act

法務部矯正署為落實司法院相關釋字解釋意旨，著手研修羈押法及監獄行刑法，藉以保障收容人權益，前後配合行政院邀集民間司改團體及各相關機關，密集召開 25 次修法審查會議，最終於 108 年 12 月 10 日及 17 日分別三讀通過。

本次修法亮點，包括 (1) 因應司法院相關釋字解釋修正收容人書信檢查方式、增訂收容人申訴及司法救濟之規定 (2) 增訂監所外部視察機制，藉以促進民間參與監督 (3) 增訂隔離保護及固定保護之要件及程序，避免恣意侵害收容人權益 (4) 明定受刑人個別處遇計畫及提高勞作金比例及補償金規定等，期藉由完善法規讓矯正體系更透明與現代化，

Guided by the relevant interpretations of the Judicial Yuan, the Agency embarked on amending the Detention Act and the Prison Act to improve the protection of inmates' rights and interests. Under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the Agency invited non-governmental organizations and other government agencies to attend altogether 25 amendment review meetings. The draft amendments were passed by the legislators on December 10 and 17, 2019 respectively.

Highlights of the amendment this time include: (1) revise the manners of checking the correspondences of inmates and add the provisions on complaint and legal remedy that may be filed by inmates in response to the interpretations of the Judicial Yuan; (2) add an external inspection mechanism to bring about civic participation in prison supervision; (3) add the essential conditions and procedures for protective isolation and protective restraint to prevent reckless infringement of inmates' rights; and (4) stipulate individual treatment plan and increase the percentage of labor wage and compensation for inmates. It is hoped that better regulations can render our correctional system more transparent and up-to-date, improve the rights and interests of inmates and enhance the effectiveness of social reintegration of inmates. Such are embodiments of realizing human rights principles embraced



強化收容人之權益及提升收容人復歸社會之效能，具體貫徹我國人權立國宗旨，並實踐民衆對司法改革的期待。

by our country and consistent with public expectations of judicial reform.



監獄行刑法及羈押法共同修正重點

Highlights of amendments to Prison Act and Detention Act

## 二 取法他國 - 德日法規彙編出版

### 2.1.2 Taking reference from other countries – published the Chinese translations of German and Japanese regulations

參考世界先進各國法規及制度有助於我國矯正法規訂定及修正，基於法律體系之考量，現行我國矯正法規及制度大多參考日本及德國，惟國內出版社尚無針對日本及德國矯正法規發行中譯本，為俾利未來相關矯正法規修法參考，矯正署於 108 年委託國內留日及留德法學學者，共同組成法規編譯小組，於 108 年 10 月出版〈德日矯正法規中譯彙編〉，藉由蒐集翻譯兩國矯正法規文獻，汲取兩國優點，納入我國矯正法規訂修考量及對外溝通論述之依據，藉此落實收容人最佳利益並促進獄政現代化，亦能增進國人對大陸法系成年與少年矯正法制更具體之了解。

Taking reference from the laws and regulations of advanced nations can aid in the formulation and amendment of our corrections regulations. In consideration of our common law system, the majority of our corrections regulations and systems have modeled on those of Japan and Germany. However no publishing houses in Taiwan have published any Chinese translations of corrections regulations in those countries that may be used as reference for future amendment of our corrections regulations. Thus the Agency formed a team in 2019, comprising legal scholars who have earned their degrees in Japan or Germany, to compile and translate corrections regulations of those two countries, and published the “Compilation of Chinese Translations of German and Japanese Corrections Regulations” in October 2019. By collecting and translating the corrections laws and regulations of those two countries and learning from the merits of their systems, we can develop a basis for amending our corrections regulations and external communication, and thereby serving the best interests of inmates and bringing about the modernization of our prison system. It will also enhance public understanding of the corrections regulations for adults and juveniles under the Continental legal system.



矯正署出版 < 德日矯正法規中譯彙編 >

" Compilation of Chinese Translations of German and Japanese Corrections Regulations " published by the Agency of Corrections



## 二、處遇增能，完善照護

### 2.2 Improving rehabilitation and perfecting inmate care

#### 一 家庭支持 - 「攜手同行•有愛無礙」

##### 2.2.1 Family support - “Walk Hand-in-Hand, Love Abounds”



愛的擁抱 -- 高雄第二監獄辦理家庭日活動

Embrace of Love – Family Day at Kaohsiung Second Prison

矯正署於 108 年推動「攜手同行・有愛無礙」家庭支持方案，內容除現行辦理之家庭支持措施，並發展具多元性之活動，更研擬創新之方案，包含「與愛同行」—家庭宗教日、「愛。無礙」—社會資源諮詢窗口與「及時雨」—援助收容人高關懷家庭方案等，使本署對收容人家庭之支持與援助更具完整性及延續性。

The Agency launched the “Walk Hand-in-Hand, Love Abounds” Family Support Program in 2019, which includes the ongoing family support measures, more diverse activities and some innovative initiatives, such as “Walk with Love” – Family Religion Day, “Love Abounds” – Social Resources Counseling Window, and “Timely Rain - Aid for High-care Families Program” to render the Agency’s support and assistance for inmates and their families comprehensive and continuous.



枕邊細語 -- 臺北看守所收容人為女兒錄製床邊故事，並於家庭日親手將 CD 轉交孩子母親  
Pillow Talk – An inmate at Taipei Detention Center recorded bedtime stories for his kids and handed over the CD to the kid's mother on family day.



## 二 生命關懷 - 矯正機關收容人自殺防治處遇計畫

### 2.2.2 Caring for life – Inmate suicide prevention and intervention program

為強化矯正機關收容人自殺防治，矯正署於 108 年推動「高關懷收容人處遇計畫」及「矯正機關收容人自殺防治處遇計畫」，計畫內容包含建立自殺防治守門人角色，並參考公共衛生「三級預防」模式，以預防性為原則，提供適時照護及輔導，強化戒護、輔導及轉介衛生醫療單位治療之完整照護模式。

To step up suicide prevention for inmates at correctional facilities, the Agency promoted the “High Care Inmate Treatment Program” and the “Inmate Suicide Prevention and Intervention Program” in 2019, which entail the establishment of suicide prevention gatekeeper, and take a preventive approach in reference to the “three lines of prevention” model of public health by providing needed inmates with comprehensive care, including timely care and counseling, enhanced the guard , counseling and transfer to healthcare service providers for treatment.





收容人自殺防治處遇計畫流程圖

Inmate Suicide Prevention and Intervention Scheme

### 三 學術研究 - 性侵害受刑人治療處遇

#### 2.2.3 Academic study – treatment and rehabilitation of sex offenders

矯正處遇專業化為矯正署推動的重要方針之一，為提升特殊受刑人處遇成效，矯正署請 10 所性侵處遇專監針對性侵犯處遇及成效提出研究報告，108 年 4 月於臺中監獄矯正教育館辦理成果發表會，由專監及鄰近矯正機關首長、相關業務人員共同參與，藉由實務與學術界交流合作，就性侵犯治療模式、處遇方案及風險評估等面向發表研究成果，作為未來精進該類受刑人處遇規劃之參考。

Professionalizing the corrections and rehabilitation of inmates is one of the important initiatives of the Agency. To render the rehabilitation of inmates with special treatment needs more effective, the Agency has asked 10 facilities that house specifically sex offenders to produce a study report on the rehabilitation of sex offenders at the facility and its effectiveness, and held a study presentation at the Correctional Education Center of Taichung Prison in April 2019. The presentation was attended by the superintendents of those facilities and adjacent correctional facilities, and relevant business personnel. Through exchange and cooperation with the academia, those study results on the approaches and programs for treatment and rehabilitation of sex offenders and risk assessment can be used as reference in future planning for improving the rehabilitation of those types of inmates.



矯正機關性侵犯處遇及成效自行研究成果發表會

Study Presentation of Correctional Facilities on the Rehabilitation of Sex Offenders and Its Effectiveness

## 四 硬體改善 - 無障礙設施設置

### 2.2.4 Hardware improvement – provided barrier-free access

為落實身心障礙者權利公約 (CRPD)，保障身心障礙及行動不便收容人之權益，矯正署輔助機關強化無障礙空間，並請各矯正機關檢視現有各項設施是否符合無障礙規劃，若有改善必要，應儘量採通用設計，以使矯正機關整體環境更為友善，順應矯正機關高齡化之趨勢，提升整體收容品質。

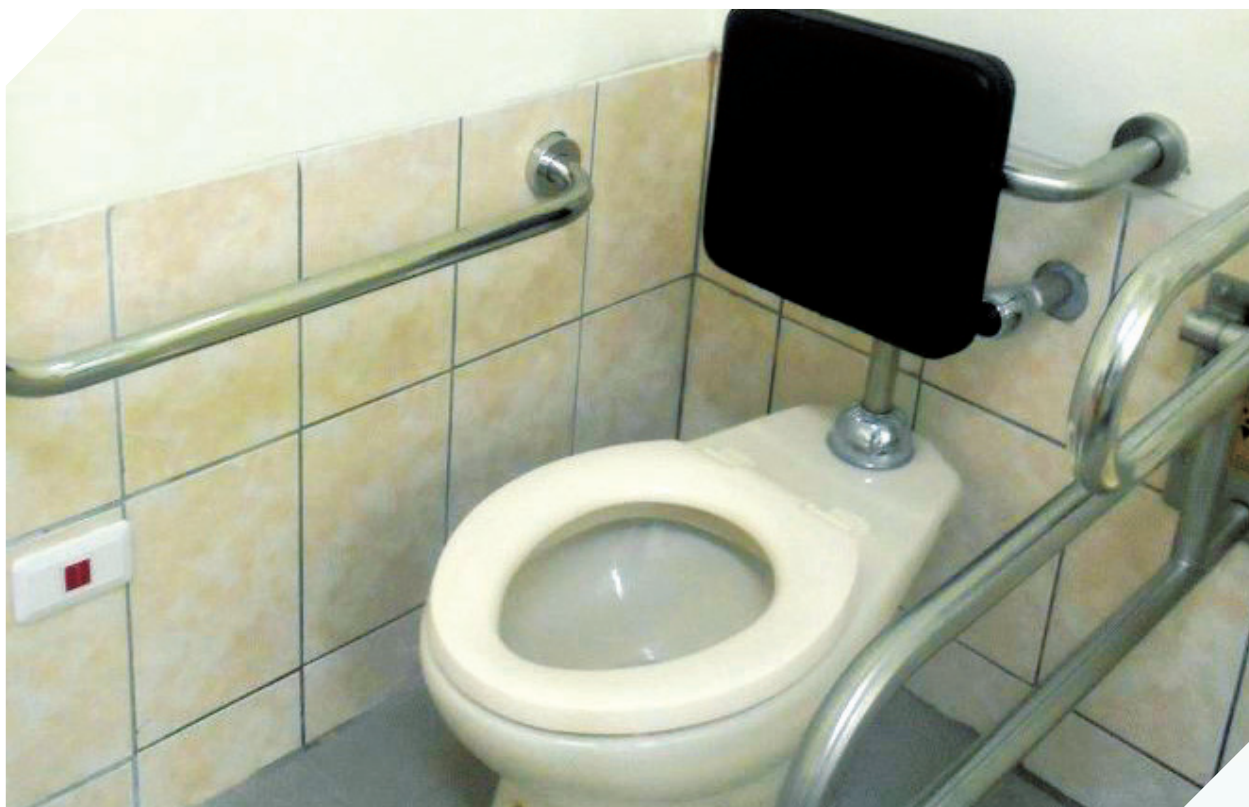
In a move to better protect the rights and interests of disabled inmates, including those with moving difficulties in conformity with The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Agency assisted correctional facilities in improving barrier-free access at their facilities and asked each correctional facility to examine whether their existing installations meet the barrier-free planning requirements. If improvement is necessary, the correctional facility should adopt universal design whenever possible to make its overall environment friendlier to accommodate the trend in aging population at correctional facilities.





高雄第二監獄建置電動升降梯

Kaohsiung Second Prison has installed an electric lift.



臺南第二監獄舍房建置坐式馬桶及扶手

Tainan Second Prison has installed pedestal toilets and grip handle in the living quarters.



### 三、多元技能，復歸更生

#### 2.3 Diverse skill training for inmates to prepare for reintegration

##### 一 文創行銷 - 矯正出品 · 實在安心

##### 2.3.1 Creative marketing – “Products from Correctional Facilities Are Quality Assured”



屏東看守所結合社會資源，開創「紅豆 NI」系列產品，以小班制模式辦理技能訓練，透過自主監外作業設攤實習，提供出所受刑人創業支持，來協助受刑人更生蛻變，達到經濟獨立的目標。

Pingtung Detention Center, in collaboration with social resources, developed “Red Bean NI” product series. The Center offers small-class training and internship by allowing inmates to set up stall outside the prison. By supporting inmates to start their own business after they are released, it gives them the chance to transform their lives and achieve financial independence.

為提升收容人職能培力，矯正署除自辦技能訓練外，另結合勞動部勞動力發展署各分署、各地更生保護分會、企業廠商及社會資源，辦理實用的技能訓練班，108 年度共開辦技能訓練 593 班次，參訓人數共 13,687 人。108 年出監技能訓練收容人就業調查顯示，收容人參訓後出矯正機關就業率達 80%，其中就業項目與技訓相關比率近 65%。

To empower inmates with occupational competency, the Agency holds skill training classes and works with the regional branches of Workforce Development Agency under the Ministry of Labor, After-Care Associations, businesses and other social resources to offer practical skill training programs for inmates. In 2019, the Agency offered 593 skill training classes, which were attended by 13,687 inmates. A survey of inmates who had received skill training and were released in 2019 shows that 80% of those inmates have found employment after release and nearly 65% of them engage in a line of work that is related to the skill training they have received.



臺東戒治所首創公益更生實習複合式咖啡廳，由受刑人實際參與經營管理，增進民衆對受刑人之瞭解，共同協助受刑人順利復歸社會。

Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center started a first-of-its-kind fusion coffee shop in which inmates participate in its operation and management. It enables the public understand more about inmates and jointly assist inmates in community reintegration.





## 二 燈峰造極 - 花燈製作再創佳績

### 2.3.2 Excellence in lantern production – Another success in lantern contest



#### 圍牆內不間斷的努力

#### Relentless Efforts within the Wall

2019 台灣燈會，由臺中監獄收容人作品「富貴呈祥」，讓矯正機關第 11 度蟬聯團體組燈王

The lantern work of inmates in Taichung Prison - "Wealth & Prosperity" won the group lantern king award again (11 times in a row) at the 2019 Taiwan Lantern Festival



#### 讓作品從競賽走向文創

#### Turn Works for Contests into Works of Cultural Creativity

彰化監獄製作「順澤宮冠軍帽」成為熱門打卡景點

The "Shuan Ze Temple Championship Cap" produced by Changhua Prison has been a popular tourist check-in attraction





## 讓榮耀從台灣邁入國際

### Extend the Reach of Prison Works into International Markets

日本神戶市舉辦「LOVE TAIWAN 2019 IN KOBE」活動，向彰化監獄訂購「龍虎塔花燈」，創下矯正機關花燈銷售到國外首例。108 年度矯正機關花燈銷售額達約新臺幣 980 萬元。

The "LOVE TAIWAN 2019 IN KOBE" activity held in Kobe Japan ordered a "Dragon Tiger Tower Lantern" from Changhua Prison, marking the first overseas sale of lanterns made by inmates at correctional facilities. The total sale of lanterns by correctional facilities amounted to NT\$9.8 million in 2019.

## 讓收容人從監所復歸社會

### Help Inmate Reintegrate into the Society

#### ～更生人自組工作坊「鴻祥企業社」～

#### -Ex-inmates form a work studio "Hong Xiang Workshop"

從花燈技訓，到花燈師傅

From lantern making trainee to lantern artist

從傳統技藝，看見未來夢想

We see dreams for the future in traditional crafts

曾經的黑暗，我們用自己打造的燈，

照亮生命，開始發光，發熱

We were once lost in darkness. Now we use

the lanterns created by ourselves to shed

light in life and to glow





### 三 訓用合一 - 照顧服務員班

#### 2.3.3 Internship program – care attendant class

矯正署為配合政府推動長照 2.0 政策，至 108 年底已於 11 所矯正機關積極開辦照顧服務員班，參訓人數共計 239 人次。取得該技能訓練班結業證書之受刑人，部分獲選參加自主監外作業，平日到監外鄰近之安養機構工作，與社會接軌，並有出監後留任安養機構之就業成功案例；另對尚未出獄之受刑人，於監內成立視同作業看護班，負責協助照顧病舍及住院之罹病收容人，以精進專業技能，為復歸社會做最好的準備。

In support of government's Long-Term Care 2.0 policy, the Agency has offered care attendant training classes at 11 correctional facilities in 2019. A total of 239 inmates took the class and some of the inmates who have received class completion certificate were chosen to participate in the self-administered out-of-prison work program. They were arranged to work at nearby nursing homes during the day to gradually reconnect with normal life. There have been success cases where inmates stay on to work for the nursing home after they were released. For inmates who are still in prison, they join in-prison work program to assist in caring for inmates in the patient ward or the medical branch of the prison and improve their skills to prepare for successful reintegration.

#### ~ 沉 澱 ~ ~ Reflection ~

彰化監獄照護服務員協助看護罹病收容人  
Care attendants at Changhua Prison assisted in  
caring for ill inmates



## ~ 蛻變 ~

### ~ Transformation ~

臺中監獄自主監外作業照顧員實施管灌餵食

Care attendants from Taichung Prison on out-of-prison work program gave tube feeding



## ~ 復歸 ~

### ~ Reintegration ~

高雄女子監獄成功媒合更生人至養護中心工作

Kaohsiung Women's Prison successfully arranged ex-inmates to work at nursing homes



## 四、以人爲本，服務躍升

### 2.4 Upgrade of people-oriented services

#### 一 便民策略 - 推展行動接見

##### 2.4.1 Convenient services - introduced mobile visitation



家屬用手機接見  
Inmate families pay visits on  
cell phone



收容人在矯正機關  
使用視訊設備接見  
Inmates receive video  
visitation using equipment  
at the correctional facility





有別以往收容人家屬親自到矯正機關接見收容人，或是到鄰近之矯正機關利用遠距設備接見，隨著行動裝置及網路使用的普及，為減少收容人家屬舟車勞頓，提升家屬接見之意願，矯正署108年起試辦行動接見，優先擇定離島地區之澎湖監獄、金門監獄及偏遠地區之泰源技能訓練所作為行動接見之試辦機關。

自108年2月18日至12月31日，行動接見辦理件數共計2,240件，接見人次共計3,058人次，試辦結果深獲肯定。未來，行動接見將逐步推展至各機關，對於收容人家屬居住於交通不便之偏鄉或離島，可藉此減少因接見所產生之龐大交通、住宿及時間成本，增加家屬接見之意願，強化收容人家庭支持之力量。

In order to pay an inmate a visit, their families used to have to either go to the correctional facility in person or go to a nearby correctional facility to use the video equipment there. Taking advantage of the prevalence of mobile devices and the Internet and to save visitors the time and efforts of making a trip, the Agency decided to conduct trial run of mobile visitation in 2019. The trial run picked Penghu Prison and Kinmen Prison that are situated on offshore islands and Taiyuan Skill Training Institute that is situated in a remote area for mobile visitation.

From February 18 to December 31, 2019, those three facilities handled altogether 2,240 mobile visit cases and received 3,058 visitors and the service has been well received. The mobile visitation service will be extended gradually to all facilities. For families of inmates who reside in remote villages or offshore islands, mobile visitation can help them reduce the considerable costs of travel, lodging and time spent, and increase their willingness to pay a visit and give inmates greater family support.





## 二 親民設計 - 建制兒少友善接見環境

### 2.4.2 People-friendly design – built a friendly environment for visits by small children



高雄第二監獄候見室親子遊憩區

Children's play area in the reception room of Kaohsiung Second Prison

為增進收容人家庭連結，並配合監獄行刑法與羈押法修正條文放寬未滿 12 歲兒童之接見人數限制，矯正署請各矯正機關於 108 年 4 月前設置「友善兒少」之接見窗口，可供 3 人以上同時接見。此外，未滿 12 歲之兒童隨家屬前來接見，若礙於接見空間不足，導致無法同梯次辦理接見者，得以增加接見次數之方式辦理，藉此強化收容人親子間之維繫。

To help inmates stay connected with their families and in coordination with the amendments of the Prison Act and the Detention Act that relax the number of child visitors under 12 years of age, the Agency instructed all correctional facilities to set up a children-friendly visitation window that can sit at least 3 persons at the same time before April 2019. In addition, if child visitors under 12 who come with their families cannot be seen by an inmate at the same time due to insufficient space, the inmate is allowed to have more visits so as to strengthen the bond between the inmate and his/her children.



桃園女子監獄無障礙及友善兒少接見窗口  
Barrier-free and friendly visitation window for small child visitors at Taoyuan Women's Prison



高雄女子監獄可同時容納 3 人以上接見之窗口  
The visitation window at Kaohsiung Women's Prison that can sit at least three visitors



### 三 為民服務 - 矯正機關首度獲頒政府服務獎

#### 2.4.3 Public service – A correctional facility wins the Government Service Quality Award

各矯正機關近年戮力提升為民服務品質，服務對象包含收容人、收容人家屬及同仁，臺北監獄 108 年推動下列計畫，除讓收容人、家屬及同仁有感外，更獲得國家發展委員會舉辦之「第 2 屆政府服務獎」，為矯正機關首次獲得政府服務獎，為全體矯正同仁之殊榮，臺北監獄為民服務政策，可作各矯正機關學習楷模，形塑矯正專業與親民之形象。

All correctional facilities have been endeavoring to improve the quality of their public service that target inmates, their families and staff. Taipei Prison embarked on the following projects in 2019 that have been well perceived by inmates, their families and staff alike. The efforts also won Taipei Prison the Government Service Award in the 2nd Government Service Award held by the National Development Council. This is the first time a correctional facility has won such an award and the honor is felt by all correctional facilities. The public service policies of Taipei Prison can be a paradigm for all as correctional facilities endeavor to shape the image of being professional and thoughtful.

## 1、「一人在監，十人在途」

體諒家屬為收容人奔波之辛勞，以用心、創新、溫馨的態度提供民衆便捷服務。

- (1) “One person in jail puts ten persons on the road” : In consideration of the labor put forth by families on behalf of inmates in incarceration, provide families of inmates with convenient services with thoughtfulness, innovation and warmth.

擴大辦理懇親活動，讓收容人都能與家人團聚。

Expand the family visit activity to let inmates spend more time with families.



留言卡

108年7月29日

收容人姓名	姓名	地址	身分證號碼	人關係	備考
編號	姓名	姓名	姓名	姓名	姓名

留言內容：阿公，你早申請會客，我一次可以申請三次，你若要申請，請先告訴我們，我們好安排。阿公，我們等你回家，我們等你回家，我們等你回家。你要有什麼需要，要告訴我們，我們好安排。你要有什麼需要，要告訴我們，我們好安排。你要有什麼需要，要告訴我們，我們好安排。

注意事項：各收容所應將「家屬留言卡」比照受刑人收受書信辦理。  
備用編號：戒護A07

100、105、80 本 (60g/張) 15 單面、100 張/本

設置接見留言卡，供家屬留下接見時不及傳達的話語給收容人。

A message card is made available to visiting families who like to leave a few words that they did not have the time to say to the inmate during the visit.



2、「家人在監，家屬放心」

以安心、熱心、恆心的信念管教收容人，提供人性化照護，開辦實用技訓班，強化家庭支持，協助收容人復歸社會。

- (2) “When a person is in jail, their families need to worry” : Manage inmates with composure, enthusiasm and perseverance, provide humanistic care, offer practical skill training classes and strengthen family support to help inmates reintegrate into the society.



至善大樓舍房

除提供生活基本空間（一人一床）外，並增設桌椅及置物櫃。

Living quarters in Zhishan Building – It provides basic living space (one bed per inmate), and is set up with a desk, chairs and a cabinet.



新建牙科診間，縮短候診時間  
A new dental clinic is built to reduce waiting time for inmates who have dental treatment needs



利用無效益空間開設養菇園，訓練收容人栽植木耳、各種菇類，108年菇園收入總額已達 768,112 元，品質獲得肯定。  
Transform unused space to set up a mushroom garden and train inmates to grow edible tree fungus and all kinds of mushrooms. The mushroom garden reported income of NT\$768,112 in 2019 and is known for the quality of its harvests.



### 3、「關懷同仁」

矯正機關維運來自同仁的付出，藉由傾聽同仁意見，改善住宿及工作環境，體恤同仁工作辛勞，減少同仁值勤壓力，提升工作成就。

- (3) “Caring for employees” : The operations of the correctional facility need the devotions of employees. By listening to the opinions of employees, the facility improves lodging and working environment to reduce the stress of employees on duty and increase their work efficiency.



增設同仁單身宿舍，讓外地調任同仁皆可租用宿舍。  
A dormitory for single employees is provided for rental by colleagues who are transferred from out-of-town .

改善員工餐廳用餐環境，給予同仁良好用餐空間。

Improve the dining environment at employee cafeteria.



## 五、人才培育，形塑專業

### 2.5 Nurturing workforce to build a professional image

#### 一 與時俱進 - 開辦少年保護業務研習班

##### 2.5.1 Keeping up with the times – offered youth protection service workshops

兒童及少年保護議題日漸受到重視，尤以收容於矯正機關之少年更受注目，為確保收容少年受妥適保護與照顧，矯正署除於每年度新進人員訓練安排「兒童權利公約之認識」及「少年與兒童之法律問題探討」課程外，配合少年事件處理法修法，少年單

As the issues of children and youth protection are gaining more attention, juveniles held in correctional facilities have in particular drawn the eyes of the public. To ensure that detained youths are properly protected and cared for, the Agency includes the courses on “The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child” and “Legal Issues Associated with Youth and Children” in the orientation training of new employees every year, and in conjunction with the amendment of the “Juvenile Justice Act”, requires staff in





位職員應接受少年保護之相關專業訓練，主管人員以上職務應具有少年保護之學識、經驗及熱忱。

故自 108 年度起開辦「少年保護業務研習班」，調訓少年觀護所、矯正學校及其分校之首長、副首長、科室主管及職員，提升少年保護業務核心職能，了解少年特性及需求，以提供適性處遇措施；並認識現有兒少教育及特殊教育資源，針對機關內適應欠佳、問題行為或遭受重大創傷經驗之收容少年，依其個別化需求提供評估轉介機制，進行個案管理，保障其權益及福祉。

juvenile divisions to receive professional training relating to juvenile protection, and require employees holding the post of supervisor or higher to possess knowledge, experience and enthusiasm in juvenile protection.

Thus the Agency started to offer “Juvenile Protection Service Workshop” in 2019, requiring the directors, deputy directors, section heads and staff of juvenile detention houses, reform schools and branches to attend so as to enhance the core function of juvenile protection service, understand the traits and needs of juvenile and provide them with suitable rehabilitation measures. The workshop also teaches the currently available resources for children and youth education and special education, evaluation and referral mechanism for detained youths who have adaptation problem, problem behaviors or major traumatic experience based on their individual needs, and case management to protect their rights, interests and welfare.

### 矯正署 108 年辦理相關教育訓練情形如下表：

#### 2019 training programs in related fields are as follows:

108 年度矯正署辦理訓練狀況 2019 Training Programs		
監獄官班及監所管理員班等 養成教育訓練計 17 班次 Prison officer and prison controller cultivation – 17 classes	陞職訓練計 3 班次 Job promotion training – 3 classes	在職人員訓練班計 50 班次 On-the-job training – 50 classes
共辦理 70 班次，訓練人次共 62,943 人次 A total of 70 classes were offered, in which 62,943 persons attended the training		

## 二 居安思危 - 應變演習

### 2.5.2 Preparedness – emergency response drills



矯正署年度均辦理應變演習，維持同仁對於突發事故應有的應變能力。108年度應變演習項目分為「應變兵棋推演」及「實兵演練」（含戒護事故應變及災害防救），並由機關以發送訊息方式，進行緊急召回休班戒護人員測試；另有8所機關配合靖安小組第10期及第11期回訓進行演練，以強化各矯正機關人員緊急應變能力，熟悉各項處置作為。

The Agency conducts emergency response drill every year to maintain staff's risk response capability. The drill conducted in 2019 included "simulated scenarios response drill" and "live drill" (including response to security incidents and disaster prevention and rescue), and the facility would send message to test the recall of off-duty guard and control staff. In addition, 8 correctional facilities participated in the retraining of emergency response teams to enhance the emergency response capability of correctional staff and familiarize them with response protocols and actions in different scenarios.







### 三 團隊合作 - 戒護職能競技大賽

#### 2.5.3 Team cooperation – guard and control skill competition



108 年戒護職能競賽—射擊競賽  
2019 guard and control skill  
competition – shooting contest



108 年戒護職能競賽—消防競技，  
使同仁熟稔滅火設備之使用  
2019 Guard and control skill  
competition – fire control contest  
to familiarize staff with the use of  
firefighting equipment



矯正署定期辦理矯正人員年度戒護戰技競賽，由各矯正機關推派參賽選手，驗收總體訓練成果外，更藉由競賽凝聚同仁向心力、激發團隊榮譽感。賽事包括「射擊競賽」及「戒護職能競技闖關賽」，分別於矯正署靶場及彰化監獄運動場舉辦。

The Agency holds guard and control skill competition for correctional officers every year. Contestants sent by each correctional facility participate in the competition. Aside from examining the overall training results of correctional officers, the competition also aims to forge employee cohesiveness and invoke sense of honor and team spirit. The competition in 2019 included “shooting contest” and “guard and control skill contests”, which was held respectively at the Agency's shooting range and Changhua Prison's sports venue.



108 年戒護職能競賽—  
平衡競速，訓練同仁著鎮暴裝備仍能  
行動自如。  
2019 Guard and control skill  
competition – balance and speed  
contest to make sure staff can still  
move freely with riot gear on

108 年戒護職能競賽—  
救護競技，提升同仁救護效率。  
2019 Guard and control skill competition – rescue  
contest to enhance staff's rescue efficiency.



## 六、政策趨勢，推展變革

### 2.6 Embarking on reforms in line with policy trends

#### 一 保障兒少 - 少年輔育院改制矯正學校

##### 2.6.1 Protection of children and youth - Juvenile reform schools reorganized into correction schools



彰化分校地理課  
Geology class of Changhua Branch

桃園分校汽車修護實習課程  
Auto repair practical class of  
Taoyuan Branch



為加速司法兒少之保護，保障受感化教育少年受教權益，矯正署 108 年 8 月 1 日將桃園及彰化少年輔育院改制為誠正中學桃園及彰化分校，以技術型高中為主，強化學生就業知能及就業轉銜機會；並藉由推動教育部課綱，提供專屬師資，幫助有意升學的收容少年，順利銜接復學，更有利於進入大專院校。

To accelerate the protection of children and youth in the judicial system and protect their rights to education, the Agency reorganized Taoyuan and Changhua Juvenile Reform School into the Taoyuan Branch and Changhua Branch of Chengjheng High School. The high school is vocation-oriented to help students acquire job skills and provide them with the opportunity of transition to employment. The school offers curriculums that follow the guidelines of the Ministry of Education and is staffed with full-time teachers to help detained youths who have the intention to pursue education to resume schooling and perhaps go to college or university afterwards.

項目 Item	改制前 Before reorganization	改制後 After reorganization
教育資源 Educational resources	進修部（每週 24 節課） Continuing education division (24 hours of classes per week)	日校（每週 35 節課），提供平等教育權益 Day school (35 hours of classes) to ensure the right to equality in education
強化技職教育 Stress vocational education	進修部技職教育 Vocational education of continuing education division	完善技職課程，仍可考取丙級證照，且更易 銜接科技校院。 Improved vocational curriculums, preparation for Class C license and smoother transition to college of technology
減少降級或補學分，促進復歸校園 Reduce the possibility of having to repeat a grade or catch up with credit requirement and encourage return to campus	學分數不足，可能面臨補修學 分，復歸校園阻礙大。 Inadequate credits may lead to the need to catch up with credit requirements, thereby impeding return to campus	學分數比照教育部課綱 Course credit system is comparable to the curriculum guidelines of the Ministry of Education
提升教學品質 Increase teaching quality	無專屬師資 No full-time teachers	專屬師資提供專業教育資源 Full-time teachers provide professional educational resources
個別化教育 Individualized education	教師人數少，僅能有限推動個別 化教育 The availability of fewer teachers limits the push for individualized education	教師人數增多，較易發展個別教育措施 Increase in the number of teachers makes the development of individualized education program easier
強化課程發展 Enhance curriculum development	僅誠正中學課程發展委員會 Only the Curriculum Development Committee of Chengjheng High School	兩輔育院設分校加入誠正中學課程發展委員會 Both reform schools set up a branch to join the Curriculum Development Committee of Chengjheng High School



## 二 科技發展 - 智慧監控系統建置，銜接智慧監獄計畫

### 2.6.2 Technological development - Construction of intelligent surveillance system to link up with the smart prison initiative

矯正署持續推動「矯正機關智慧監控系統建置計畫」，至 108 年底已完成 11 所矯正機關之智慧監控系統建置，使機關能運用該系統輔助值勤同仁掌控機關狀況，提升戒護安全管理效能。日後以監控系統為基礎，導入人臉辨識，結合警訊系統，並將受刑人手機接見之影像及聲音納入歸檔，進行四項系統之整合，方能邁向智慧監獄計畫。

The Agency continues the “Correctional Facilities Intelligent Surveillance System Construction Project”, and as of year-end 2019, has completed the construction of an intelligent surveillance system at 11 correctional facilities. The system can aid staff on duty to grasp the situations in the facility so as to increase the effectiveness of security management. On the basis of the surveillance system, the Agency plans to introduce facial recognition, connect it to the alarm system, and set up files that save the images and voices of mobile visitation. The integration of those four systems will become a part of the smart prison initiative.





### 三 環境保護 - 加強廚餘減量、去化

#### 2.6.3 Environmental protection – stepped up the reduction and disposal of kitchen waste

為落實非洲豬瘟防疫政策，「禁止廚餘養豬」已成未來環保趨勢，有鑑於此，矯正署已超前佈署，於 108 年起即請各矯正機關加強廚餘減量，統計自 108 年 2 月至 12 月底止，廚餘數量已從每日 76 公噸，減少至每日 45 公噸，減量約 40.79%，頗具成效。同時，矯正署亦鼓勵各機關視環境設施發展合適之去化模式，以多元方式逐漸取代由畜牧業者清運之去化管道。

In support of the policy for preventing the spread of African swine fever, “banning the use of kitchen leftovers to feed pigs” is now the trend for the future. To stay ahead of the trend, the Agency has since 2019 instructed all correctional facilities to step up the reduction of kitchen waste. From February to December 2019, the quantity of kitchen waste produced by correctional facilities has been cut down from 76 tons a day to 45 tons a day, a 40.79% reduction. At the same time, the Agency encourages all correctional facilities to develop suitable waste disposal model in view of their surroundings and facilities to gradually replace the waste hauling and disposal services of stock farmers.



以廚餘製作有機肥—

臺東戒治所 108 年 8 至 12 月共產製約 20 噸有機堆肥，經核算共創造出 100,000 元的有機肥料價值。  
Producing organic fertilizer with kitchen waste – Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center produced 20 tons of organic fertilizer from August to December 2019, which created roughly NT\$100,000 in value.





養育黑水虻去化廚餘—

屏東監獄 108 年 9 月底開始養育黑水虻，由原有 2 公斤蟲體（一養殖盆）到 300 盆以上之養殖規模，快速消耗廚餘外（500-600 公斤 / 每日），亦可發展有機肥、蛋白飼料、萃取甲殼素等經濟效益。

Cultivating *Hermetia illucens* (black soldier fly) to decompose kitchen waste – Pingtung Prison began to cultivate black soldier fly in September 2019, starting with 2kg of larvae (1 breeding container). Now the breed has grown to more than 300 containers that rapidly consume kitchen waste (500-600kg/day) and can be developed into organic fertilizer, protein feed, and chitin to provide significant economic benefits.



#### 四 完善中間性處遇 - 設立東部女子外役分監

##### 2.6.4 Improving intermediate treatment – established an eastern women's minimum-security branch prison

為保障東部女性受刑人處遇權益，矯正署於 108 年 9 月 1 日，於宜蘭監獄成立東部首座女子外役分監，使符合申請資格的東部女性受刑人，得以就近安心服刑。目前該分監作業項目分為勞務承攬雇工、洗車及外役農場作業。

For the sake of protecting females inmates' rehabilitation rights in eastern Taiwan, the Agency established the first eastern women's minimum-security branch prison under Yilan Prison to house eligible female inmates in eastern Taiwan. Currently the work items of the branch prison include contractor labor worker, car wash and farm work.



洗車作業  
Car wash operation





外役農場作業  
Farm work operation



## 五 司法茶敘 - 讓外界認識矯正機關

### 2.6.5 Tea time with judicial reporters – Let the public know more about correctional facilities

為配合法務部辦理司法記者茶敘以增進外界認識矯正機關策進作為之美意，矯正署於 108 年度辦理司法記者茶敘共計 8 次，主題包含「智慧科技，獄見幸福—介紹智慧監獄」、「援助家庭計畫之矯正機關攜子入監受攜幼兒日間送托幼兒園方案」、「東成技能訓練所縱谷飄香—鐵窗關不住的好味道」、「配合法務部辦理司法改革亮點進度報告」、「愛與關懷—高齡收容人照護及處遇」、「臺東戒治所公益更生實習複合式咖啡廳介紹」、「幸運草育樂營—大手拉小手，幸福一起走」、「屏東看守所翻轉人生紅豆 NI」等項目，如實展現矯正機關重視人權、關懷長幼、協助收容人提升自我、精進職訓技能之積極作為。

In coordination with the efforts of the Ministry of Justice holding tea time sessions with judicial reporters to increase the public understanding of the progressive actions taken by correctional facilities, the Agency arranged 8 such meetings with judicial reporters that touched on the topics of “Smart Technology and Prison – Introduction of Smart Prison”, “Family Support Program – Sending Preschoolers Brought into Prison with Their Mothers to Daytime Nursery or Kindergarten”, “Dongcheng Skill Training Institute Emits Sweet Smell in Rift Valley – Iron Window Cannot Lock up Good Taste”, “Judicial Reform Highlights and Progress Report”, “Love and Compassion - High Care Inmate Treatment Program”, “Introduction of Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center’s Fusion Coffee Shop”, “Clover Camp – Big Hand Holding Small Hand and Walking in Happiness Together”, and “Pingtung Detention Center’s Life Changing Red Bean NI.” The presentations made in the meetings showcase the proactive actions taken by correctional facilities to emphasize human rights, care for the elderly and the young, and assisting inmates in self-improvement and skill development.



司法記者茶敘現場  
Tea time with judicial reporters



## 隨母入監幼童日間送托幼兒園

**Preschoolers brought into prison with their mothers go to nursery or kindergarten during daytime**

安排 2 歲以上的幼兒進入正規校園課程，強化兒童人際融合發展與社會適應學習能力。108 年送托幼兒人數共計 13 名。

Preschoolers over 2 years of age are sent to regular schools to learn about interpersonal skills and social adaptation. In 2019, 13 children were sent to nursery or kindergarten.



## 東成技能訓練所中式麵食產品

**Chinese style wheat flour products from Dongcheng Skill Training Institute**

各項產品慢工精製，用料豐富實在且重視健康養生，推出後廣受好評，年度銷額達約新臺幣 128 萬元。

All food products are made with good ingredients and wholesome, and have been well received in the market. Their annual sale reached NT\$1,280,000.



## 高齡收容人照護及處遇

### Care and treatment of elderly inmates

受刑人年齡結構逐漸高齡化，矯正署提出改善硬體環境、提供合適處遇、強化家庭支持等處遇規劃，協助其適應監所生活，轉銜賦歸社會。

With the aging of prison population, the Agency proposes the plan for improving hardware environment, providing suitable treatment, and strengthening family support for elderly inmates to help them adapt to prison life and enjoy smooth transition from prison to community.



## 幸運草育樂營

### Clover Camp

採北、中、南、東分區辦理，結合社會資源創造家庭互動與溝通的橋樑，感受外界的溫情與協助，而更有能力給予收容人改變所需之關懷及支持。

Clover camp is offered in northern, central, southern and eastern Taiwan. The camp unites social resources to build the bridge for interactions and communication between inmates and their families. It also aims to let families of inmates feel the warmth and assistance from outside and give them the ability to provide inmates with care and support to help them change.





# 統計數據

Statistics







# 一、矯正機關收容情形

## 3.1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

### 一 收容額

#### 3.1.1 Capacity

108 年底矯正機關收容人共計 6 萬 0,956 人，與上年底 6 萬 3,317 人比較，減少 2,361 人或 3.7%。其中監獄收容人（含受刑人、受保安處分人及押候執行者）計 5 萬 6,843 人，占所有收容人之 93.3%；被告及被管收人 2,374 人占 3.9%；受戒治人及受觀察勒戒人合計 641 人占 1.1%；餘受感化教育學生 662 人、收容少年 303 人及強制工作受處分人 133 人，合計 1,098 人占 1.8%，另 108 年底超收比率 5.9%，相較於上年底減少約 4.1 個百分點。（詳表 1-1 及圖 1-1）

As of year-end 2019, correctional facilities held altogether 60,956 inmates, a decrease of 2,361 or 3.7% as compared to 63,317 inmates held at the end of 2018, which included 56,843 inmates held by prisons (including prisoners, people under rehabilitative measure and detainees pending sentencing, accounting for 93.3% of all inmates), 2,374 defendants and people under custody (3.9%), 641 persons receiving rehabilitation (detoxification) treatment and people under rehabilitation and observation (1.1%), and 662 persons subjected to educational discipline, 303 juvenile inmates and 133 persons subjected to compulsory labor which total 1,098 persons (1.8%). The overcrowding rate at the end of 2019 was 5.9%, 4.1% lower than that at the end of previous year. (Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1)

表 1-1 矯正機關收容情形

Table 1-1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

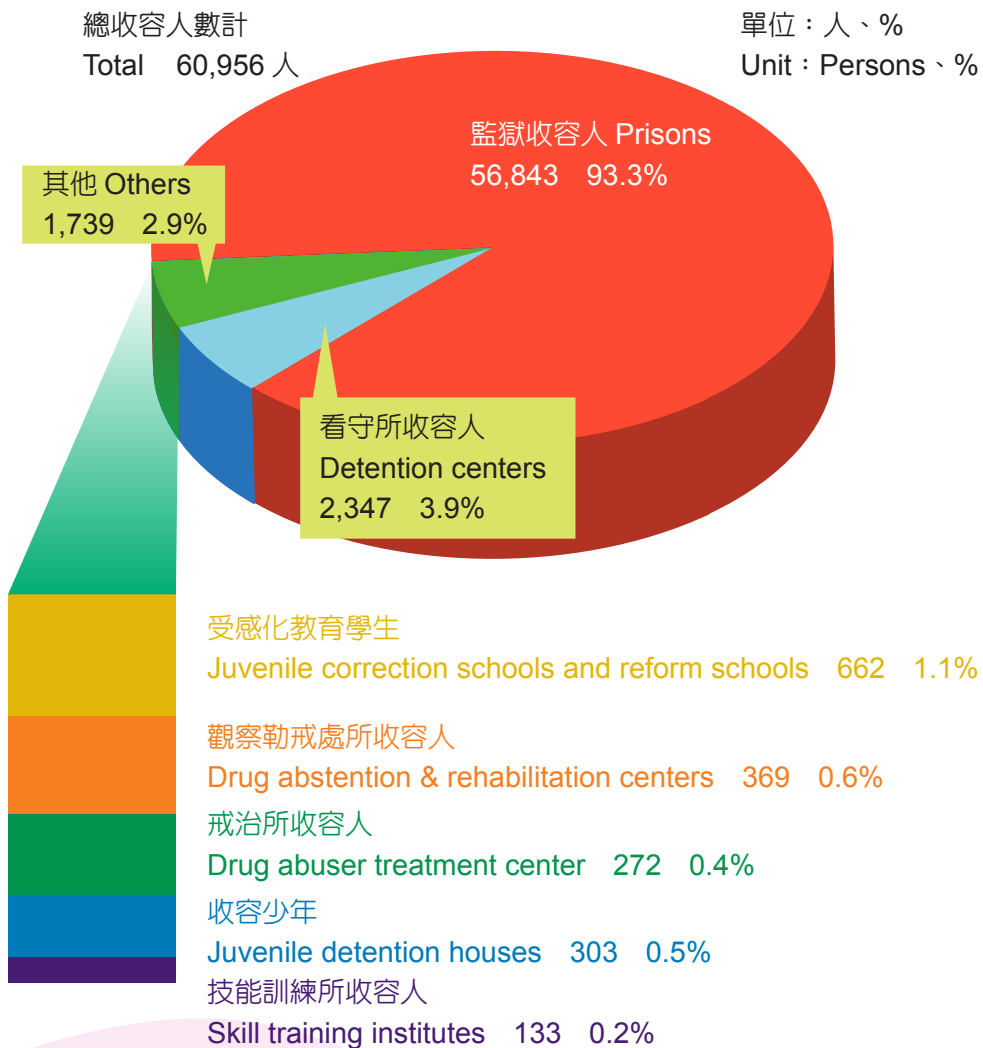
項目別 Item	收容人數 Correctional Facility							核定容額 Approved capacity	超額收容 Overcrowding	
	總計 Total	監獄受刑人、 受保安處分人及押候 執行者 Prisons	被告及 被管收入 Detention centers	強制工作 受處分人 Skill training institutes	受觀察 勒戒人 Drug abuser treatment centers	受戒治人 及待執行 戒治人 Drug abstention & rehabilitation centers	受感化 教育學生及收容 少年 Juvenile correction schools, juvenile detention houses and reform schools			
	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	%
107 年底 End of 2018	63,317	58,734	2,536	119	494	341	1,093	57,573	5,744	10.0
108 年底 End of 2019	60,956	56,843	2,374	133	369	272	965	57,573	3,383	5.9
較上年底 增減量 Change (persons)	- 2,361	- 1,891	- 162	14	- 125	- 69	- 128		- 2,361	
較上年底 增減 (%) Change (%)	- 3.7	- 3.2	- 6.4	11.8	- 25.3	- 20.2	- 11.7		- 41.1	



圖 1-1 矯正機關收容人數

Figure 1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

108 年底 End of 2019



## 二 監獄收容情形

### 3.1.2 Inmates in prison

#### 1. 新入監人數

##### (1) New prisoners

108 年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計 3 萬 4,771 人，較上年 3 萬 6,162 人，減少 1,391 人（3.8%）。前 5 大罪名中，分別為違反毒品危害防制條例（含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例，以下同）1 萬 598 人減少 4.2%；公共危險罪 9,416 人減少 5.1%；竊盜罪 4,190 人，減少 4.5%；詐欺罪 2,940 人，增加 1.7%；傷害罪 1,137 人，增加 1.5%。（詳表 1-2）

In 2019, new prisoners serving sentence in prison under the command of prosecutors came at 34,771, a decrease of 1,391 persons (3.8%) in comparison with 36,162 new prisoners in 2018. Those prisoners, by top five types of offence, include 10,598 persons for violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (including violation of Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998), a decrease of 4.2%, 9,416 persons for offence against public safety, a decrease of 5.1%, 4,190 persons for offence of larceny, a decrease of 4.5%, 2,940 persons for offence of fraud, an increase of 1.7%, and 1,137 persons for offence of assault, an increase of 1.5%. (Table 1-2)

表 1-2 監獄新入監受刑人罪名

Table 1- 2 Offence Committed by New Prisoners

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	公共危險罪 Against public safety	妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	傷害罪 Assault	竊盜罪 Larceny	詐欺罪 Fraud	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	其他 Others
107 年 2018	36,162	9,921	711	1,120	4,387	2,892	11,060	887	5,184
108 年 2019	34,771	9,416	662	1,137	4,190	2,940	10,598	962	4,866
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	- 3.8	- 5.1	- 6.9	1.5	- 4.5	1.7	- 4.2	8.5	- 6.1

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note：Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 2. 新入監受刑人特性

### (2) Characteristics of new prisoners

108 年新入監受刑人 3 萬 4,771 人中，男性 3 萬 1,428 人占 90.4%，女性 3,343 人占 9.6%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1 萬 4,447 人占 30.0%，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 8,822 人占 25.4%，50 歲以上者 8,690 人占 25.0%，即受刑人逾半為 40 歲以上。（詳表 1-3）

Of 34,771 prisoners admitted to jail in 2019, 31,428 (90.4%) were male and 3,343 (9.6%) were female. By age, 10,447 (30.0%) were in 40-50 age group, 8,822 (25.4%) were in 30-40 age group, and 8,690 (25.0%) were in 50 and over age group. That is, more than 50% of new prisoners were over 40 years of age. (Table 1-3)

表 1-3 監獄新入監受刑人特性

Table 1-3 Characteristics of New Prisoners

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Gender		年齡 Age						
		男 Male	女 Female	14 至 18 歲 未滿 14-18	18 至 24 歲 未滿 18-24	24 至 30 歲 未滿 24-30	30 至 40 歲 未滿 30-40	40 至 50 歲 未滿 40-50	50 至 60 歲 未滿 50-60	60 歲 以上 60
108 年 2019	34,771	31,428	3,343	8	2,514	4,290	8,822	10,447	6,143	2,547
結構比 %	100.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	7.2	12.3	25.4	30.0	17.7	7.3



### 3. 年底在監人數

#### (3) Number of Prisoners at End of Year

108 年底在監受刑人 5 萬 6,289 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 1,276 人占 2.3%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 7,084 人占 30.4%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 8,360 人占 32.6%；五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 2,134 人占 21.6%，三年以上至五年未滿者 7,800 人占 13.9%，一年以上至三年未滿者 1 萬 100 人占 17.9%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 7,895 人占 14.0%。（詳表 1-4）

There were 56,289 prisoners serving sentence in prison at the end of 2019. By term of imprisonment, 1,276 (2.3%) were sentenced to life, 17,084 (30.4%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 18,360, accounting for 32.6% of all prisoners; 12,134 (21.6%) were serving a sentence of 5-10 years, 7,800 (13.9%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 10,100 (17.9%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, and 7,895 (14.0%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 1-4)

表 1-4 監獄在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 1-4 Prisoners by Term of Imprisonment

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment						拘役 Detention	罰金 （易服勞役） Fine (commuted to labor service)
			一年未滿 < 1 year	一三年以未上滿 1-3 years	三五年以未上滿 3-5 years	五十年以未上滿 5-10 years	十年五年以上以下 10-15 years	逾十五年 >15 years		
108 年 2019	56,289	1,276	7,284	10,100	7,800	12,134	7,375	9,709	381	230
結構比 %	100.0	2.3	12.9	17.9	13.9	21.6	13.1	17.2	0.7	0.4

說明：「應執行刑刑名」係為罪犯觸犯數罪經法院分別判處先後確定，由法官裁判合併定應接受執行之刑期，若罪犯僅觸犯一罪，其應執行刑刑名即為法院裁判確定之宣告刑刑名。

Note: "Term of imprisonment" in the case of a prisoner having committed several offences is determined by a judge after the sentence on each offence has been respectively finalized by the court; if a prisoner is in jail on one offence, the term of imprisonment is the final judgment declared by the court.

### 三 技能訓練所收容情形

#### 3.1.3 Inmates in skill training institutes

由於檢肅流氓條例於 98 年 1 月 23 日廢止失效，嗣後技能訓練所不再收容感訓流氓，只收容強制工作受處分人。108 年新入所強制工作受處分人 64 人中，就性別區分，男性 61 人占 95.3%，女性 3 人占 4.7%；所犯罪名以組織犯罪防制條例 40 人占 62.5% 居多，其次為違反竊盜罪 10 人占 15.6%；就犯罪次數統計，均為初次入所者；年齡分布以 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 19 人占 29.7% 為最多，其次為 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 16 人占 25.0%，再次為 24 歲至 30 歲未滿者為 14 人占 21.9%，另 108 年底在所強制工作受處分人 133 人。（詳表 1-5）

With the nullification of the Statute Governing Seizing Mobsters on January 23, 2009, skill training institutes no longer accept mobsters but inmates subjected to compulsory labor. In 2019, there were 64 new inmates subjected to compulsory labor. By gender, 61 of them (95.3%) were male and 3 (4.7%) were female. By offence, 40 (62.5%) were in due to violation of Organized Crime Prevention Act, and 10 (15.6%) were in due to offence of larceny. By status of prior record, all were first-time offender. By age, 19 (29.7%) were in the 30-40 age group, 16 (25.0%) were in the 40-50 age group, and 14 (21.9%) were in 24-30 age group. There were a total of 133 inmates subjected to compulsory labor at the end of 2019. (Table 1-5)

表 1-5 技能訓練所收容人數

Table 1-5 Inmates in Skill Training Institutes

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Gender														年底在 所人數 Year-end
	總計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence			犯次 Number of offence		年齡 Age						
		男 Male	女 Female	竊盜罪 Larceny	組織 犯罪 防制 條例 Organized Crime Prevention Act	其他 Others	初次 First time	二 次 Second time	24 歲 未 滿 <24	24 至 30 歲 未 滿 24-30	30 至 40 歲 未 滿 30-40	40 至 50 歲 未 滿 40-50	50 至 60 歲 未 滿 50-60	60 歲 以 上 >60	
108 年 2019	64	61	3	10	40	14	64	-	12	14	19	16	1	2	133
結構比 %	100.0	95.3	4.7	15.6	62.5	21.9	100.0	0.0	18.8	21.9	29.7	25.0	1.6	3.1	

## 四 少年輔育院及少年矯正學校收容情形

### 3.1.4 Inmates in reform schools and juvenile correction schools

108 年少年輔育院及少年矯正學校新入院(校)受感化教育學生 473 人；若依性別分，男性 402 人占 85.0%，女性 71 人占 15.0%。新入院(校)受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法律行為者 440 人占 93.0%，刑罰法律之曝險少年 33 人占 7.0%。在觸犯刑罰法律之行為者中，以竊盜罪 92 人人數最多，另 108 年底在院(校)受感化教育者 662 人。(詳表 1-6)

In 2019, students who entered a reform school or juvenile correction school to receive reformatory education totaled 473. By gender, 402 (85.0%) were male and 71 (15%) were female. Of the newly admitted students subjected to educational discipline, 440 (93.0%) committed an act that violate criminal law and 33 (7%) were categorized as juvenile exposed to the risk of criminal activity. By offence, the largest number (92) committed larceny. There were a total of 662 juvenile inmates receiving reformatory education in a reform school or correction school at the end of 2019. (Table 1-6)

表 1-6 少年輔育院及少年矯正學校新入院(校)受感化教育學生人數  
Table 1-6 Number of New Students Admitted to Reform Schools or Juvenile Correction Schools

單位：人、%  
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入院 ( 校 ) 人數 New inmates											年底在院 ( 校 ) 人數 Year-end
	總計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence								
				觸犯刑罰法律之行為 Type of criminal activity							曝險 行為 Misbehavior	
		男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	妨害 性自主罪 Sexual offence	傷害 罪 Assault	竊盜 罪 Larceny	詐欺 罪 Fraud	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	其他 Others		
108 年 2019	473	402	71	440	37	65	92	84	88	74	33	662
結構比 %	100.0	85.0	15.0	93.0	7.8	13.7	19.5	17.8	18.6	15.6	7.0	

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note：Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.



## 五 看守所收容情形

### 3.1.5 Detainees in detention centers

108 年看守所新入所計 8,164 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 8,144 人占 99.8%，其中男性 7,394 人占 90.8%，女性 750 人占 9.2%，依羈押罪名觀察，以違反毒品危害防制條例 2,756 人占 33.8% 最多，其次為詐欺罪 1,857 人占 22.8%，再次為竊盜罪 811 人占 10.0%；另 108 年底在所人數為 2,374 人。（詳表 1-7）

In 2019, there were 8,164 detainees newly admitted to detention centers. By reason, 8,144 (99.8%) were criminal defendants, of whom, 7,394 (90.8%) were male and 750 (9.2%) were female. By type of offence to which the detention applies, 2,756 (33.8%) were detained for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, followed by fraud (1,857 persons or 22.8%), and larceny (811 persons or 10.0%). There were a total of 2,374 detainees held at detention centers at the end of 2019. (Table 1-7)

表 1-7 看守所收容情形

Table 1-7 Detainees in Detention Centers

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Number of new detainees										年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	被告人數 Number of defendants									
		性別 Gender		罪名 Offence							
		男 Male	女 Female	殺人罪 Homicide	竊盜罪 Larceny	搶奪強盜及海盜罪 Robbery or piracy	詐欺罪 Fraud	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	其他 Others		
108 年 2019	8,164	8,144	7,394	750	366	811	318	1,857	2,756	2,036	2,374
結構比 %		100.0	90.8	9.2	4.5	10.0	3.9	22.8	33.8	25.0	

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note：Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 六 少年觀護所收容情形

### 3.1.6 Juveniles in juvenile detention houses

108 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 3,443 人，就其收容種類區分，少年保護事件調查或審理中之收容者及刑事案件之羈押者計 2,502 人占 72.7%，其中男性 2,236 人占 89.4%，女性 256 人占 10.2%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 508 人占 20.3% 最多，竊盜罪 451 人占 18.0% 次之，另 108 年底在所人數為 303 人。（詳表 1-8）

In 2019, there were 3,443 juveniles newly admitted to juvenile detention houses. By reason, 2,502 (72.7%) were detained due to the investigation or trial of a juvenile protection case or a criminal case, of whom, 2,236 (89.4%) were male and 256 (10.2%) were female. By offence, 508 (20.3%) were detained for fraud, followed by larceny (451 persons or 18.0%). There were a total of 303 juveniles held at juvenile detention houses at the end of 2019. (Table 1-8)

表 1-8 少年觀護所受容人數

Table 1-8 Juveniles in Juvenile Detention Houses

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Number of new admission										年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	收容及羈押少年人數 Number of juvenile inmates and detainees									
		性別 Gender		罪名 Offence							
		男 Male	女 Female	妨害 性自 主及 妨害 風化 罪 Sexual offence or indecent exposure	傷 害 罪 Assault	竊 盜 罪 Larceny	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	其 他 Others		
108 年 2019	3,443	2,502	2,236	266	131	358	451	508	369	685	303
結構 比 %		100.0	89.4	10.6	5.2	14.3	18.0	20.3	14.7	27.4	

說明：1. 少年觀護所收容少年包括收容及羈押、待執行感化教育、留置觀察及保護管束之少年。

2. 毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note：1. Juvenile detention houses admit and detain juveniles awaiting reformatory education, placed under observation and protective custody.

2. Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 七 勒戒處所及戒治所收容情形

### 3.1.7 Delinquents in drug rehab centers and institutions

#### 1. 受觀察勒戒人數

##### (1) Number of delinquents under observation or rehabilitation

108 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 3,786 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 3,784 人，於少年觀護所附設處所者 2 人；完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 3,861 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 3,476 人占 90.0%，經判定有繼續施用毒品傾向須移送戒治所接受強制戒治處分者 384 人占 9.9%，另 108 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 369 人。（詳表 1-9）

In 2019, there were 3,786 persons admitted to drug rehab institutions for observation or rehabilitation, of whom, 3,784 were held at a detention center or a drug rehab institution, and 2 were held at a rehab center affiliated with a juvenile detention house. There were also 3,861 persons who have completed the observation or rehabilitation in 2019, of whom, 3,476 (90.0%) were released due to no tendency of continuing drug abuse, and 384 (9.9%) were determined to have the tendency to continue drug abuse and transferred to a drug rehab institution for compulsory rehab treatment. There were a total of 369 delinquents under observation or rehabilitation at the end of 2019. (Table 1-9)



表 1-9 勒戒處所收容情形

Table 1-9 Delinquents in Drug Rehab Institutions

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 New delinquents					出所人數 Number of delinquents released					年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	身分 Identity		毒品 級別 Narcotics category			實際出所人數 Number of delinquents actually released				
		成年 Adult	少年 Juvenile	第一級 毒品 Category 1	第二級 毒品 Category 2			有繼續 施用傾向移送 戒治 Transferred to drug treatment center due to tendency of continual drug abuse	無繼續 施用傾向出所 Released due to having no tendency of continual drug abuse		
人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	%	人 Persons	人 Persons	
108 年 2019	3,786	3,784	2	363	3,423	5,763	3,861	384	9.9	3,476	369
結構 比 %	100.0	99.9	0.1	9.6	90.4		100.0	9.9		90.0	

說明：實際出所人數含無繼續施用毒品傾向、有繼續施用毒品傾向移送戒治、裁定不付觀察勒戒或逾期不為裁定者。

Note：Number of delinquents actually released includes those who have no tendency of continual drug abuse, those who are transferred to a drug treatment center due to tendency of continual drug abuse, those where motion to be placed under observation is rejected by court or court ruling is not made due to elapse of stipulated period.

## 2. 受戒治人數

### (2) Number of drug abusers receiving rehab treatment

108 年新入所接受強制戒治處分者 397 人中，施用第一級毒品者 167 人占 42.1%，第二級毒品者 230 人占 57.9%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者 457 人，其中停止戒治出所者 451 人占 98.7%，而期滿出所者 6 人占 1.3%，另 108 年底在所接受強制戒治者 272 人。（詳表 1-10）

Of 397 people who were newly ordered to receive rehab treatment in 2019, 167 (42.1%) were using category 1 narcotics and 230 (57.9%) were using category 2 narcotics. There were 457 persons who have completed the treatment and were released, of whom, 451 (98.7%) stopped the treatment and were let out and 6 (1.3%) were let out because their holding period was up. There were a total of 272 drug abusers who were forced to receive rehab treatment at the end of 2019. (Table 1-10)

表 1-10 戒治所收容情形

Table 1-10 Drug Abusers in Rehabilitation Institutions

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 New delinquents			出所人數 Number of delinquents released				年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	第一級毒品 Category 1	第二級毒品 Category 2		實際出所人數 Number of delinquents actually released			
					計 Total	執行期滿 Rehab completed	停止戒治 Stop rehab	
108 年 2019	397	167	230	525	457	6	451	272
結構比 %	100.0	42.1	57.9		100.0	1.3	98.7	

## 二、高齡收容人分析

### 3.2 Elderly Inmates

#### 一 高齡受刑人人數

#### 3.2.1 Number of elderly prisoners

108 年底高齡（65 歲以上）受刑人計 1,559 人占 2.8%，就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 1,453 人，女性高齡受刑人計 106 人，男女比例約 13.7：1。（詳表 2-1）

There were 1,559 elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) at the end of 2019, accounting for 2.8% of all inmates. By gender, 1,453 were male and 106 were female at the ratio of 13.7:1. (Table 2-1)

表 2-1 高齡受刑人人數

Table 2-1 Number of Elderly Inmates at Year-end 2019

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

年別 Year	全體 Total			男性 Male			女性 Female		
	計 Total	65 歲 未滿 <65	65 歲 以上 >65	計 Total	65 歲 未滿 <65	65 歲 以上 >65	計 Total	65 歲 未滿 <65	65 歲 以上 >65
108 年底 2019	56,289	54,730	1,559	51,308	49,855	1,453	4,981	4,875	106
結構比 %	100.0	97.2	2.8	91.2	88.6	2.6	8.8	8.7	0.2



## 二 高齡受刑人犯罪類型

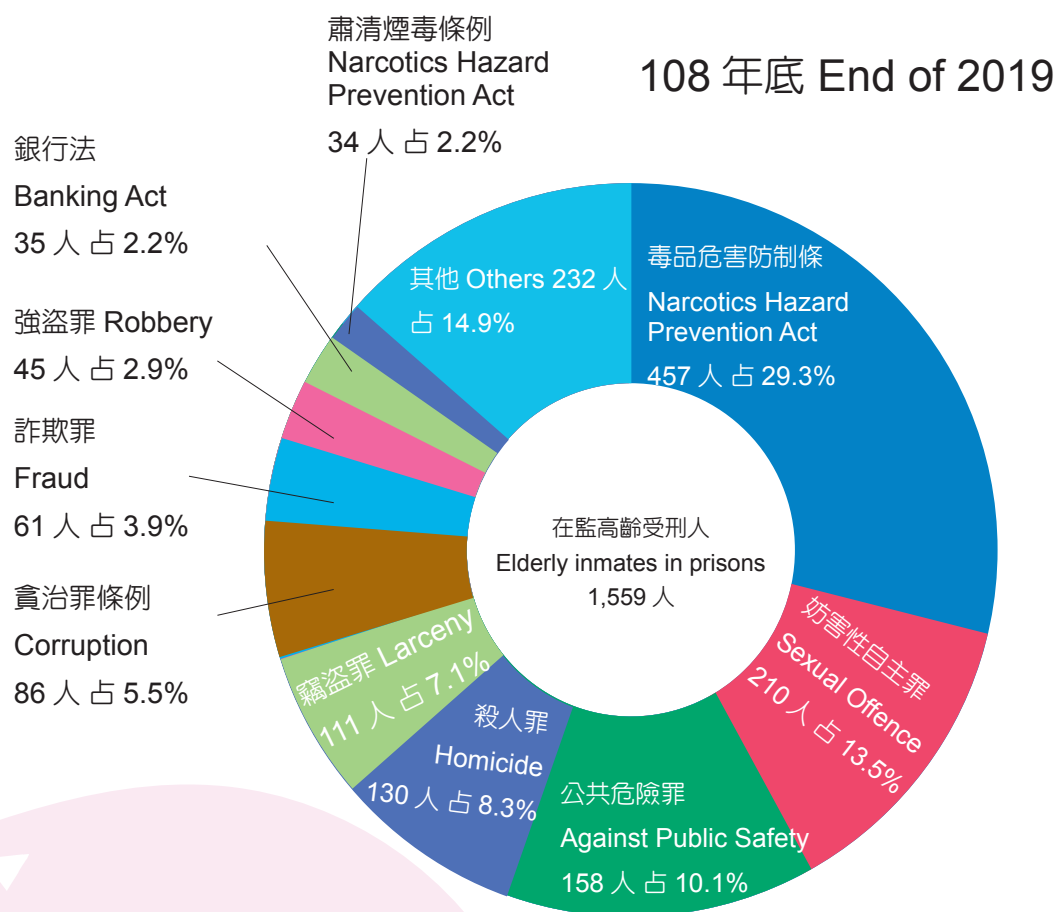
### 3.2.2 Elderly prisoners – by type of offence

108 年底在監高齡（65 歲以上）受刑人中，主要罪名以違反毒品危害防制條例 457 人占 29.3% 最多，妨害性自主罪 210 人占 13.5% 次之，公共危險罪 158 人占 10.1% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成三。（詳圖 2-1）

Of elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) held in prison at the end of 2019, 457 (29.3%) were incarcerated due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 210 (13.5%) were due to sexual offence and 158 (10.1%) were due to offence against public safety. The top three offences combined accounted for 53% of all elderly prisoners. (Figure 2-1)

圖 2-1 高齡受刑人前十大罪名

Figure 2-1 Top Ten Offences of Elderly Prisoners at Year-end 2019



說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note: Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 三、毒品收容人分析

### 3.3 Inmates Convicted of Drug Offences

#### 一 毒品受刑人人數

#### 3.3.1 Number of prisoners convicted of drug offences

108 年新入監毒品受刑人計 10,598 人，男性 9,236 人（占 87.1%），女性 1,362 人（占 12.9%），男女比例約 6.8：1；就犯罪類別分析，以施用毒品者 7,895 人（占 74.5%）最多，製賣運輸毒品者 2,119 人（占 20.0%）次之，其中施用第二級毒品者 5,000 人（占 47.2%）相較施用第一級毒品者高 19.9 個百分點；就國籍別分析，本國籍 10,531 人約九成九。（詳表 3-1）

In 2019, there were 10,598 newly admitted prisoners convicted of drug offences, of whom, 9,236 (87.1%) were male and 1,362 (12.9%) were female at the ratio of 6.8:1. By type of offence, 7,895 (74.5%) were incarcerated due to use of illicit narcotics, followed by 2,119 (20.0%) due to manufacturing, selling or transporting narcotics. Of the newly admitted prisoners, 5,000 (47.2%) used Category 1 narcotics, which was 19.9 percentage points higher than Category 1 narcotic abusers. By nationality, 10,531 offenders (99%), were locals. (Table 3-1)

表 3-1 新入監毒品受刑人人數

Table 3-1 Number of Newly Admitted Prisoners Convicted of Drug Offences

單位：人、%

Unit: Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Gender		犯罪類別 Type of offence						國籍 Nationality	
		男 Male	女 Female	製賣運輸 Manufacture, sale or transport	施用 Use	第一級 毒品 Category 1 narcotics	第二級 毒品 Category 2 narcotics	持有 Possession	其他 Others	本國籍 Local	非本國籍 Foreigner
108 年 2019	10,598	9,236	1,362	2,119	7,895	2,895	5,000	460	124	10,531	67
結構 比 %	100.0	87.1	12.9	20.0	74.5	27.3	47.2	4.3	1.2	99.4	0.6

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note: Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 二 毒品受刑人刑度

### 3.3.2 Sentences of prisoners convicted of drug offences

108 年底在監毒品受刑人計 27,893 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 379 人占 1.4%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 1,327 人占 40.6%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 1,706 人占 42.0%；一年以上至三年未滿者 4,681 人占 16.8%，三年以上至五年未滿者 3,467 人占 12.4%，七年以上至十年未滿者 2,543 人占 9.1%，五年以上至七年未滿者 3,263 人占 11.7%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 2,233 人占 8.0%。（詳表 3-2）

There were 27,893 prisoners held in prison due to drug offences at the end of 2019. By term of imprisonment, 379 (1.4%) were sentenced to life, 11,327 (40.6%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 11,706, accounting for 42.0% of all prisoners convicted of drug offences; 4,681 (16.8%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, 3,467 (12.4%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 3,263 (11.7%) were serving a sentence of 7-10 years, 2,543 (9.1%) were serving a sentence of 5-7 years, and 2,233 (8.0%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 3-2)

表 3-2 108 年底在監毒品受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 3-2 Sentences of Prisoners Convicted of Drug Offences at Year-end 2019

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment							拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (commuted to labor service)
			六月以下 < 6 months	逾一 六 月 未 滿 6 months - 1 year	一三 年 年 以 未 上 滿 1-3 years	三 五 年 年 以 未 上 滿 3-5 years	五 七 年 年 以 未 上 滿 5-7 years	七 十 年 年 以 未 上 滿 7-10 years	十 年 以 上 >10 years		
108 年底 2019	27,893	379	894	1,320	4,681	3,467	2,543	3,263	11,327	16	3
結構比 %	100.0	1.4	3.2	4.7	16.8	12.4	9.1	11.7	40.6	0.1	0.0

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note：Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.



### 三 毒品受刑人年齡分布

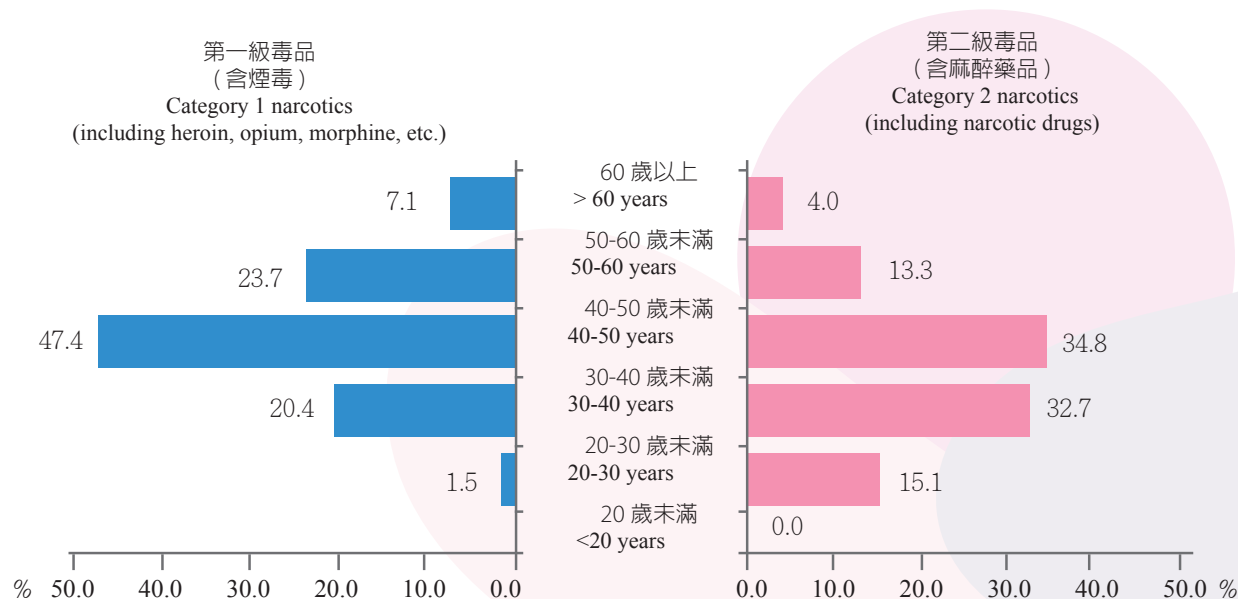
#### 3.3.3 Prisoners convicted of drug offences – by age

108 年底在監毒品受刑人中，第一級毒品受刑人以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 (占 47.4%) 最多，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 (占 23.7%) 次之；第二級毒品受刑人以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 (占 34.8%) 最多，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 (占 32.7%) 次之；第二級毒品受刑人之 30 歲未滿者占 15.1%，較第一級毒品之 1.5% 高出 13.6 個百分點，顯示第二級毒品受刑人較第一級毒品受刑人年輕。(詳圖 3-1)

Of prisoners convicted of drug offences at the end of 2019, the largest number of Category 1 prisoners were in 40-50 age group (47.4%), followed by 50-60 age group (23.7%); the largest number of Category 2 prisoners were in 40-50 age group (34.8%), followed by 30-40 age group (32.7%). Category 2 prisoners who were under 30 years of age account for 15.1% of all Category 2 prisoners, which is 13.6 percentage points higher than the number of Category 1 prisoners who were under 30 years of age, indicating Category 2 prisoners were younger than Category 1 prisoners. (Figure 3-1)

圖 3-1 108 年底在監第一、二級毒品受刑人年齡結構比

Figure 3 Age Structure of Prisoners Convicted of Category 1 and Category 2 Drug Offences at Year-end 2019



說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note: Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 四、長刑期收容人分析

### 3.4 Long-sentence Inmates

#### 一 長刑期受刑人人數

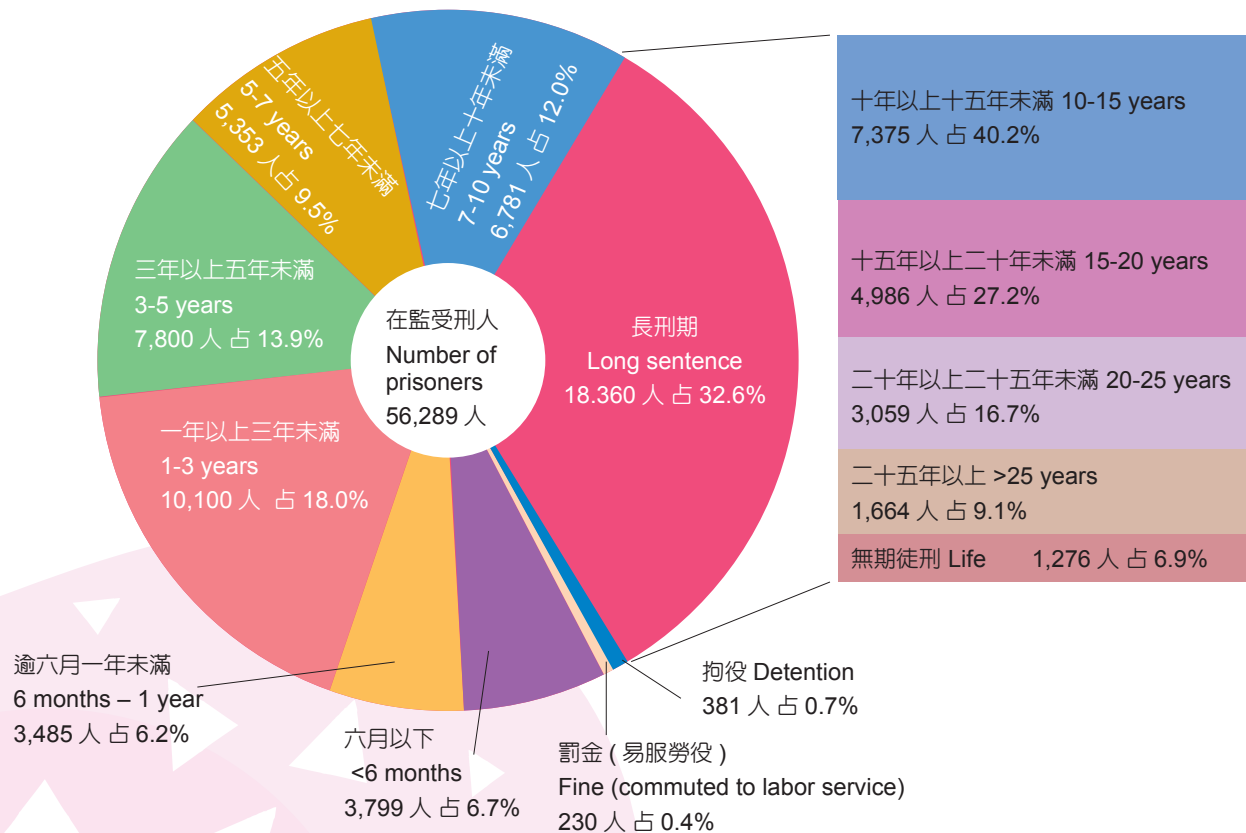
##### 3.4.1 Number of long-sentence prisoners

108 年底長刑期受刑人為 1 萬 8,360 人，約占全體受刑人三分之一，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上十五年未滿者 7,375 人 (占 40.2%) 最多，十五年以上二十年未滿者 4,986 人 (占 27.2%) 次之。(詳圖 4-1)

There were 18,360 prisoners serving long sentence at the end of 2019, accounting for approximately one third of all prisoners. Of them, 7,375 (40.2%) were serving a sentence of 10-15 years, followed by 4,986 (27.2%) serving a sentence of 15-20 years. (Figure 4-1)

圖 4-1 108 年底在監受刑人人數 - 按應執行刑

Figure 4-1 Number of Prisoners at Year-end 2019 – by Term of Imprisonment



## 長刑期受刑人犯罪類型

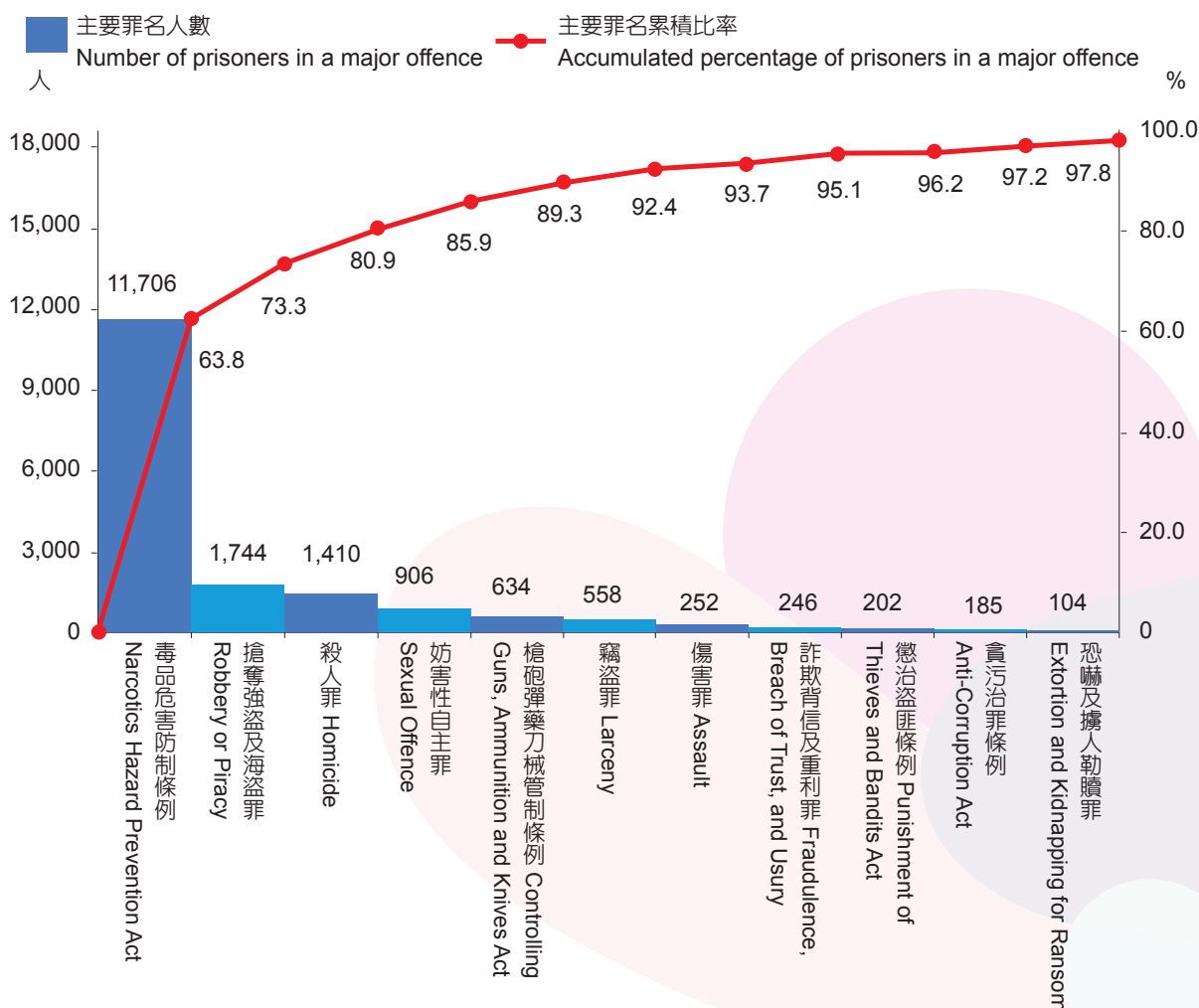
### 3.4.2 Long-sentence prisoners – by type of crime

108 年底在監長刑期受刑人中，主要罪名以違反毒品危害防制條例 1 萬 1,706 人占 63.8% 最多，搶奪強盜及海盜罪 1,744 人占 9.5% 次之，殺人罪 1,410 人占 7.7% 再次之，三項罪名合占八成。(詳圖 4-2)

Of long-sentence prisoners held in prison at the end of 2019, 11,706 (63.8%) were incarcerated due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 1,744 (9.5%) were due to robbery or piracy, and 1,410 (7.7%) were due to homicide. Those top three offences combined accounted for 80% of all long-sentence prisoners. (Figure 4-2)

圖 4-2 108 年底長刑期受刑人前十大罪名

Figure 4-2 Top Ten Offenses of Long-Sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2019



說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note: Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.



## 長刑期受刑人年齡結構

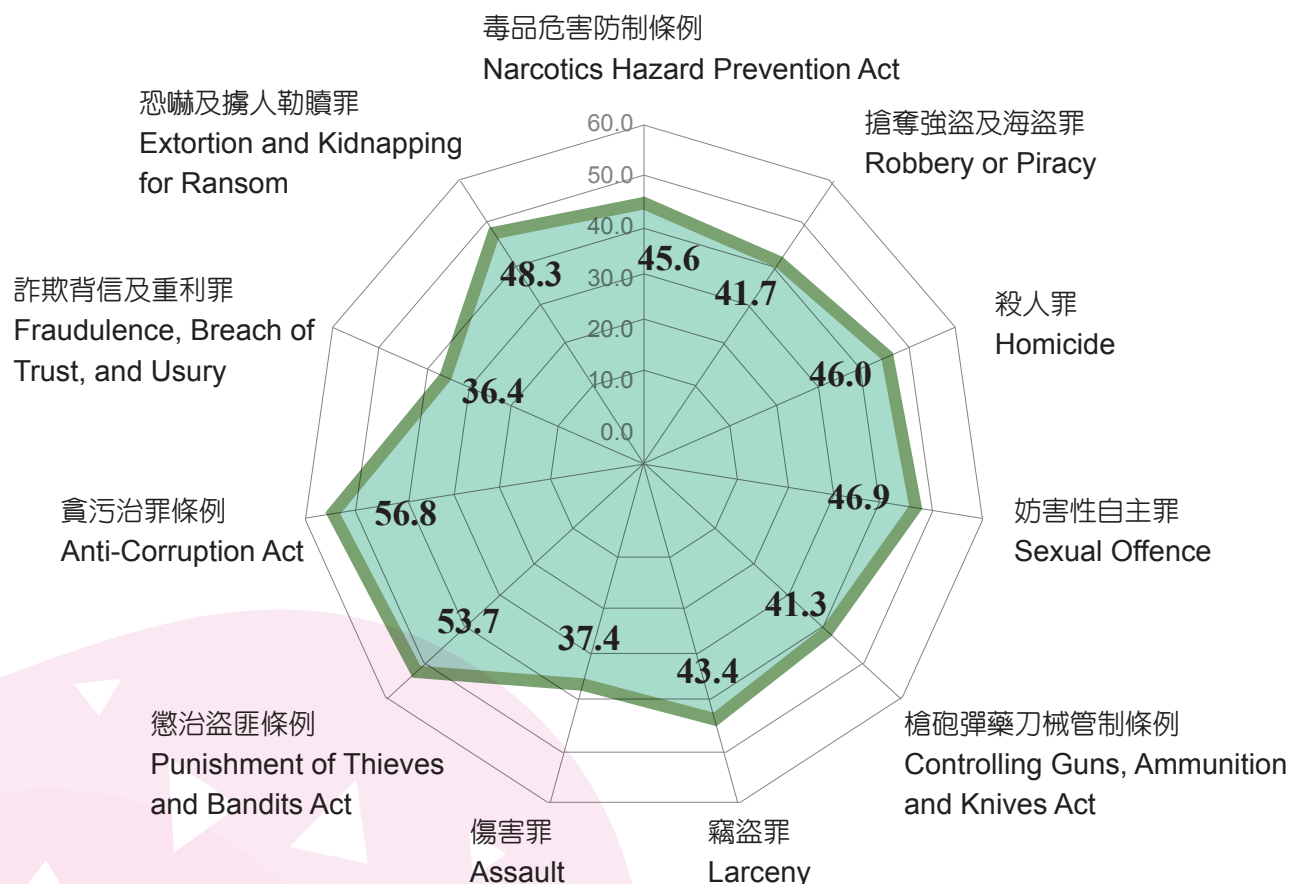
### 3.4.3 Long-sentence prisoners – by age

108 年底在監長刑期受刑人各罪名之年齡依序排列，以違反貪污治罪條例 56.8 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 53.7 歲次之；詐欺背信及重利罪平均年齡 36.4 歲最低，傷害罪 37.4 歲次之。(詳圖 4-3)

By the average age of long-sentence prisoners held in prison at the end of 2019 under each major offence, those who violated the Anti-Corruption Act were the oldest, averaging 56.8 years of age, followed by violation of Punishment of Thieves and Bandits Act, averaging 53.7 years, whereas those who committed the offence of fraudulence, breach of trust, or usury had the lowest average age of 36.4 years, followed by offenders of assault, averaging 37.4 years. (Figure 4-3)

圖 4-3 108 年底在監長刑期受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名

Figure 4-3 Average Age of Long-sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2019 – by Major Offence



## 四 長刑期不得假釋受刑人

### 3.4.4 Long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole

目前不得假釋包含重罪三振、無期徒刑撤銷假釋殘刑及有期徒刑撤銷假釋殘刑三種樣態，三者加總不得假釋之刑期合計 15 年以上者，即屬「長刑期不得假釋受刑人」。截至 108 年 12 月 31 日止，此類受刑人為 648 人（男性 629 人；女性 19 人），佔整體受刑人比例約 1.14%。

Currently there are three circumstances under which an inmate is not eligible for parole, i.e. being convicted of a felony charge that is not eligible for parole, sentenced to life and parole is revoked, and sentenced to imprisonment and parole is revoked. When the term of imprisonment under the aforementioned three circumstances (not eligible for parole) combined totals 15 years or longer, the prisoner is categorized as a “long-sentence prisoner not eligible for parole.” As of December 31, 2019, there were 648 such prisoners (629 males; 19 females), accounting for 1.14% of all prisoners.

#### 1. 統計人數 (1) Number of long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole

年度 Year	107 年 9 月底 End of 09/2018	107 年 12 月底 End of 12/2018	108 年 3 月底 End of 03/2019	108 年 6 月底 End of 06/2019	108 年 9 月底 End of 09/2019	108 年 12 月 底 End of 12/2019
人數 Persons	585	582	608	632	646	648

#### 2. 在監年齡 (2) Long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole by age

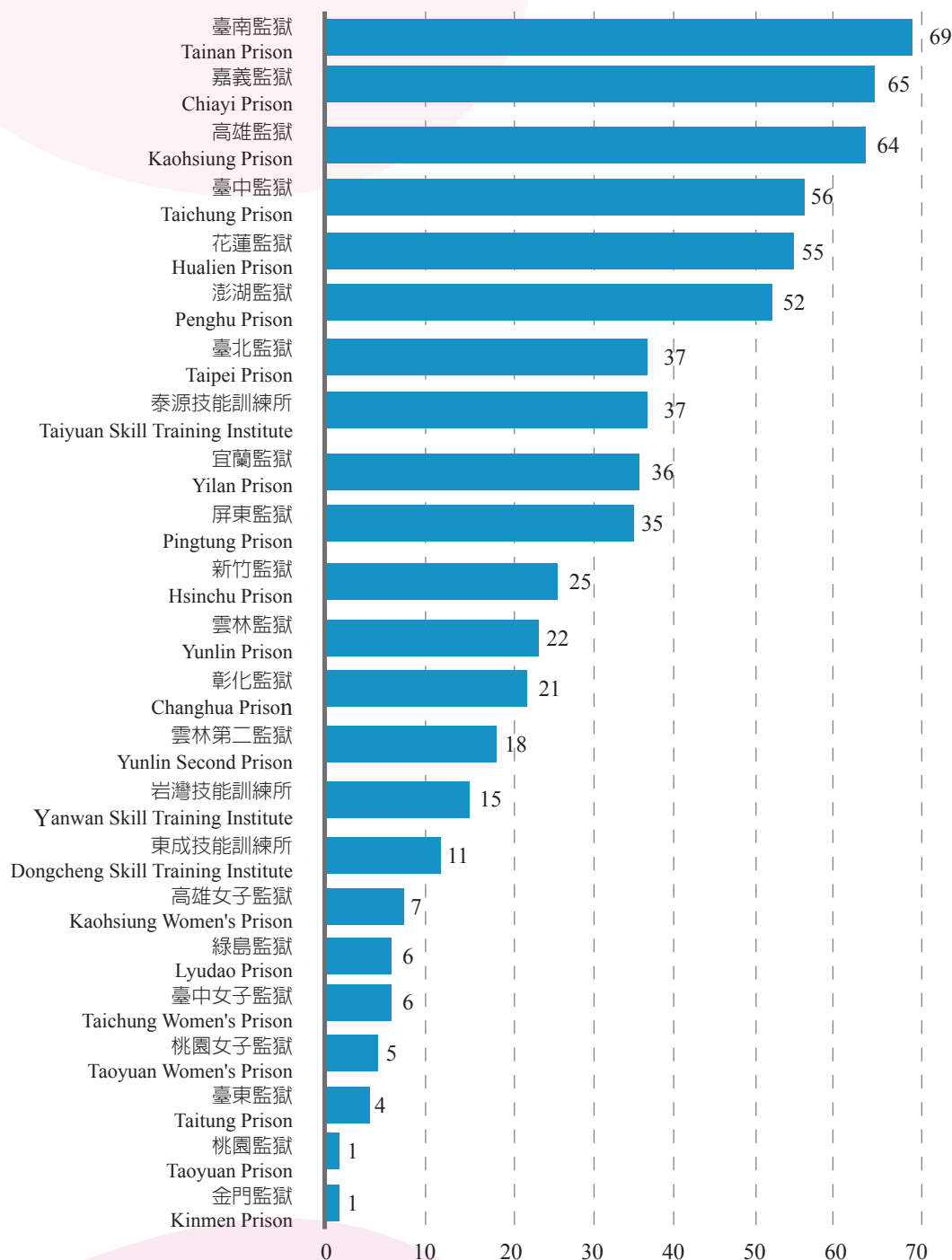
在監 年齡 Age	40 歲以下 <40	41-50 歲 41-50	51-60 歲 51-60	61-70 歲 61-70	71 歲以上 >71	合計 Total
人數 Persons	19	181	303	131	14	648

#### 3. 刑期執行完畢出監年齡 (3) Age upon release

執行完畢 出監之年齡 Age at scheduled release	60 歲以下 <60	61-70 歲 61-70	71-80 歲 71-80	81-90 歲 81-90	91 歲以上 >91	合計 Total
人數 Persons	30	149	254	157	58	648

#### 4. 機關人數分布 d. Distribution of inmates by facility

■ 合計 Total



註：基隆監獄、八德外役監獄、臺南第二監獄、明德外役監獄、高雄第二監獄、自強外役監獄 108 年底無長刑期不得假釋受刑人。

Note: Keelung Prison, Bade Minimum-Security Prison, Tainan Second Prison, Mingde Minimum-Security Prison, Kaohsiung Second Prison, and Zihciang Minimum-Security did not have long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole at the end of 2019.



## 五、女性收容人分析

### 3.5 Female Inmates

#### 一 新入監

#### 3.5.1 New female prisoners

108 年新入監女性受刑人共計 3,343 人，與上年 3,469 人比較，減少 126 人 (-3.6%)，主要罪名依序為毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪、公共危險罪、竊盜罪及偽造文書印文罪，其中僅詐欺罪人數上升 (+6.5%)，其餘主要罪名皆下降。（詳表 5-1）

There were 3,343 female prisoners admitted to jail in 2019, a decrease of 126 (-3.6%) in comparison with 3,469 prisoners in 2018. Their major offences were in order violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, offence against public safety, larceny and forgery. Only the number of new female prisoners who were incarcerated for fraud sees an increase (+6.5%), while the numbers of new prisoners who committed other major offences drop. (Table 5-1)

表 5-1 新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

Table 5-1 Major Offences Committed by Newly Admitted Female Prisoners

項目別 Item	總計 Total	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	施用 毒品 use of illicit drugs	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	公 共 危 險 罪 Against Public Safety	不 能 安 全 駕 駛 罪 Unsafe driving	竊 盜 罪 Larceny	偽 造 文 書 印 文 罪 Forgery	其 他 Others
107 年 2018	3,469	1,435	1,125	418	474	429	468	103	571
108 年 2019	3,343	1,362	1,053	445	443	410	429	96	568
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	-3.6	-5.1	-6.4	6.5	-6.5	-4.4	-8.3	-6.8	-0.5

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note: Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 二 在監

### 3.5.2 Female prisoners

108 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,981 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 68.8%，前三大罪名（毒品、詐欺罪及公共危險罪）占比 80.6%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,847 人占 37.1%，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,574 人占 31.6%，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 699 人占 14.0%，三者合計約八成三。（詳圖 5-1、表 5-2）

There were 4,981 female prisoners held in prison at the end of 2019, where 68.8% of them were convicted of violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, and 80.6% of them were in jail due to any of the top three major offences (narcotics, fraud and against public safety). By age, 1,847 (37.1%) were in 40-50 age group, 1,574 (31.6%) were in 30-40 age group, and 699 (14.0%) were in 50-60 age group, totaling approximately 83% of all female prisoners. (Figure 5-1, Table 5-2).

圖 5-1 在監女性受刑人主要罪名

Figure 5-1 Major Offences Committed by Female Prisoners

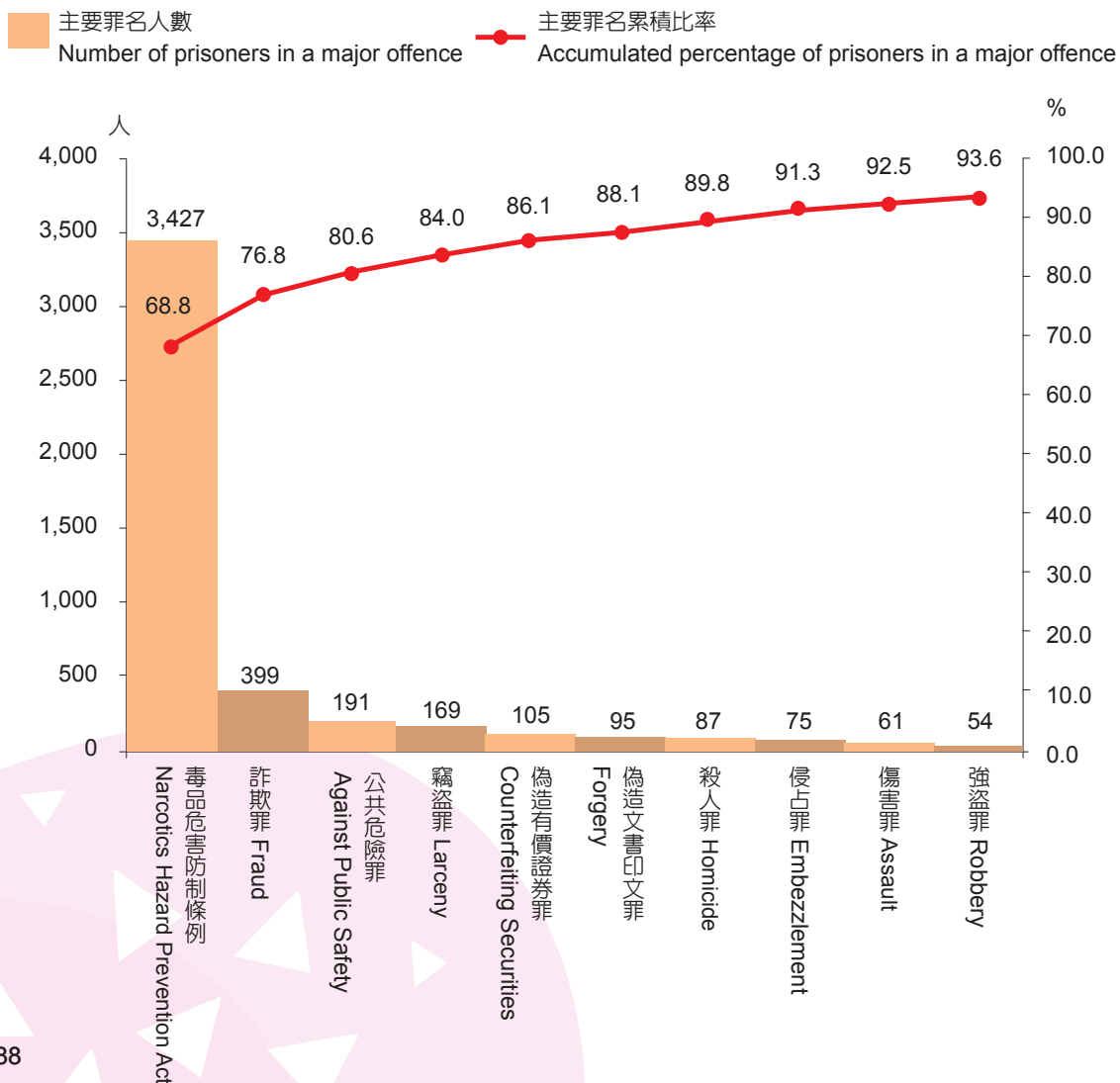


表 5-2 在監女性受刑人－按年齡別分  
 Table 5-2 Female Prisoners – by Age

單位：人、%  
 Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	14 至 18 歲未 滿 14-18	18 至 20 歲未 滿 18-20	20 至 24 歲未 滿 20-24	24 至 30 歲未 滿 24-30	30 至 40 歲未 滿 30-40	40 至 50 歲未 滿 40-50	50 至 60 歲未 滿 50-60	60 至 70 歲未 滿 60-70	70 至 80 歲未 滿 70-80	80 歲 以 上 >80
108 年底 2019	4,981	-	2	95	455	1,574	1,847	699	272	35	2
結構 比 %	100.0	-	0.0	1.9	9.1	31.6	37.1	14.0	5.5	0.7	0.0



## 六、少年收容人分析

### 3.6 Juvenile Inmates

108 年底在監 (院、所) 少年收容人共計 1,361 人，其中以感化教育 662 人 (占 48.6%) 為最多，少年受刑人 396 人 (占 29.1%) 次之。觀察新入監 (院、所) 少年收容人年齡，以 22 歲以上 275 人 (占 20.2%) 為最多，18 至 19 歲未滿 241 人 (占 17.7%) 次之，17 至 18 歲未滿 209 人 (占 15.4%) 第三；性別則以男性 1,240 人 (占 91.1%) 為主。(詳圖 6-1、表 6-1)

There were 1,361 juvenile inmates incarcerated (in reform or correction schools) at the end of 2019, of whom, 662 (48.6%) were subjected to educational discipline, and 396 (29.1%) were serving a sentence in prison. By age, 275 juvenile inmates (20.2%) were over 22 years of age, 241 (17.7%) were 18-19 years old, and 209 (15.4%) were 17-18 years old. By gender, juvenile inmates were predominantly males (1,240 persons or 91.1%). (Figure 6-1, Table 6-1)

圖 6-1 108 年底各類少年收容人在監 (院、所) 人數

Figure 6-1 Number of Juvenile Inmates at Year-end 2019

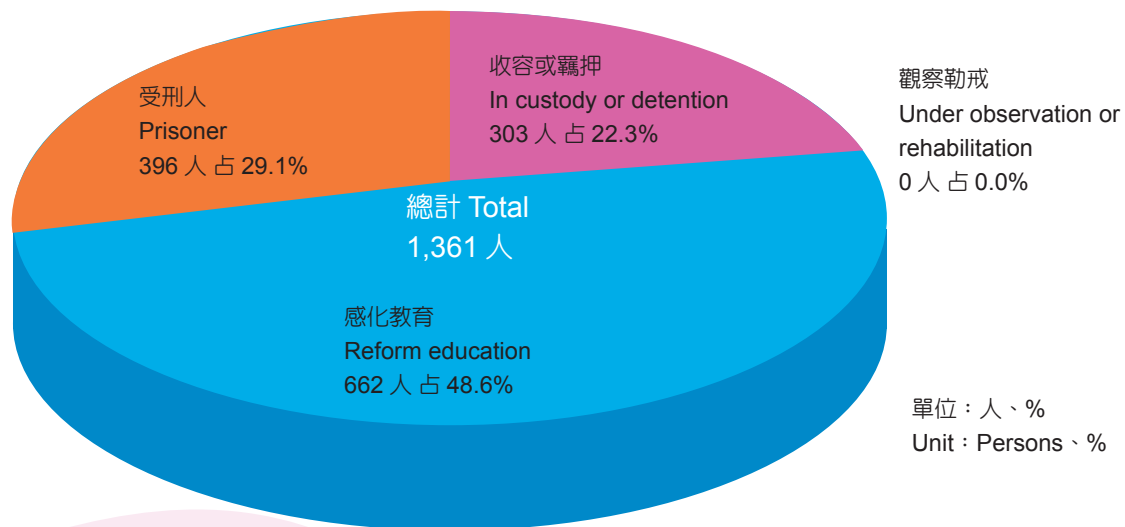


表 6-1 在監(院、所)少年收容人特性

Table 6-1 Characteristics of Juvenile Inmates

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Gender		年齡 Age											
		男 Male	女 Female	11 至 12 歲 未 滿 11   12	12 至 13 歲 未 滿 12   13	13 至 14 歲 未 滿 13   14	14 至 15 歲 未 滿 14   15	15 至 16 歲 未 滿 15   16	16 至 17 歲 未 滿 16   17	17 至 18 歲 未 滿 17   18	18 至 19 歲 未 滿 18   19	19 至 20 歲 未 滿 19   20	20 至 21 歲 未 滿 20   21	21 至 22 歲 未 滿 21   22	22 歲 以上 > 22
108 年底 2019	1,361	1,240	121	1	3	13	48	88	159	209	241	176	119	29	275
結構比 %	100.0	91.1	8.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.5	6.5	11.7	15.4	17.7	12.9	8.7	2.1	20.2

## 七、非本國籍收容人分析

### 3.7 Foreign Inmates

#### 一 非本國籍受刑人數

##### 3.7.1 Number of foreign inmates

108 年底非本國籍受刑人計 433 人，其中越南籍 157 人（占 36.3%）最多，馬來西亞籍 74 人（占 17.1%）次之，印尼籍 49 人（占 11.3%）再次之。（詳表 7-1）

There were 433 foreign inmates held at correctional facilities at the end of 2019, including 157 (36.3%) Vietnamese, 74 (17.1%) Malaysian, and 49 (11.3%) Indonesian. (Table 7-1)

表 7-1 在監非本國籍受刑人人數  
Table 7-1 Foreign Inmates in Prison

單位：人、%  
Unit: Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	越南 Vietnam	大陸地區 Mainland China	印尼 Indonesia	泰國 Thailand	香港 Hong Kong	馬來西亞 Malaysia	其他 Others
108 年底 2019	433	157	27	49	46	17	74	63
結構比 %	100.0	36.3	6.2	11.3	10.6	3.9	17.1	14.5

#### 二 非本國籍受刑人犯罪類型

##### 3.7.2 Types of offences committed by foreign prisoners

就 108 年底前五個主要國家（地區）受刑人之罪名觀察，越南籍及印尼籍以殺人罪分別為 37 人（占 23.6%）、17 人（占 34.7%）最多，馬來西亞籍、泰國籍及大陸地區皆以違反毒品危害防制條例（分占 70.3%、53.5% 及 34.4%）居首位。（詳表 7-2）

By the offence committed by foreign prisoners from five major countries at the end of 2019, it is found 37 Vietnamese (23.6% of all Vietnamese prisoners) and 17 Indonesians (34.7% of all Indonesian prisoners) were in prison for homicide, while Malaysian, Thai and Mainland China prisoners were in prison mainly for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (70.3%, 53.5% and 34.4% respectively). (Table 7-2)



表 7-2 108 年底非本國籍受刑人主要國家 ( 地區 ) 人數 – 按前三大罪名

單位：人、%

Table 7-2 Number of Foreign Prisoners from Major Countries at Year-end 2019 – by Top Three Offences

Unit : Persons 、 %

項目別 Item	在監受刑人人數 Number of inmates									
		排名 1 No.1 offence			排名 2 No.2 offence			排名 3 No.3 offence		
		罪名 Offence	人數 Persons	比率 %	罪名 Offence	人數 Persons	比率 %	罪名 Offence	人數 Persons	比率 %
越南 Vietnam	157	殺人罪 Homicide	37	23.6	森林法 Forestry Act	34	21.7	不能安全駕駛 Unsafe driving	16	10.2
馬來西亞 Malaysia	74	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	52	70.3	詐欺罪 Fraud	22	29.7			
印尼 Indonesia	49	殺人罪 Homicide	17	34.7	傷害罪 Assault	10	20.4	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	5	10.2
泰國 Thailand	46	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	23	50.0	妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	8	17.4	不能安全駕駛 Unsafe driving	4	8.7
大陸地區 Mainland China	27	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	11	40.7	詐欺罪 Fraud	6	22.2	殺人罪 Homicide	3	11.1

說明：毒品危害防制條例含 87 年 5 月 20 日修正施行前之肅清煙毒條例及麻醉藥品管理條例。

Note : Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998.

## 八、矯正機關職員人力分析

### 3.8 Workforce Analysis

#### 一 員額概況

##### 3.8.1 Workforce status

統計至 108 年 12 月底止，本署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 8,779 人，現有員額 7,998 人。

As of year-end 2019, the Agency and correctional facilities across the country combined had a budgeted complement of 8,779 posts, and had a current workforce of 7,998.

#### 二 各項專業人力分析

##### 3.8.2 Analysis of professional workforce

###### 1. 戒護人力

###### (1) Guard and control workforce

矯正機關戒護人力包含主任管理員 853 人、管理員 4,748 人及約僱人員 184 人，共計 5,785 人（預算員額），占矯正機關總預算員額之 65.9%；而現有戒護人力計 5,174 人，其中男性 4,633 人（占 89.5%），女性 541 人（占 10.5%）。（詳表 8-1、表 8-2）

Guard and control workforce of correctional facilities includes 853 chief controllers, 4,748 controllers and 184 contract employees, a total of 5,785 persons (budgeted complement), making up 65.9% of total budgeted complement of all correctional facilities. Currently there are 5,174 guard and control employees (4,633 males (89.5%) and 541 females (10.5%)). (Table 8-1 and Table 8-2)

表 8-1 整體戒護人力

Table 8-1 Total Guard and Control Workforce

108 年底 End of 2019	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	戒護人力 Guard and control workforce (persons)	戒護人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,779 人	5,785 人	65.9%

表 8-2 戒護人力性別比例

Table 8-2 Guard and Control Workforce – by Gender

108 年底 End of 2019	現有戒護人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	5,174 人	4,633 人	541 人
比例 %	100%	89.5%	10.5%

## 2. 教化人力

### (2) Edification workforce

矯正機關教化人力包含教誨師、調查員、輔導員、導師、訓導員、教導員，共計 404 人 (預算員額)，占矯正機關整體人力 4.6%；而現有教化人力計 404 人，其中男性 327 人 (占 80.9%)，女性 77 人 (占 19.1%)。(詳表 8-3、表 8-4)

Edification workforce includes counsels, investigators, advisers, coaches, discipliners, and educational assistants, a total of 404 persons (budgeted complement), accounting for 4.6% of total workforce of correctional facilities. Currently there are 404 edification employees (327 males (80.9%), 77 females (19.1%)). (Table 8-3 and Table 8-4)

表 8-3 整體教化人力

Table 8-3 Total Edification Workforce

108 年底 End of 2019	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	教化人力 Edification workforce (persons)	教化人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,779 人	404 人	4.6%

表 8-4 教化人力性別比例

Table 8-4 Edification Workforce – by Gender

108 年底 End of 2019	現有教化人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	404 人	327 人	77 人
比例 %	100%	80.9%	19.1%

### 3. 心理師及社工師 (員) 人力 (3)Psychology and social work workforce

矯正機關心理師及社工人力包含臨床心理師、社會工作師、社會工作員，共計 147 人，占整體人力之 1.7%。(詳表 8-5)

Psychology and social work workforce includes clinical psychologists, licensed social workers and social workers, a total of 147 persons, accounting for 1.7% of total workforce. (Table 8-5)

表 8-5 整體心理師及社工師 (員) 人力  
Table 8-5 Total Psychology and Social Work Workforce

108 年底 End of 2019	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	心理師及社工師 (員) 人力 Psychology and social work workforce (persons)	心理師及社工師 (員) 人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,779 人	147 人	1.7%

現有臨床心理師 70 人 (男性 28 人，占 40%、女性 42 人，占 60%)，現有社會工作師 (員) 76 人 (男性 16 人，占 21.1%、女性 60 人，占 78.9%)。(詳表 8-6、表 8-7)

Currently there are 70 clinical psychologists (28 males (40%), 42 females (60%)) and 76 social workers (including licensed social workers) (16 males (21.1%), 60 females (78.9%)). (Table 8-6 and Table 8-7)

表 8-6 臨床心理師性別比例  
Table 8-6 Clinical Psychologists – by Gender

108 年底 End of 2019	現有臨床心理師 Current clinical psychologist employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	70 人	28 人	42 人
比例 %	100%	40%	60%



表 8-7 社工師 (員) 人力性別比例

Table 8-7 Social Workers – by Gender

108 年底 End of 2019	現有社工師 (員) Current social work employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	76 人	16 人	60 人
比例 %	100%	21.1%	78.9%

## 4. 醫事人力

### (4) Medical workforce

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 44 人、醫師 2 人、護理師 78 人、藥師 57 人及醫事檢驗師 15 人，計 196 人，占整體人力之 2.2%；而現有醫事人力 188 人，男性 65 人 (占 34.6%)，女性 123 人 (占 65.4%)。(詳表 8-8、表 8-9)

Medical workforce includes chiefs of sanitation and health section (44 persons), doctors (2 persons), nurses (78 persons), pharmacists (57 persons), and medical technologists (15 persons), a total of 196 persons, accounting for 2.2% of total workforce. Currently there are 188 employees in the medical workforce (65 males (34.6%) and 123 females (65.4%)). (Table 8-8 and Table 8-9)

表 8-8 整體醫事人力

Table 8-8 Total Medical Workforce

108 年底 End of 2019	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	醫事人力 Medical workforce (persons)	醫事人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,779 人	196 人	2.2%

表 8-9 醫事人力性別比例

Table 8-9 Medical Workforce – by Gender

108 年底 End of 2019	現有醫事人力 Current medical employees (persons)	男性 Male (persons)	女性 Female (persons)
總人數 Total (persons)	188 人	65 人	123 人
比例 %	100%	34.6%	65.4%

## 5. 其他人力

### (5) Miscellaneous

其他人力為上述各專業人力以外之人力，包含矯正署暨所屬矯正機關首長、副首長、科室主管、行政人力、駕駛、工友等，計 2,247 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 25.6%。  
(詳表 8-10)

Employees other than professional workforces described above are categorized under miscellaneous workforce, including heads and deputy heads of the facility, chiefs of sections and offices, administrative personnel, drivers, messengers and janitors, a total of 2,247 persons, accounting for 25.6% of total workforce of correctional facilities. (Table 8-10)

表 8-10 矯正機關其他人力比例

Table 8-10 Miscellaneous Workforce of Correctional Facilities

108 年底 End of 2019	整體人力 Total workforce	其他人力 Miscellaneous workforce	其他人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,779 人	2,247 人	25.6%

## 三 整體人力分析

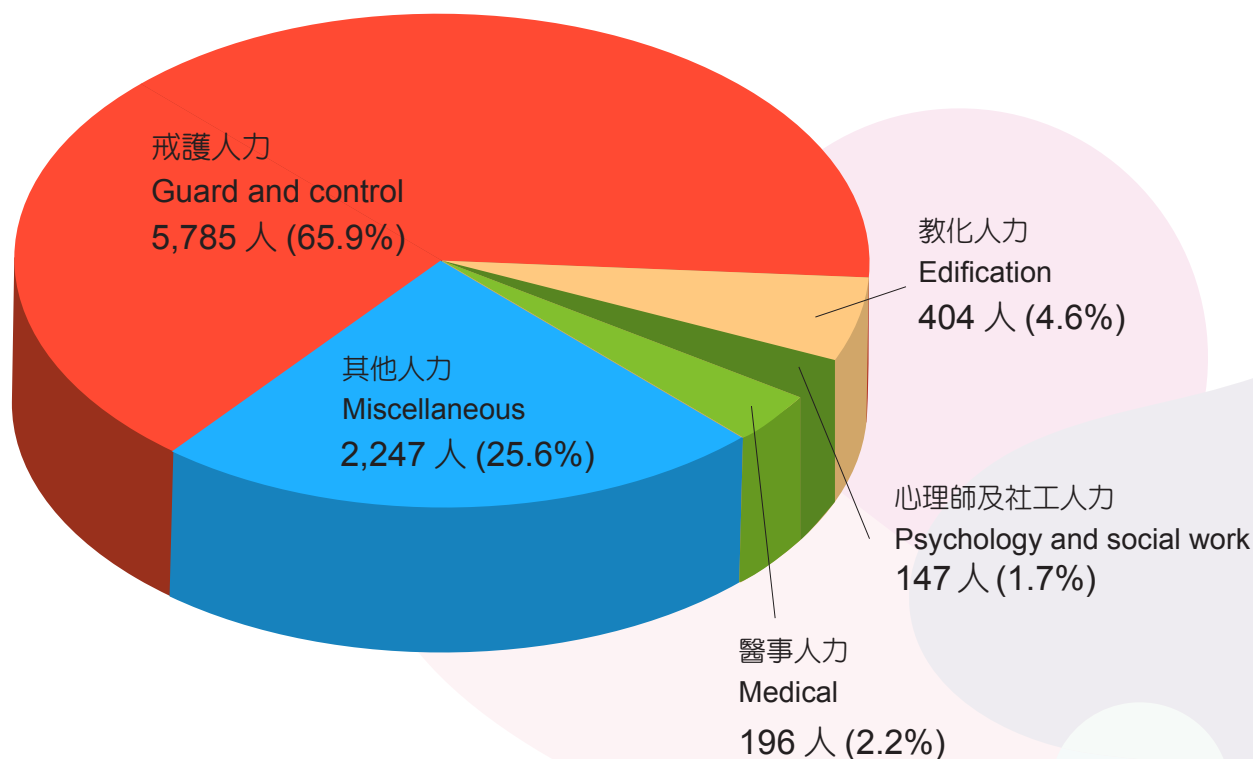
### 3.8.3 Workforce analysis

矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計 5,785 人，占 65.9%，其他人力次之，計 2,247 人，占 25.6%，接下來依序為教化人力、醫事人力以及心理師及社工師（員）人力。（詳圖 8-1）

Guard and control employees make up the majority of the workforce of correctional facilities, totaling 5,785 persons and accounting for 65.9% of total workforce, followed by miscellaneous workforce (2,247 persons or 25.6%), edification workforce, medical workforce and psychology and social work workforce. (Figure 8-1)

圖 8-1 矯正機關整體人力分析

Figure 8-1 Correctional Facility Workforce Analysis



# 2019 矯正署 108 年年報 Annual Report



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