



2018 矯正署 107 年年報 Annual Report

Faith
信心

Happiness
幸福

Hope
希望

Love
真愛



法 務 部
Ministry of Justice



2018 矯正署
107 年年報
Annual Report



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署長序言

Preface by Director General

法務部矯正署肩負刑事司法體系的最後一道防線，除了維持矯正機關穩定的運作，共同協助營造良好的治安外，更重要的使命，在於協助受刑人重作新民，成功復歸社會，減少其未來再犯。

長久以來，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，矯正機關已跳脫早期的應報思維，轉為著重在教化與協助收容人蛻變的推手。

在此思維的轉變下，我國矯正機關既有的困境，包括戒護與專業人力不足、超額收容及矯正機關老舊等，更增添艱鉅的挑戰，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，共同努力規劃與制定相關政策，藉由更專業的處遇與更人性的收容空間，提升收容人的矯治成效。

107 年矯正署除持續落實延續性之重大政策外，亦推陳出新，包括配合司法改革、修正相關法規、改善收容空間、完善收容人人權保障、爭取專業人

The Agency of Corrections under the Ministry of Justice is the last line of defense in the criminal justice system. Aside from maintaining the stable operations of correctional facilities and joining the concerted efforts of upholding law and order in the society, the Agency shoulders the important mission of helping inmates to rehabilitate and successfully reintegrate into the community and reduce recidivism.

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 long broken away from the early thinking of retributive justice and now focus their efforts and resources to edification and assisting inmates to transform and reintegrate into the society.

Under the change of thinking regarding the role of penal system, Taiwan's correctional facilities, already faced with the dilemmas of insufficient guard and professional manpower, prison overcrowding and dilapidated facilities, face more harsh challenges. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Agency and staff who hold fast to their posts while seeking to innovate and change, planning and formulating new policies, and endeavoring to provide more professional treatment and more humane prison environment, we see more positive results in inmate rehabilitation.

力、引進科學實證處遇、強化家庭支持政策及精進處遇與技能訓練內容等。針對矯正同仁方面，辦理各領域之教育訓練，提升同仁對於新興議題之敏感度與專業。另矯正署每年度舉辦績優同仁與教誨志工表揚，藉此凝聚同仁士氣，感謝同仁與志工對於矯正機關之奉獻。為民服務方面，特別針對收容人家屬，不斷提升服務品質，讓家屬感受到矯正署之貼心，共同為收容人的蛻變而努力。

有別以往矯正署年度興革內容與相關統計數據作為《法務部犯罪狀況及其分析》部分章節，本次矯正署出版自本署成立以來第一本年報，將矯正署於107年度推動之重大政策及相關統計數據加以記錄與分析，期藉此作為政策之紀實與學術研究之參考。未來，矯正署將持續秉持「專業熱忱、公義關懷、追求卓越、創新價值」之工作核心價值，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 2018, the Agency continued to implement ongoing policies and took innovative actions, including amending relevant regulations in conjunction with judicial reform, improving prison conditions, protecting the human rights of inmates, recruiting professional workforce, introducing scientific, evidence-based approach to rehabilitation, strengthening family support policy and perfecting rehabilitation and skill training programs. The Agency also provided staff with education and training in different fields to increase their sensitivity and knowhow to new issues. The Agency holds a ceremony every year to commend outstanding employees and volunteers so as to recognize their contributions to the Agency and boost morale. With regard to service to the people, the Agency has been endeavoring to improve the quality of service for the families of inmates, let them feel the earnest thoughtfulness of the Agency and join the efforts to bring about positive changes in inmates.

In the past, the Agency's annual operations and statistics were presented in the Crime Situation and Analyses published yearly by the Ministry of Justice. This time, the Agency will publish its own annual report the first time since inception, in which, the major policies promoted by the Agency in 2018 and related statistics are recorded, analyzed and presented as documentation of the Agency policies, which may also be used as reference for academic research. In the future, the Agency will continue to hold onto the core values of "professional enthusiasm, righteous caring, pursuit of excellence, and innovative value" to assist inmates in self-reflection and transformation, and finally successful reintegration.

署 長 黃俊棠 謹識
Director General

108年12月

關鍵績效指標

Key Performance Indicators

- 107 年底共有 22 所矯正機關已達「一人一床政策目標」，共有 41,222 個床位供收容人使用，床位配置率達 65.11%。

By the end of 2018, 22 correctional facilities have attained the “one-inmate, one-bed policy goal” ; all correctional facilities under the supervision of the Agency provided a total of 41,222 beds for inmates, and 65.11% of inmates were assigned a bed.

- 107 年共逾 100 所醫療院所於各矯正機關內開設健保門診，提供收容人 32,889 健保診次。

In 2018, more than 100 medical care institutions have set up a clinic at correctional facilities, providing inmates with medical services 32,889 times.

- 107 年共 14,965 人次至矯正機關提供志工輔導（13,419 人次至成人矯正機關，1,546 人次至少年矯正機關）。

In 2018, 14,965 persons provided volunteer counseling services for inmates at correctional facilities (13,419 persons at adult correctional facilities and 1,546 persons at juvenile correctional facilities).

- 107 年度矯正署專案申請 12 名專業輔導人員（臨床心理師、社會工作師）、4 名輔導教師及 4 名特殊教育教師配置於少年輔育院及少年矯正學校。

In 2018, the Agency requested the services of 12 licensed professional counselors (clinical psychologist or social worker), 4 teacher-counselors and 4 special education teachers and assigned them to reform schools and juvenile correction schools.



107 年度收容人技能訓練班共計開辦 819 班次，參訓人數計 12,950 人次及共協助 1,654 名收容人考取相關職業證照。

In 2018, the Agency held 819 skill training classes for inmates, which were attended by 12,950 inmates. The Agency also assisted 1,654 inmates to obtain relevant vocational license.



107 年共計 579 名收容人外出從事自主監外作業，合作廠商約有 90 家，每日穩定出工人數約為 240 人，全年度共約新臺幣 3,800 萬元之作業收入。

In 2018, 579 inmates worked outside prison at 90 partner businesses, of whom, 240 worked daily on a regular schedule. The out-of-prison works performed by inmates generated in total NT\$38 million in operating income for the year.




107 年矯正署於部分監獄辦理補習教育，共約 300 名收容人就讀，協助 148 名畢業取得國中及高中同等學歷。

In 2018, the Agency offered remedial education at some jails. About 300 inmates attended the classes and 148 of them completed the curriculums to receive a certificate of junior high or high school equivalency.




107 年矯正署於部分監獄辦理空中大學，共 145 名收容人選修大學課程並與長榮大學合作於臺南監獄開辦大學實體課程，於 107 年首次對全國受刑人招生，共錄取 23 名受刑人。


In 2018, the Agency offered open university courses at some jails. A total of 145 inmates took the courses. The Agency also collaborated with Chang Jung Christian University to offer a university program at Tainan Prison. The program solicited the enrollment of inmates across the country the first time in 2018 and admitted 23 inmates.

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- 107 年度矯正署推動「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫」，並辦理 4 場次「科學實證之毒品犯處遇業務觀摩會」，指定 22 所機關報告毒品犯處遇之規劃及推推動情形，提供更具有系統性、延續性及整合性的處遇方案。

In 2018, the Agency launched the “Evidence-based Drug Abuser Treatment and Rehabilitation Program”, held four sessions of “Evidence-based Drug Abuser Rehabilitation Observation Tour”, and designated 22 correctional facilities to report their drug abuser rehabilitation plan and execution status to formulate more systematic, continuous and integrative rehabilitation programs.

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- 107 年矯正署已完成各監獄使用假釋審查系統，於各監獄建置電子投票系統並與司法院銜接電子裁判書申請功能，提升假釋審查效能。

In 2018, the Agency completed the parole review system for use by jails, and built an e-voting system at each jail, which is linked to the electronic judgment application function of the Judicial Yuan to enhance parole review efficiency.

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- 107 年假釋審查增加受刑人面談機制與被害人陳述意見之機會，參與面談受刑人共 1,457 人次。

In 2018, an inmate interview mechanism and a victim statement procedure are added to the parole review process; a total of 1,457 inmates requested an interview.



107 年度矯正署開辦同仁新進與在職訓練共 89 班次，總計共 29,755 人次同仁參與訓練。

In 2018, the Agency offered a total of 89 orientation and on-the-job training courses for employees. A total of 29,755 persons attended the training courses.



107 年度矯正署共接待參訪團包括來自美國、日本、奧地利、中國、蒙古、歐盟國家等 40 組參訪團，共 306 名外賓參訪矯正署所屬機關。

In 2018, the Agency received 40 delegations comprising a total of 306 foreign visitors from the USA, Japan, Austria, China, Mongolia and EU countries.





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法務部 矯正署簡介

Introduction to Agency of Corrections



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1.1 矯正署組織架構

Organizational Structure



1.2 矯正署署徽與階級章

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

1.3 Distribution of Facilities under the Supervision of the Agency

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107 年 推動重點政策

Key Policies Promoted in 2018



一、監禁

消極阻隔收容人與社會接觸，隔絕外界不良影響，以維社會之公平與正義。

2.1 Confinement — Passively blocking the contact of inmates with the society and shielding off undesirable outside influences to uphold social fairness and justice

(一) 改善收容空間，提升收容處遇品質

2.1.1 Improving prison conditions and the quality of prison life

配合法務部「後門政策」，提高假釋人數、機動調整移監與新（擴、遷、改）建矯正機關等方式增加收容空間，希冀將我國矯正機關近年平均超額收容率約 13.05% 降至最低。

In coordination with the “back door policy” of the Ministry of Justice, the Agency grants parole to more eligible inmates and increases capacity for prisoners by dynamically making prison transfer and building new capacity at correctional facilities (expansion, relocation or alteration) in the hope to reduce the average overcrowding rate of correctional facilities in recent years (13.05%) to the minimum.

1、機動調整移監

(1) Dynamic prison transfer

原則：收容人超額收容較高之機關移至較低之機關
Principle: Moving inmates in facilities with higher overcrowding rate to facilities that are less overcrowded

移監 Transfer

107 年度共辦理 17 次機動調整移監
Prison transfer was conducted 17 times in 2018

調整收容人共計 6,974 名
A total of 6,974 inmates were transferred to another facility

2、矯正機關新（擴、遷、改）建計畫

(2) Building new capacity at correctional facilities (expansion, relocation or alteration)

我國矯正機關超額收容估算方式，是依近五年平均收容人數（64,300 人）為基準，目前矯正機關核定容額為 56,877 人，平均超額收容 7,423 人，超收比率為 13.05%，預計於新（擴、遷、改）建計畫陸續完成後，超收率共可減少 12.77%，降至約 0.28%。

The overcrowding at correctional facilities (7,423 persons or overcrowding rate of 13.05%) is estimated based on the average number of inmates in the past five years (64,300) and the current approved capacity of correctional facilities (56,877). After the planned new capacity constructions (expansion, relocation or alteration) are completed, the overcrowding rate is expected to reduce 12.77% to 0.28%.

計畫名稱 Project	增加容額 Increased capacity	辦理進度 Progress	超收率 Overcrowding rate (13.05%)
臺北監獄 Taipei Prison 新建計畫 New construction	1,344	已於 107 年完工啟用 Completed and in service in 2018	降至 10.44% Down to 10.44%
宜蘭監獄 Yilan Prison 擴建計畫 Expansion	1,080	刻辦理驗收作業 Currently undergoing acceptance inspection	降至 8.43% Down to 8.43%
雲林二監 Yunlin Second Prison 新（擴）建計畫 New construction (expansion)	1,360	預計於 109 年底完工 Expected to be completed in 2020	降至 6% Down to 6%
八德外役監獄 Bade Minimum Security Prison 新（擴）建計畫 New construction (expansion)	2,271	預計於 111 年底完工 Expected to be completed in 2022	降至 2.17% Down to 2.17%
彰化看守所 Changhua Detention Center 遷建計畫 Relocation	1,188	預計於 112 年底完工 Expected to be completed at the end of 2023	降至 0.28% Down to 0.28%
合計 Total	7,243		共降 12.77% Reduced in total by 12.77%

3、「一人一床」政策

(3) “One person, one bed” policy

矯正署參考「聯合國在監人處遇最低標準規則」(The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners)及聯合國 2016 年「監獄建築技術指引手冊」(Technical Guidance for Prison Planning)規範等，研議「矯正機關建築設計參考原則」，針對矯正機關收容空間訂定群居房(shared cells)每人空間(不含浴廁)面積至少為 3.4 平方公尺，另推動「一人一床政策」以提高收容人床位設置比例，至 107 年底共有 22 所矯正機關已達該目標，共有 41,222 個床位供收容人使用，床位配置率達 65.11%。

In reference to The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and U.N. 2016 Technical Guidance for Prison Planning and following the “Guidelines for Architectural Design of Correctional Facilities”, the Agency requires a correctional facility to provide each inmate at least 3.4M² of space (excluding toilet and shower) in a shared cell. The Agency also pushes for “one person, one bed policy” to increase the number of beds for inmates. By the end of 2018, 22 correctional facilities have attained the policy goal. All correctional facilities under the supervision of the Agency provided a total of 41,222 beds for inmates, and 65.11% of inmates were assigned a bed.



臺北監獄新建大樓
New building of Taipei Prison



一人一床政策
“One person, one bed” policy

107 年至 112 年一人一床預計辦理期程

Timetable for Attaining “One Person, One Bed” Goal (2018 ~ 2023)

年度 Year	107 (2018)	108 (2019)	109 (2020)	111 (2022)	112 (2023)
增設床位數 Number of beds added	6,717 床	5,306 床	舊有矯正機關配合擴、改、遷建計畫完成，紓解部分超收問題，再行規畫可增加床位數 Existing correctional facilities will add more beds in expansion, alteration or relocation projects to relieve part of the overcrowding problem and make further planning to determine if more beds can be added.		
新擴建工程增設床位數 Number of beds added in new (expansion projects)		宜蘭監 1,080 床 Yilan Prison	雲二監 1,360 床 Yunlin Second Prison	八德監 2,271 床 Bade Prison	彰化所 1,188 床 Changhua Detention Center
增設後總床位數 Total number of beds after addition (expansion)	41,222 床	47,608 床	48,968 床	51,239 床	52,427 床
床位配置率 (佔實際收容人數) Percentage of inmates assigned a bed	65.11%	76.79%	78.98%	82.64%	84.56%

(二) 保障收容人醫療權益

2.1.2 Protecting the right of inmates to medical care

102 年起收容人納入全民健康保險

All inmates are covered by National Health Insurance starting 2013

◎各矯正機關與鄰近醫院合作

Each correctional institution collaborates with nearby hospitals

◎合作醫院派駐醫師入矯正機關提供醫療服務

Contract hospitals assign doctors to provide medical services for inmates

多元診療服務

Comprehensive medical services

◎健康檢查

Physical check-up

◎疾病預防與衛教宣

Disease prevention and health education

◎監內門診、戒送外醫或住院、移送病監或保外醫治

Outpatient services at correctional facilities, outside hospital visit or hospitalization, transfer to in-house medical ward or out-of-prison medical treatment

107 年相關數據

2018 statistics

◎逾 100 所醫療院所於各矯正機關內開設健保門診

Over 100 hospitals have set up clinics inside correctional facilities

◎提供 32,889 健保診次

Inmates were treated 32,889 times.

◎約 12 億新臺幣於提供診療、藥品與醫療設施添購

Approximately NT\$1.2 billion was spent on treatment, medications and medical equipment

(三) 強化矯正機關安全，提升同仁危機處理與應變能力

2.1.3 Strengthening the safety of correctional facilities and enhancing staff' s risk management and response capability

1. 成立靖安小組與安檢督導考核小組

(1) Setting up emergency response teams and safety inspection teams

矯正署分別於北、中、南、東四區成立處理矯正機關危機之「靖安小組」，每 2 年成軍 1 期，每期共計 100 名，迄今已達成 1,000 名戒護同仁完成相關訓練，配合辦理年度應變演習回訓及成軍訓練，以因應各區矯正機關囚情不穩或超越風險指標之狀況，於第一時間相互支援，迅速地處理事故，另「安檢督導考核小組」，除召集靖安小組成員外，亦調度其他矯正機關同仁，前往各矯正機關實施無預警突擊檢查。

The Agency has set up an “emergency response team” tasked to handle crisis situations at correctional facilities in northern, central, southern and eastern areas each. Each term of the emergency response team is formed once every two years and recruits 100 officers each time. So far, 1,000 correctional officers have completed related training who participate in the annual emergency response drill and basic training. Emergency response teams respond swiftly to situations at correctional facilities involving emotionally unstable inmates or incidents where risk indicators show severity, and support each other to quickly contain crisis situation. The Agency has also set up a “safety inspection team” that comprises emergency response team officers and other correctional officers that conducts unscheduled surprise inspection of correctional facilities.



牙科醫師診療
Dental Treatments for inmates



醫務中心診間候診
The medical treatment center
in prison

2、辦理年度應變演習，加強機關同仁應變能力

(2) Conducting annual emergency response drill to enhance staff's risk response capability

為增進矯正機關應變能力，熟悉事故及災害應變措施步驟，確保機關及收容人之安全，矯正署每年度提示各矯正機關應變演習之辦理方式，請各機關假想事故及災害之應變演習應就現有硬體設施、實際環境及人力配置妥為規劃，以確實達到演習目的。應變演習項目包含：針對火災、地震、收容人脫逃、暴動等項目進行兵棋推演，機關召回休班警力機制與假設狀況之應變處置。

To enhance the emergency response capabilities of correctional facilities, familiarize them with incident and disaster response measures and procedures so as to ensure the safety of the correctional facilities and inmates, the Agency instructs all correctional facilities on how to conduct emergency response drills every year, asking them to make proper planning and preparation for hardware facilities, physical environment and manpower allocation in response to conceivable incidents and disasters. The emergency response drill contains simulations of fire, earthquake, prisoner escape and riot, mechanism for recalling off-duty staff and management of hypothetical emergency situations.



二、沉澱

使收容人因服刑而有自省機會，
因心靈沉澱而能傾聽良知

2.2 Reflection — Giving inmates the chance to examine themselves, calm down and listen to their conscience during incarceration

107 年針對攜子入監（所）政策，強化桃園、臺中及高雄女子監獄建置戶外遊樂設施。此外，三所女子監獄自 107 年起均各聘 1 位保育員，指導攜子入監收容人照顧嬰幼兒之技巧及知能。

For inmates having their children with them, the Agency constructed an outdoor recreational facility at Taoyuan, Taichung and Kaohsiung Women's Prison in 2018. Each of those three women's prisons employs a nursery governess starting 2018 to teach inmates having children with them childcare skills and knowhow.

（一）精進女子監獄育兒設施與多元家庭支持方案

2.2.1 Improving the childcare facility and family support programs at women's prisons

矯正署推動多項家庭支持方案，包括「枕邊細語—為孩子說故事」、家庭日活動、接見與懇親、親職（子）教育（座談）受刑人子女就學補助等，107 年矯正署所屬各機關辦理各項收容人家庭教育及支持活動 8,371 場次，計有 142,841 人次收容人及其家屬參與。

The Agency promotes a number of family support programs, including “Pillow Talk – Tell Kids Stories”, family day activity, visitation and parent-teacher meeting, parent-child education (discussion) and school subsidy for children of inmates. In 2018, correctional facilities under the Agency held 8,371 sessions of inmate family education and support activity that were attended by 142,841 inmates and their families.





桃園女子監獄保育員協助辦理親職教育
Nursery governess at Taoyuan Women's Prison assisted in parental education



桃園女子監獄兒童戶外遊樂設施
An outdoor recreational facility at Taoyuan Women Prison



懇親家庭日 Family Day



（二）落實生命教育，延攬教誨志工強化收容人輔導

2.2.2 Implementing life education and recruiting volunteer counselors to step up counseling for inmates

矯正署所屬各機關積極與非營利組織與團體合作或邀請知名生命鬥士前往矯正機關辦理活動與演講，以「生命影響生命、生命改變生命」之方式，讓收容人從「心」出發，激勵其改悔向善的意願。

為了讓收容人能有更多受輔導的機會，各矯正機關不斷積極引進教誨志工，107 年共 14,965 人次至矯正機關提供志工輔導（13,419 人次至成人矯正機關，1,546 人次至少年矯正機關）。

Correctional facilities under the Agency actively team up with non-profit organizations or invite famous fighters in life to hold activity or give talk in the hope to encourage inmates to repent and change for the better from the “heart.”

In the hope that more inmates have the opportunity to receive counseling, correctional facilities have been actively recruiting volunteer counselors. In 2018, 14,965 persons provided volunteer counseling services for inmates at correctional facilities (13,419 persons at adult correctional facilities and 1,546 persons at juvenile correctional facilities).



監獄犬計畫 (Jail Dog Program)

矯正署參考國外推動相關計畫，與流浪狗保護團體合作，於新竹監獄辦理「犬訓班」，讓流浪犬接受正規訓練，成為適合家庭領養的陪伴犬，減少流浪犬衍生的社會問題。過程中可激勵收容人體會未來有無限的希望，也培養收容人愛心、耐心與同理心。經過國外及我國的追蹤發現，參與監獄犬計畫或犬訓班之收容人可有效降低其未來的再犯率。

In reference to programs advocated abroad, the Agency collaborates with stray dog protection groups to hold “Dog Training Class” at Hsinchu Prison. The class gives stray dogs formal training to turn them into companion dogs suitable for adoption by families. In the process, inmates may be inspired and feel hope for the future, and learn compassion, patience and empathy. Follow-up studies abroad and in Taiwan find that inmates who have participated in the jail dog program or dog training are less likely to commit crimes again in the future.



三、蛻變

各項教化處遇、技訓課程改變受刑人生活方式與思維，再獲新生的機會。

2.3 Transformation — Different types of education, rehabilitation and skill training programs help change the life style and mindset of inmates and give them the opportunity of rebirth

(一) 提供教育學習管道 辦理補習與進修教育

2.3.1 Providing learning channels by offering remedial and supplementary advanced education

矯正署為協助收容人不因服刑而中斷教育，從基礎的識字、補校教育到空中大學等，收容人可取得同等學歷。

目前臺北監獄、彰化監獄、臺南監獄及花蓮監獄辦理進修學校，每年訂定招生簡章，招考各矯正機關有意完成國中及高中學業之收容人。107 年就讀補校人數共約 300 名，共計有 148 人畢業。

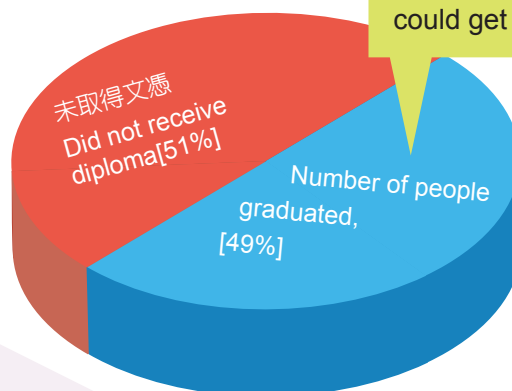
To help inmates continue their education, the Agency offers all kinds of educational programs, from basic literacy program, remedial education, to open university.

Currently Taipei Prison, Changhua Prison, Tainan Prison and Hualien Prison offer supplementary school programs that recruit inmates who wish to complete their junior high or high school educations every year. In 2018, around 300 inmates studied at the supplementary schools, and 148 of them graduated.

107 年矯正機關國中高補習教育

2018 JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOL Tutorial eDUCATION FOR INMATES

約 50% 參與補習教育可獲得文憑
Approx. 50% inmates who received remedial education could get a diploma





台南監獄長榮大學開學典禮
Opening ceremony of CJCU at Tainan Prison



補習教育上課狀況
Junior high and high school
remedial education for inmates

107 年若收容人有意從事高等教育，臺中監獄、嘉義監獄及高雄監獄則辦理空中大學全修班，協助收容人取得相關學分，甚至完成大學學業，107 年共約有 145 名收容人就讀空中大學，截至 107 年底，共協助 21 名收容人取得大學學歷。臺南監獄與長榮大學管理學系合作，於我國矯正機關創下監獄內開辦大學之首例，由該系教授前往監獄授課，107 年起正式對全臺矯正機關收容人招生，共錄取 23 名。

For inmates who wish to seek higher education, Taichung Prison, Chiayi Prison and Kaohsiung Prison offer open university classes to help inmates receive university credits or even complete college education. In 2018, 145 inmates attended open university classes. As of end of 2018, 21 inmates have received a college diploma. Tainan Prison also collaborates with the Management Department of Chang Jung Christian University, setting the precedent of offering university program at a jail where department faculty would teach classes at Tainan Prison. The program solicited the enrollment of inmates across the country the first time in 2018 and admitted 23 inmates.

107 年共約 145 名收容人就讀空中大學
In 2018, 145 inmates took open university classes

截至 107 年共 21 名畢業取得大學文憑
In 2018, 21 inmates received college diploma

107 年臺南監獄與長榮大學合作實體大學課程，共錄取 23 名
Tainan Prison collaborates with Chang Jung Christian University to offer a university program at the prison that admits 23 inmates in 2018.



彰化少年輔育院口琴班參加
107 學年度全國學生音樂比賽
The harmonica class of Changhua
Reform School participates in 2018
national student music competition

(二) 少年矯正教育

2.3.2 Juvenile correctional education

保障收容少年平等受教權

Protecting the equal rights of juvenile inmates to education

少年矯正學校之課程計畫由教育部協助矯正署協助規劃，以確保少年矯正學校之教育課程與一般教育無異。

少年矯正機關亦與相關團體及非營利組織合作（如雲門舞集、廣達教育基金會），推動舞蹈、戲劇、藝術導覽、音樂表演、生命教育等課程。

The curriculums and programs of juvenile correctional schools are planned by the Agency with assistance of the Ministry of Education to make sure education received by juvenile inmates are the same as regular students.

Juvenile correctional facilities also collaborate with social groups and non-profit organizations (e.g. Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan, Quanta Culture & Education Foundation) to promote dance, theater, art tour, musical performance, and life education courses).



桃園少年輔育院管樂比賽
Wind Instrument Competition
at Taoyuan Reform School



誠正中學少年與雲門舞集合作
Students of Chengjheng High School collaborate
with Cloud Gate Dance Theatre

(三) 增加少年輔導專業人力

2.3.3 Increasing professional counseling manpower for juvenile inmates

少年矯正機關以往較著重於戒護安全管理，故無編製專任臨床心理師、社會工作師與特殊教育教師等，107 年度專案申請 12 名專業輔導人員（臨床心理師、社會工作師）、4 名輔導教師及 4 名特殊教育教師配置於少年輔育院及少年矯正學校，以專責輔導學生及改善其相關問題行為。

Juvenile correctional facilities used to focus more on guard and safety management and did not have any full-time clinical psychologist, social worker or special education teacher on staff. In 2018, the Agency requested the services of 12 licensed professional counselors (clinical psychologist or social worker), 4 teacher-counselors and 4 special education teachers and assigned them to reform schools and juvenile correction schools to provide counseling for students and improve their problem behaviors.



(四) 辦理多元技能訓練，協助收容人考取相關證照

2.3.4 Offering skill training programs to help inmates obtain certificates and licenses

與勞動部勞動力發展署、臺灣更生保護會、
企業廠商及社會資源等共同合作

In collaboration with the Workforce Development
Agency under the Ministry of Labor, Taiwan
After-Care Association, businesses and social
groups

開辦多元技能訓練，協助收容人取得相關證
照外及提高收容人出監就業轉介

Offer different types of skill training programs to
help inmates obtain certificates and licenses and
find jobs after discharge

107 年度共計開辦 819 班次，收容人參訓人數
計 12,950 人次，較 106 年度 7,653 人次參訓
人數，大幅增加 5,297 人次，69.2%。其中 107
年共協助 1,654 名收容人考取相關職業證照

2018, a total of 12,950 inmates attended 819
classes, which represents an increase of 69.2% in
comparison with 7,653 trainees in 2017, and 1,654
inmates obtained relevant vocational license.



高雄女子監獄電腦課程
Computer training class at
Kaohsiung Women's Prison



臺中女子監獄巧克力工場
Chocolate Workshop Taichung Women's Prison



彰化監獄烘焙班
Baking workshop at Changhua Prison



自強外役監獄石雕訓練班
Stone sculpture training class at Ziqiang
Minimum-Security Prison

(五) 收容人處遇專業化

2.3.5 Professionalizing inmate rehabilitation



107 年度推動「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫」，參酌美國藥物濫用研究所（NIDA）之 13 項藥癮治療原則，並檢視毒品累再犯關鍵因子，訂定 7 大面向之整合性處遇課程，並與衛政、社政、勞政單位形成 4 方連結，藉由跨專業、跨領域之網絡合作，共同為協助藥癮者銜接社區戒癮服務做準備，期協助藥癮者延緩復發終身離毒。

The Agency launched the “Evidence-based Drug Abuser Treatment and Rehabilitation Program” in 2018, which makes reference to Thirteen Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), examines key factors for recidivism of drug abuse offenders and comes up with integrative rehab courses that cover seven areas. The program also connects with health service, social service and labor affairs administrations to build up an inter-professional and cross-disciplinary network that jointly assists drug abusers to prepare for transition to community addiction services in the hope that they can avoid relapse and stay away from drug addiction for life.

四、復歸

懺悔向上，重新適於社會生活，
重拾幸福人生

2.4 Reintegration — Repent and develop a positive attitude, readapt to society and pick up a life of happiness

（一）外役監獄制度

2.4.1 Open prison system

外役監是將收容人監禁於相較一般矯正機關更為低度安全管理之開放式環境，讓收容人日間外出從事農作、木工、畜牧或其他工作等，並搭配其他更寬鬆之處遇，包括縮短刑期、開放式面對面接見、與眷屬同住及返家探視等措施，啟發收容人自重、自律之能力，並可逐步與社會生活接軌，減少受刑人因與社會長久隔離而於重返自由時之適應障礙，以協助受刑人保持良好行狀，降低出獄後之再犯率。

Open prison holds inmates in a low security, more open environment than regular correctional facilities where inmates are allowed to work outside on agricultural, carpentry, husbandry or other works during the day and subject to other more lax treatment, including shortened prison term, face-to-face visitation, living with spouse and returning home to visit. It is designed to inspire inmates to develop self-respect and self-discipline and gradually reconnect with normal life. By reducing the duration of social isolation and the barriers of re-adaptation after discharge, open prison life encourages inmates to maintain good conduct, thereby reducing recidivism.



明德外役監獄收容人農作情形
Inmates of Mingde Minimum-Security Prison
doing farm work



自強外役監獄收容人農作情形
Inmates of Zihciang Minimum-Security Prison
doing farm work

1、我國外役監獄設置與收容狀況

(1) Establishment and holding status of open prisons

3 所獨立外役監獄 3 minimum-security prisons	八德外役監獄、明德外役監獄及自強外役監獄 Bede Minimum-Security Prison, Mingde Minimum-Security Prison and Zihciang Minimum-Security Prison
4 所外役分監 4 minimum-security branch prisons	臺中、屏東、武陵及臺中女子外役分監 Taichung, Pingtung, Wulin and Taichung Women's Minimum-Security Branch Prison
外役監收容人比例 Percentage of inmates held at minimum-security prisons	男性佔整體男性收容人 2.65% 2.65% of total male inmates 女性佔整體女性收容人 2.22% 2.22% of total female inmates

2、外役監受刑人遴選機制

(2) Open prison inmate selection mechanism

受刑人可依《外役監受刑人遴選實施辦法》每季向各監獄報名移往外役監獄

Inmates can apply to a prison for transfer to an open prison every quarter in accordance with the Regulations Governing Inmate Selection for Open Prison.

各監獄受理報名後，依《外役監條例》及《外役監受刑人遴選實施辦法》進行資格審查，並按審查項目核實評定受刑人遴選審查基準表之積分，再經監務委員會決議後陳報矯正署覆核。

After receiving the application of an inmate, a prison shall conduct qualification review in accordance with the Statute of Open Prison and the Regulations Governing Inmate Selection for Open Prison and assign a score to the Inmate Selection Review Table, and then submit a report to the Agency for approval after a decision is made by the prison.

由「外役監受刑人遴選小組」審查。遴選小組委員由 11 名委員組成，包含 3 名矯正署業務主管、3 名外役監業務主管及 5 名外聘專家學者（外聘委員具有刑事司法、犯罪學、社會學或法律工作背景）。

The submitted list will be reviewed by the "Open Prison Inmate Selection Panel", which is made up of 11 members, including 3 senior officers from the Agency, 3 open prison senior officers and 5 outside experts and scholars (with background in criminal justice, criminology, sociology or law)

遴選審議須經出席委員半數以上的同意，評比運用量化積分，並採無記名投票及收容人姓名彌封制度，使遴選具有相當公正性。

A selection must have the consent of the majority of panel members present. The selection process adopts quantitative scoring, secret ballot and concealed names (of inmates) to render the process fair.

107 年度外役監獄報名及遴選通過相關數據如下

2018 open prison application and selection related data are as follows:

年度 Year	提交遴選小組審議人數 Number of applications submitted to the selection panel for review		遴選小組審議結果 Review result of selection panel		各外役監核定收容人數 Number of inmates approved for transfer to open prison	各外役監現有收容人數 Number of inmates currently held at open prisons
			通過 Approve	否決 Deny		
2018	M (男)	2,461	923	1,538	1,956	1,396
	F (女)	190	65	125	110	111

（二）推動自主監外作業，增進收容人復歸社會

2.4.2 Promoting self-administered out-of-prison work program to increase successful reintegration

矯正署於 107 年於一般監獄持續辦理自主監外作業，收容人日間前往自由社會從事工作，夜間返回矯正機關監禁，藉此半監禁的狀態，協助其重新適應社會生活與提升就業職能，收容人進而減少再犯，成功復歸社會。

107 年共計 579 人外出從事長照、農務、食品包裝、工業加工、環境清潔、汽車美容等工作，合作廠商約有 90 家，每日穩定出工人數約為 240 人，全年度共約新臺幣 3,800 萬元之作業收入，收容人出監後直接留用原廠商就業共有 50 人（約 9%），此政策深獲各界好評。

The Agency continued to run the self-administered out-of-prison work program in 2018 where inmates work outside the prison on their own during the day and return to the correctional facility at night. Such semi-institutional arrangement helps inmates to adapt to life in the society and improve their employability that they will be less likely to commit crimes again and more likely to reintegrate into the society.

In 2018, 579 inmates worked outside the prison on jobs like long-term care, farm work, food packaging, industrial processing, environment cleaning, and care detailing. Of the 579 inmates worked outside prison at 90 partner businesses, 240 worked daily on a regular schedule. The out-of-prison works performed by inmates generated in total NT\$38 million in operating income for the year and 50 inmates (9%) stay on with the job after they are discharged. This policy is well received.



高雄女子監獄自主監外作業—長期照護
Self-administered out-of-prison work
program of Kaohsiung Women's Prison
– long-term care



彰化監獄自主監外作業—台明將公司玻璃貼膜作業情形
Self-administered out-of-prison work program of
Changhua Prison – glass lamination operation of
Taiwan Mirror Glass Enterprise

五、其他

2.5 Other actions

(一) 配合司法改革，推動修法，保障收容人人權

2.5.1 Amending regulations in conjunction with judicial reform to better protect the human rights of inmates

配合司法改革國是會議相關決議
及參照司法院大法官相關解釋

In conjunction with decisions made
in the national conference on judicial
reform and in reference to the
interpretations of grand justice.

修正《羈押法》與《監獄行刑法》
Amended the Detention Act and
the Prison Act.

107 年該監所興革小組另增「外
部訪查功能」

In 2018, the jail reform taskforce
added an “external review function”

由民間人權 NGO 團體、相關專家學者及其他
政府機關（衛生福利部）代表組成小組前往矯
正機關訪查，並將結果公布於矯正署機關網站
供民衆查閱。

A panel comprising representatives of NGO
groups, experts, scholars and other government
agencies (Ministry of Health and Welfare) would
visit correctional facilities and publish the findings
on the Agency website for public perusal.

(二) 完善假釋審查機制—規劃建立評估量表與開發假釋審查系統

2.5.2 Improving parole review mechanism – planning the establishment of assessment scale and developing a parole review system

1、假釋審查增加受刑人面談機制與被害人陳述

(1) An inmate interview mechanism and a victim statement procedure are added to the parole review process

另為落實司法改革之建議，使假釋制度更趨完善及發揮修復式正義之理念，假釋審查增加受刑人面談機制與被害人陳述意見之機會，107 年底參與面談受刑人共 1,457 人次，占總報請人數 5.1%；經犯罪被害人保護協會轉介至矯正署陳述意見或參與假釋程序之被害人共有 76 件。

In a move to put into practice the recommendations made for judicial reform that call for improving further the parole system and putting into action the concept of restorative justice, an inmate interview mechanism and a victim statement procedure are added to the parole review process. By the end of 2018, 1,457 inmates were granted interview, which accounts for 5.1% of inmates who requested interview. There were also 76 cases in which victim submitted a statement to the Agency through the Association for Victims Support or participated in the parole process.

假釋審查面談
Parole interview





假釋審查面談機制 Parole interview mechanism

2、規劃建立假釋評估量表

(2) Planning the creation of a parole assessment scale

107 年矯正署已著手規劃建立假釋評估量表，參考國外相關文獻及規劃研究案請我國學者提供相關建議，期建立符合我國國情之假釋審查評估量表，發揮再犯預測之功能。

In 2018, the Agency has embarked on developing a parole assessment scale. Aside from making reference to foreign literature, the Agency also commissioned scholars to study the subject and make recommendations in the hope to develop a parole review assessment scale in line with our national conditions that can well predict the probability of recidivism.

3、開發假釋審查系統

(3) Developing a parole review system

107 年底已於 26 所監獄使用電子投票系統並與司法院銜接電子裁判書申請功能，提升審查效能。

As of end of 2018, 26 prisons use an e-voting system, which is linked to the electronic judgment application function of the Judicial Yuan to enhance the parole review efficiency.

(三) 推動矯正同仁多元教育訓練，提升各領域專業

2.5.3 Offering diverse training programs for correctional staff to enhance their knowhow in various fields

107 年度矯正署辦理訓練狀況 2018 Training Programs

監獄官班及監所管理員班
養成教育共計 6 班次
Correctional officer and
controller cultivation – 6 classes

陞職訓練 7 班次
Job promotion training
– 7 classes

在職人員訓練班共計 76 班次
On-the-job training
– 76 classes

共辦理 89 班次訓練，共 29,755 人次參與訓練
A total of 89 classes were offered, in which 29,755 persons attended the training

107 年共辦理矯正戰技種子師資班計 2 班期（470 人次），矯正戰技教官回訓班計 3 班期（745 人次）。截至 107 年底，矯正署已培訓矯正戰技教官 60 名、矯正專業談判人才 117 名，未來將持續推動戰技教官及談判人才之訓練與精進，提升矯正機關應變能力。

In 2018, 2 sessions of corrections tactics seed instructor class (470 persons) and 3 sessions of continuing education class for corrections tactics instructors (745 persons) were held. As of year-end 2018, the Agency has trained 60 corrections tactics instructors and 117 corrections negotiators. In the future, the Agency will continue to provide training for tactics instructors and negotiators to sharpen their skills and enhance the emergency response capabilities of correctional facilities.



養成教育班基本教練課程
Basic coach training class



養成教育班射擊課程
Firearm training class

（四）為民服務再升級—便利、創新、貼心

2.5.4 Upgrading public services – convenient, innovative and thoughtful

針對收容人家屬前來矯正機關洽公、申辦相關文件與接見，矯正署持續精進為民服務與簡化洽公流程，達到「服務升級，民衆有感」之目標，包括單一窗口、電話禮貌測試、各機關推動為民服務改善計畫及無障礙措施等。107年起新增便民服務包括：各矯正機關外部網站於上午公布當日無法接見收容人之呼號，避免民衆舟車勞頓前往矯正機關，卻無法探視收容人之狀況。針對文盲人士，各矯正機關提供圖示說明及專人解說等，使該類人士洽公更為便利。另臺北監獄更獲107年國家發展委員會舉辦之第2屆政府服務獎入圍之殊榮，可作為各矯正機關學習之楷模，持續藉由精進為民服務措施，進而提升為民服務品質。

For the families of inmates who come to a correctional facility for business or apply for documents or visitation, the Agency continues to improve services and simplify business processes to achieve the goal of “providing upgraded services that people feel”, which include one-stop service, phone etiquette testing, public service improvement plan and barrier-free access. New convenient services put in place in 2018 include: every correctional facility will post in the morning every day on their website the call numbers of inmates who cannot receive visitor that day to save their visitors the time and efforts of making a futile trip; for illiterate persons, every correctional facility provides illustration diagrams and have staff standby to provide explanations. For its services, Taipei Prison was nominated for the Second Government Service Award sponsored by the National Development Council in 2018. Other correctional facilities can follow the example of Taipei Prison to improve the quality of service by continuously implementing and improving public services.





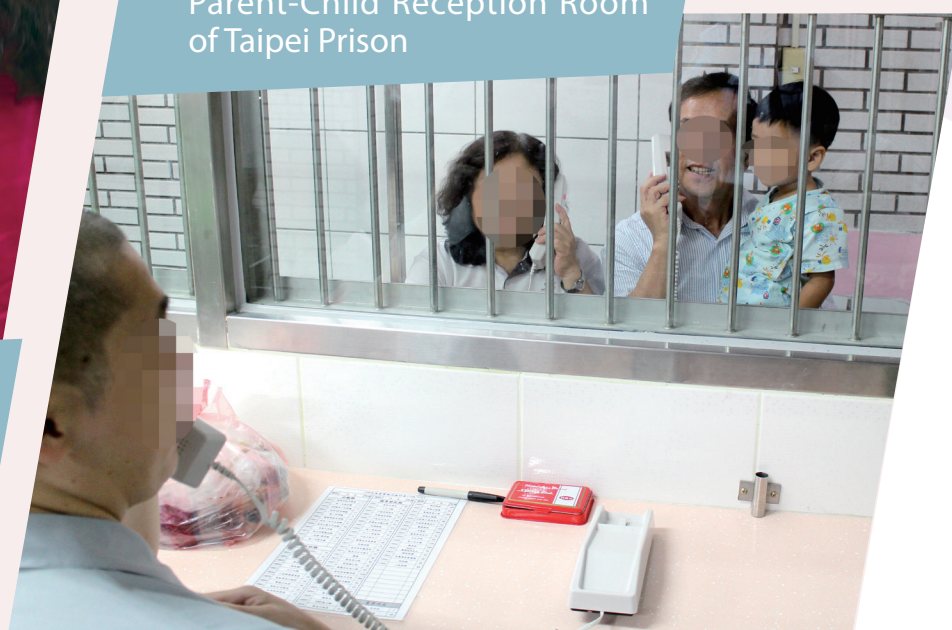
臺北監獄接見室
Reception Room of Taipei Prison



澎湖監獄接見室家屬等待區
Visitor Waiting Area at Penghu Prison



臺中監獄接見室便民服務機
Service Machine at Reception Room of Taichung Prison



臺北監獄親子接見接見室
Parent-Child Reception Room of Taipei Prison

（五）辦理國際交流，提升矯正視野

2.5.5 Promoting international exchange to broaden the vision for correctional staff

為了解世界各國矯正實務操作並持續與國際接軌，法務部矯正署自成立以來，不斷辦理兩岸及國際交流，配合各部會協助接待國外團體至本署及所屬矯正機關交流，107 年度接待參訪團包括來自美國、日本、奧地利、中國、蒙古、歐盟國家等，共計 40 組訪團，共 306 名外賓參訪。

除協助接待外賓參訪外，矯正署每年度依據當前重要刑事政策，派代表團前往他國矯正機關參訪。107 年派員前往荷蘭，考察荷蘭矯正署及所轄成人監獄、精神疾病收容人機構、精神治療診所、少年收容機構、毒癮治療中心、性侵犯社區治療方案及毒品研究中心等，藉以了解荷蘭矯正機構管理實務、毒品犯處遇方式及荷蘭矯正機關內其他類型收容人之處遇及與民間機構合作之戒癮治療等，做為我國毒品處遇政策之借鏡與未來擬定相關政策之參考。

To learn more about the correctional systems and practices adopted by other countries and continue to stay abreast of international trends, the Agency has been embarking on international exchanges since inception, and assisting other ministries in receiving foreign visitors who like to tour the Agency and correctional facilities in Taiwan. In 2018, the Agency received the visits of 40 groups and a total of 306 guests from the U.S., Japan, Austria, China, Mongolia and EU.

Aside from receiving the visits of foreign guests, the Agency, in view of the current needs of major criminal policies, also sends delegations abroad every year to visit the correctional facilities in other countries. In 2018, the Agency sent a delegate to the Netherlands to visit their National Agency of Correctional Institutions, adult prisons, facility and psychiatric clinic for mentally ill prisoners, juvenile remand house, drug addict treatment center, sex offender community treatment program and drug research center to understand the administration of Dutch correctional institutions, rehabilitation of drug offenders, treatment of other types of prisoners inside Dutch correctional institutions, and collaboration with non-profit organizations for the treatment of drug addiction. The findings can be used as reference in the formulation of our drug treatment policy and relevant policies in the future.

歡迎2018臺歐盟人權法治交流計畫歐洲代表團蒞臨



2018 臺歐盟人權法制交流計畫「參訪團」，
參訪矯正署臺中監獄
The delegation of EU-Taiwan Human
Rights Exchange Programme visited
Taichung Prison in 2018



2018 年矯正署參訪團參訪荷蘭毒癮治療中心
The delegates of Agency of Corrections
visited the Dutch drug addiction treatment
center in 2018



相關統計數據 與分析

Statistics and Analysis



一、矯正機關收容情形

3.1 Inmates in correctional facilities

(一) 收容額

3.1.1 Capacity

107 年底矯正機關收容人共計 6 萬 3,317 人，與去年底 6 萬 2,315 人比較，減少 1,002 人或 1.6%。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 8,734 人，占所有收容人之 92.8%；被告及被管收入 2,536 人占 4.0%；受戒治人及受觀察勒戒人合計 835 人占 1.3%；餘受感化教育學生 791 人、收容少年 302 人及強制工作受處分人 119 人，合計 1,212 人占 1.9%，另 107 年底超收比率 10.0%，相較於去年底高出約 0.4 個百分點。（表 1 及圖 1）

As of year-end 2018, correctional facilities held altogether 63,317 inmates, a decrease of 1,002 inmates or 1.6% as compared to 62,315 inmates held at the end of 2017, which included 58,734 inmates held by prisons (including prisoners, people under rehabilitative measure and detainees pending sentencing, accounting for 92.8% of all inmates), 2,536 defendants and persons under custody (4%), 835 people receiving rehabilitation (detoxification) treatment and people under rehabilitation and observation (1.3%), and 791 persons subjected to educational discipline, 302 juvenile inmates and 119 persons subjected to compulsory labor which total 1,212 persons (1.9%). The overcrowding rate at the end of 2018 was 10.0%, 0.4% higher than that at the end of previous year. (Table 1 and Figure 1)

表 1 矯正機關收容情形

Table 1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

項目別	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	%
106 年底 End of 2017	62315	57,184	2,497	113	702	423	1,396	56,877	5,438	9.6
107 年底 End of 2018	63,317	58,734	2,536	119	494	341	1,093	57,573	5,744	10.0



圖 1 矯正機關收容人數

Figure 1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

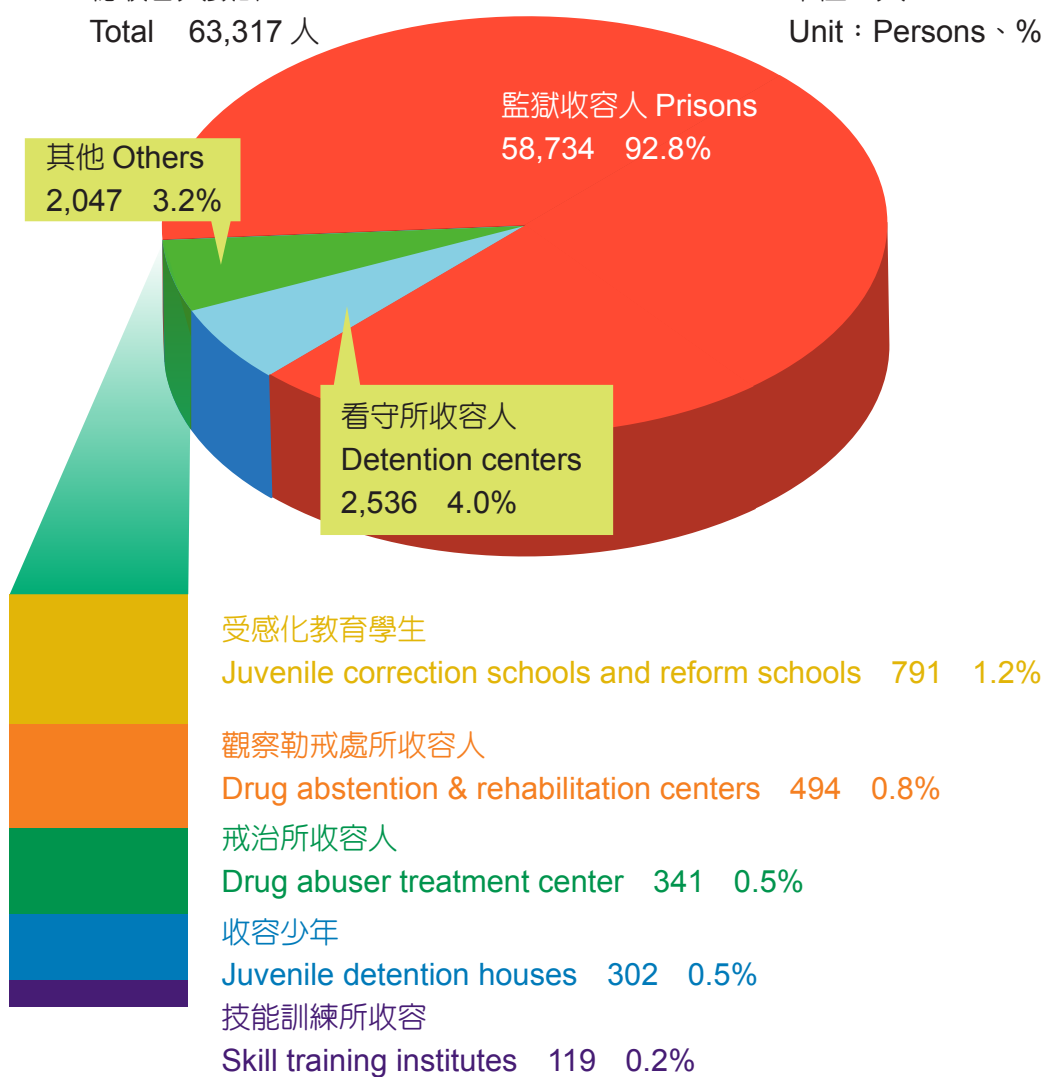
107 年底 End of 2018

總收容人數計

Total 63,317 人

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons 、 %



(二) 監獄收容情形

3.1.2 Inmates in prisons

1. 新入監人數

(1) New prisoners

107 年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計 3 萬 5,972 人，較上年 3 萬 6,199 人，減少 227 人 (0.6%)。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 931 減少 6.6%；公共危險罪 9,909 人增加 1.7%；竊盜罪 4,367 人，增加 1.2%；詐欺罪 2,887 人，增加 15.0%；傷害罪 1,117 人，增加 3.3%。107 年新入監受刑人中，就其前科情形區分，屬有前科者計 2 萬 8,685 人占 79.7%。(表 2)

In 2018, new prisoners serving sentence in prison under the command of prosecutors came at 35,972, a decrease of 227 persons (0.6%) in comparison with 36,199 new prisoners in 2017. Those prisoners, by top five types of offence, include 10,931 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 6.6%, 9,909 persons for offence against public safety, an increase of 1.7%, 4,367 persons for offence of larceny, an increase of 1.2%, 2,887 persons for offence of fraud, an increase of 15.0%, and 1,117 persons for offence of assault, an increase of 3.3%. By prior criminal record, 28,685 or 79.7% of new prisoners in 2018 are repeat offenders. (Table 2)

表 2 監獄新人監受刑人罪名及前科情形

Table 2 Offence Committed by New Prisoners and Status of Prior Criminal Record

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	入監罪名 Type of offence								前科情形 Prior criminal record	
		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	無前科 No	有前科 Yes
106 年 2017	36,199	9,746	748	1,081	4,315	2,511	11,699	890	5,209	7,581	28,618
107 年 2018	35,972	9,909	710	1,117	4,367	2,887	10,931	880	5,171	7,287	28,685
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	- 0.6	1.7	- 5.1	3.3	1.2	15.0	- 6.6	- 1.1	- 0.7	-3.9	0.2

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

107 年新入監受刑人 3 萬 5,972 人中，男性 3 萬 2,522 人占 90.4%，女性 3,450 人占 9.6%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1 萬 470 人占 29.1%，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 9,776 人占 27.2%，24 歲至 30 歲未滿者 4,390 人占 12.2%，即受刑人中約有六成九為 24 歲至 50 歲未滿之青壯年。（表 3）

Of 35,972 prisoners admitted to jail in 2018, 32,522 (90.4%) were male and 3,450 (9.6%) were female. By age, 10,470 (29.1%) were in 40-50 age group, 9,776 (27.2%) were in 30-40 age group, and 4,390 (12.2%) were in 24-30 age group. Approximately 69% of prisoners were young or middle-aged adults aged 24-50. (Table 3)

表 3 監獄新入監受刑人特性

Table 3 Characteristics of New Prisoners

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	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 歲 以上 Over 50
107 年 2018	35,972	32,522	3,450	13	2,677	4,390	9,776	10,470	8,646
結構比 %	100.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	7.4	12.2	27.2	29.1	24.0

3. 年底在監人數

(3) Number of Prisoners at End of Year

107 年底在監受刑人 5 萬 8,059 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 1,275 人占 2.2%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 7,525 人占 30.2%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 8,800 人占 32.4%；五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 2,193 人占 21.0%，三年以上至五年未滿者 7,716 人占 13.3%，一年以上至三年未滿者 1 萬 847 人占 18.7%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 8,503 人占 14.7%。（表 4）

As of year-end 2018, there were 58,059 prisoners serving sentence in prison. By term of imprisonment, 1,275 (2.2%) were sentenced to life, 17,525 (30.2%) served a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 18,800, accounting for 32.4% of all prisoners; 12,193 (21.0%) were serving a sentence of 5-10 years, 7,716 (13.3%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 10,847 (18.7%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, and 8,503 (14.7%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 4)

表 4 監獄在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 4 Prisoners by Term of Imprisonment

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment						拘役 Detention	(易服勞役) 罰金 Fine (commuted to labor service)
			一年未滿 < 1 year	三年未滿 一年以上 1-3 years	五年未滿 三年以上 3-5 years	十年未滿 五年以上 5-10 years	十五年以下 十年以上 10-15 years	逾十五年 >15 years		
107 年 2018	58,059	1,275	8,056	10,847	7,716	12,193	7,818	9,707	340	107
結構比 %	100.0	2.2	13.9	18.7	13.3	21.0	13.5	16.7	0.6	0.2

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.

4. 少年受刑人

(4) Juvenile prisoners

(1) 新入監人數

a. New prisoners

107 年入監服刑之新入監少年受刑人計 107 人，較上年 105 人，增加 2 人（1.9%）。其中違反毒品危害防制條例 40 人，減少 13%；妨害性自主罪 20 人，增加 42.9%；殺人罪 10 人，增加 25.0%；詐欺罪 4 人，增加 33.3%；傷害罪 4 人，減少 63.6%。107 年新入監少年受刑人中，就其前科情形區分，無前科者較多數，計 85 人占 79.4%。（表 5）

In 2018, new juvenile prisoners serving sentence in prison came at 107, an increase of 2 persons (1.9%) in comparison with 105 new juvenile prisoners in 2017, including 40 persons for violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, a decrease of 13%, 20 persons for sexual offence, an increase of 42.9%, 10 persons for homicide, an increase of 25.0%, 4 persons for offence of fraud, an increase of 33.3%, and 4 persons for offence of assault, a decrease of 63.6%. By prior criminal record, 85 or 79.4% of new juvenile prisoners in 2018 do not have prior record. (Table 5)

表 5 監獄新入監少年受刑人罪名及前科情形

Table 5 Offence Committed by New Juvenile Prisoners and Status of Prior Criminal Record

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	入監罪名 Type of offence									前科情形 Prior criminal record	
		偽造文書 印文罪 Forgery	妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	殺人罪 Homicide	傷害罪 Assault	竊盜罪 Larceny	強盜罪 Robbery	詐欺罪 Fraud	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	其他 Others	無前科 No	有前科 Yes
106 年 2017	105	2	14	8	11	4	10	3	46	7	82	23
107 年 2018	107	9	20	10	4	3	10	4	40	7	85	22
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	1.9	350.0	42.9	25.0	- 63.6	- 25.0	-	33.3	- 13.0	-	3.7	- 4.3

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) 新入監少年受刑人特性

b. Characteristics of new juvenile prisoners

107 年新入監少年受刑人 107 人中，男性 106 人占 99.1%，女性 1 人占 0.9%。就年齡分布情形觀之，20 歲至 25 歲未滿者 57 人占 53.3%，18 歲至 20 歲未滿者 36 人占 33.6%，14 歲至 18 歲未滿者 12 人占 11.2%；按教育程度分，具國中程度者 51 人占 47.7%，高中（職）程度者 54 人占 50.5%，大專以上者 1 人占 0.9%，其中國中及高中（職）程度者合計 105 人，顯示受刑人中約九成八具中等教育程度。（表 6）

Of the 107 juvenile prisoners admitted to jail in 2018, 106 (99.1%) were male and 1 (0.9%) was female. By age, 57 (53.3%) aged between 20 and 25, 36 (33.6%) aged between 18 and 20, and 12 (11.2%) aged between 14 and 18. By education, 51 (47.7%) had junior high school education, 54 (50.5%) had (vocational) high school education and 1 (0.9%) had college or higher education. A total of 105 juvenile prisoners had junior high or (vocational) high school education, indicating approximately 98% of new juvenile prisoners had secondary education. (Table 6)

表 6 監獄新入監少年受刑人特性

Table 6 Characteristics of New Juvenile Prisoners

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	性別 Gender		年齡 Age				教育程度 Education			
		男 Male	女 Female	14 至 18 歲 未滿 14-18	18 至 20 歲 未滿 18-20	20 至 25 歲 未滿 20-25	25 至 30 歲 未滿 25-30	國中 Junior high school	高中 (職) (Vocational) high school	大專 以上 College and above	其他 Others
107 年 2018	107	106	1	12	36	57	2	51	54	1	1
結構比 %	100.0	99.1	0.9	11.2	33.6	53.3	1.9	47.7	50.5	0.9	0.9

(3) 年底在監人數

c. Number of Juvenile prisoners at end of year

就 107 年底在監少年受刑人之刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 2 人占 0.5%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 92 人占 21.2%，五年以上至十年未滿者 146 人占 33.7%，三年以上至五年未滿者 133 人占 30.7%，一年以上至三年未滿者 56 人占 12.9%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 4 人占 0.9%。（表 7）

By term of imprisonment, of the juvenile prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2018, 2 (0.5%) were sentenced to life, 92 (21.2%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer, 146 (33.7%) were serving a sentence of 5-10 years, 133 (30.7%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 56 (12.9%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, and 4 (0.9%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 7)

表 7 監獄在監少年受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 7 Juvenile Prisoners by Term of Imprisonment

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment						拘役 Detention	(易服勞役) 罰金 Fine (commuted to labor service)
			一年未滿 < 1 year	三年未滿 一年以上 1-3 years	五年未滿 三年以上 3-5 years	十年未滿 五年以上 5-10 years	十五年以下 十年以上 10-15 years	逾十五年 >15 years		
107 年 2018	433	2	3	56	133	146	40	52	1	-
結構比 %	100.0	0.5	0.7	12.9	30.7	33.7	9.2	12.0	0.2	-

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.

5. 長刑期不得假釋受刑人數

(5) Number of 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」。

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.”

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

年度 Year	106 年 9 月底 2017/09	106 年 12 月底 2017/12	107 年 3 月底 2018/03	107 年 6 月底 2018/06	107 年 9 月底 2018/09	107 年 12 月底 2018/12
人數 Persons	553	562	567	570	585	582

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

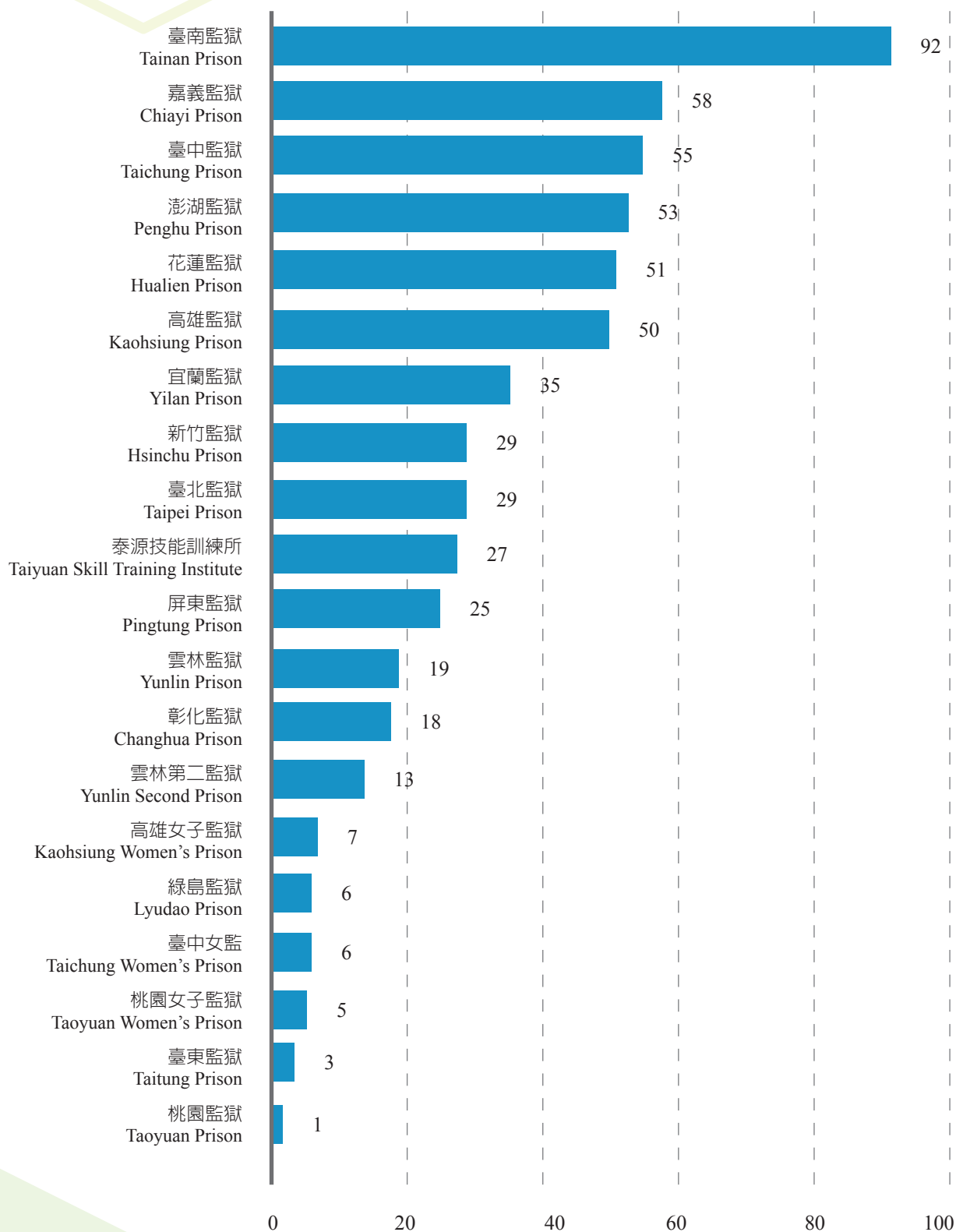
在監年齡 Age	40 歲以下 <40	41-50 歲 41-50	51-60 歲 51-60	61-70 歲 61-70	71 歲以上 >71	合計 Total
人數 Persons	20	184	258	109	11	582

(3) 刑期執行完畢出監之年齡 c. Age of long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole at scheduled 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	65	150	196	128	43	582

(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、自強外役監獄及金門監獄本季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, Zihciang Minimum-Security Prison and Kinmen Prison did not have long-sentence prisoners not eligible for parole this quarter .

(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。107 年新入所強制工作受處分人 73 人中，就性別區分，男性 68 人占 93.2%，女性 5 人占 6.8%；所犯罪名以組織犯罪防制條例 36 人占 49.3% 居多，其次為違反竊盜罪 27 人占 37.0%；就犯罪次數統計，以初次入所者 72 人占 98.6% 最多；年齡分布以 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 21 人占 28.8% 為最多，其次為 24 歲未滿者 20 人占 27.4%，再次為 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者為 16 人占 21.9%，另 107 年底在所強制工作受處分人 119 人。（表 8）

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 2018, there were 73 new inmates subjected to compulsory labor. By gender, 68 of them (93.2%) were male and 5 (6.8%) were female. By offence, 36 (49.3%) were in due to violation of Organized Crime Prevention Act, and 27 (37.0%) were in due to offence of larceny. By status of prior record, 72 inmates (98.6%) were first-time offender. By age, 21 (28.8%) were in the 30-40 age group, 20 (27.4%) were under 24 years of age, and 16 (21.9%) were in the 40-50 age group. There were a total of 119 inmates subjected to compulsory labor at the end of 2018. (Table 8)

表 8 技能訓練所收容人數

Table 8 Inmates in Skill Training Institutes

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	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	
107 年 2018	73	68	5	27	36	10	72	1	20	7	21	16	6	3	119
結構比 %	100.0	93.2	6.8	37.0	49.3	13.7	98.6	1.4	27.4	9.6	28.8	21.9	8.2	4.1	

(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

107 年少年輔育院及少年矯正學校新入院(校)受感化教育學生 475 人；若依性別分，男性 420 人占 88.4%，女性 55 人占 11.6%。新入院(校)受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法律行為者 438 人占 92.2%，刑罰法律之虞犯者 37 人占 7.8%。在觸犯刑罰法律之行為者中，以違反毒品危害防制條例 121 人人數最多，另 107 年底在院(校)受感化教育者 791 人。(表 9)

In 2018, students who entered a reform school or juvenile correction school to receive reformatory education totaled 475. By gender, 420 (88.4%) were male and 55 (11.6%) were female. Of the newly admitted students subjected to reformatory education, 438 (92.25) committed an act that violate criminal law and 37 (7.8%) were categorized as juvenile delinquent. By offence, 121 were placed under reformatory education due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. There were a total of 791 juvenile inmates subjected to reformatory education at the end of 2018. (Table 9)

表 9 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 9 Number of New Inmates Admitted to Reform Schools
and Juvenile Correction Schools

單位：人、%
Unit：Persons、%

項目別	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									虞犯行為 Misbehavior
				觸犯刑罰法律之行為 Type of criminal activity									
		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			
107 年 2018	475	420	55	438	33	59	86	52	121	87	37	791	
結構比 %	100.0	88.4	11.6	92.2	6.9	12.4	18.1	10.9	25.5	18.3	7.8		

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

107 年看守所新入所計 8,682 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 8,649 人占 99.6%，其中男性 7,768 人占 89.8%，女性 881 人占 10.2%，依羈押罪名觀察，以違反毒品危害防制條例 2,717 人占 31.4% 最多，其次為詐欺罪 2,085 人占 24.1%，再次為竊盜罪 937 人占 10.8%；另 107 年底在所人數為 2,536 人。（表 10）

In 2018, there were 8,682 detainees newly admitted to detention center. By reason, 8,649 (99.6%) were criminal defendants, of whom, 7,768 (89.8%) were male and 881 (10.2%) were female. By type of offence to which the detention applies, 2,717 (31.4%) were detained due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, followed by fraud (2,085 persons or 24.1%), and larceny (937 persons or 10.8%). There were a total of 2,536 detainees held at detention centers at the end of 2018. (Table 10)

表 10 看守所收容情形

Table 10 Detainees in Detention Centers

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	新入所人數 Number of new detainees										年底在所人數 Year-end
		被告人數 Number of defendants									
		計 Total	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	
107 年 2018	8,682	8,649	7,768	881	364	937	308	2,085	2,717	2,238	2,536
結構比 %		100.0	89.8	10.2	4.2	10.8	3.6	24.1	31.4	25.9	

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

107 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 3,511 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 2,565 人占 73.1%，其中男性 2,263 人占 88.2%，女性 302 人占 11.8%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 510 人占 19.9% 最多，以違反毒品危害防制條例 437 人占 17% 次之，另 107 年底在所人數為 302 人。（表 11）

In 2018, there were 3,511 juveniles newly admitted to juvenile detention houses. By reason, 2,565 (73.1%) were detained due to the investigation or trial of a juvenile protection case or a criminal case, of whom, 2,263 (88.2%) were male and 302 (11.8%) were female. By offence, 510 (19.9%) were detained due to fraud, followed by violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (437 persons or 17%). There were a total of 302 juveniles held at juvenile detention houses at the end of 2018. (Table 11)

表 11 少年觀護所受容人數

Table 11 Juveniles in Juvenile Detention Houses

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	新入所人數 Number of new admission										年底在所人數 Year-end
		收容及羈押少年人數 Number of juvenile inmates and detainees									
		計 Total	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	
107 年 2018	3,511	2,565	2,263	302	147	278	415	510	437	778	302
結構 比 %		100.0	88.2	11.8	5.7	10.8	16.2	19.9	17.0	30.3	

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

a. Number of delinquents under observation or rehabilitation

107 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 5,011 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 5,001 人，於少年觀護所附設處所者 10 人；完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 5,157 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 4,681 人占 90.8%，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 474 人占 9.2%，另 107 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 494 人。（表 12）

In 2018, there were 5,011 persons admitted to drug rehab institutions for observation or rehabilitation, of whom, 5,001 were held at a detention center or a drug rehab institution, and 10 were held at a rehab center affiliated with a juvenile detention house. There were also 5,157 persons who have completed the observation or rehabilitation in 2018, of whom, 4,681 (90.8%) were released due to no tendency of continuing drug abuse, and 474 (9.2%) 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 494 delinquents under observation or rehabilitation at the end of 2018. (Table 12)

表 12 勒戒處所收容情形數

Table 12 Delinquents in Drug Rehab Institutions

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	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		
107 年 2018	5,011	5,001	10	433	4,578	7,712	5,157	474	9	4,681	494	
結構 比 %	100.0	99.8	0.2	8.6	91.4		100.0	9.2		90.8		

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

b. Number of drug abusers receiving rehab treatment

107 年新入所接受強制戒治處分者 481 人中，施用第一級毒品者 187 人占 38.9%，第二級毒品者 294 人占 61.1%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者 556 人，其中停止戒治出所者 548 人占 98.6%，而期滿出所者 8 人占 1.4%，另 107 年底在所接受強制戒治者 341 人。（表 13）

Of 481 people who were newly ordered to receive rehab treatment in 2018, 187 (38.9%) were using category 1 narcotics and 294 (61.1%) were using category 2 narcotics. There were 556 person who have completed the treatment and were released, of whom, 548 (98.6%) stopped the treatment and were let out and 8 (1.4%) were let out because the holding period was up. There were a total of 341 drug abusers who were forced to receive rehab treatment at the end of 2018. (Table 13)

表 13 戒治所收容情形

Table 13 Drug Abusers in Rehabilitation Institutions

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	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	
107 年 2018	481	187	294	624	556	8	548	341
結構比 %	100.0	38.9	61.1		100.0	1.4	98.6	

二、非本國籍收容人分析

3.2 Foreign Inmates

(一) 非本國籍收容人數

3.2.1 Number of foreign inmates

107 年底非本國籍收容人計 429 人，其中越南籍 150 人（占 35.0%）最多，馬來西亞籍 60 人（占 14.0%）次之，印尼籍 48 人（占 11.2%）再次之。（表 14）

There were 429 foreign inmates held at correctional facilities at the end of 2018, including 150 (35.0%) Vietnamese, 60 (14.0%) Malaysian, and 48 (11.2%) Indonesian. (Table 14)

表 14 在監非本國籍受刑人人數

Table 14 Foreign Inmates in Prisons

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別	總計 Total	越南 Vietnam	大陸地區 Mainland China	印尼 Indonesia	泰國 Thailand	菲律賓 Philippines	馬來西亞 Malaysia	其他 Others
107 年 2018	429	150	32	48	43	10	60	86
結構比 %	100.0	35.0	7.5	11.2	10.0	2.3	14.0	20.0

(二) 非本國籍收容人犯罪類型

3.2.2 Types of offences committed by foreign inmates

就 107 年底前五個主要國家（地區）受刑人之罪名觀察，越南籍以違反森林法（占 24.0%）最多，殺人罪（占 23.3%）次之，馬來西亞籍及泰國籍皆以違反毒品危害防制條例（分占 96.7%、48.8%）最多，且均為製造運輸販賣毒品，印尼籍以殺人罪（占 37.5%）最多，大陸地區則以詐欺罪（占 28.1%）居首位。（詳表 15）

By the offence committed by foreign inmates from five major countries at the end of 2018, it is found Vietnamese inmates were in prison for violation of the Forestry Act at most (24.0%), Malaysian and Thai inmates were in prison for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act at most (96.7% and 48.8% respectively), mainly for manufacturing, transporting and selling narcotics, Indonesian inmates were in prison for homicide at most (37.5%), while Mainland China inmates were in prison for the offence of fraud at most (28.1%). (Table 15)

表 15 非本國籍收容人主要國家 (地區) 人數 – 按前三大罪名

Table 15 Number of Foreign Inmates from Major Countries – by Top Three Offences

單位：人、%

Unit: Persons, %

項目別	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	150	森林法 Forestry Act	36	24.0	殺人罪 Homicide	35	23.3	竊盜罪 Larceny	20	13.3
馬來西亞 Malaysia	60	製造運輸 販賣毒品 Manufacturing, transporting and selling narcotics	58	96.7	藏匿人犯 Concealment of offender	1	1.7	詐欺 Fraud	1	1.7
印尼 Indonesia	48	殺人罪 Homicide	18	37.5	強盜罪 Robbery	6	12.5	傷害罪 Assault	4	8.3
								槍砲彈刀條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	4	8.3
泰國 Thailand	43	製造運輸 販賣毒品 Manufacturing, transporting and selling narcotics	21	48.8	殺人罪 Homicide	6	14.0	不能安全駕駛 Unsafe driving	3	7.0
					妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	6	14.0			
大陸地區 Mainland China	32	詐欺罪 Fraud	9	28.1	殺人罪 Homicide	5	15.6	擄人勒贖罪 Kidnap and extortion	3	9.4
					毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	5	15.6			
					製造運輸 販賣毒品 Manufacturing, transporting and selling narcotics	4	12.5			
					偽造文書 印文罪 Forgery	5	15.6			

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.

三、高齡收容人分析

3.3 Elderly Inmates

(一) 高齡收容人人數

3.3.1 Number of elderly inmates

107 年底高齡（65 歲以上）收容人計 1,482 人占 2.6%，就性別觀察，男性高齡收容人計 1,385 人，女性高齡收容計 97 人，男女比例約 14.3：1。（詳表 16）

There were 1,482 elderly inmates (over 65 years of age) at the end of 2018, accounting for 2.6% of all inmates. By gender, 1,386 were male and 97 were female at the ratio of 14.3:1. (Table 16)

表 16 107 年底高齡收容人人數 - 依性別分

Table 16 Number of Elderly Inmates at Year-end 2018 – By Gender

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
107 年 2018	58,059	56,577	1,482	52,985	51,600	1,385	5,074	4,977	97
結構比 %	100.0	97.4	2.6	91.3	88.9	2.4	8.7	8.6	0.2

(二) 高齡收容人犯罪類型分析

3.3.2 Elderly inmates – by type of offence

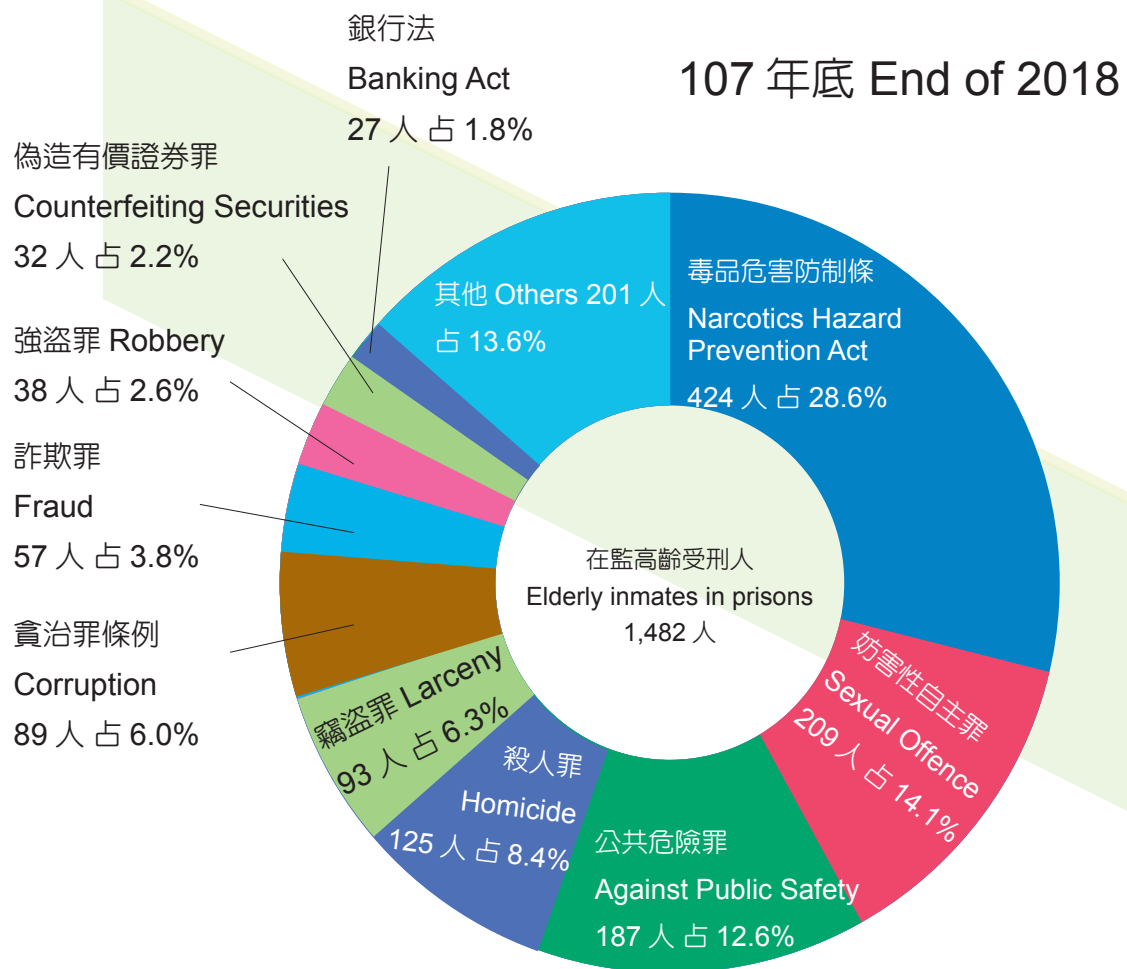
107 年底在監高齡（65 歲以上）收容人中，主要罪名以違反毒品危害防制條例 424 人占 28.6% 最多，妨害性自主罪 209 人占 14.1% 次之，公共危險罪 187 人占 12.6% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成五。（詳圖 2）

Of elderly inmates (over 65 years of age) held in prison at the end of 2018, 424 (28.6%) were incarcerated due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 209 (14.1%) were due to sexual offence and 187 (12.6%) were due to offence against public safety. The top three offences combined accounted for 55% of all elderly inmates. (Figure 2)



圖 2 高齡收容人前十大罪名

Figure 2 Top Ten Offences of Elderly Inmates



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、矯正機關職員人力分析

3.4 Workforce Analysis

(一) 戒護人力

3.4.1 Guard and control workforce

戒護人力包含主任管理員(853人)、管理員(4,746人)以及約僱人員(205人),計5,804人(預算員額),占矯正機關整體人力(8,600人)的67.5%;現有戒護人力為4,822人(男性4,309人,占89.4%、女性513人,占10.6%)。(詳表17、18)

Guard and control workforce includes chief controllers (853 persons), controllers (4,746 persons) and contract employees (205 persons), a total of 5,804 persons (budgeted complement), making up 67.5% of total workforce of all correctional facilities. Currently there are 4,822 guard and control employees (4,309 males (89.4%), 513 females (10.6%)). (Table 17 and Table 18)

表 17 107 年底矯正機關人力分析

Table 17 Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	整體人力 Total workforce	戒護人力 Guard and control workforce	戒護人力占整體人力比率 % of total workforce
107 年底 End of 2018	8,600	5,804	67.5%

表 18 107 年底矯正機關戒護人力分析

Table 18 Guard and Control Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	現有戒護人力 Current guard and control workforce	現有男性戒護人力 Male	現有女性戒護人力 Female
107 年底 End of 2018	4,822	4,309	513
	100%	89.4%	10.6%

(二) 教化人力

3.4.2 Edification workforce

教化人力包含教誨師 (195 人)、調查員 (49 人)、輔導員 (64 人)、導師 (32 人)、訓導員 (21 人)、教導員 (43 人)，計 404 人 (預算員額)，占矯正機關整體人力 (8,600 人) 的 4.7%；現有教化人力為 403 人 (男性 327 人，占 81.1%、女性 76 人，占 18.9%)。(詳表 19、20)

Edification workforce includes counsels (195 persons), investigators (49 persons), advisers (64 persons), coaches (32 persons), discipliners (21 persons), educational assistants (43 persons), a total of 404 persons (budgeted complement), accounting for 4.7% of total workforce of correctional facilities. Currently there are 403 edification employees (327 males (81.1%), 76 females (18.9%)). (Table 19 and Table 20)

表 19 107 年底矯正機關教化人力分析

Table 19 Edification Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	整體人力 Total workforce	教化人力 Edification workforce	教化人力占整體人力比率 % of total workforce
107 年底 End of 2018	8,600	404	4.7%

表 20 107 年底矯正機關教化人力分析 - 依性別分

Table 20 Edification Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018 – by Gender

年別 Year	現有教化人力 Current edification workforce	現有男性教化人力 Male	現有女性教化人力 Female
107 年底 End of 2018	403	327	76
	100%	81.1%	18.9%

(三) 心理師及社工師人力

3.4.3 Psychology and social work workforce

心理師及社工師人力包含臨床心理師(43 人)、社會工作師(員)(38 人)，計 81 人(預算員額)，占整體人力(8,600 人)的 0.9%；現有臨床心理師 41 人(男性 17 人，占 41.5%、女性 24 人，占 58.5%)，現有社會工作師(員)38 人(男性 10 人，占 26.3%、女性 28 人，占 73.7%)。(詳表 21、22)

Psychology and social work workforce includes clinical psychologists (43 persons) and social workers (38 persons), a total of 81 persons (budgeted complement), accounting for 0.9% of total workforce (8,600 persons). Currently there are 41 clinical psychologists (17 males (41.5%) and 24 females (58.5%)) and 38 social workers (10 males (26.3%) and 28 females (73.7%)). (Table 21 and Table 22)

表 21 107 年底矯正機關心理及社工人力分析

Table 21 Psychology and Social Work Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	整體人力 Total workforce	心理及社工人力 Psychology and social	心理及社工人力占 整體人力比率 % of total workforce
107 年底 End of 2018	8,600	81	0.9%

表 22 107 年底矯正機關心理及社工人力分析 - 依性別分

Table 22 Psychology and Social Work Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018 – by Gender

年別 Year	現有臨床心理師 Current clinical psychologists	現有男性臨床心理師 Male	現有女性臨床心理師 Female
107 年底 End of 2018	41	17	24
	100%	41.5%	58.5%
	現有社工師(員) Current social workers	現有男性社工師(員) Male	現有女性社工師(員) Female
	38	10	28
	100%	26.3%	73.7%

(四) 醫事人力

3.4.4 Medical workforce

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 (44 人)、醫師 (2 人)、護理師 (77 人)、藥師 (58 人) 及醫事檢驗師 (15 人)，計 196 人，占整體人力的 2.3%；現有醫事人力 188 人 (男性 67 人，占 35.6%、女性 121 人，占 64.4%)。(詳表 23、24)

Medical workforce includes chiefs of sanitation and health section (44 persons), doctors (2 persons), nurses (77 persons), pharmacists (58 persons), and medical technologists (15 persons), a total of 196 persons, accounting for 2.3% of total workforce. Currently there are 188 employees in the medical workforce (67 males (35.6%) and 121 females (64.4%)). (Table 23 and Table 24)

表 23 107 年底矯正機關醫事人力分析

Table 23 Medical Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	整體人力 Total workforce	醫事人力 Medical workforce	醫事人力占整體人力比率 % of total workforce
107 年底 End of 2018	8,600	196	2.3%

表 24 107 年底矯正機關醫事人力分析 - 依性別分

Table 24 Medical Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018 – by Gender

年別 Year	現有醫事人力 Current medical workforce	現有男性醫事人力 Male	現有女性醫事人力 Female
107 年底 End of 2018	188	67	121
	100%	35.6%	64.4%

(五) 其他

3.4.5 Miscellaneous

其他則為上述各類型人力以外之人力，包含機關首長、副首長、科室主管、行政人力、駕駛、工友等，計 2,115 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 24.6%。(詳表 25)

Employees other than the 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 2,115 persons, accounting for 24.6% of total workforce of correctional facilities. (Table 25)

表 25 107 年底矯正機關其他人力人數與比例

Table 25 Miscellaneous Workforce of Correctional Facilities at End of 2018

年別 Year	整體人力 Total workforce	其他人力 Miscellaneous workforce	其他人力占整體人力比率 % of total workforce
107 年底 End of 2018	8,600	2,115	24.6%

(六) 整體人力分析

3.4.6 Analysis of total workforce

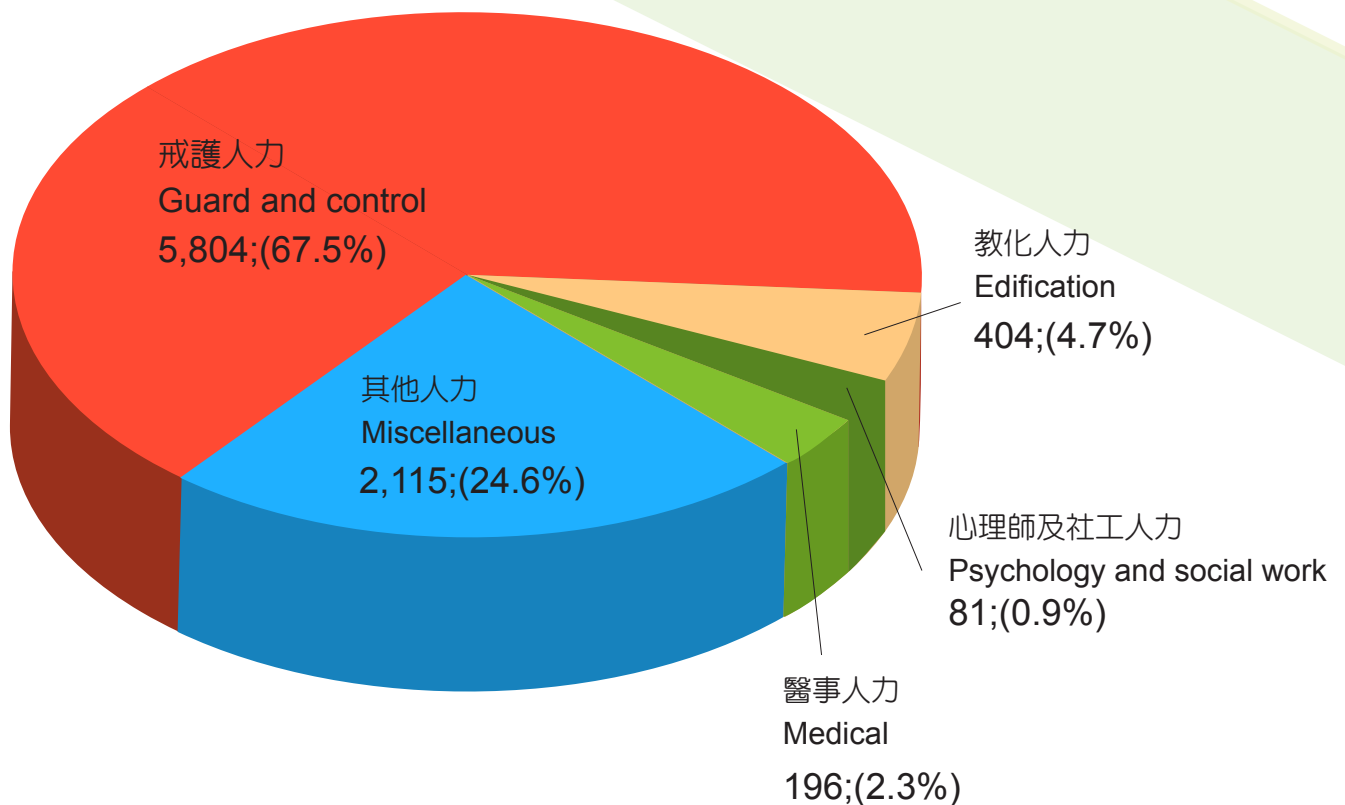
矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計 5,804 人，占 67.5%，其他人力次之，計 2,115 人，占 24.6%，接下來依序為教化人力、醫事人力以及心理師及社工人力。(詳下圖)

Guard and control employees make up the majority of the workforce of correctional facilities, totaling 5,804 persons and accounting for 67.5% of total workforce, followed by miscellaneous workforce (2,155 persons or 24.6%), edification workforce, medical workforce and psychology and social work workforce (see figure below).



矯正機關人力分析圓餅圖

Pie Chart of Workforce of Correctional Facilities



矯正署年報

107 年

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執行編輯：陳俞亨

創刊年月：2019 年 12 月

出版年月：2019 年 12 月

刊期頻率：（年刊）每年 8 月

出版者：法務部矯正署

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設計印刷：群御廣告（04）2422-2277

定 價：每本新臺幣 300 元

統一編號（GPN）：2010802594

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2018 矯正署
107 年年報
Annual Report



GPN : 2010802594
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