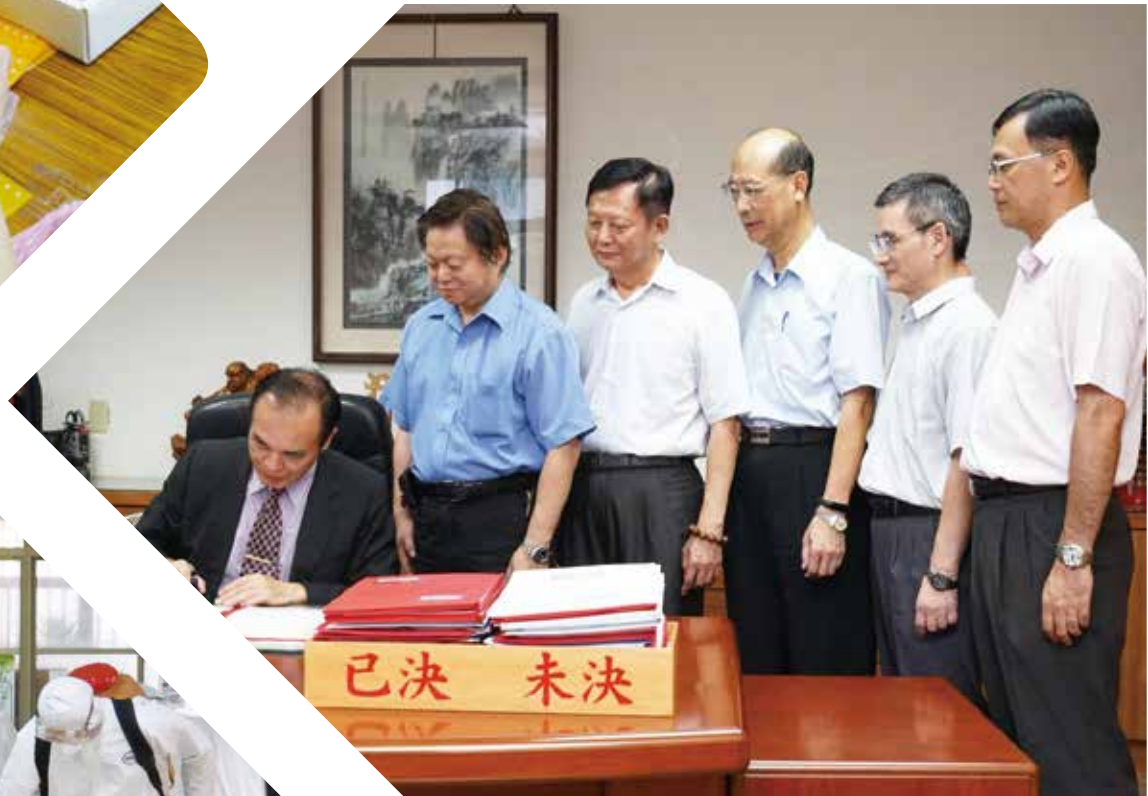




矯正署 109 年年報

Annual Report



2020



法務部
Ministry of Justice



2020 矯正署 109 年年報 Annual Report



法 務 部
Ministry of Justice



署長序言

Preface by Director General

矯正機關為刑事司法體系的最後一道防線，肩負國家刑罰執行與矯正教化收容人的重要任務。幫助收容人在監禁期間，接受各項專業處遇，進而自我沉澱與蛻變，最後重新復歸社會，是每一位矯正人員共同的使命。

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 enforcing criminal penalties and correcting and edifying inmates. Helping inmates to receive all kinds of professional rehabilitation and then undergo self-reflection and transformation during their incarceration, and finally successfully reintegrate into the community is the common mission of each and every correctional officer.

109 年對於我國矯正制度的發展是相當重要的一年，自 98 年簽署人權兩公約¹以來，刑事政策逐步接軌國際，為回應各界對於監所人權保障之期盼，矯正署參照相關國際公約及司法院釋字解釋意旨，積極研修羈押法及監獄行刑法，經立法院分別於 108 年 12 月 10 日及 17 日三讀通過，

1 《公民與政治權利國際公約》及《經濟社會文化權利國際公約》 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

並於 109 年 1 月 15 日由總統公布自同年 7 月 15 日正式實施，象徵矯正體系邁入一個新紀元。除了完善收容人權之保障外，也將過去矯正機關與收容人間的權利義務關係明文化，使矯正人員在執行各項業務時，在法律上有所依循與保護，大幅提升矯正工作之效能。

Year 2020 marks an important year for Taiwan's correctional system. Since our government signed two international covenants on human rights in 2019, our criminal justice policies gradually align with international standards and norms. In response to expectations from all walks of life regarding protecting the human rights of individuals who are incarcerated, the Agency vigorously embarked on the amendment of Detention Act and Prison Act in reference to those international covenants and the interpretations of the Judicial Yuan. The amendments have been approved by the Legislative Yuan on December 10 and December 17, 2019 respectively, promulgated by Presidential Decree on January 15, 2020 and implemented on July 15 the same year. The amendments signify a new era for our correctional system that aside from better protecting the human rights of inmates, the rights and obligations of correctional facilities and inmates are clearly stipulated. It also means that when correctional officers perform their jobs, their actions are guided and protected by law, which will greatly improve their work effectiveness.

另一面，為因應「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」（COVID-19）疫情來襲，自行政院 109 年 1 月 20 日成立中央流行疫情指揮中心（下稱指揮中心）起，矯正署即為其中醫療應變組之成員，並於同日配合成立「法務部矯正署因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎指揮中心」，採「阻絕疫情入侵」為最高指導原則，依據指揮中心公布之指引制訂與調整防疫計劃與措施，並報請指揮中心核定後，由各矯正機關落實執行，在全體工作同仁努力不懈下，我們克服監所人口密集、具高群聚感染風險的劣勢，締造矯正防疫零破口的成就。尤其是日夜守護的戒護人員，在執行有感染疑慮之收容人新收作業時，均穿著全身防護衣、配戴 N95 口罩及防護手套，若須戒送醫院檢驗，即要再加上防彈背心、警械和無線電等裝備，大幅增加執勤的挑戰，以及心理上的負擔，惟縱使汗流浹背、冒著感染風險，這群默默的防疫英雄們卻不言退縮、堅守崗位，全力保障每一位職員與收容人的健康安全，作我國防疫工作最踏實的後盾，共同守護國人健康！

On the other hand, ever since the Executive Yuan established the Central Epidemic Command Center (referred to as the “Command Center” hereunder) on January 20, 2020 to address the outbreak of Covid-19, the Agency has been a member of the Medical Response Taskforce, and set up on the same day an “Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center” that is guided by the highest principle of “blocking the transmission of coronavirus.” The Covid-19 Command Center drafts and adjusts the epidemic control protocols and measures according to the guidelines published by the Command Center,

which are implemented at all correctional facilities after approval by the Command Center. Under the concerted efforts of all colleagues, we are able to overcome the disadvantages of correctional facility environment featuring high population density and high risk of cluster infection, and have achieved zero case so far. Our guard and security staff who work day and night would all wear full-body protective clothing, N95 mask and gloves when they receive new inmates who are suspected of being infected. More so, when they need to take an inmate to the hospital for checkup, they have to put on in addition bullet-proof vest, arms and radio equipment, which add more challenges to their job and put them in a state of mental anguish. However even though they are constantly soaking wet and face the risk of being infected, those silent heroes never complain and never flinch from the job of protecting the health and safety of every staff and every inmate. They hold fast to their post to support the epidemic control work, to safeguard the health of their countrymen!

矯正署將秉持「信心、希望、真愛、幸福」的核心價值，以「現代化刑事政策、人本化教誨教育、科技化收容環境、專業化矯正處遇」為策略目標，持續精進與落實各項矯正業務。謹以本年報，呈現 109 年度矯正工作成果，誠摯感謝全體矯正人員無怨無悔的付出與奉獻，為維護我國社會安定與祥和，盡最大的一份心力！

Embracing the core values of “faith”, “hope”, “love” and “happiness”, the Agency will continue to improve its businesses and services based on the strategic goals of “modernize criminal justice policies, adopt a humanistic approach to rehabilitation education, create a technology-oriented incarceration environment, and offer professional corrections and rehabilitation.” This annual report presents the results of our works in 2020. I personally like to thank all staff who make unrelenting efforts and dedicate themselves to upholding peace and harmony in the society.

署 長 黃後棠 謹識
Director General

110 年 11 月

年度回顧 -109 年關鍵指標

Year in Review – 2020 Key Performance Indicators

監獄行刑法及羈押法修正案於 1 月 15 日總統公布，並自 7 月 15 日施行，監獄行刑法施行細則、受刑人假釋實施辦法、監獄及看守所外部視察小組實施辦法等 30 項授權子法，亦同日發布生效。另受刑人教育實施辦法於 10 月 14 日發布生效；羈押法施行細則於 12 月 31 日發布生效。

The amendments of Prison Act and Detention Act were promulgated by Presidential Decree on January 15 and entered into force on July 15. Thirty sublaws, including Enforcement Rules of the Prison Act, Implementation Regulations for the Parole of Prisoners, and Regulations for Implementing the External Inspection Team of the Prison and the Detention Center were promulgated and entered into force on the same day. In addition, Regulations for the Implementation of Education of Prisoners was promulgated and entered into force on October 14, while the Enforcement Rules of the Detention Act was promulgated and entered into force on December 31.

因應「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」（COVID-19）疫情出現，自 1 月 20 日成立疫情指揮中心，並於 2 月 26 日訂定「因應矯正機關發生嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情預防及緊急處理計畫」，嚴格要求各機關按計劃落實防疫措施。

The Agency's Covid-19 Command Center was established on January 20 in response to the outbreak of Covid-19, and published the “Covid-19 Epidemic Prevention and Emergency Response Plan for Correctional Facilities”, which rigorously requires correctional facilities to implement epidemic prevention measures.

擇訂臺北監獄及臺中監獄於 3 月 9 日及 18 日，邀請衛生福利部疾病管制署及當地衛生主管機關共同舉辦防疫示範演練，全國各矯正機關陸續於 3 月 23 日完成防疫演練，防患疫情入侵於未然，提升緊急應變能力。

The Agency invited Taiwan Centers for Disease Control and local health authorities to participate in epidemic prevention demonstration drills at Taipei Prison and Taichung Prison on March 9 and 18 respectively, and other correctional facilities across the country completed their drill by March 23 to prevent the transmission of coronavirus in the facility and enhance their emergency response capability.

使收容人為國內防疫工作挹注心力，動員臺北監獄等 13 所機關接受縫紉訓練之收容人製作布製口罩及口罩套，供全體矯正人員及收容人使用，延長醫療口罩使用期限。另於 4 月 29 日供應海外僑胞逾 6 萬個布製口罩。

To enable inmates to play a part in the epidemic prevention efforts, inmates in 13 correctional facilities who have attended sewing classes were called up to make cloth face masks and mask covers for correctional personnel and inmates across the country, which are expected to extend the lifespan of disposable surgical masks. In addition, 60,000 cloth masks made by inmates were sent to overseas Chinese on April 29.

6 月 24 日接受經濟部委託，協助振興三倍券分裝事宜，由臺北監獄、桃園女子監獄及新竹監獄三所機關的收容人於 7 月 28 日提早原訂期限 8 日完成共計 2,200 萬份之分裝任務；另臺中監獄亦協助財政部印刷廠振興三倍券 2,342 萬個信封及 1,000 萬個卡套加工作業。

Commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on June 24, inmates in Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women's Prison and Hsinchu Prison worked on packaging 22 million sets of stimulus vouchers, and finished the work 8 days ahead of time on July 28. Taichung Prison also assisted the Ministry of Finance printing press in processing 23,420,000 envelopes and 10,000,000 covers for the stimulus vouchers.

109 年總計核准 1,881 名受刑人從事自主監外作業，達到每日出工人數 1,200 人目標。

1,881 prisons were allowed to work outside the prison, surpassing the daily target of 1,200.

委由桃園市政府經發局代辦八德外役監獄招商，推動企業進駐興建作業技訓工場，目前已徵選 1 家公司進駐，於 6 月 2 日順利簽約，契約期間為 20 年，營運第 1 年至少提供 13 名收容人作業及技訓機會。

The Agency entrusted the Department of Economic Development of Taoyuan City Government to solicit business on behalf of Bade Minimum-Security Prison, inviting enterprises to set up skill training workshop in the prison. So far one enterprise has signed a 20-year contract, according to which the enterprise will become a resident skill training workshop operator at the prison to provide at least 13 inmates with work and skill training opportunities in the first year.

為精進矯正機關毒酒處遇及復歸轉銜，於 7 至 9 月間辦理北、中、南 3 區毒品暨酒駕犯處遇人員教育暨督導訓練計 40 場次，488 人次參與；11 至 12 月間辦理科學實證之毒品犯處遇及復歸轉銜研討會 1 場次，164 人次參與；毒品犯處遇觀摩會 2 場次，284 人次參與；酒駕犯處遇專業研討會 1 場次，48 人次參與。

To improve the treatment and rehabilitation operations of correctional facilities for drug and alcohol abusers, the Agency held a total of 40 education and supervision training sessions for rehab staff in charge of drug abuse and drunk driving inmates in northern, central and southern Taiwan between July and September, in which a total of 488 persons attended; between November and December, the Agency held one seminar on evidence-based study of drug abusers' treatment, rehabilitation and transition, in which 164 persons attended; arranged 2 drug abuser rehab observation tours, in which 284 persons attended; and one seminar on rehab of drunk driving inmates, in which 48 persons attended.

於嘉義看守所建置我國首座智慧監獄，11月30日舉辦啓動儀式暨成果發表會。

Country's first smart prison has been built at Chiayi Detention Center. The launch ceremony and results presentation was held on November 30.

澎湖監獄、金門監獄、泰源技能訓練所、岩灣技能訓練所、東成技能訓練所及臺東戒治所等6所行動接見試辦機關，於109年度辦理行動接見件數共計5,906件，接見人次共計8,305人次，試辦結果深獲肯定。

Six correctional facilities, including Penghu Prison, Kinmen Prison, Taiyuan Skill Training Institute, Yanwan Skill Training Institute, Dongcheng Skill Training Institute and Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center conducted trial run of mobile visitation and handled altogether 5,906 mobile visit cases and received 8,305 visitors in 2020.

109年達成31所矯正機關收容人使用水改為全自來水。

By the end of 2020, 31 correctional facilities provide tap water for inmates.

全年度辦理養成教育訓練、在職訓練及陞職訓練共67班次，訓練人次共51,922人次。其中三等監獄官班及四等監所管理員班等養成教育訓練共計14班次，45,431人次；陞職訓練則佔3班次，196人次；在職人員訓練班共計50班次，6,295人次。

In 2020, the Agency offered 67 cultivation, on-the-job training and job promotion training classes, in which 51,922 persons attended. In the 14 cultivation classes for grade 3 prison officers and grade 4 prison controllers, 45,431 persons attended; in the 3 job promotion training classes, 196 persons attended; and in the 50 on-the-job training classes, 6,295 persons attended.

10月24日於嘉義監獄辦理靖安小組第12期成軍總驗收。

The Agency conducted a general inspection of the newly created 12th-term emergency response team at Chiayi Prison on October 24.

10月29日於台中市政府府前廣場辦理為期4日的「藝展身手·人權關懷大步走-109年法務部矯正機關藝文技訓成果展」，並結合此活動舉辦收容人微廣告設計比賽，鼓勵收容人共同激盪創意，設計出符合矯正機關形象及精神之微廣告。

A 4-day “2020 Arts and Cultural Joint Exhibition – Skill Training Achievements of MOJ Correctional Facilities” was held at the front square of Taichung City Government on October 29. An inmates mini advertising design contest was held in conjunction with the exhibition to encourage inmates to use creativity to design mini advertisements that are consistent with the image and spirit of correctional facilities.



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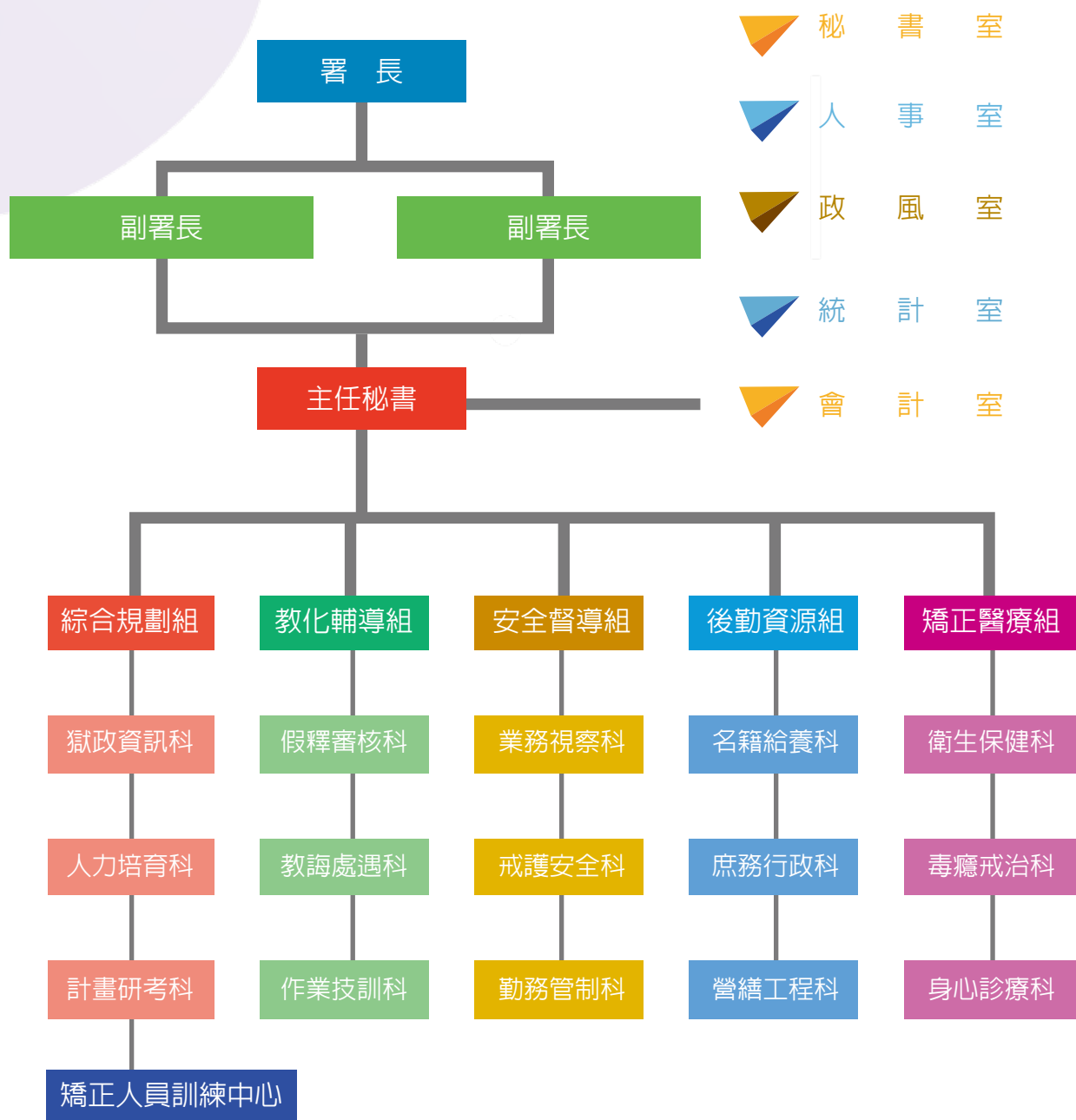
Introduction to Agency of Corrections 機關簡介

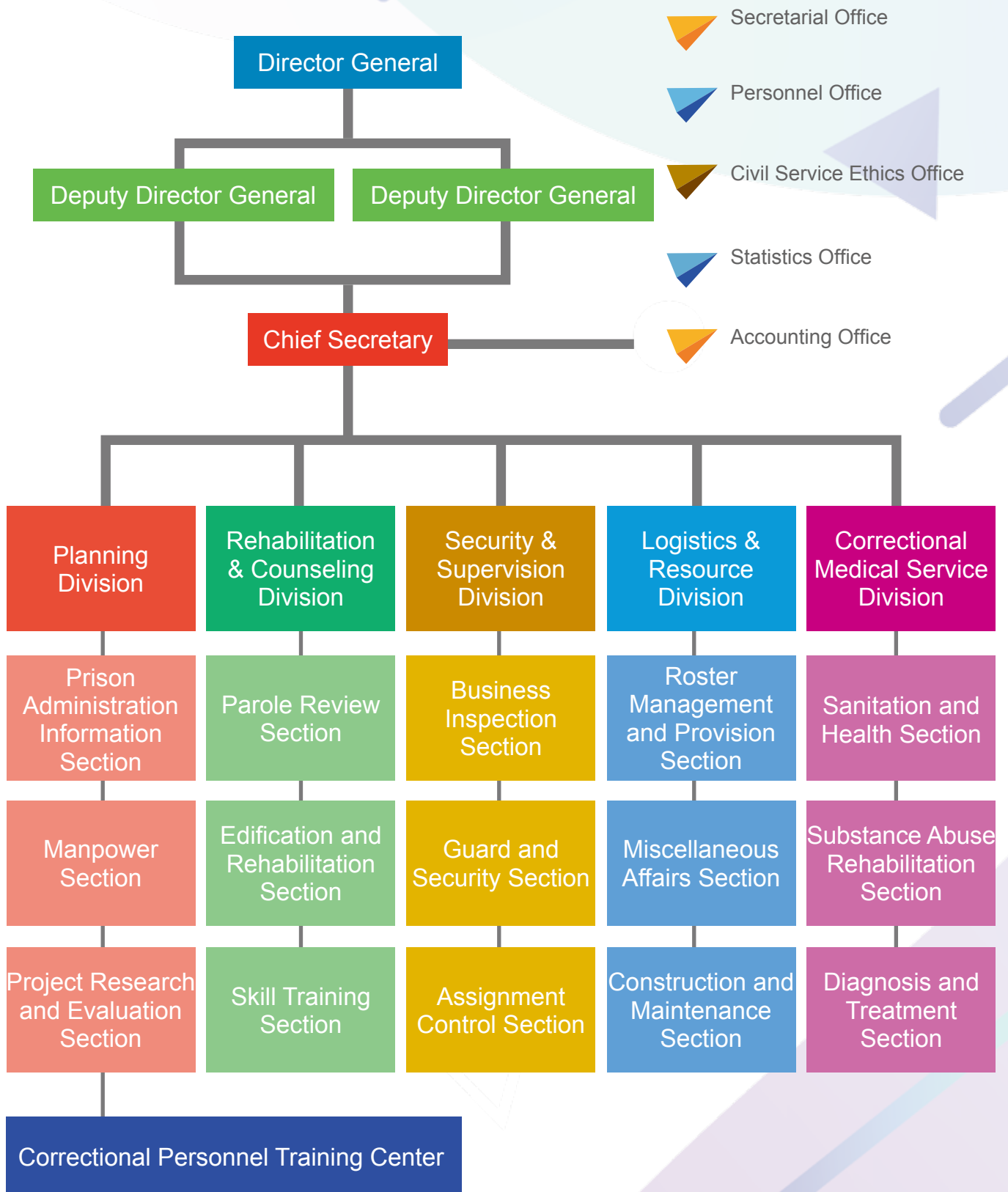
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一、矯正署組織架構

1.1 Organizational Structure





二、矯正心形象

1.2 New Image of Correctional Personnel

「法務部矯正署及所屬機關人員服制要點」訂於 100 年 5 月 31 日，分別於 101 年、102 年及 103 年完成 3 次修正，規範不同場合矯正人員的穿著，每套制服代表的不僅僅是公權力的象徵，也是共同身為矯正大家庭一份子的記號，而右胸口階級章內的幸運草，更凸顯了矯正工作的核心理念：信心、希望、真愛以及幸福。



The “Directions for the Uniforms of Personnel of the Agency of Corrections and Subordinate Facilities” was first enacted on May 31, 2011, and underwent amendments in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The Directions stipulate the attire of correctional personnel on different occasions, for each uniform set not only symbolizes public power, it is also a sign that the wearer is a member of the corrections family. The badge of rank in the shape of four leaf clover on the right breast of uniform accentuates the core beliefs of correctional work: faith, hope, love and happiness.

▼ 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



機關簡介

Introduction to Agency
of Corrections



◀ 同仁著制服外套及排汗衫執勤狀況
Officers on duty wearing a uniform
jacket and a shirt

同仁著勤務服簽巡 ▶
Officers wearing service
uniform when on patrol



▲ 同仁著制服執勤及進行體技訓練
Officers wearing uniform when on duty or undergoing physical training



▲嘉監全國首長合照

Heads of correctional facilities gathering at Chiayi Prison

自 109 年下半年起，矯正人員須於各類正式集會場合穿著制服，不管在靖安成軍驗收典禮或訓練中心的結訓典禮中，都可以看見矯正團隊，展現昂揚的士氣，秉持團隊的精神與榮譽，成為我國安定社會的重要力量。

Starting the second half of 2020, all correctional personnel are required to wear uniform at all kinds of formal gathering. Be it at the emergency response team launch inspection ceremony or training center's graduation ceremony, correctional officers in tidy uniforms exhibit high morale. They uphold team spirits and honor and are an important force supporting a safe and stable society.



三、矯正署所屬各機關分布圖

1.3 Distribution of Facilities under the Supervision of the Agency



貳

Performance 2020 年度成果





一、現代化刑事政策 - 接軌國際人權潮流

2.1 Contemporary criminal justice policy – Aligning with international trends on human rights

一 完善矯正法規 寫下嶄新獄政史

2.1.1 Perfecting corrections regulations to write a new chapter for prison administration

(一) 實施新修正通過之「監獄行刑法」及「羈押法」

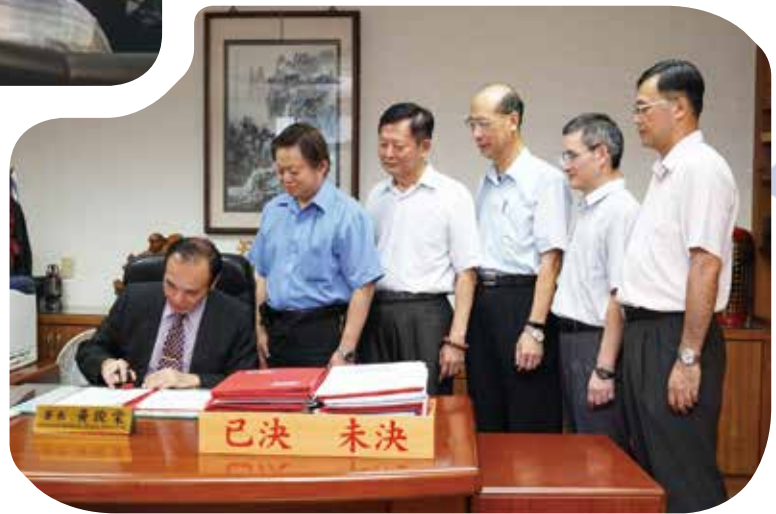
2.1.1.1 Implementing newly amended Prison Act and Detention Act

「監獄行刑法」及「羈押法」為矯正人員依法行政之基礎，規範矯正機關與收容人間之權利義務關係。為使我國獄政制度與現代刑事政策接軌，符合行刑矯治之需要，法務部及矯正署廣納各界建議、參照司法院相關釋字及國際人權公約意旨，將保障收容人秘密通訊自由、權利救濟途徑、監所外部視察機制、成少分離原則及個別化處遇等議題入法，兩法修正案經立法院審議於 108 年 12 月 17 日、10 日三讀通過後，嗣總統於 109 年 1 月 15 日公布，並於同年 7 月 15 日施行。

Prison Act and Detention Act are the legal basis for the administrative works of correctional personnel, which stipulate the rights and obligations of correctional facilities and inmates. To bring our prison administration system up to date with contemporary criminal justice policy and congruous with the purpose of rehabilitation through imprisonment, the Ministry of Justice and the Agency of Corrections embarked on the amendment of those two acts after hearing suggestions from all walks of life and considering the interpretations of the Judicial Yuan and the intents of international covenants on human rights. The amendments legislate the subjects of protecting inmates' freedom of privacy of correspondence, inmates' right to seek remedies, independent external inspection mechanism for prisons and detention centers, separation of adults and juveniles in detention, and individual rehabilitation programs. The amendments have been approved by the Legislative Yuan on December 10 and December 17, 2019 respectively, promulgated by Presidential Decree on January 15, 2020 and implemented on July 15 the same year.



◀ 修法會議
Legislative amendment meeting



▶ 署長簽署發布授權辦法

Director-General signed the promulgation of mandated regulations

為落實兩法修正意旨，經盤點兩法授權內容並因應實際業務需求，自 109 年 3 月至 7 月間邀集司法院、行政院相關部會、專家學者及民間團體，共召開 54 場研商會議，透過官方與民間通力合作，修訂 32 項授權子法，並召集各矯正機關辦理 6 場研討會，協助熟悉新舊法之差異，以達到落實兩法修正意旨，保障收容人權及提升復歸社會效能之目的。

For the sake of implementing the amendment of the two acts and after reviewing the mandates under the two acts and actual work needs, the Agency invited Judicial Yuan, relevant ministries under the Executive Yuan, experts, scholars and civil organizations to attend 54 discussion meetings from March to July 2020. Under public-private collaboration, 32 sublaws were amended. The Agency also held 6 seminars for correctional facilities to help them get familiar with the differences between the new and the old acts. All those actions are to ensure that the true intent of the amended Acts is realized, that is, to protect the human rights of inmates and enhance the effectiveness of their social reintegration.

1. 推動監所外部視察 Promoting independent external inspection

(1) 為落實行刑透明化原則，促進與外界溝通，提升獄政管理效能，以保障收容人權益，參照德國諮詢委員及日本刑事設施視察委員會制度，於新修正之監獄行刑法及羈押法中增訂外部視察制度，並於同日頒訂《監獄及看守所外部視察實施辦法》明訂其運作方式。

To apply the principle of transparency, facilitate communication with outside parties, and boost the effectiveness of prison administration and management so as to protect the rights and interests of inmates, an independent external inspection system is stipulated in the newly amended Prison Act and Detention Act in reference to the criminal facilities inspection system adopted in Germany and Japan. The Regulations for Implementing the External Inspection Team of the Prison and the Detention Center which provide the operation of the external inspection panel was enacted on the same day.

(2) 建置外部視察專家學者人才資料庫：為使外部視察委員之組成更具多元與專業性，矯正署函請全國律師公會等 61 個不同專業領域的民間團體，協助推薦專家學者名單。並於矯正署網站建置「法務部矯正署外部視察專家學者人才庫」，鼓勵各矯正機關能藉由廣納民間人才及可用資源，達成改善機關運作效率與環境之目標。

Creation of an external inspection experts and scholars database: To make sure that members of the external inspection panel come from different professional backgrounds, the Agency sent letters to 61 civil organizations in different fields, such as Taiwan Bar Association, asking them to assist in recommending experts and scholars. The Agency has also created an “Agency of Corrections External Inspection Experts and Scholars Database” on its website, encouraging correctional facilities to enlist the service of private citizens and make use of available resources to improve their operational efficiency and environment.

(3) 全國矯正機關於 109 年 12 月 3 日完成外部視察小組遴聘程序，同日正式開始運作，外部視察小組將按季提出視察報告，由矯正署彙整後，陳報法務部備查並公告於矯正署網站，供社會大眾定期瞭解此制度運作情形。

Correctional facilities across the country have completed the selection of external inspection panel on December 3, 2020. The inspection panels began to operate on the same day and will produce an inspection report on a quarterly basis. After compiling the inspection reports, the Agency will submit the reports to the Ministry of Justice for reference and post them on the Agency website for perusal by the public



▲外部視察委員至矯正機關開會

Members of external inspection panel met at a correctional facility



▲外部視察小組至矯正機關視察通訊設備接見狀況

External inspection panel inspected the communication equipment for inmate visitation at a correctional facility

2. 完善收容人申訴制度 Improving inmate appeal system

配合司法院 755 號解釋，增訂保障收容人救濟程序之規範，除設立具外部獨立性之申訴審議小組，另亦維護收容人申訴程序中請求調查證據及陳述意見等合於正當法律程序之權利。各矯正機關申訴審議小組截至 109 年 12 月 31 日止，共處理 653 件申訴事件，分別受理 288 件，不受理 365 件，另有 8 件申訴事件進入後續行政訴訟程序。

In conjunction with the Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 755, the newly amended Acts add provisions to improve the administrative remedy programs for inmates. Aside from setting up an independent external appeal review taskforce, the new provisions stipulate the rights of inmates in appeal process as provided by the due process of law, such as the right to request the investigation of evidence and the right to make a statement. The appeal review taskforces at respective correctional facility have processed 653 appeal cases as of December 31, 2020, of which, 288 cases are accepted, 365 cases are rejected, and 8 cases have entered the subsequent administrative litigation procedure.

3. 完備假釋救濟機制 Perfecting the remedy mechanism for parole

落實司法院釋字第 681、691 號解釋意旨，針對收容人不服不予假釋及撤銷假釋決定，已修訂監獄行刑法復審及行政訴訟之程序，以完備其權利救濟之權益。另為周延假釋審核機制，訂定《受刑人假釋實施辦法》，規範假釋審酌事項、陳述意見方式、假釋審查會委員延（解）聘及迴避等事項，以落實假釋透明化及專家評估機制。

To fulfill the intents of Judicial Yuan Interpretations No. 681 and No. 691 on inmates disagreeing with the decision to deny parole or the decision to revoke parole, the petition and administrative litigation procedures under the Prison Act have been amended to improve inmate's right to seek remedy. Also to render the parole review mechanism comprehensive, the Implementation Regulations for the Parole of Prisoners are drawn up to stipulate matters to be considered in parole review, ways to make a statement, and appointment (discharge) and excusal of parole board members to render the parole process transparent and to perfect the expert evaluation mechanism.



假釋救濟程序
Parole Remedy Procedure

4. 維護受攜入監(所)子女身心發展權益 Upholding the welfare and wellbeing of children brought into prison (detention center)

為符合兒童權利公約保障兒童最佳利益之意旨，增訂入監或在監婦女請求攜帶子女入監應先由各地方政府社會福利主管機關評估是否符合安置規定。另矯正機關需針對受攜入監幼兒規劃足夠之活動空間，並提供必要設施，以維護其身心發展權益。

To protect the best interests of children in conformity with the Covenant on the Rights of the Child, the amended Prison Act stipulates that when a female inmate arriving at the prison or already being imprisoned requests to bring her child, the social welfare authority of the municipal or county (city) government shall first evaluate whether such arrangement complies with the child placement rules. Correctional facilities should also arrange space for activities and provide necessary facilities or equipment for young children brought into the prison to uphold their welfare and wellbeing.

5. 強化收容人之勞動權益 Strengthening workers' rights of inmates

基於「取之於收容人，用之於收容人」之精神，提高參與作業之收容人所得之作業賸餘，並針對延長作業時間者，支給超時勞作金，如因作業或職業訓練致受傷、罹病或死亡者，發給補償金，以完善對於收容人勞動權益之保障。

Based on the spirit of “Use the fruits of inmates’ labor on inmates”, the amended Prison Act increases the distribution of work surplus, which is the work income of inmates minus their work cost, pay inmates overtime for extended work time, and pay compensation to inmates who are injured, fall ill, or die due to work or occupational training to fully protect their workers’ rights.

6. 保障收容人秘密通訊自由 Protecting inmate's freedom of privacy of correspondence

依據司法院大法官第756號解釋意旨，明訂各矯正機關對於收容人之書信僅確認有無夾帶違禁物品，如符合例外情形，始得閱讀或刪除書信內容，保障收容人秘密通訊之自由。另，如為律師或辯護人與收容人接見或往來之書信，矯正機關將採「開拆不閱覽，監看不與聞」之精神，以維護收容人之訴訟權益。

Pursuant to Judicial Yuan Grand Justice Interpretation No. 756, the amended Acts stipulate that correctional facilities may only check whether there are contrabands concealed in the correspondence of inmates, and only if the exception condition is met, can the correctional facilities read or delete the contents of inmate’s correspondence so as to protect inmate’s freedom of privacy of correspondence. In addition, with regard to visit or correspondence between inmates and their lawyer or defense attorney, correctional facilities adopt the principle of “opening but no reading and monitoring but no listening” to safeguard the litigation rights of inmates.

(二) 研訂「少年矯正機關收容處遇實施條例」

2.1.1.2 Drafting “Enforcement Act for Accommodation and Rehabilitation at Juvenile Correctional Institutions”

矯正署為使少年矯正機關符合國際少年矯正思潮及兒童權利公約規定，並落實成少差別處遇及少年最佳利益之精神，特別邀請司法院、教育部、法務部有關單位及專家學者共同研商「少年矯正機關收容處遇實施條例」之條文內容。本年度共召開 12 次審查會議，期能藉由本條例立法之精神，培養收容少年適應社會生活之能力，協助復歸社會，並促進少年之自尊心、責任感及價值感，強化其對他人自由及權利之尊重。

To make sure the operations of juvenile correctional institutions align with international thinking in juvenile corrections and the Covenant on the Rights of the Child, and to implement differential treatment of adult and juvenile inmates and embrace the spirit of everything done for the juvenile's best interests, the Agency invited Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, relevant organizations, experts and scholars to discuss the clauses of the Enforcement Act for Accommodation and Rehabilitation at Juvenile Correctional Institutions, and held 12 review meetings in 2020. It is hoped by implementing the legislative spirit of this Act, we can help juvenile inmates develop the ability to adapt to social life, reintegrate into the society, and foster in them self-respect, sense of responsibility and sense of self-worth, and help them learn to respect the freedom and rights of others.

(三) 修訂「行刑累進處遇條例」

2.1.1.3 Amending the Statute of Progressive Execution of Penalty

「行刑累進處遇條例」自民國 35 年 3 月 6 日制定迄今，期間因權責機關更改、體制名稱異動及配合刑法修正，進行部分條文修正計 7 次，惟條文所規範內容於新修正之監獄行刑法施行後已不合時宜，包括有關通信接見、電器使用、教化給養權益等規範。矯正署遂於 109 年 7 月 1 日組成研修小組，由副署長召集相關單位主管，全面檢討收容人累進處遇制度，積極研訂符合現代刑事政策之修法草案。

The Statute of Progressive Execution of Penalty was first enacted on March 6, 1946, and has since undergone 7 amendments in coordination with change of responsible authority, change of system name and the amendments of Criminal Code. However some clauses of the Statute are now outdated due to the latest amendment of the Prison Act, including clauses on correspondence, visitation, use of electrical appliance, and rights to edification and provisions. Hence the Agency set up an amendment taskforce on July 1, 2020, comprising the Agency's deputy director-general as convener and the heads of relevant divisions to conduct overview of the current progressive execution of penalty system, and draft an amendment that is commensurate with contemporary criminal justice policy.

改善服刑環境 提升監所人權

2.1.2 Improving prison environment to improve human rights in correctional facilities

(一) 持續辦理矯正機關新、擴、遷改建工程

2.1.2.1 Continuing the new construction, expansion, relocation and renovation of correctional facilities

為打造矯正機關適性、合理之處遇空間，矯正署廣續推動新、擴、遷建監所計畫，於 109 年 11 月 19 日舉行「八德外役監獄第一階段新建工程」之上梁典禮，以及 12 月 9 日舉行「彰化看守所遷建工程」開工動土典禮，加上目前刻正施作之「雲林第二監獄新建工程」，至 113 年全數完工後，計可增加 4,819 名收容額，提供我國更充裕之服刑空間。

To build adaptive and reasonable space for rehabilitation and corrections at correctional facilities, the Agency continues to push for new construction, expansion, and relocation of correctional facilities. The beam-raising ceremony for “Bade Minimum-Security Prison Phase 1 New Construction Project” was held on November 19, 2020, and the groundbreaking ceremony for “Changhua Detention Center Relocation Project” was held on December 9, 2020. The “Yunlin Second Prison New Construction Project” currently underway is scheduled to be completed in 2024. Upon the completion of all those projects, the facilities can house 4,819 more inmates, thereby increasing our prison capacity.

計畫名稱 Project name	增加容額 Increase in capacity (persons)	期程 Timetable
雲林第二監獄新(擴)建計畫 Yunlin Second Prison New Construction (Expansion) Project	1,360 名	預計 110 年 5 月底完工 Scheduled to be completed in May 2021
八德外役監獄新(擴)建計畫 Bade Minimum-Security Prison New Construction (Expansion) Project	2,271 名	第一階段預計 110 年 7 月完工 Phase 1 scheduled to be completed in July 2021 第二階段預計 111 年底完工 Phase 2 scheduled to be completed at the end of 2022
彰化看守所遷建計畫 Changhua Detention Center Relocation Project	1,188 名	預計 113 年底完工 Scheduled to be completed at the end of 2024
合計增加 4,819 名收容額 Total increase of 4,819 in capacity		



◀法務部矯正署雲林第二監獄
新(擴)建工程鳥瞰
A bird' s-eye view of
Yunlin Second Prison New
Construction (Expansion)
Project



▲法務部矯正署八德外役監獄新(擴)建工程上梁典禮
Beam-raising ceremony of Bade Minimum-Security Prison New Construction (Expansion) Project



▲法務部矯正署彰化看守所遷建工程於 12 月 9 日舉行開工動土典禮
Groundbreaking ceremony of Changhua Detention Center Relocation Project held on December 9, 2020

(二) 全面改善收容人使用水

2.1.2.2 Improving the quality of water used by inmates

部分矯正機關因受限於自來水管線、設備老舊及經費不足，在收容人使用水方面採用自來水及地下水混用之方式，為維護收容人之用水品質，矯正署自 109 年起積極推動「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關收容用水改善計畫」，規劃至 113 年止分階段完成用水改善。109 年底已有 31 所矯正機關全面改用自來水，已達成 110 年度目標值。

Constrained by old water pipes, antiquated equipment and funding shortage, some correctional facilities have to provide inmates with the mixture of tap water and ground water. To improve the quality of water used by inmates, the Agency has embarked on the “Correctional Facilities Water Usage Improvement Project” in 2020, with the plan to improve water quality at correctional facilities in phases until 2024. By the end of 2020, 31 correctional facilities have switched entirely to tap water, meeting the target set for 2021.



▲收容人用水情形

Water supply at a correctional facility

年度 Year	109	110	111	112	113 年
累計全面使用自來水機關數目標值 Target value for correctional facilities using 100% tap water	15	31	41	44	48

二、人本化教誨教育 - 從監禁轉向復歸

2.2 People-oriented rehabilitation and education – from incarceration to reintegration

一 深化家庭援助 重視攜子入監處遇

2.2.1 Enhancing family support for children brought into prison with their mothers

(一) 賡續援助弱勢收容人家庭

2.2.1.1 Continuing the aid the families of financially disadvantaged inmates

推動「『攜手同行·有愛無礙』～家庭支持與援助家庭推展計畫」，運用民間捐贈款推行「及時雨－援助收容人高關懷家庭方案」與「收容人家庭援助與關懷試行方案」，補助經濟困難家庭計 202 件，提供參與收容人家庭支持活動交通費補助計 37 人次，合計 71 萬餘元。持續落實「收容人未成年子女照顧」宣導計 49 萬餘人次，並通報轉介至社政單位 341 人次；亦協助辦理就學補助計 135 人，共 204 萬元。

The Agency promoted the “Walk Hand-in-Hand, Love Abounds ~ Family Support and Assistance Program”, using private donations to fund two programs – the “Timely Rain – Aid for High-care Families Program” and “Inmate’s Family Assistance and Care Trial Project”, under which 202 financially strapped families and the transportation of 37 individuals who participated in the family support program received subsidies, totaling NT\$710,000. The Agency also

continued to publicize the “Care for Minor Children of Inmates” with more than 490,000 people participating, made 341 referrals to social affairs units, and provided financial aid to 135 children of inmates, totaling NT\$2,040,000.



◀收容人及家屬參與家庭日活動
Inmates and families participating in Family Day activity



◀臺中女子監獄受攜幼兒日間送托幼兒園
Inmates in Taichung Women's Prison brought their child to daycare



▲臺中女子監獄音樂律動課程教學
Music and rhythm class at Taichung Women's Prison

◀保育人員親職教育課程
Childcare training class

(二) 完善攜子入監處遇

2.2.1.2 Improving care for children brought into prison

矯正署於 109 年結合中國信託反毒教育基金會，辦理「強化攜子入監處遇措施方案」，改善桃園、臺中及高雄女子監獄內親子保育室、設置戶外遊樂設施並持續延聘保育人員提供收容人照護示範，另也協助 12 名 2 歲以上之受攜幼兒日間送托監外幼兒園，保障兒童受教權。

In collaboration with the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation, the Agency embarked on “Children in Prison Care Improvement Program” in 2020. Actions taken included improving the nursery room in Taoyuan, Taichung and Kaohsiung Women’s Prison, setting up outdoor recreational facilities and continuing to arrange childcare workshops for inmates. The Agency also sent 12 preschoolers brought into prison with their mothers to daytime nursery or kindergarten to ensure their rights to education.

推動多元教化活動 發展生命教育

2.2.2 Pushing diverse edification activities and developing life education

(一) 辦理矯正機關藝文技訓成果展

2.2..2.1 Holding Arts and Cultural Joint Exhibition of correctional facilities

109年10月29日辦理「藝展身手·人權關懷大步走-109年法務部矯正機關藝文技訓成果展」，於台中市政府府前廣場開幕，活動現場有「矯正出品·實在安心」的自營作業產品展售、藝文技訓創作展覽、收容人微廣告競賽影片輪播、矯正署七大政策宣傳影片播放及滿額禮、按讚分享禮、有獎徵答禮好禮三重送等內容。活動一連展出4天，湧入大批民衆搶購，合計銷售額約687萬元，展示(售)會在熱烈氣氛中圓滿結束。

A “2020 Arts and Cultural Joint Exhibition – Skill Training Achievements of MOJ Correctional Facilities” was held at the front square of Taichung City Government on October 29. On exhibition included products made by prison-run shops, art and cultural creations of inmates, and playing of film produced by inmates in mini-advertising design contest, promotional film on seven policies of Agency of Corrections and triple gift activity - free gifts with purchase, free gift with a click of Like button, and free gift with correct answer. In this 4-day event, enthusiastic response from the large crowd generated NT\$6,870,000 in sales.

▼作業技訓聯展表演

Performance at skill training joint exhibition





▲技訓聯展活動現場

A glimpse of the skill training joint exhibition event

(二) 收容人微廣告設計比賽

2.2.2.2 Inmates mini-advertising design contest

結合藝文技訓成果展，舉辦微廣告設計比賽，鼓勵收容人激盪創意，設計出符合矯正機關形象及精神之微廣告，增進與民衆瞭解與社會之認同感，俾利矯正業務順利推展。影片內含目前推動的獄政興革措施，外界的回饋對於矯正同仁、參與的收容人、協助指導的社會志工，也都是莫大的激勵與鼓舞。

The Agency organized an inmates mini advertising design contest in conjunction with the arts and cultural exhibition. The contest aimed to encourage inmates to use creativity to design mini advertisements that are consistent with the image and spirit of correctional facilities, and to increase understanding and social identification of the general public that should help facilitate the promotion of correctional works. The winning film talks about prison administration reform measures currently being implemented. The positive feedback from the public on those reform measures are tremendous inspiration and encouragement to participating inmates and social workers who assisted in the production.



因為它需要大量的體能還有表演



就是大家的團結吧

◀ 2017年起誠正中學與雲門舞集推動「逆風計畫：藝術與矯正教育結合方案」讓少年們學習沉澱心靈、思考生活及分享生命，影片主角藉由參加本計畫「身體打開了，心也跟著柔軟了」，並於離開學校參加志願役士兵，找到重新出發的地方。

The “Against the Wind: Arts and Correctional Education Combination Program” jointly promoted by Chengjheng High School and Cloud Gate Dance Company since 2017 helps young people learn how to calm themselves down, think about life and share life. The main character in the film learned to open his body in the program and his heart softened along with it. He joined the military service after leaving school and found a place to restart his life.

三 提倡矯正教育 維護少年權益

2.2.3 Advocating correctional education to uphold the rights and interests of juvenile

誠正中學桃園及彰化分校按「少年輔育院改制矯正學校計畫」，積極改善教學設施設備，籌備改制為獨立學校事宜，並為加強校之課程與輔導效能，依 109 年 3 月 26 日少年矯正教育指導委員會決議，與教育部國教署及勞動部共組「少年矯正教育課程規劃小組」，邀集專家學者，到校瞭解並提出建議，協助分校落實 108 年課綱課程規劃。

The Taoyuan and Changhua Branches of Chengjheng High School have been actively improving school facilities and equipment and preparing to reorganize into an independent school in accordance with the “Reform Schools to Juvenile Correctional Schools Reorganization Plan.” In addition, to strengthen the school curriculums and the effectiveness of guidance and counseling, the schools, in accordance with the decisions made by the Juvenile Correctional Education Steering Committee on March 26, 2020, have formed a “Juvenile Correctional Education Curriculums Planning Taskforce” along with the K-12 Education Administration under the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor, and invited experts and schools to visit the campus and give recommendations to the school’s 2019 course guidelines and curriculums planning.



▲誠正中學桃園分校體育課－體育老師指導學生投籃姿勢

Physical education class of Chengjheng High School Taoyuan Branch – the teacher instructed the students about throwing basketball.



▲誠正中學彰化分校逆風計畫成果發表
Presentation of Chengjheng High School Changhua Branch' s Against the Wind Program



▲誠正中學彰化分校音樂課
Music class of Chengjheng High School
Changhua Branch



▲誠正中學彰化分校以英語繪本為題材教授英語課程
Chengjheng High School Changhua Branch used
English picture book as teaching material for the
English class

三、科技化收容環境 - 提升獄政管理效能

2.3 Tech-oriented holding environment – boosting the effectiveness of prison management

一 全面實施行動接見 親情連結不間斷

2.3.1 Full implementation of mobile visitation to support family connections

為提升收容人家屬接見便利性，強化家庭支持之力量，矯正署自 108 年起試辦行動接見，於 109 年擴大試辦規模，擇定離島及偏遠地區之 6 所機關作為試辦機關。共計辦理 5,906 件，接見人次共計 8,305 人次，結果深獲民衆肯定。另為優化系統功能，提升作業系統效能，以及增加收容人語意分析與人臉辨識功能，俾利未來擴展至全國矯正機關能夠開放使用，矯正署申請國家發展委員會補助，辦理「109 年度行動接見暨便民服務系統委外建置案」，並於 12 月 31 日完成驗收。

To make it more convenient for inmate's families to make visit and to strengthen family support, the Agency conducted trial run of mobile visitation starting 2019 and expanded the trial program in 2020, picking 6 facilities in offshores island and remote areas for mobile visitation. In 2020, those six facilities handled altogether 5,906 mobile visit cases and received 8,305 visitors and the service has been well received. In addition, to optimize the system functions, enhance the effectiveness of operating systems, and increase the functions of semantic analysis and facial recognition, and make those functions available when mobile visitation is extended to all correctional facilities in the future, the Agency applied for a grant from the National Development Council to fund the “2020 Mobile Visitation and Convenient Service System Outsourced Construction Project”, which has passed the final acceptance on December 31, 2020.

行動接見 - 家屬在家透過手機視訊接見收容人▶

Mobile visitation – Inmate's families pay visits on cell phone at home.



AI 賦能 E 化關懷—打造首座智慧監獄

2.3.2 AI-powered prison management – building the first smart prison



▲生活平台 - 收容人經由智慧辨識技術確認身分後，即可快速進行日常生活購物、查詢處遇課程以及預約看診等程序
Smart kiosk – inmates can do daily shopping, enquire classes available and book a doctor's appointment easily after verifying their identity through facial recognition technology.

矯正署於 109 年運用人工智能，將「身分辨識系統」、「安全監控系統」及「科技生活管理」導入嘉義看守所進行試辦，打造我國首座運用科技管理之矯正機關，可協助進行收容人身分確認、帳戶餘額情形、購物及購物明細記錄查詢等事項；另也運用行為分析以及科技辨識技術，完成特定收容人接觸預警、事後行動軌跡搜尋、收容人闖入 / 離開禁制區或限定區域預警等，達成強化戒護效能以及監控錄影品質，縮短警力反應時間，同時減輕戒護人員執勤壓力。



▲監控中心 - 透過智慧管理平台整合各項警戒系統，建立異常事件觸發機制，即時掌控並管理全機關場域
Surveillance center – all warning systems are integrated through the smart management platform. The abnormal event trigger mechanism controls and manages facility-wide areas on a realtime basis

In 2020, the Agency used artificial intelligence to introduce “identity management system”, “digital surveillance system” and “tech-enabled life management” at Chiayi Detention Center to build Taiwan’s first tech-managed correctional facility. Those smart technologies assist in the verification of inmate identity, checking of inmate account balance, shopping, and inquiry of shopping records. The technologies also enable behavioral analysis and facial recognition to trigger alarm for the contact of specific inmates, search of action trail, and trigger alarm when an inmate intrudes/exits an off-limit or restricted area. They enhance the effectiveness of security control and the quality of surveillance recording, shorten the police response time while easing the work pressure of guard and security personnel.



▲ 11月30日智慧監獄啓用暨成果發表會 - 智慧手環展示
Smart Prison Launch and Results Presentation on November 30, 2020 – Display with smart bracelets



▲ 部長蒞臨智慧監獄啓用暨成果發表會
The presence of Minister of Justice at the Smart Prison Launch and Results Presentation



▲ 收容人家屬使用購物機為收容人購買生活用品
Inmate's family uses kiosk to purchase daily necessities for inmate



▲ 收容人數智慧管控顯示屏幕 - 即時掌握收容人數動態，減少手動更改之作業負擔
Smart display screen enables ready grasp of inmate status to reduce the burden of manual tracking

四、專業化矯正處遇 - 強化復歸轉銜機制

2.4 Professionalizing corrections and rehabilitation – strengthening transition and reintegration mechanisms

一 增補專業人力 強化處遇量能

2.4.1 Adding professional workforce to enhance rehabilitation capacity

矯正署為強化收容人專業處遇，積極爭取心理及社工專業人力，自 108 年起暫以「勞務承攬」方式補充，專責協助規畫各類收容人之處遇，以及出監後之轉介服務，並針對有需求收容人提供心理

To provide inmates with professional rehabilitation programs, the Agency has been vying to expand the psychology and social work workforce of correctional facilities. Starting in 2019, the Agency has recruited more clinical psychologists and social workers as service contractors to assist in planning rehabilitation programs for all types of inmates, provide out-of-prison referral



▲臺南監獄 - 補充社工人員帶領毒品受刑人進行小團體輔導

Tainan Prison – supplementary social worker leading a group session for prisons convicted of drug offence

諮商、輔導與治療服務。為改善此類人員進用方式及規劃切合矯正機關需求之人力，以分階段方式，逐年擴大專業人員編制，調整臨時及約聘人員改為編制員額與爭取預算進用，將請增 335 名 (加上原有 81 名，共計 416 名)，達到專業人力與收容人數比達到 1:300 之目標，並保障其工作之權益。

service, and provide psychological counseling, guidance and treatment services for inmates with needs. To improve the employment status of those professional staff and build a workforce that suits the needs of correctional facilities, the Agency will try to expand year-by-year the quota for professional staffing, changing their status from temporary worker or contractor to authorized complement, and try to get more budget. The goal is to increase the hiring of 335 more professional employees (to a total of 416 adding the existing 81 professional staff) to reach the target of 1 professional staff serving 300 inmates and protect the working rights of professional staff.



▲臺北監獄 - 個案管理師個別會談
Taipei Prison – Case manager
conducting one-on-one interview



▲臨床心理師為收容人進行腦波生物回饋，以測試及訓練收容人專注力
Clinical psychologist conducting brainwave biofeedback for an inmate to test and train the inmate's concentration

結合調查分類工作 推行個別處遇計畫

2.4.2 Combining inmate investigation and classification works to implement individualized rehabilitation programs

為提升矯正處遇成效，依新修正之監獄行刑法授權訂定《受刑人資料調查辦法》，由監獄教化、作業、衛生、戒護、給養及調查人員組成小組，針對新收入監的收容人實施專業調查，包含犯罪前科、身心狀況、家庭關係及社會經歷等項目，並視個別狀況與需求，量身製訂個別的處遇計畫，以深化處遇影響力，協助收容人出監後，順利回歸家庭與社區。

In the efforts to render the corrections and rehabilitation of inmates more effective, the Regulations Governing Investigation of Prisoner's Information enacted by the mandate of the newly amended Prison Act stipulate that prisons shall set up an investigation team consisting of education, work, health, guard and security, provisions and investigation officers. The team should conduct investigation of prisoners upon their admission, including their criminal record, physical and mental conditions, family relations and work experience, and come up with an individual rehabilitation plan in view of each inmate's conditions and needs. The aim is to deepen the impact of rehabilitation and help inmates return home and community smoothly after their release.



◀ 調查小組會議訂定受刑人個別處遇計畫
Individual rehabilitation plan formulated in the investigation team meeting



受刑人接受處遇課程情形 ▶
Inmates attending rehab classes



三 建構科學實證毒品及酒駕處遇模式

2.4.3 Building evidence-based rehabilitation models for drug abuse and drunk driving inmates

為協助各矯正機關推動以實證研究為導向的毒品與酒癮戒癮處遇，強化社會復歸轉銜機制，自 109 年 4 月 8 日函頒「毒品犯暨酒駕犯處遇督導制度實施計畫」，邀集資深心理、社工專業人員進行工作任務編組，累積實務經驗，進行實證研究並滾動檢討處遇策略。並於 7 至 9 月間辦理北、中、南 3 區

To help correctional facilities implement evidence-based addiction rehabilitation programs for inmates convicted of drug offence or drunk driving and enhance the social reintegration and transition mechanism, the Agency launched a “Rehabilitation and Supervision Program for Inmates Convicted of Drug Offence or Drunk Driving” on April

毒品暨酒駕犯處遇人員教育暨督導訓練計 40 場次 (參與人數 488 人次)。同年 11 至 12 月間辦理科學實證之毒品犯處遇及復歸轉銜研討會 1 場 (參與人數 164 名)；毒品犯處遇觀摩會 2 場 (參與人數 284 名)；酒駕犯處遇專業研討會 1 場 (參與人數 48 名)。

8, 2020, inviting seasoned psychologists and social workers to form a taskforce that will gain practical experience and conduct evidence-based study and rolling review of the rehabilitation strategy. The Agency held 40 rehab and supervision training sessions in northern, central and southern Taiwan for substance abuse rehab personnel between July and September (488 people attended). Between November and December, the Agency held one seminar on evidence-based rehabilitation, reintegration and transition for inmates convicted of drug offence (164 people attended), 2 drug abuse inmates rehabilitation observation sessions (284 people attended), and 1 seminar on the rehabilitation of inmates convicted of drunk driving (48 people attended).



◀雲林監獄 12 月 11 日辦理科學實證之毒品犯處遇及復歸轉銜矯正機關觀摩會

A seminar on evidence-based rehabilitation, reintegration and transition for inmates convicted of drug offence was held on December 11 at Yunlin Prison



▲臺北看守所 11 月 5 日辦理科學實證之毒品犯處遇及復歸轉銜研討會

A seminar on evidence-based rehabilitation, reintegration and transition for inmates convicted of drug offence was held on November 5 at Taipei Detention Center

四 強化職能培力 增進更生復歸

2.4.4 Strengthening occupational empowerment of inmates to prepare them for reintegration

(一) 持續擴大自主監外作業規模

2.4.4.1 Continuing to expand the self-administered out-of-prison work program

矯正署自 106 年 6 月 1 日起實施收容人自主監外作業，讓收容人利用白天至監外工作，提早適應社會生活及學習就業職能，晚上則返監休息。為幫助更多收容人及早適應職場生活，做好復歸社會的準備，各矯正機關多方與民間企業合作，逐年擴大辦理規模，截至 109 年共核准 1,881 人，達到每日平均出工人數 1,200 人。本制度自開辦以來共核准 3,607 名受刑人從事自主監外作業。

The Agency launched the self-administered out-of-prison work program on June 1, 2017, under which inmates are allowed to work outside the prison on their own during the day and return to the correctional facility at night. Such arrangement helps inmates to adapt to life in the society early and improve their employability after release. To help more inmates adapt to a working life early and get prepared for reentering the society, correctional facilities have been seeking cooperation with more private enterprises to provide jobs for inmates. Up to the end of 2020, 1,881 inmates have been approved to work outside the prison, and on average 1,200 inmates went outside the prison to work every day. Since the out-of-prison work program was implemented, 3,607 prisoners have engaged in self-administered out-of-prison work.



▲桃園女子監獄自主監外作業 - 食品加工

Out-of-prison work for inmates from Taoyuan Women's Prison – food processing



▲ 矯正署於 109 年 12 月 30 日舉行 109 年度績優自主監外廠商表揚典禮
The Agency held commendation ceremony for 2020 outstanding out-of-prison job providers on December 30, 2020



八德外役監獄自主監外作業 - 電銲切割
Out-of-prison work for inmates from Bade Minimum-Security Prison – arc welding/cutting

(二) 企業進駐興建作業技訓工場

2.4.4.2 Resident companies providing skill training workshops

為深化收容人復歸社會能力，矯正署規劃以契約合作方式，引進民間參與投資、興建技訓工場，作為收容人的職業訓練場所，習得一技之長，出監後可銜接就業，爰委由桃園市政府經發局代辦八德外役監獄招商，推動企業進駐興建作業技訓工場。經評選程序，已於 109 年 6 月 2 日順利與宏偉展業股份有限公司簽約進駐，營運第 1 年至少提供 13 名收容人作業及技訓機會，並逐年增加名額，現階段持續辦理招商作業。

To enhance inmate's employability when they reenter the society, the Agency plans to contract private businesses to set up skill training workshop in the correctional facility. The workshop will be a vocational training venue for inmates to pick up some skills that will help them find a job after release. The Agency has entrusted the Department of Economic Development of Taoyuan City Government to solicit business on behalf of Bade Minimum-Security Prison, inviting private enterprises to set up skill training workshop in the prison. Following a screening and selection process, Bade Minimum-Security Prison has signed a contract with Hung-Wei Cleaner Co. on June 2, 2020, according to which, Hung-Wei will provide at least 13 inmates with work and skill training opportunities in the first year, and the number of trainees will increase by the year. Currently the business solicitation operation will continue.



◀八德外役監獄作業技訓工場廠商進駐簽約記者會
Contract signing press conference – Bade Minimum-Security Prison signed a contract with a skill training workshop operator

(三) 推動受刑人就業轉銜制度

2.4.4.3 Promoting inmate transition to employment system

為協助受刑人銜接就業服務，矯正署自 106 年 7 月起，即依與勞動部勞動力發展署訂定之「更生受保護人就業服務流程圖」，於受刑人出監時，提供就業服務、職業訓練及其他服務等轉介，統計 109 年共轉介 1,925

位有意願接受就業服務協助之收容人，經勞動部勞動力發展署各分署提供就業服務、職業訓練及其他服務者計有 1,206 位，轉介率 62.6%，並將持續辦理。

To help inmates make a smooth transition to employment, the Agency has developed an “Employment Service Flowchart for After-Care Protected Individuals” in July 2017 in accordance with the guidelines of the Workforce Development Agency under the Ministry of Labor. According to the flowchart, prisoners will be referred to employment service, vocational training and other services upon their release. In 2020, 1,925 inmates interested in receiving employment service were referred to relevant service agencies, and 1,206 of them were provided with employment service, vocational training or other services by the branches of Workforce Development Agency, representing 62.6% successful referral rate. This referral and employment service will continue.



▲雲林監第二監獄結合公立就業機構入監進行就業服務宣導
Yunlin Second Prison in collaboration public and private employment agencies publicized employment service in the prison



▲公立就業機構晤談有意願接受就業服務之收容人
Public employment service agency interviewed inmates interested in receiving job referral service



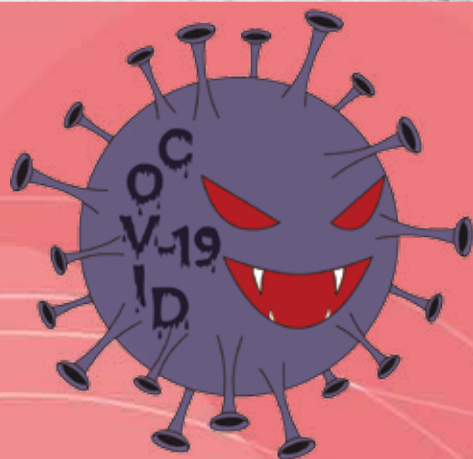
▲藉由開辦多元、實用之技能訓練課程幫助受刑人出監順利轉銜就業
Diverse and practical skill training courses help prisoners make a smooth transition to employment after release

Covid-19 Epidemic Prevention

COVID-19

防疫專題





自 108 年 12 月起中國武漢陸續發生不明原因肺炎群聚感染事件，我國行政院即於 109 年 1 月 9 日指示所屬各機關嚴防，衛生福利部（簡稱衛福部）於同年 15 日將該疾病新增為第五類法定傳染病「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」（COVID-19，簡稱新冠肺炎），法務部亦於同年 17 日通知各矯正機關參照衛生福利部疾病管制署訂定之醫療機構防疫指引，針對具疫區旅遊史之職員與收容人進行必要之隔離，且從嚴從速進行防疫工作。

Since cluster infection cases of pneumonia of unknown causes were reported in Wuhan China in December 2019, the Executive Yuan has instructed its subordinate agencies to take precautionary measures on January 9, 2020. The Ministry of Health and Welfare identified the disease Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a Category 5 communicable disease. The Ministry of Justice also instructed all correctional facilities on January 17, 2020 to put staff and inmates with recent history of travel to affected area under necessary quarantine and take rigorous epidemic prevention measures in reference of the medical care institutions epidemic control guidelines of the Taiwan Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

一、建立專責防疫體系

3.1 Establishing a dedicated epidemic prevention system

一 成立專屬防疫指揮中心

3.1.1 Setting up the Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center

矯正機關屬人口密集之高群聚感染風險場所，為防範具高度傳染性之新冠肺炎病毒入侵，矯正署於 109 年 1 月 20 日成立「法務部矯正署因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎指揮中心」（簡稱矯正署指揮中心），進行任務編組：分別為接收檢疫、衛生醫療、防疫物資、安全維護及新聞輿情等 5 組，因應疫情

Correctional facilities are densely populated and hence considered high-risk settings for cluster infection. To prevent the transmission of highly contagious coronavirus, the Agency set up an “Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center” on January 20, 2020. The Command Center is organized by tasks, consisting of 5 sections – Case Receiving and Investigation, Sanitation and Medical Care, Epidemic Control Supplies, Safety and Maintenance, and News Analysis. Its tasks are to activate instantly epidemic control protocols and measures in response to changes in epidemic situation and according to the guidelines published by the Central Epidemic Command Center, and supervise correctional facilities to make sure they embark on preparedness work in a timely and orderly manner, build up a realtime reporting mechanism and

變化及配合中央流行疫情指揮中心公布之防疫指引，即時啓動相對應防疫作為，專責督導所屬各矯正機關按部就班進行防疫整備工作、建立即時通報機制及落實防疫措施。

定期召開指揮中心防疫會議、任務編組內部會議及視疫情變化召開全國機關首長視訊會議，並由指揮中心派代表赴中央流行疫情指揮中心醫療應變組開會，報告矯正防疫情形。

implement epidemic prevention measures.

The Command Center holds regular epidemic prevention meeting and internal taskforce meeting, and calls video conference attended by the heads of correctional facilities across the country when necessary. The Command Center also sends representatives to attend the Medical Response Taskforce meetings of the Central Epidemic Command Center to report the epidemic prevention efforts of correctional facilities.



▲指揮中心開會、任務分工及分級會議圖

Schematic diagram of meetings, tasking and meeting hierarchy at the Agency's Covid-19 Command Center





二 制定防疫策略目標與應變計畫

3.1.2 Drafting epidemic prevention strategic objectives and response plan

矯正署以「阻絕疫情入侵」為最高指導原則，制訂三大策略目標「加強防疫觀念宣導」、「澈底執行防疫措施」及「確實控管防疫物資」，據此於109年2月26日研訂「法務部矯正署因應矯正機關發生嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情預防及緊急處理計畫」，將防疫工作區分為「預防」及「應變」兩部分，平時落實各項防疫措施，以及預先擬定疫情入侵矯正機關的不同輕重程度，分階段實施醫療及管制措施，明定各級指揮體系啟動機制及負責指揮人員，適時調整指揮體系與管制策略，以完備緊急應變作為。

Guided by the highest principle of “blocking the transmission of coronavirus”, the Agency has set three strategic objectives – “Step up epidemic prevention awareness and education”, “Rigorously implement epidemic prevention measures”, and “Effectively control epidemic prevention supplies”, and based on which, published the “Covid-19 Epidemic Prevention and Emergency Response Plan for Correctional Facilities” on February 26, 2020. The Plan divides epidemic prevention work into two parts - “prevention” and “response.” At regular times, epidemic prevention measures are in place and implemented, and medical care and control measures for different stages are drafted in advance to prepare for different levels of epidemic situation, which specify the activation mechanisms for different levels of command system and officers in charge. The command systems and control strategies are also adjusted in a timely manner to perfect the emergency response actions.

矯正機關防疫三大面向

Three Aspects of Epidemic Prevention



1. 加強防疫衛教宣導

Step up epidemic prevention awareness and education



2. 徹底執行防疫措施

Rigorously implement epidemic prevention measures



3. 確實控管防疫物資

Effectively control epidemic prevention supplies

資料來源：法務部矯正署
Source: Agency of Corrections



二、嚴格落實防疫策略

3.2 Rigorously implement epidemic prevention strategies

一 加強防疫觀念宣導

3.2.1 Stepping up epidemic prevention awareness and education

1. 建立收容人與職員正確防疫觀念：

各矯正機關依照衛生福利部公布之防疫指引，於機關內張貼宣傳海報並向全體收容人進行衛教宣導，另針對職員加強教育訓練，提高自身警覺，掌握自身健康狀況外，對於收容人平日之生活管理落實體溫監測與全面佩戴口罩等要求。

Instilling in inmates and staff the correct epidemic prevention concepts: Following the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, correctional facilities would put up posters inside the facility to promote health education among inmates. For staff, correctional facilities would step up education and training to increase their alertness, remind them to watch their own health conditions closely, and for daily life management of inmates, require them to monitor the body temperature of inmates and wear masks at all time.

2. 設立矯正署網路疫情宣導專區：

矯正署官方網站於 109 年 2 月 12 日建置「疫情宣導專區」，刊登矯正機關重要防疫政策及衛生福利部疾病管制署相關防疫資訊，共刊登 24 筆資訊，提供收容人家屬與外界民衆瞭解。

3. 召開記者茶敘說明防疫作為：

為使收容人家屬安心，矯正署防疫指揮中心配合法務部於 109 年 2 月 12 日辦理記者茶敘，對外界說明矯正防疫規劃與作為。

Creating an epidemic bulletin section on the Agency website: The Agency has created an Epidemic Bulletin on its official website on February 12, 2020. The new section posts important epidemic prevention policies of correctional facilities and related news and announcements of Taiwan Centers for Disease Control, containing a total of 24 news pieces for the information of inmates' families and the general public.

Holding a press conference to introduce Agency's epidemic prevention actions: To assure the families of inmates, the Agency's Covid-19 Command Center under the instruction of the Ministry of Justice, held an afternoon tea press conference on February 12, 2020 to introduce to the public epidemic prevention plans and actions of correctional facilities.



法務部矯正署
Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice

請輸入文字
假釋 作業培訓

矯正署簡介 ▾ 為民服務 ▾ 資訊公開 ▾ 矯正出版品 ▾ 統計圖地 ▾ 電子公布欄 ▾ 影音
法令規章 ▾ 下載專區 ▾ 交流圖地 ▾

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疫情宣導專區

- 110年5月5日開始，自接種COVID-19疫苗當日起至接種次日24時止，均得申請接種假
- 隨疫情升溫，母親節面對面懇親等家庭支持活動，機關將酌情停止辦理，請民眾多加留意各機關公告資訊

▲加強職員衛生教育訓練、進行收容人衛生教育宣導、建置網路疫情宣導專區

Step up the health education and training of staff, step up health education and promotion among inmates, create an online epidemic bulletin section

二 澈底執行防疫措施

3.2.2 Rigorously implement epidemic prevention measures

1. 強化防疫設備，建立 VPN 查核機制 Reinforcing epidemic prevention equipment and establishing VPN check mechanism

矯正署向衛生福利部協調以 VPN 連線雲端資料查詢系統，自 109 年 3 月 17 日起針對進入矯正機關人員，依矯正署陳報中央疫情指揮中心訂定之「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關使用特定地區旅遊及接觸史 VPN 查詢使用原則」嚴格辦理查核作業。另也補助機關於 9 月至 12 月分別購置「紅外線熱顯像體溫監(感)測儀」計 37 台及「紫外線殺菌燈」計 26 台，強化矯正防疫設備。

The Agency has coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare to gain access to its VPN cloud data enquiry system. Starting March 17, 2020, correctional facilities have been rigorously checking people entering their building based on the “Agency of Corrections Principle for Using VPN to Check the Travel and Contact Histories of People from Certain Areas.” The Agency has also subsidized the purchase of 37 infrared thermal image temperature monitors (sensors) and 26 UV sterilizers by correctional facilities from September to December to reinforce epidemic prevention equipment.



▲ VPN 查核
VPN check



▲ 紫外線殺菌燈
UV sterilizer



◀ 紅外線熱像儀
IR thermal imager

2. 完成防疫演練，提升應變能力 Conducting epidemic prevention drills to enhance response capability

矯正署防疫指揮中心指定臺北監獄及臺中監獄分別於 109 年 3 月 9 日及同年月 18 日邀請衛生福利部疾病管制署及當地衛生主管機關辦理聯合應變演習，作為各矯正機關未來因應疫情事件之參考，並請其餘機關於 3 月 23 日前完成演習，強化疫情期間之應變作為。

The Agency's Covid-19 Command Center instructed Taipei Prison and Taichung Prison to conduct epidemic prevention drill on March 9 and March 18, 2020 respectively in collaboration with CDC and local health agency. The drills would provide a reference of outbreak response actions to other correctional facilities. The Command Center has also instructed other correctional facilities to complete the drill before March 23, 2020 to shore up response readiness during the epidemic period.

109.3.9 臺北監獄邀請衛生單位進行第 1 場示範演習
2020.03.09 Taipei Prison invited health agency to demonstrate the drill

109.3.18 臺中監獄邀請衛生單位進行第 2 場示範演習
2020.03.18 Taichung Prison invited health agency to demonstrate the drill

109.3.23 完成所有矯正機關防疫應變演習
2020.03.23 All correctional facilities completed the epidemic prevention drill



3. 落實收容人健康管理及隔離措施 Implementing health management and quarantine measures for inmates

各矯正機關依據防疫計畫，除嚴密監測收容人健康狀況，如發現異常即安排看診並連繫衛政機關處置，亦實施嚴格的出入管制與生活管理，降低接觸感染風險，阻絕病毒傳播。

All correctional facilities would rigorously monitor the health conditions of inmates in accordance with the established epidemic prevention plan, and if any abnormality is discovered, they would immediately arrange doctor's visit and contact health agencies for further instructions. Correctional facilities also implement rigorous entry/exit control and health management to reduce the risk of contact transmission and block the spread of virus.

- (1) 出入口檢疫:訪客及收容人家屬一律實名登記、佩戴口罩、量測體溫並做 VPN 查核，另在接見室部分，加強通風設備、張貼安全社交距離警語並分流進出動線。

Checkpoint control: All visitors and inmate families are required to register their real name, wear mask, have temperature measured and go through VPN check. In the visitation area, correctional facilities would increase ventilation, post warning about social distancing, and separate flow of foot traffic moving in opposite directions.



▲出入口檢疫
Checkpoint control

- (2) 設置防疫保護設備:於職員可能接觸外界訪客或收容人處所，增置透明擋板，如接見室、販賣部與收容人心理諮商室。

Installation of protective equipment: Transparent partition boards are installed in areas where staff may have physical contact with visitors or inmates, such as visitation room, store, and inmate counseling room.



▲加裝隔離保護
Protective partition

(3) 戒護區分艙分流管理：採固定戒護人員值勤及不同類別收容人嚴格劃分活動區域，針對新收入監者確實進行檢疫作業，一律至專區隔離 14 天，如為居家檢疫或隔離者，即洽衛政機關進行 3 次 PCR 採檢，均為陰性且無病況，始能配入其他單位；增設隔離專區專責收容具旅遊史、接觸史或有呼吸道感染症狀之收容人，避免交互傳染。

Adopting compartmentalization and traffic flow separation for guard and control area: Designated officers are put on duty in guard and control area, and activity areas are strictly divided for different types of inmates. All newly admitted inmates are quarantined in designated area for 14 days. For incoming inmates who are under home quarantine or isolation, health agency is contacted to perform PCR test on them three times and they must be have negative test results and be free of any symptom before being admitted and later assigned to other units. A quarantine area is also set up to hold specifically inmates with travel history, contact history, or with symptoms of respiratory tract infection to prevent cross-transmission.

(4) 確實進行環境清潔與消毒：定期消毒辦公與收容人活動空間，接見室或看診區等高風險區域，於每梯使用後，即進行清潔與消毒作業。

Carrying out environmental cleaning and disinfection: Offices and activity areas of inmates are periodically disinfected. High-risk areas, such as visitation room and clinic area are immediately cleaned and disinfected after each session.



▲分艙分流管制措施

Compartmentalization and traffic flow separation

4. 適時調整矯正處遇，運用科技輔助管理 Making timely adjustment of correctional programs and using technology to aid facility management

矯正署防疫指揮中心配合國內疫情於 109 年 2 月開始升溫，暫停各矯正機關外部人士進入，停止辦理假日接見、大型活動與教化課程，以及面對面懇親等具接觸或群聚感染風險之活動，仍維持部分家庭支持活動，提供收容人必要之心理支持。同時請各機關規劃增置插卡式電話及遠距視訊設備，並加速試辦行動載具接見，以提升家屬與收容人辦理接見之便利性，不受疫情影響而間斷。隨疫情趨緩，自 7 月 15 日起依中央防疫政策，逐步恢復性質單純之會議、演講、讀書會以及提升收容人家庭支持之面對面懇親等活動。

When the epidemic began to intensify in February 2020, the Agency's Covid-19 Command Center suspended the entry of outsiders into correctional facilities, cancelled weekend and holiday visits, large activities and edification classes, face-to-face visits and other activities that involve physical contact or pose the risk of cluster infection. However some family support activities were kept to provide inmates with necessary psychological support. The Command Center also asked each facility to install more magnetic card telephones and video equipment for remote visits, and speed up the trial of mobile visitation to make it more convenient for inmates to meet their families. Later on as the epidemic eased, uncomplicated meetings, lectures, study clubs, and face-to-face family visits are gradually restored after July 15, 2020 in coordination with the central epidemic control policy.



▲插卡式電話
Magnetic card telephone



▲遠距接見設備
Remote visit

三 確實控管防疫物資

3.2.3 Effectively control epidemic prevention supplies

矯正署於 109 年 2 月 4 日提示各矯正機關口罩使用時機，考量疫情流行之初，醫療口罩資源有限，故由矯正署統一控管用量，並請各機關備妥其餘防疫物資：體溫計、防護衣、消毒用酒精、漂白水等，至少維持一週需用安全存量，各類物資存量與消耗量均須經矯正署逐日嚴密檢視。

On February 4, 2020, the Agency gave instructions to correctional facilities on the timing of using face mask. In consideration of limited surgical mask supply at the beginning of the epidemic, the Agency would centrally control the usage of masks, and that correctional facilities should maintain the safety stocks of other supplies, including thermometer, protective clothing, rubbing alcohol and bleach that meet at least one-week demands. In addition, the Agency would rigorously check the stocking and consumption of all kinds of supplies at correctional facilities.



▲同仁細心盤點酒精、口罩等物資
Staff meticulously took stock of alcohol, face masks and other supplies

三、投入國家防疫行列

3.3 Joining the rank of national epidemic prevention efforts

一 運用技能訓練成果，生產布製口罩（套）

3.3.1 Leveraging skill training in the production of cloth masks (mask covers)

為使收容人對國家防疫貢獻心力，動員臺北監獄等 13 所機關，運用技能訓練成果，召集具縫紉專才收容人，製作布口罩（套），減少醫療口罩耗損，於 109 年 3 月 10 日完成 8 萬餘個，使收容人與職員均有足夠布口

To enable inmates to make a contribution to the national epidemic prevention efforts, the Agency mobilized 13 correctional facilities to enlist inmates with sewing skills picked up in the skill training classes for the production of cloth masks (mask covers) that will help reduce the

罩套搭配醫療口罩使用。此外，也繼續製作投身公益，贈予地方鄉公所、家扶中心、幼兒園等單位，更透過僑務委員會，以實惠價格提供 6 萬個布製口罩予海外僑胞，幫助外國人渡過抗疫難關。

consumption of surgical masks. By March 10, 2020, more than 80,000 masks were produced to provide staff and inmates with sufficient cloth masks that can be used along with surgical masks. Correctional facilities continued the cloth mask production and donated them to local townships, family support centers and kindergartens. Also through Chinese Community Affairs Council, the Agency provided 60,000 cloth masks at very low price to overseas compatriots to help them fight the epidemic.



▲收容人縫製布口罩及布口罩(套)成品
Inmates made cloth masks and mask covers

承接經濟部振興三倍券分裝之任務

3.3.2 Accepting the commission of Ministry of Economic Affairs to prepare stimulus voucher packages

矯正署配合行政院 109 年 6 月推出之振興經濟方案，協助經濟部承接分裝振興三倍券之任務，指派臺北監獄、桃園女子監獄及新竹監獄，具有意願之收容人進行分裝作業。在職員與收容人共同努力下，於同年 7 月 28 日提早 8 日達到分裝目標，完成共計 2,200 萬份之三倍券。

In supporting the economic stimulus program of Executive Yuan launched in June 2020, the Agency assisted the Ministry of Economic Affairs in preparing stimulus voucher packages, and designated Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women's Prison and Hsinchu Prison for the task. Under the concerted efforts of staff and voluntary inmates, 22 million sets of stimulus vouchers were packaged on July 28, eight days ahead of schedule.



▲收容人全力協助分裝振興三倍券
Inmates assisted in the packaging of stimulus vouchers



三 啓動防疫新生活—協助收容人領取三倍振興券

3.3.3 New practices during epidemic period – assisting inmates in picking up the stimulus vouchers

配合防疫新生活運動，研訂「矯正機關收容人振興三倍券管理計畫」針對收容人領用振興三倍券之意願調查造冊、款項代墊處理、票券提領作業及消費使用管理等各項程序妥為規劃，並於 109 年 6 月 24 日通知各矯正機關辦理，保障收容人權益。

In coordination with the Epidemic New Life Movement, the Agency drafted a “Management Plan for the Stimulus Vouchers of Inmates”, which sets out the procedures for creating a list of inmates interested in receiving stimulus vouchers, handling of payments made on behalf of inmates, vouchers pick-up operation and voucher use management. The Management Plan was sent to correctional facilities to make sure the interests of inmates are protected.



1. 領用方式調查

Survey ways to pick up vouchers

2. 款項代墊處理

Handling of payments made on behalf of inmates

3. 領取票券作業

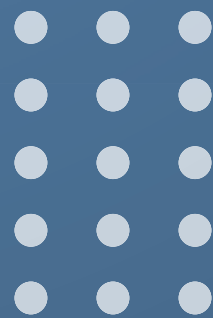
Voucher pick-up operation

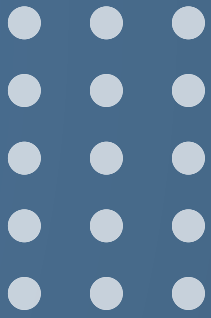
4. 消費使用管理

Voucher use management

肆

矯正人才培訓 Cultivating Correctional Workforce





鑑於現代矯正工作人才培育之重要性，自民國 81 年開始由法務部所屬矯正人員訓練中心負責訓練矯正專才；86 年依法設立「法務部矯正人員訓練所」。嗣於 100 年矯正署成立後，各項訓練業務即由「法務部矯正署附設矯正人員訓練中心」專責辦理，並以「專業、熱忱、公義、關懷」及「追求卓越、創新價值」為理念，協助新進人員成為矯正大家園的一分子，同時提升在職人員的專業涵養，使全體矯正人員能致力推展矯正政策再創新猷。

In light of the importance of cultivating a modern correctional workforce, the Correctional Personnel Training Center under the Ministry of Justice has been charged with the responsibility to train corrections professionals since 1992. A “Ministry of Justice Correctional Personnel Training Institute” was established according to law in 1997. Following the establishment of Agency of Corrections in 2011, the training job has been taken over by Agency’s Affiliated Correctional Personnel Training Center. Guided by the tenets of “professional, enthusiasm, justice and care” and “pursuit of excellence, and innovative value”, the Training Center endeavors to help new hires become a member of the corrections family, while enhancing the professional knowhow of all personnel so that the entire correctional workforce is dedicated to the promotion of correctional policies and poised to turn in excellent performance.

一、嚴格的受訓防疫規範

4.1 Rigorous epidemic control rules for training operations

考量訓練中心係以團體授課方式進行，矯正署依據中央流行疫情指揮中心指引，訂定防疫計畫，包含受訓前之環境消毒、動線與住宿規劃、防疫物資整備作業，以及長期班學員到訓之「TOCC 健康關懷問卷」調查、防疫海報張貼、衛教宣導、建立檢測站落實消毒與體溫量測等措施，在訓期間均須全程配戴口罩、每日早晚紀錄體溫，暫緩非必要之大型活動，並視疫情發展，機動調整學員伙食以餐盒方式供應。

In consideration that the Training Center offers group classes, the Agency has drafted an epidemic prevention plan for the operations of the training center in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Epidemic Command Center. The plan sets out pre-training environmental disinfection, planning for traffic flow and lodging, preparation of epidemic control supplies, TOCC questionnaire survey for trainees of long-term training programs, posting of epidemic prevention posters, health education, and setup of a check station that is rigorously disinfected and conducts temperature check. The plan also requires everybody at the training center to wear mask all the time, take and record temperature every morning and evening, suspend non-essential large group activities, and provide meals in lunch boxes.



▲ 109 年共進行 5 次大型 TOCC 健康關懷問卷調查，調查內容包含學員之旅遊史、職業史、接觸史與群聚史
The Training Center conducted 5 large TOCC questionnaire surveys in 2020, which asked about trainee's travel history, occupation, contact history and cluster history.



▲ 教室區環境消毒
Environmental disinfection of classroom area

二、強化法規研習

4.2 Strengthening study and training on rules and regulations

矯正法規為矯正人員依法行政之基礎，矯正人員訓練中心自 109 年起，因應新修正之監獄行刑法及羈押法正式施行，增設「矯正法規研習班」，特於 3 月 17 日召集各矯正機關共計 67 名承辦人，熟悉修法後相關業務之變革；並於三等監獄官、四等管理員班及戒護人員在職、陞職訓練班中，新增「監獄行刑法與羈押法修法變革與因應」以及各項授權辦法課程，瞭解本次修法重點，俾利業務順利推動，整年度合計開設課程 21 班次，訓練累積 872 人次。

Correctional regulations provide the legal basis for the administrative works of correctional personnel. The Training Center has added a “Correctional Regulations” class in 2020 in line with the implementation of the newly amended Prison Act and Detention Act. The class was offered on March 17, 2020, in which 67 officers-in-charge from various correctional facilities attended to get familiar with changes in relevant operations after the regulatory amendment. A “Changes and Actions Following the Amendment of Prison Act and Detention Act” class and courses on regulations mandated by Prison Act and Detention Act are also offered in the training programs for grade 3 prison officers and grade 4 prison controllers as well as on-the-job and job promotion training programs for guard and security personnel to help them understand the gist of amendments and ensure the smooth operations of prison administration. In 2020, 21 regulation related classes were offered, in which 872 people attended.

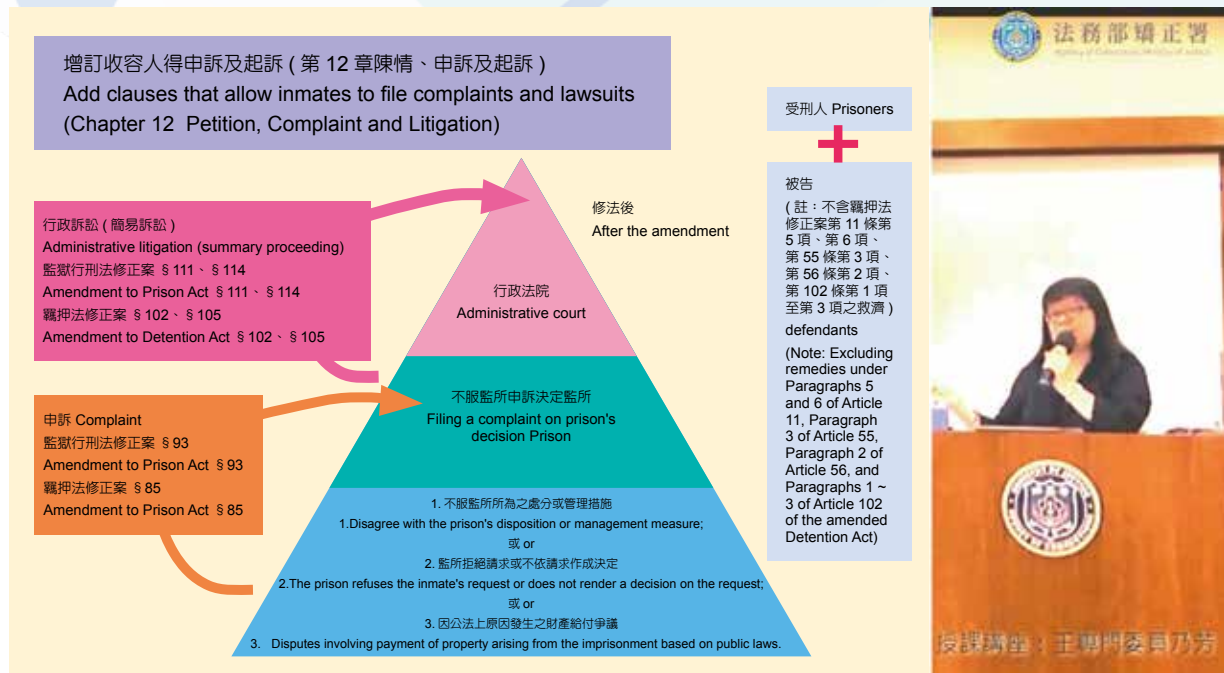
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▲矯正法規研習班視訊課程畫面

Online course on corrections rules and regulations



▲矯正法規研習班視訊課程畫面

Online course on corrections rules and regulations

三、培育矯正新血

4.3 Cultivating new blood in correctional work

一 四等監所管理員養成教育

4.3.1 Cultivation of grade 4 prison controllers

為使通過國家考試的錄取人員，成為肩負維護矯正機關安全與嚴密戒護收容人任務的監所管理員，矯正人員訓練中心透過 4 個月精實的訓練，培養參訓學員具備公務人員的核心價值與熱誠，以及專業的矯正職能。訓練過程分為專業課程與實習訓練兩大部分，除安排法律、人權、戒護及服務操守之知能課程，亦有鎮暴、逮捕及基本教練等體技課程；另也

For people who have passed the national examination and been assigned to the post of prison controller with the missions of upholding the security of correctional facility and guarding inmates, they have to go through four months of rigorous training at the Training Center to learn the civil service core values and enthusiasm as well as professional competencies of correctional personnel. The training program comprises two parts – professional courses and practical training. Aside from knowledge courses on law, human rights, guard and security, and civil service ethics, trainees also learn physical skills on riot control, making an arrest and basic defense skills. Trainees are also put through internship at correctional facilities to learn first-hand

藉由至矯正機關實習，瞭解實務運作。最後，在通過嚴謹之學科、術科測驗及格後結訓分發，為各機關帶來活力與新血。109 年共培訓 509 名監所管理員。

practical operations, and finally after passing rigorous written and skill tests, are assigned to posts to bring fresh vigor and new blood to correctional facilities. In 2020, 509 persons completed the training for prison controller.



◀▼四等監所管理員班急救實務課程及授階暨結訓典禮
First aid training class and completion ceremony for Grade 4 prison controller training program



二 三等監獄官幹部培訓

4.3.2 Training of reserve grade 3 prison officer

監獄官身為矯正機關的中階幹部，須擁有專業之職能，並具備危機處理與領導統御的能力，矯正人員訓練中心針對三等監獄官考試錄取人員，安排 8 個月訓練課程，並分為教育訓練及專業訓練兩大部分。其中教育訓練主要為建立公務人員應具備之法治觀念、人文素養、廉潔品操、依法行政等基本觀念及能力，並包含 4 個月的實習課程，使學員藉由親自操作基本戒護勤務，瞭解機關實務運作，培養初任監獄官應具備之戒護勤務知能，使其理論與實務相結合。而專業訓練課程主要為培育初任監獄官應具備之專業知能、服務態度及敬業精神，藉由多元的實務研討及研習，增進工作經驗的傳承與交流。109 年共培訓 30 名監獄官。

Prison officers are mid-rank officers of correctional facilities who must possess professional competencies, leadership and crisis management capability. The Training Center arranges eight months of training, comprising general curriculum and professional courses for people who have passed the examination for grade 3 prison officer. The general courses aim to instill in trainees the concepts of rule of law, cultural literacy, integrity, and administration according to law. The general curriculum also includes four months of internship that enables trainees to perform basic guard and security duties, understand the practical operations of a prison, develop knowledge and competencies required of a rookie prison officer and put what they have learned to practice. The professional courses aim to help rookie prison officers develop the necessary professional knowhow, service attitude and dedications through a wide variety of discussions and studies, pass-on of work experience and exchange. In 2020, 30 persons completed the training for prison officer.



▲三等監獄官班射擊課及戒具使用實務課程
Professional courses on shooting and use of restraints for Grade 3 prison officer training program

四、提升專業職能

4.4 Enhancing job competencies

一 在職訓練班

4.4.1 On-the-job training

在職訓練重點為強化本職學能與知能，透過定期回訓，使各在職人員更新業務資訊與法規內容，並安排案例研討、座談會等課程，交流不同機關實務運作模式、相互學習。主要的在職訓練班有管理員、主任管理員、科(組)員在職訓練班，以及秘書(監長)、副首長研習班等。另為使矯正處遇更加專業化，訓練中心亦針對矯正機關內之專業人員辦理相關研習課程，以提升其專業性，例如：性侵家暴收容人處遇研習班、毒品及酒駕收容人處遇研習班、少年保護研習班等。109年共計辦理在職訓練班50班次、6,295人次。

On-the-job training focuses on reinforcing in-service knowledge, abilities and skills. Through periodic retraining with the arrangement of case studies, discussions, and exchange of practical experience among correctional facilities, all staff are kept updated with the latest work information and regulatory requirements. Currently on-the-job training courses are offered for controllers, chief controllers, section staff, secretaries (superintendents), and deputy heads. The Training Center also provides professional staff in correctional facilities with training courses, such as rehabilitation of sex offenders and domestic violence offenders, rehabilitation of drug offenders and alcoholic offenders, and protection of juvenile inmates to render corrections and rehabilitation programs more professional. In 2020, 50 on-the-job training classes were offered, in which 6,295 persons attended.

二 陞職訓練班

4.4.2 Job promotion training

陞職訓練內容除包含在職訓練之本職學知能外，亦針對陞遷職務內容予以培訓，俾以培養陞職人員宏觀視野及瞭解職務內容。109年分別辦理初任主任管理員、科員及初任教化人員訓練班各1班期，計196人次。

Job promotion training includes on-the-job training, and in addition, training of new job to help trainees develop a broader perspective and understand the content of the job to be promoted to. In 2020, one training class each for rookie chief controller, section staff and edification staff were offered, in which 196 persons attended.



▲▶ 首長研習班
Head of Correctional Facilities Seminar



三 機關首長研習班

4.4.3 Heads of correctional facilities seminar

矯正署於 109 年 8 月 19 至 21 日召集全國 51 所矯正機關首長辦理「首長研習班」，運用企業界實際之經驗學習及管理，提升首長領導與影響力，並透過公共關係與危機處理課程，深化覺察危機敏感度與處理能力。此外，藉由首長們經營理念的分享，彼此交流業務推動上面臨的困難與解決方案，相互學習並落實各項矯正政策。

The Agency gathered the heads of 51 correctional facilities across the country to attend a 3-day seminar on August 19-21, 2020. The seminar introduced the experiences and management practices of the business community to enhance the leadership and influences of the facility heads, and offered public relations and crisis management classes to deepen their sensitivity and ability in crisis detection and management. In addition, the head of correctional facilities shared their business ideas, difficulties encountered in business operations and solutions found as they learned from each other in the implementation of correctional policies.

四 靖安小組訓練

4.4.4 Emergency response team training

為強化矯正機關危機處理能力，矯正署每 2 年召集全國優秀幹練之戒護管理人員，以分區方式參與連續 3 個月且每月為期 1 週的扎實戰技培訓，打造一支反應迅速、訓練精良的快速應變部隊。

To shore up the crisis management capability of correctional facilities, the Agency calls outstanding and seasoned guard and security personnel across the country to attend solid combat skill training that lasts one week every month for three consecutive months. The training, which is offered in different parts of Taiwan, aims to build well-trained rapid response teams.



◀▼靖安小組成軍驗收典禮
Emergency response
team inspection
ceremony



矯正署於 109 年 10 月 24 日責請嘉義監獄辦理「第 12 期靖安小組成軍總驗收典禮」，由法務部蔡部長清祥親自到場校閱，驗收項目包含八極拳術、綜合逮捕術、警棍使用術及鎮暴隊形等戰技操演，以及模擬舍房、工場實兵鎮暴演練，充分展現靖安小組的矯健體魄與迅捷的反制能力，也體現矯正專業與風險管理之重要性。

The Agency conducted a general inspection of the newly created 12th-term emergency response team at Chiayi Prison on October 24 with the Minister of Justice Ching-shiang Tsai present to do the inspection. The inspection items included the performance Bajji Quan martial art, general arrest techniques, baton techniques, and riot control formation, and simulated scenarios and live drill of riot control at prison ward and workshop that fully demonstrate the strong physiques and swift counteractions of emergency response team. It also reflects the professionalism of correctional facilities and the importance of risk management.



▲部長親自校閱

Minister Tsai conducted the inspection



▲演練逼真 Live-like drill

伍

矯政數據

Statistics





一、矯正機關收容情形

5.1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

一 收容額

5.1.1 Capacity

109 年底矯正機關收容人共計 5 萬 8,362 人，與上年底 6 萬 956 人比較，減少 2,594 人或 4.3%，主要是監獄收容人減少 2,971 人，惟因 109 年 7 月修正施行毒品危害防制條例第 20 條第 3 項及第 23 條第 2 項將再犯期間由五年改為三年，放寬施用毒品者觀察勒戒或強制戒治適用期間，致受觀察勒戒人增加 421 人。而 109 年底監獄收容人（含受刑人、受保安處分人及押候執行者）計 5 萬 3,872 人，占所有收容人之 92.3% 為最多，其次是被告及被管收人 2,245 人占 3.8%，再其次為受觀察勒戒 790 人及戒治 255 人合計 1,045 人占 1.8%；餘受感化教育學生 706 人、收容少年 318 人及強制工作受處分人 176 人合計 1,200 人占 2.1%，另 109 年底核定容額 5 萬 8,677 人較 108 年 57,573 人增加 1,104 名收容額度，致 109 年末超額收容。（詳表 1-1 及圖 1）

As of year-end 2020, correctional facilities held altogether 58,362 inmates, a decrease of 2,594 or 4.3% as compared to 60,956 inmates held at the end of 2019, mainly due to a decrease of 2,971 inmates held in prisons. However the amendment of Paragraph 3 of Article 20 and Paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act which was implemented in July 2020 changes the duration during which an offender who commits a drug offence again after being released will be prosecuted or put on trial span from 5 years to 3 years, thereby relaxing the period to which the disposition of observation, rehabilitation or compulsory rehabilitation applies. Consequently, the number of delinquents under observation or rehabilitation increased by 421 in 2020. As of year-end 2020, 53,872 inmates were held in prisons (including prisoners, people under rehabilitative measure and detainees pending sentencing), accounting for 92.3% of all inmates, followed by 2,245 defendants and people under custody (3.8%), 790 persons under observation or rehabilitation and 255 persons receiving rehabilitation (detoxification) treatment, totaling 1,045 persons (1.8%), and 706 persons subjected to educational discipline (reformatory education), 318 juvenile inmates and 176 persons subjected to compulsory labor which total 1,200 persons (2.1%). The approved capacity of correctional facilities at the end of 2020 was 58,677 persons, an increase of 1,104 in comparison with the approved capacity of 57,573 in 2019. Hence correctional facilities were not overcrowded in 2020. (Table 1-1 and Figure 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 被管收人 Detention centers	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	強制工作 受處分人 Skill training institutes			
	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons			
108 年底 End of 2019	60,956	56,843	2,374	369	272	965	133	57,573	3,383	5.9
109 年底 End of 2020	58,362	53,872	2,245	790	255	1,024	176	58,677	-315	-0.5
較上年底 增減量 Change (persons)	-2,594	-2,971	-129	421	-17	59	43		-3,698	
較上年底 增減 (%) Change (%)	-4.3	-5.2	-5.4	114.1	-6.3	6.1	32.3		-109.3	

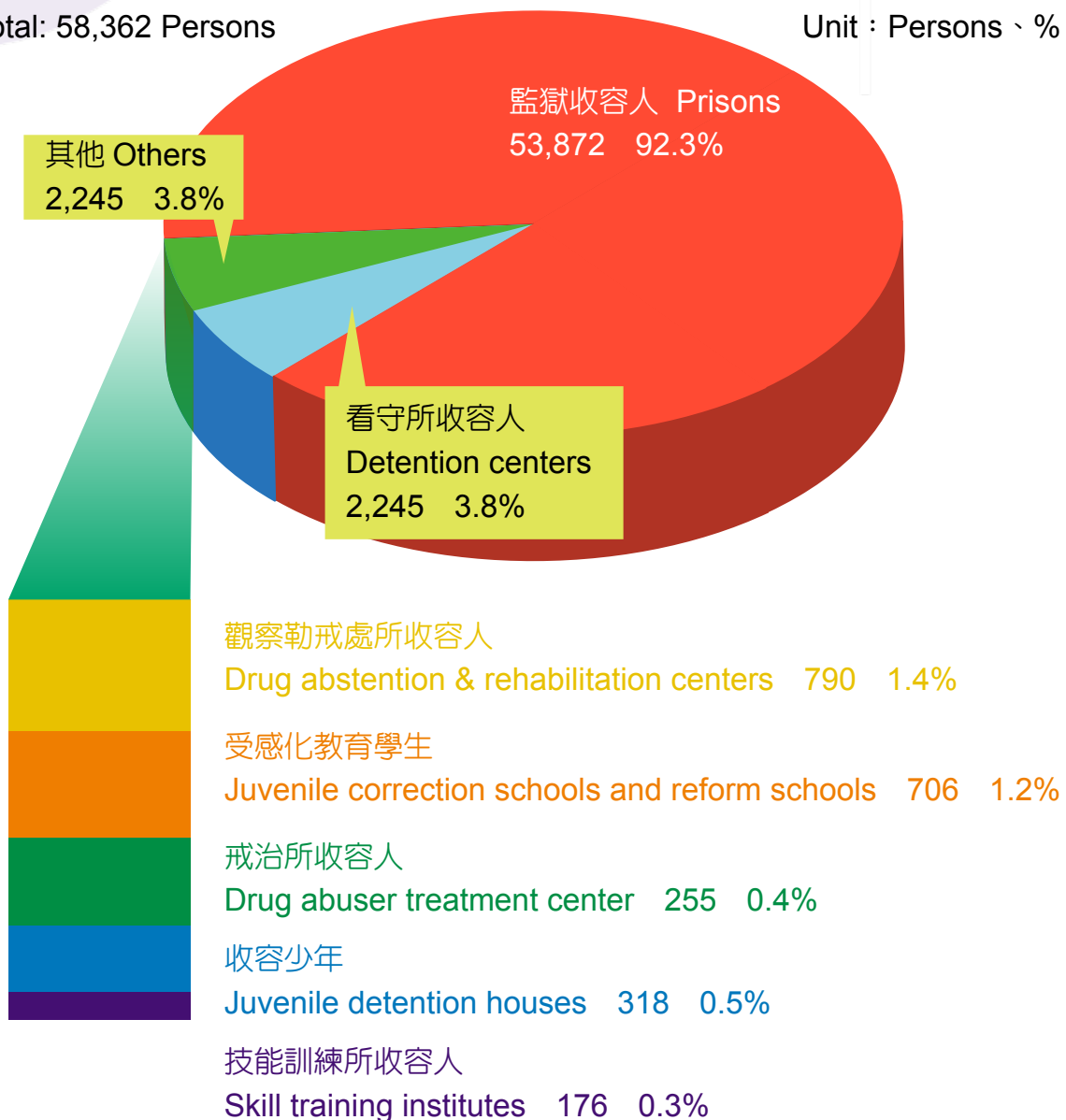
圖 1：矯正機關收容人數

Figure 1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

109 年底 End of 2020

總收容人數計 58,362 人
Total: 58,362 Persons

單位：人、%
Unit：Persons、%



監獄收容情形

5.1.2 Inmates in prison

1. 新入監人數 New prisoners

109 年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計 3 萬 2,547 人，較上年 3 萬 4,771 人，減少 2,224 人 (6.4%)。前 5 大罪名中，分別依序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）8,957 人較上年減少 15.5%，公共危險罪 8,603 人減少 8.6%，竊盜罪 4,058 人減少 3.2%，詐欺罪 3,262 人則增加 11.0%，傷害罪 1,239 人增加 9.0%。（詳表 1-2）

In 2020, new prisoners serving sentence in prison under the command of prosecutors came at 32,547, a decrease of 2,224 (6.4%) in comparison with 34,771 new prisoners in 2019. Those prisoners, by top five types of offence, include 8,957 persons for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (including violation of Drug Control Act and Narcotics Control Act amended and implemented before May 20, 1998), a decrease of 15.5%, 8,603 persons for offence against public safety, a decrease of 8.6%, 4,058 persons for offence of larceny, a decrease of 3.2%, 3,262 persons for offence of fraud, an increase of 11.0%, and 1,239 persons for offence of assault, an increase of 9.0%. (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	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	公 共 危 險 罪 Against public safety	竊 盜 罪 Larceny	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	傷 害 罪 Assault	槍 砲 彈 藥 刀 械 管 制 條 例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	妨 害 性 自 主 罪 Sexual offence	其 他 Others
108 年 2019	34,771	10,598	9,416	4,190	2,940	1,137	962	662	4,866
109 年 2020	32,547	8,957	8,603	4,058	3,262	1,239	930	703	4,795
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	-6.4	-15.5	-8.6	-3.2	11.0	9.0	-3.3	6.2	-1.5

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.

2. 新入監受刑人特性 Characteristics of new prisoners

109 年新入監受刑人 3 萬 2,547 人中，男性 2 萬 9,275 人占 89.9%，女性 3,272 人占 10.1%。就年齡分布情形觀察，以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 9,533 人占 29.3% 為主，其次是 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 7,956 人占 24.4%，再其次 50 歲以上者 8,493 人占 26.1%，即 40 歲以上之受刑人逾五成五。（詳表 1-3）

Of 32,547 prisoners admitted to jail in 2020, 29,275 (89.9%) were male and 3,272 (10.1%) were female. By age, 9,533 (29.3%) were in 40-50 age group, 7,956 (24.4%) were in 30-40 age group, and 8,493 (26.1%) were in 50 and over age group. That is, more than 55% 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 Over 60
109 年 2020	32,547	29,275	3,272	6	2,358	4,201	7,956	9,533	5,928	2,565
結構比 %	100.0	89.9	10.1	0.0	7.2	12.9	24.4	29.3	18.2	7.9

3. 年底在監人數 Number of Prisoners at End of Year

109 年底在監受刑人 5 萬 3,493 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 1,220 人占 2.3%，有期徒刑之刑期十年以上者 1 萬 6,784 人占 31.4%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 8,004 人占 33.7%；而五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 1,976 人占 22.4%，三年以上至五年未滿者 7,365 人占 13.8%，一年以上至三年未滿者 9,078 人占 17.0%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 7,070 人占 13.2%。（詳表 1-4）

There were 53,493 prisoners serving sentence in prison at the end of 2020. By term of imprisonment, 1,220 (2.3%) were sentenced to life, 16,784 (31.4%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 18,004, accounting for 33.7% of all prisoners; 11,976 (22.4%) were serving a sentence of 5-10 years, 7,365 (13.8%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 9,078 (17.0%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, and 7,070 (13.2%) 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		
109 年 2020	53,493	1,220	6,603	9,078	7,365	11,976	7,156	9,628	340	127
結構比 %	100.0	2.3	12.3	17.0	13.8	22.4	13.4	18.0	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.

技能訓練所收容情形

5.1.3 Inmates in skill training institutes

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。109 年新入所強制工作受處分人 105 人中，就性別區分，男性 104 人占 99.0%，女性 1 人占 1.0%；所犯罪名以組織犯罪防制條例 43 人占 41.0% 居多，其次為違反竊盜罪 28 人占 26.7%；年齡分布，以 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 41 人占 39.0% 為最多，其次為 24 歲至 30 歲未滿及 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者皆為 22 人占 21.0%，再次為 50 歲至 60 歲未滿者為 10 人占 9.5%，而 109 年底在所強制工作受處分人 176 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 2020, there were 105 new inmates subjected to compulsory labor. By gender, 104 of them (99.0%) were male and 1 (1.0%) were female. By offence, 43 (41.0%) were in due to violation of Organized Crime Prevention Act, and 28 (26.7%) were in due to offence of larceny. By age, 41 (39.0%) were in the 30-40 age group, 22 (21.0%) were in 24-30 group and the 40-50 age group each, and 10 (9.5%) were in 50-60 age group. There were a total of 176 inmates subjected to compulsory labor at the end of 2020. (Table 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			年齡 Age						
		男 Male	女 Female	組織 犯罪 防制 條例 Organized Crime Prevention Act	竊盜 罪 Larceny	其他 Others	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	
109 年 2020	105	104	1	43	28	34	9	22	41	22	10	1	176
結構比 %	100.0	99.0	1.0	41.0	26.7	32.4	8.6	21.0	39.0	21.0	9.5	1.0	

四 少年輔育院及少年矯正學校收容情形

5.1.4 Inmates in reform schools and juvenile correction schools

109 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 430 人占 90.5%，女性 45 人占 9.5%。新入院(校)受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法律行為者 448 人占 94.3%，曝險行為 27 人占 5.7%。在觸犯刑罰法律之行為者中，以傷害罪及詐欺罪均為 84 人占 17.7% 最多，其次為毒品危害防制條例 79 人占 16.6%，而 109 年底在院(校)受感化教育者 706 人。(詳表 1-6)

In 2020, students who entered a reform school or juvenile correction school to receive reformatory education totaled 475. By gender, 430 (90.5%) were male and 45 (9.5%) were female. Of the newly admitted students subjected to educational discipline, 448 (94.3%) committed an act that violate criminal law and 27 (5.7%) were categorized as juvenile exposed to the risk of criminal activity. By offence, the largest number (84 or 17.7%) committed larceny and the same number committed fraud, and 79 (16.6%) violated the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. There were a total of 706 juvenile inmates receiving reformatory education in a reform school or correction school at the end of 2020. (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								
		男 Male	女 Female	觸犯刑罰法律之行為 Type of criminal activity								
				計 Total	傷害罪 Assault	詐欺罪 Fraud	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	竊盜罪 Larceny	妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	其他 Others	曝險行為 Misbehavior	
109 年 2020	475	430	45	448	84	84	79	76	31	94	27	706
結構比 %	100.0	90.5	9.5	94.3	17.7	17.7	16.6	16.0	6.5	19.8	5.7	

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

5.1.5 Inmates in detention centers

109 年看守所新入所計 7,434 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 7,401 人占 99.6%，被管收人 33 人占 0.4%，刑事被告 7,401 人中，男性 6,798 人占 91.9%，女性 603 人占 8.1%；就羈押罪名分，以違反毒品危害防制條例 2,469 人占 33.4% 最多，其次為詐欺罪 1,664 人占 22.5%，再次為竊盜罪 674 人占 9.1%，而 109 年底在所人數為 2,245 人。（詳表 1-7）

In 2020, there were 7,434 inmates newly admitted to detention centers. By reason, 7,401 (99.6%) were criminal defendants and 33 (0.4%) were people under custody. Of the 7,401 criminal defendants, 6,798 (91.9%) were male and 603 (8.1%) were female. By type of offence to which detention applies, 2,496 (33.4%) were detained for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, followed by fraud (1,664 persons or 22.5%), and larceny (674 persons or 9.1%). There were a total of 2,245 inmates held at detention centers at the end of 2020. (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
	被告人數 Number of defendants										
	計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence							
		男 Male	女 Female	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	竊 盜 罪 Larceny	殺 人 罪 Homicide	搶 奪 強 盜 及 海 盜 罪 Robbery or piracy	其 他 Others		
109 年 2020	7,434	7,401	6,798	603	2,469	1,664	674	350	295	1,949	2,245
結構比 %		100.0	91.9	8.1	33.4	22.5	9.1	4.7	4.0	26.3	

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.

六 少年觀護所收容情形

5.1.6 Juveniles in juvenile detention houses

109 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 3,507 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 2,749 人占 78.4%，待執行感化教育者 144 人占 4.1%，留置觀察者 614 人占 17.5%，就收容及羈押少年 2,749 人中，男性 2,496 人占 90.8%，女性 253 人占 9.2%，依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 544 人占 19.8% 最多，毒品危害防制條例 430 人占 15.6% 次之，而 109 年底在所人數為 318 人。（詳表 1-8）

In 2020, there were 3,507 juveniles newly admitted to juvenile detention houses. By reason, 2,749 (78.4%) were detained due to the investigation or trial of a juvenile protection case or a criminal case, 144 (4.1%) were detained pending reformatory education, and 614 (17.5%) were detained for observation. Of the 2,749 juveniles under detention, 2,496 (90.8%) were male and 253 (9.2%) were female. By offence, 544 (19.8%) were detained for fraud, followed by violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (430 persons or 15.6%). There were a total of 318 juveniles held at juvenile detention houses at the end of 2020. (Table 1-8)

表 1-8：少年觀護所受容人數

單位：人、%

Table 1-8：Juveniles in Juvenile Detention Houses

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	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	詐欺罪 Fraud	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	竊盜罪 Larceny	傷害罪 Assault	妨害性自主及妨害風化罪 Sexual offence or indecent exposure	其他 Others		
109 年 2020	3,507	2,749	2,496	253	544	430	406	382	133	854	318
結構比 %	100.0	90.8	9.2	19.8	15.6	14.8	13.9	4.8	31.1		

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

5.1.7 Delinquents in drug rehab centers and institutions

1. 受觀察勒戒人數 Number of delinquents under observation or rehabilitation

109 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 3,682 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 3,675 人，於少年觀護所附設勒戒處所者 7 人；109 年完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 3,208 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 2,869 人占 89.4%，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 339 人占 10.6%，而 109 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 790 人。（詳表 1-9）

In 2020, there were 3,682 persons admitted to drug rehab institutions for observation or rehabilitation, of whom, 3,675 were held at a detention center or a drug rehab institution, and 7 were held at a rehab center affiliated with a juvenile detention house. There were also 3,208 persons who have completed the observation or rehabilitation in 2020, of whom, 2,869 (89.4%) were released due to no tendency of continuing drug abuse, and 339 (10.6%) 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 790 delinquents under observation or rehabilitation at the end of 2020. (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	
109 年 2020	3,682	3,675	7	473	3,209	5,011	3,208	339	2,869	790
結構比 %	100.0	99.8	0.2	12.8	87.2		100.0	10.6	89.4	

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 Number of drug abusers receiving rehab treatment

109年新入所接受強制戒治處分者346人中，施用第一級毒品者151人占43.6%，第二級毒品者195人占56.4%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者357人，均為停止戒治出所，而109年底在所接受強制戒治者255人。（詳表1-10）

Of 346 people who were newly ordered to receive rehab treatment in 2020, 151 (43.6%) were using category 1 narcotics and 195 (56.4%) were using category 2 narcotics. There were 357 persons who have completed the treatment and were released. There were a total of 255 drug abusers who were forced to receive rehab treatment at the end of 2020. (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		
109年 2020	346	151	195	405	357	-	357	255
結構比%	100.0	43.6	56.4		100.0	-	100.0	

二、高齡收容人分析

5.2 Elderly Inmates

一 高齡受刑人人數

5.2.1 Number of elderly prisoners

109 年底高齡（65 歲以上）在監受刑人計 1,650 人占全體受刑人 3.1%，就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 1,531 人，女性高齡受刑人計 119 人，男女比例約 12.9:1。（詳表 2-1）

There were 1,650 elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) at the end of 2020, accounting for 3.1% of all inmates. By gender, 1,531 were male and 119 were female at the ratio of 12.9:1. (Table 2-1)

表 2-1：高齡受刑人人數

Table 2-1：Number of Elderly Prisoners

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
109 年底 2020	53,493	51,843	1,650	48,714	47,183	1,531	4,779	4,660	119
結構比 %	100.0	96.9	3.1	91.1	96.9	3.1	8.9	97.5	2.5

二 高齡受刑人犯罪類型

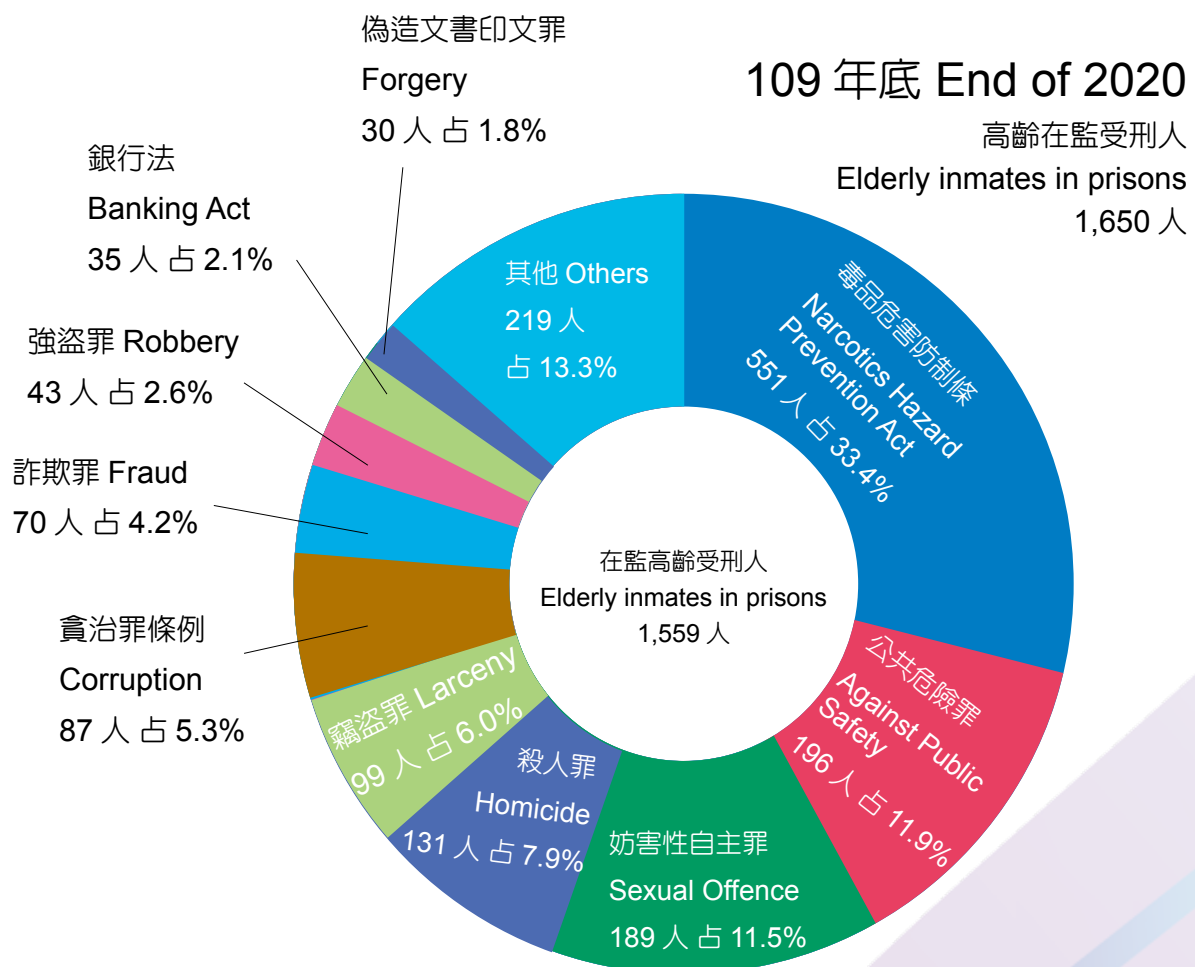
5.2.2 Elderly prisoners – by type of offence

109 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 551 人占 33.4% 最多，公共危險罪 196 人占 11.9% 次之，妨害性自主罪 189 人占 11.5% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成七。（詳圖 2）

Of elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) incarcerated at the end of 2020, 551 (33.4%) were in due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 196 (11.9%) were due to offence against public safety, and 189 (11.5%) were due to sexual offence. The top three offences combined accounted for 57% of all elderly prisoners. (Figure 2)

圖 2：高齡受刑人前十大罪名

Figure 2 Top Ten Offences of Elderly Prisoners at Year-end 2020



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

5.3 Inmates Convicted of Drug Offences

一 毒品受刑人人數

5.3.1 Number of prisoners convicted of drug offences

109 年毒品新入監受刑人計 8,957 人，男性 7,677 人 (占 85.7%)，女性 1,280 人 (占 14.3%)，男女比例約 6 : 1；就犯罪類別分析，以施用毒品者 6,083 人 (占 67.9%) 最多，製賣運輸毒品者 2,377 人 (占 26.5%) 次之；施用毒品中以第二級毒品者 3,892 人 (占 43.5%) 相較施用第一級毒品者高 19 個百分點；就國籍別分析，本國籍 8,870 人約九成九。(詳表 3-1)

In 2020, there were 8,957 newly admitted prisoners convicted of drug offences, of whom, 7,677 (85.7%) were male and 1,280 (14.3%) were female at the ratio of 6:1. By type of offence, 6,083 (67.9%) were incarcerated due to use of illicit narcotics, followed by 2,377 (26.5%) due to manufacturing, selling or transporting narcotics. Of the newly admitted prisoners, 3,892 (43.5%) used Category 2 narcotics, which was 19 percentage points higher than Category 1 narcotic abusers. By nationality, 8,870 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
109 年 2020	8,957	7,677	1,280	2,377	6,083	2,191	3,892	385	112	8,870	87
結構 比 %	100.0	85.7	14.3	26.5	67.9	24.5	43.5	4.3	1.3	99.0	1.0

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.

二 毒品受刑人刑度

5.3.2 Sentences of prisoners convicted of drug offences

109 年底毒品在監受刑人計 25,937 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 353 人占 1.4%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 1,213 人占 43.2%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 1,566 人占 44.6%；一年以上至三年未滿者 3,676 人占 14.2%，三年以上至五年未滿者 3,151 人占 12.1%，五年以上至七年未滿者 2,513 人占 9.7%，七年以上至十年未滿者 3,261 人占 12.6%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 1,770 人占 6.8%。（詳表 3-2）

There were 25,937 prisoners incarcerated due to drug offences at the end of 2020. By term of imprisonment, 353 (1.4%) were sentenced to life, 11,213 (43.2%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 11,566, accounting for 44.6% of all prisoners convicted of drug offences; 3,676 (14.2%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, 3,151 (12.1%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 2,513 (9.7%) were serving a sentence of 5-7 years, 3,261 (12.6%) were serving a sentence of 7-10 years, and 1,770 (6.8%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 3-2)

表 3-2：毒品在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 3-2：Sentences of Prisoners Convicted of Drug Offences

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		
109 年底 2020	25,937	353	703	1,050	3,676	3,151	2,513	3,261	11,213	14	3
結構比 %	100.0	1.4	2.7	4.0	14.2	12.1	9.7	12.6	43.2	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

5.3.3 Prisoners convicted of drug offences – by age

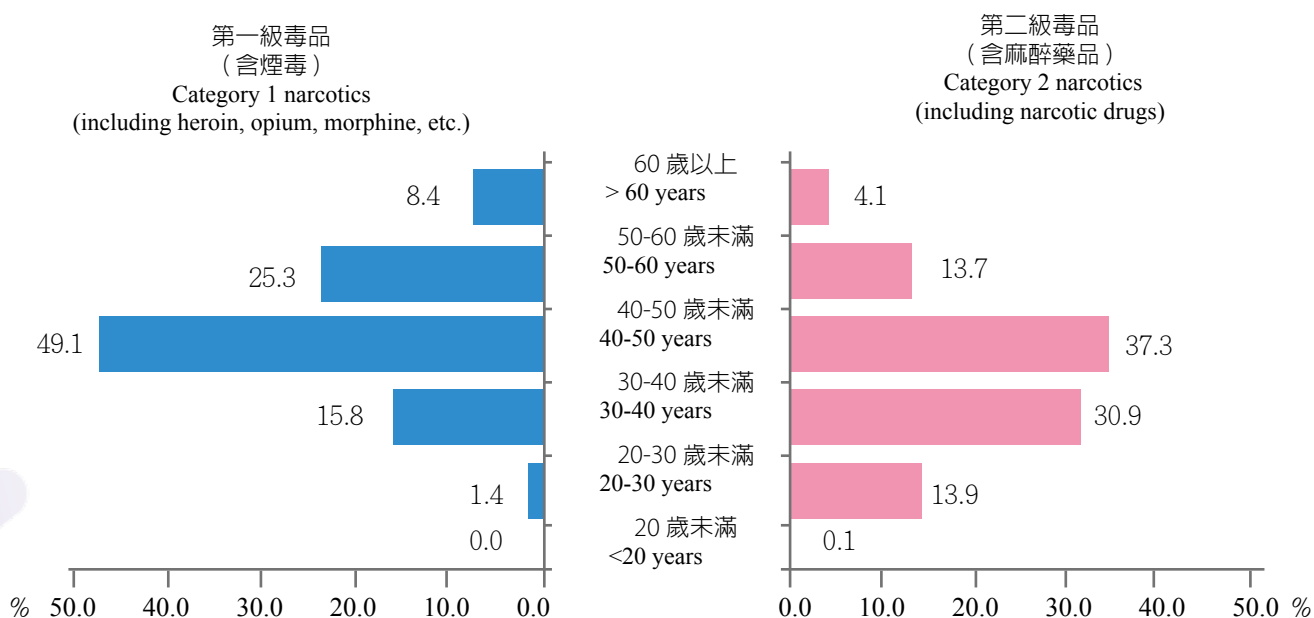
109 年底毒品在監受刑人中，第一級毒品受刑人以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 (占 49.1%) 最多，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 (占 25.3%) 次之；第二級毒品受刑人亦以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 (占 37.3%) 最多，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 (占 30.9%) 次之；第二級毒品受刑人之 30 歲未滿者占 14.0%，較第一級毒品之 1.4% 高出 12.6 個百分點，顯示第二級毒品受刑人年輕人之占比較第一級毒品受刑人高。(詳圖 3)

Of prisoners convicted of drug offences at the end of 2020, the largest number of Category 1 prisoners were in 40-50 age group (49.1%), followed by 50-60 age group (25.3%); the largest number of Category 2 prisoners were also in 40-50 age group (37.3%), followed by 30-40 age group (30.9%). Category 2 prisoners who were under 30 years of age account for 14.0% of all Category 2 prisoners, which is 12.6 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)

圖 3：第一、二級毒品在監受刑人年齡結構比

Figure 3 Age Structure of Prisoners Convicted of Category 1 and Category 2 Drug

109 年底 Offences at Year-end 2020



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

5.4 Long and Short-Sentence Inmates

一 長刑期受刑人人數

5.4.1 Number of long and short-sentence prisoners

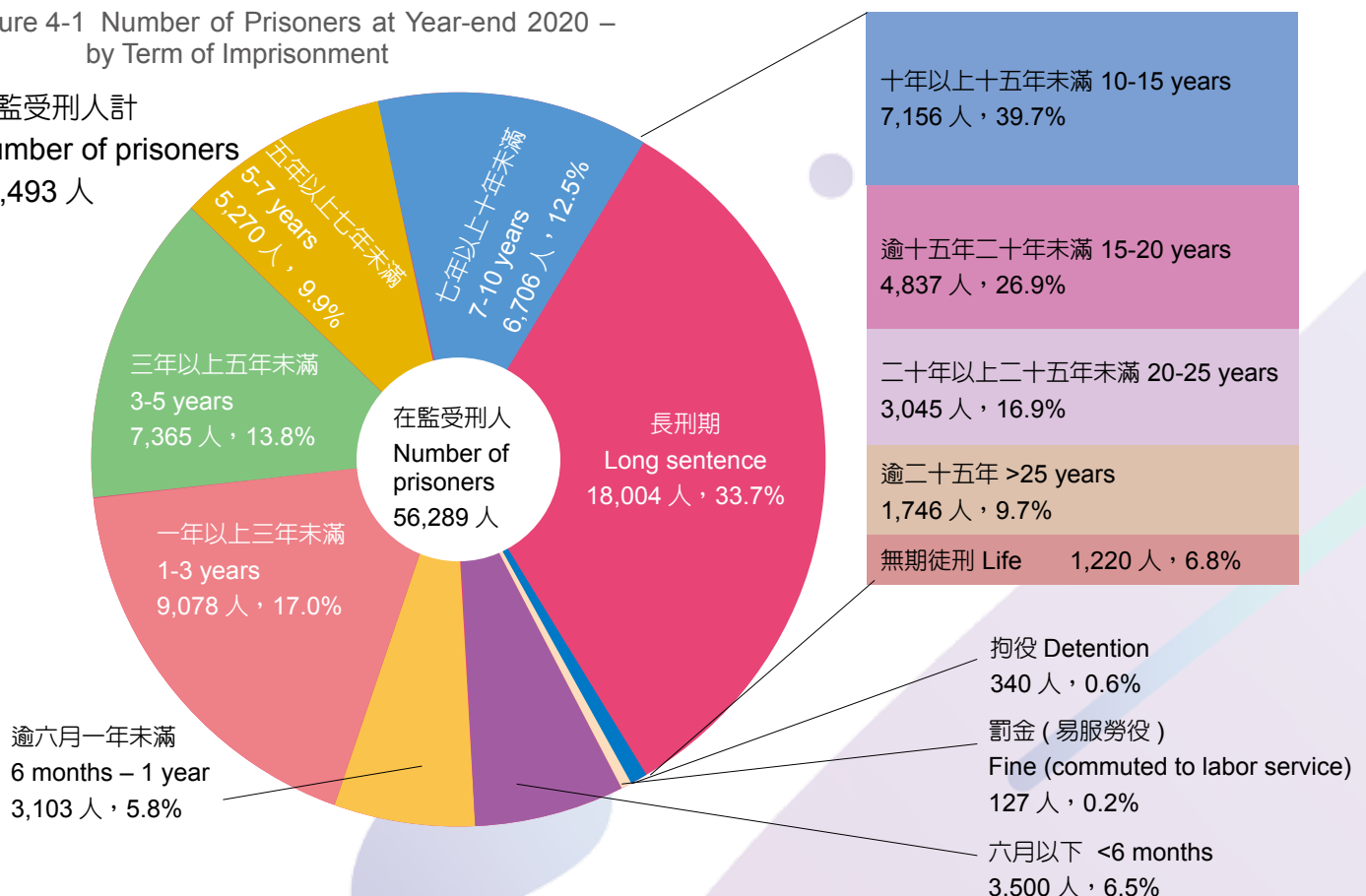
109 年底在監長刑期受刑人（係指刑期為無期徒刑或十年以上者）為 1 萬 8,004 人，約占全體受刑人 33.7%，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上十五年以下者 7,156 人（占 39.7%）最多，逾十五年二十年未滿者 4,837 人（占 26.9%）次之；而短刑期受刑人（係指刑期為有期徒刑六月以下、拘役或罰金（易服勞役）者）為 3,967 人，約占 7.4%，兩者相差 26.3 個百分點。（詳圖 4-1）

There were 18,004 prisoners serving long sentence (referring to prisoners serving life or a sentence of 10 years or longer) at the end of 2020, accounting for approximately 33.7% of all prisoners. Among them, 7,156 (39.7%) were serving a sentence of 10-15 years, and 4,837 (26.9%) were serving a sentence of 15-20 years. On the other hand, there were 3,967 or 7.4% prisoners serving short sentence (referring to a sentence of 6 months or less, detention, or fine commuted to labor service), a difference of 26.3% with the percentage of prisoners serving long sentence. ((Figure 4-1)

圖 4-1：109 年底在監受刑人人數 - 按應執行刑

Figure 4-1 Number of Prisoners at Year-end 2020 – by Term of Imprisonment

在監受刑人計
Number of prisoners
53,493 人



二 長、短刑期在監受刑人犯罪類型

5.4.2 Long and short-sentence prisoners – by type of crime

觀察 109 年底在監長、短刑期受刑人主要罪名，其中長刑期受刑人以違反毒品危害防制條例分別為居第一（占 64.2%），約占長刑期受刑人三分之二；而短刑期受刑人中以違反公共危險罪占 49.0% 最高，違反毒品危害防制條例占 18.1% 次之，兩項罪名合計占短刑期受刑人逾六成，不論其刑期長短，違反毒品危害防制條例均屬在監受刑人大宗。（詳表 4-1）

Of long and short-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2020, 11,706 long-sentence prisoners (64.2%) were incarcerated due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, accounting for two thirds of all long-sentence prisoners. Among short-sentence prisoners, 49.0% were incarcerated due to offence against public safety, followed by 18.1% due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. The two offences combined accounted for more than 60% of all short-sentence prisoners. But be it long or short sentence, violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was a major reason why prisoners were behind bars. (Table 4-1)

表 4-1：109 年底 長、短刑期在監受刑人主要罪名

Table 4-1：Major Offences of Long and Short-Sentence Prisoners at the End of 2020

排名 Ranking	長刑期 Long-Sentence		短刑期 Short-sentence	
	罪名 Offence	比率 %	罪名 Offence	比率 %
1	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	64.2	公共危險罪 Against Public Safety	49.0
2	搶奪強盜及海盜罪 Robbery or Piracy	9.0	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	18.1
3	殺人罪 Homicide	7.6	竊盜罪 Larceny	11.8
4	妨害性自主罪 Sexual Offence	4.8	詐欺背信及重利罪 Fraudulence, Breach of Trust, and Usury	4.8
5	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	3.6	傷害罪 Assault	3.6
6	竊盜罪 Larceny	2.9	森林法 Forestry Act	1.6
7	詐欺背信及重利罪 Fraudulence, Breach of Trust, and Usury	1.9	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	1.3
8	傷害罪 Assault	1.3	侵占罪 Embezzlement	1.0
9	貪污治罪條例 Anti-Corruption Act	0.9	妨害自由罪 Offence Against Personal Liberty	0.9
10	懲治盜匪條例 Punishment of Thieves and Bandits Act	0.9	家庭暴力防治法 Domestic Violence Prevention Act	0.7

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、短刑期在監受刑人年齡結構

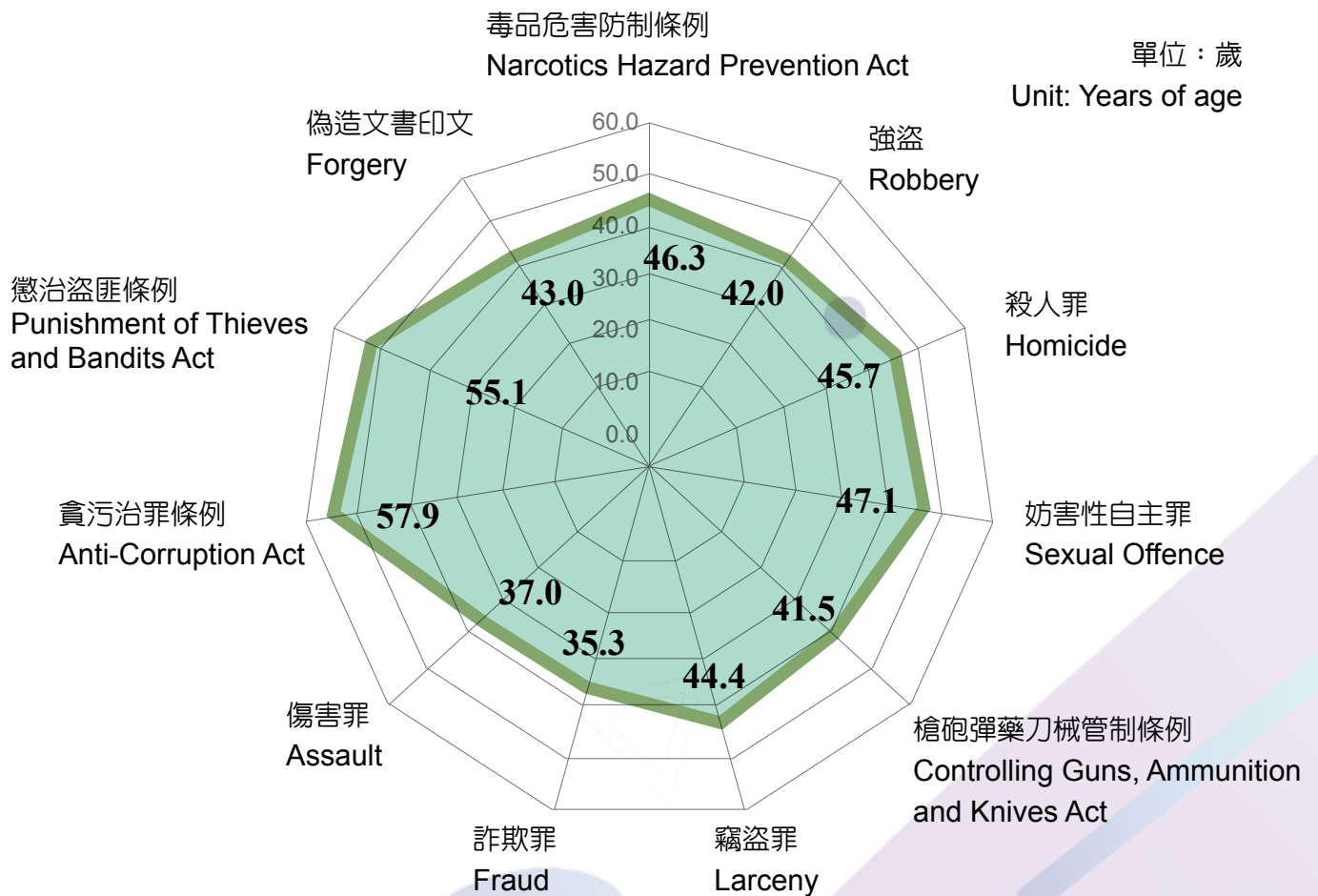
5.4.3 Long and short-sentence prisoners – by age

觀察 109 年底在監長刑期受刑人主要罪名之平均年齡，以違反貪污治罪條例 57.9 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 55.1 歲次高；詐欺罪 35.3 歲最低，傷害罪 37.0 歲次低。（詳圖 4-2）

By the average age of long-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2020 under each major offence, those who violated the Anti-Corruption Act were the oldest, averaging 57.9 years of age, followed by violation of Punishment of Thieves and Bandits Act, averaging 55.1 years, whereas those who committed the offence of fraud had the lowest average age of 35.3 years, followed by offenders of assault, averaging 37.0 years. (Figure 4-2)

圖 4-2：109 年底 長刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名

Figure 5-1 Average Age of Long-Sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2020 – by Major Offence

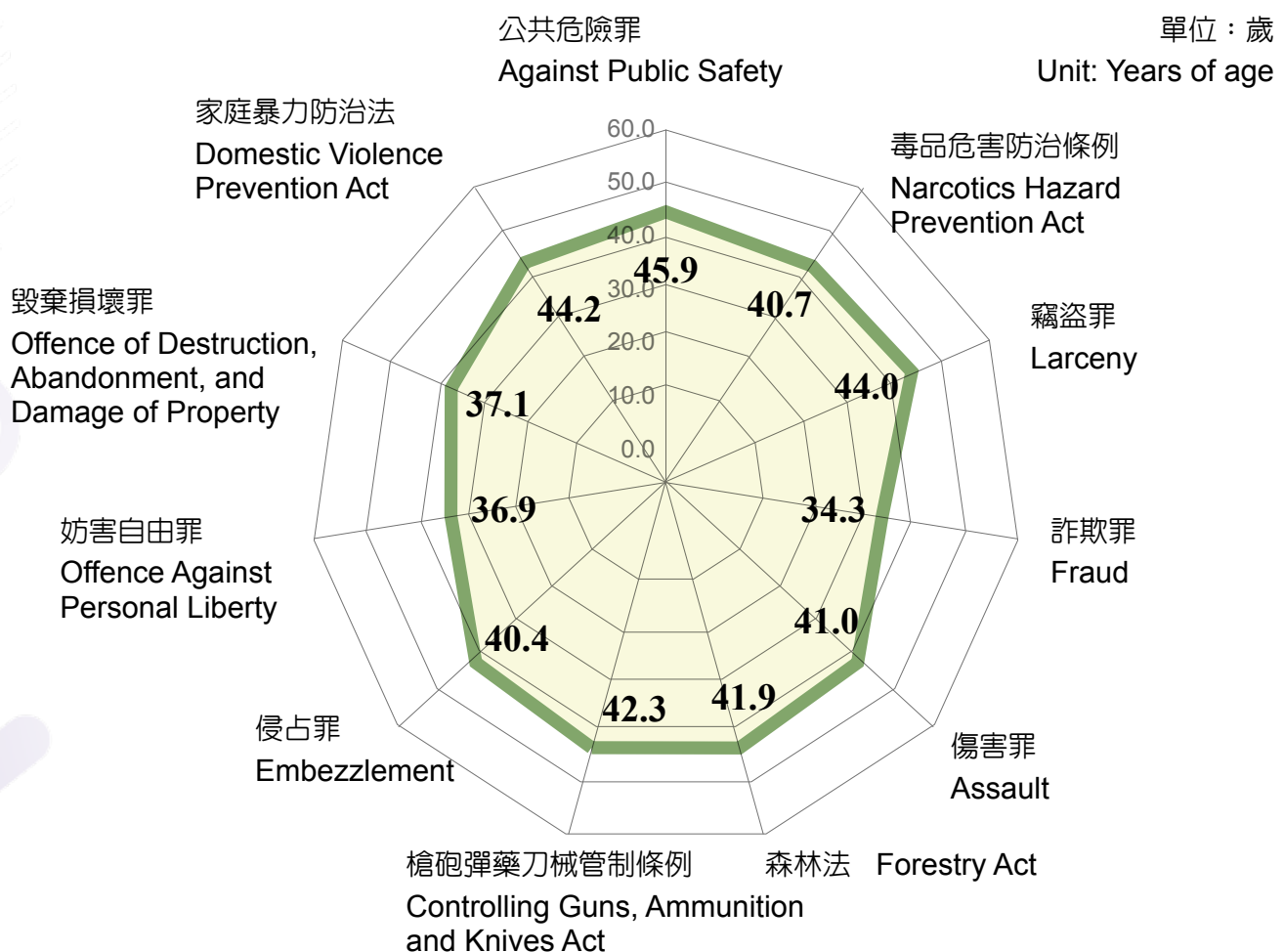


109 年底在監短刑期受刑人主要罪名之平均年齡，以公共危險罪 45.9 歲最高，家庭暴力防治法 44.2 歲次高；詐欺罪 34.3 歲最低，妨害自由罪 36.9 歲次低。
(詳圖 4-3)

By the average age of short-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2020 under each major offence, those who committed the offence against public safety were the oldest, averaging 45.9 years of age, followed by violation of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, averaging 44.2 years of age, whereas those who committed the offence of fraud had the lowest average age of 34.3 years, followed by offenders of Offence Against Personal Liberty, averaging 36.9 years of age. (Figure 4-3)

圖 4-3：109 年底 短刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名

Figure 4-3 Average Age of Short-sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2020 – by Major Offence



五、女性收容人分析

5.5 Female Inmates

一 新入監

5.5.1 New female prisoners

109年新入監女性受刑人共計3,272人，與上年3,343人比較，減少71人(-2.1%)，主要罪名依序為毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪、公共危險罪、竊盜罪及侵占罪，其中僅毒品罪人數減少，其餘主要罪名皆上升。（詳表5-1）

There were 3,272 female prisoners admitted to jail in 2020, a decrease of 71 (-2.1%) in comparison with 3,343 prisoners in 2019. Their major offences were in order violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, offence against public safety, larceny and embezzlement. Only the number of new female prisoners who were incarcerated for drug offence saw a decrease, the numbers of new female prisoners who committed other major offences were on the rise. (Table 5-1)

表 5-1：新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

單位：人、%

Table 5-1：Major Offences Committed by Newly Admitted Female Prisoners Unit：Persons、%

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	侵 占 罪 Forgery	其 他 Others
108年 2019	3,343	1,362	1,053	445	443	410	429	90	571
109年 2020	3,272	1,280	924	463	453	422	452	95	529
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	-2.1	-6.0	-12.3	4.0	2.3	2.9	5.4	5.6	-7.4

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

5.5.2 Female prisoners

109 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,779 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 67.7%，前三大罪名（毒品、詐欺罪及公共危險罪）占比 81.3%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,920 人占 40.2%，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,372 人占 28.7%，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 660 人占 13.8%，三者合計約八成三。（詳表 5-2、圖 5）

There were 4,779 female prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2020, where 67.7% of them were convicted of violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, and 81.3% of them were in jail due to any of the top three major offences (narcotics, fraud and against public safety). By age, 1,920 (40.2%) were in 40-50 age group, 1,372 (28.7%) were in 30-40 age group, and 660 (13.8%) were in 50-60 age group, totaling approximately 83% of all female prisoners. (Table 5-2, Figure 5).

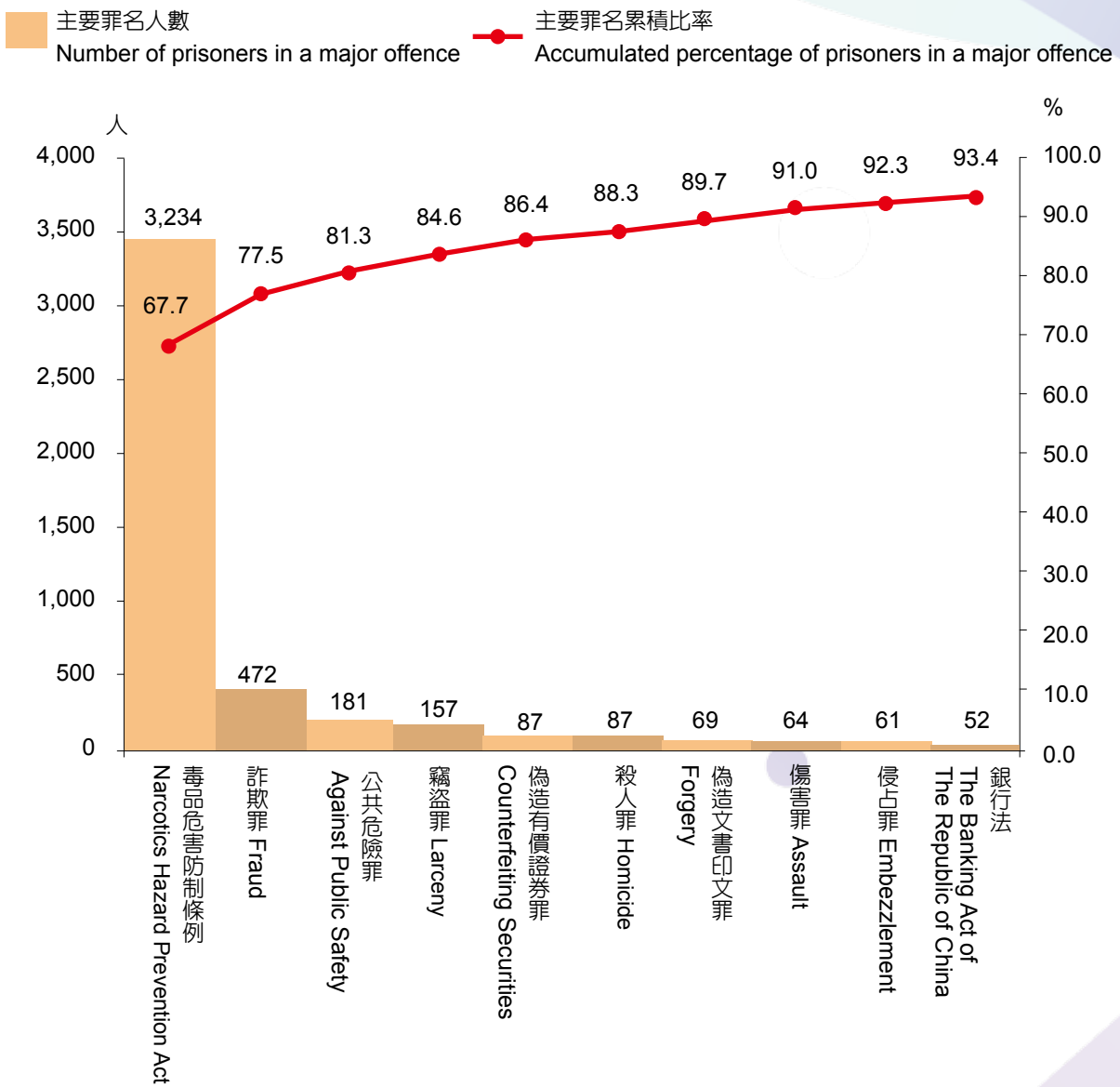
表 5-2：女性在監受刑人－按年齡別分
Table 5-2：Female Prisoners – by Age

單位：人、%
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	14 至 18 歲未滿	18 至 20 歲未滿	20 至 24 歲未滿	24 至 30 歲未滿	30 至 40 歲未滿	40 至 50 歲未滿	50 至 60 歲未滿	60 至 70 歲未滿	70 至 80 歲未滿	80 歲以上
		14 - 18	18 - 20	20 - 24	24 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80	> 80
109 年底 2020	4,779	-	3	92	429	1,372	1,920	660	263	37	3
結構比 %	100.0	-	0.1	1.9	9.0	28.7	40.2	13.8	5.5	0.8	0.1

圖 5：女性在監受刑人主要罪名

Figure 5 Major Offences Committed by Female Prisoners



六、少年收容人分析

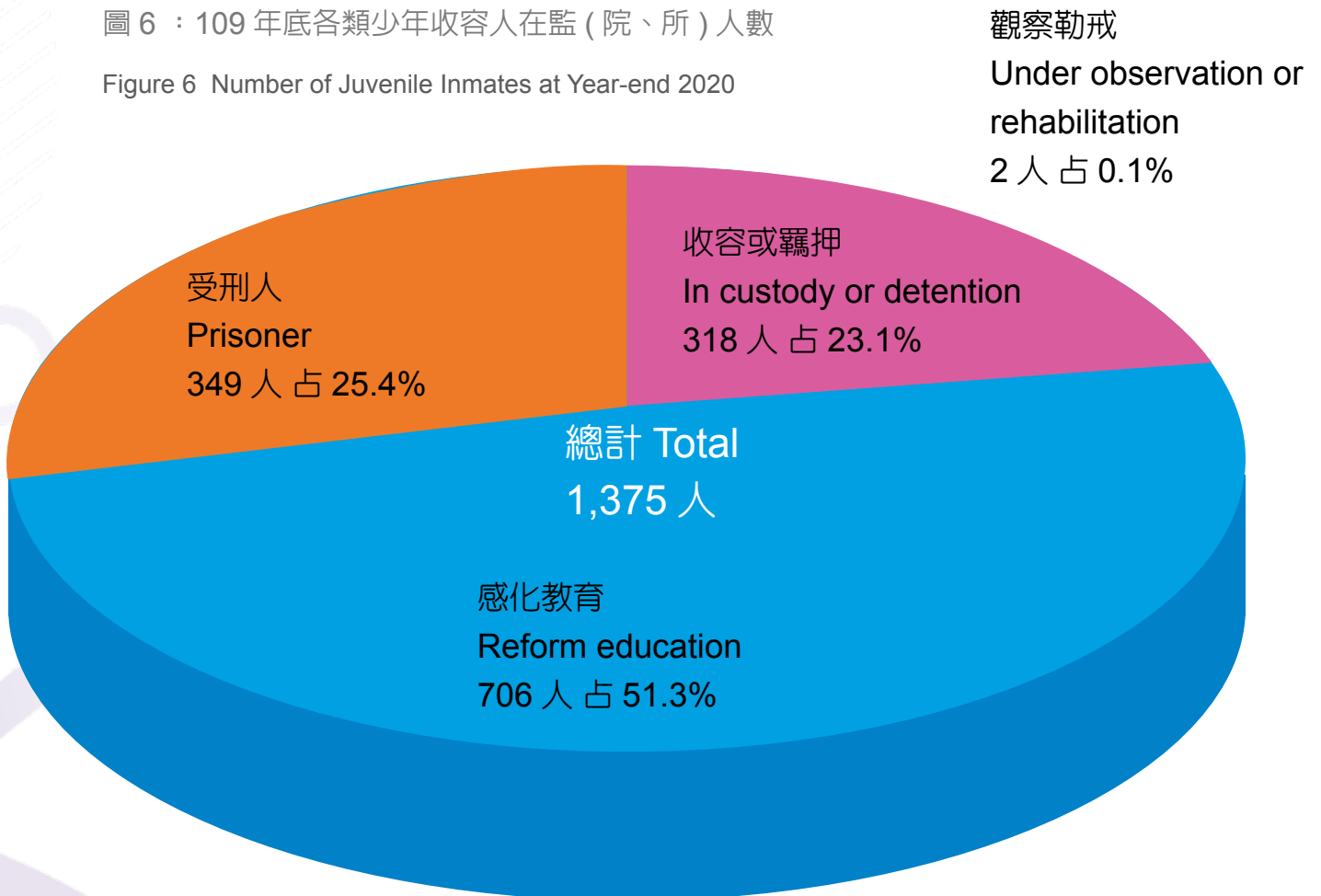
5.6 Juvenile Inmates

109 年底在監(院、所)少年收容人共計 1,375 人，其中以感化教育 706 人(占 51.3%) 為最多，少年受刑人 349 人(占 25.4%) 次之。觀察在監(院、所)少年收容人年齡，以 17 至 18 歲未滿 258 人(占 18.8%) 為最多，18 至 19 歲未滿 245 人(占 17.8%) 次之，22 歲以上 229 人(占 16.7%) 第三；性別則以男性 1,265 人(占 92.0%) 為主。(詳圖 6、表 6-1)

There were 1,375 juvenile inmates incarcerated (in reform or correction schools) at the end of 2020, of whom, 706 (51.3%) were subjected to educational discipline, and 349 (25.4%) were serving a sentence in prison. By age, 258 juvenile inmates (18.8%) were 17-18 years old, 245 (17.8%) were 18-19 years old, and 229 (16.7%) were over 22 years of age. By gender, juvenile inmates were predominantly males (1,265 persons or 92.0%). (Figure 6 ,Table 6-1)

圖 6：109 年底各類少年收容人在監(院、所)人數

Figure 6 Number of Juvenile Inmates at Year-end 2020



單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

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	12 至 13 歲 未 滿	13 至 14 歲 未 滿	14 至 15 歲 未 滿	15 至 16 歲 未 滿	16 至 17 歲 未 滿	17 至 18 歲 未 滿	18 至 19 歲 未 滿	19 至 20 歲 未 滿	20 至 21 歲 未 滿	21 至 22 歲 未 滿	22 歲 以 上 > 22
109 年底 2020	1,375	1,265	110	-	2	11	37	92	177	258	245	178	110	36	229
結構比 %	100.0	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	6.7	12.9	18.8	17.8	12.9	8.0	2.6	16.7

七、非本國籍收容人分析

5.7 Foreign Inmates

一 非本國籍受刑人數

5.7.1 Number of foreign inmates

109 年底非本國籍在監受刑人計 452 人，其中以越南籍 178 人 (占 39.4%) 最多，馬來西亞籍 61 人 (占 13.5%) 次之，泰國籍 53 人 (占 11.7%) 再次之。(詳表 7-1)

There were 452 foreign inmates held at correctional facilities at the end of 2020, including 178 (39.4%) Vietnamese, 61 (13.5%) Malaysian, and 53 (11.7%) 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	馬來西亞 Malaysia	泰國 Thailand	印尼 Indonesia	大陸地區 Mainland China	香港 Hong Kong	其他 Others
109 年底 2020	452	178	61	53	47	21	19	73
結構比 %	100.0	39.4	13.5	11.7	10.4	4.6	4.2	16.2

二 非本國籍受刑人犯罪類型

5.7.2 Types of offences committed by foreign prisoners

就 109 年底非本國籍在監受刑人之前五個主要國家 (地區) 受刑人之罪名觀察，各國家排名第一名分別是，越南籍以違反森林法 41 人 (占 23.0%)、印尼籍以違反殺人罪 17 人 (占 36.2%)，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 78.7%、66.0% 及 57.1%) 為首位。(詳表 7-2)

By the offence committed by foreign prisoners from five major countries at the end of 2020, it is found 41 Vietnamese (23.0% of all Vietnamese prisoners) were in prison for violation of Forestry Act, 17 Indonesians (36.2% 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 (78.7%, 66.0% and 57.1% respectively). (Table 7-2)

表 7-2 : 109 年底非本國籍在監受刑人之主要國家 (地區) 人數 – 按前三大罪名
 Table 7-2 : Number of Foreign Prisoners from Major Countries at Year-end 2020
 – by Top Three Offences

單位 : 人、%
 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	178	森林法 Forestry Act	41	23.0	殺人罪 Homicide	38	21.3	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	23	12.9
馬來西亞 Malaysia	61	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	48	78.7	詐欺罪 Fraud	13	21.3			
泰國 Thailand	53	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	35	66.0	妨害性自主罪 Sexual offence	6	11.3	不能安全駕駛 Unsafe driving	3	5.7
印尼 Indonesia	47	殺人罪 Homicide	17	36.2	傷害罪 Assault	10	21.3	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	9	19.1
大陸地區 Mainland China	21	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	12	57.1	詐欺罪 Fraud	3	14.3	殺人罪 Homicide	2	9.5

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.

八、矯正機關職員人力分析

5.8 Workforce Analysis

一 員額概況

5.8.1 Workforce status

統計至 109 年 12 月底止，矯正署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 8,812 人，現有員額 8,393 人。

As of year-end 2020, the Agency and correctional facilities across the country combined had a budgeted complement of 8,812 posts, and had a current workforce of 8,393.

二 各項專業人力分析

5.8.2 Analysis of professional workforce

1. 戒護人力 Guard and control workforce

矯正機關戒護人力包含主任管理員、管理員及約僱人員，共計 5,778 人（預算員額），其中主任管理員 853 人、管理員 4,748 人及約僱人員 177 人，占矯正機關總預算員額之 65.6%；而現有戒護人力計 5,505 人，其中男性戒護人力有 4,921 人（占 89.4%），女性戒護人力有 584 人（占 10.6%）。（詳表 8-1、表 8-2）

Guard and security workforce of correctional facilities includes 853 chief controllers, 4,748 controllers and 177 contract employees, a total of 5,778 persons (budgeted complement), making up 65.6% of total budgeted complement of all correctional facilities. Currently there are 5,505 guard and security employees (4,921 males (89.4%) and 584 females (10.6%)). (Table 8-1 and Table 8-2)

表 8-1：整體戒護人力

Table 8-1：Total Guard and Control Workforce

109 年底 End of 2020	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
	8,812 人	5,778 人	65.6%

表 8-2 : 戒護人力性別比例

Table 8-2 : Guard and Control Workforce – by Gender

109 年底 End of 2020	現有戒護人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	5,505 人	4,921 人	584 人
比例 %	100%	89.4%	10.6%

2. 教化人力 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之 4.6%；而現有教化人力計 401 人，其中男性教化人力有 325 人(占 81%)，女性教化人力有 76 人(占 19%)。(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 401 edification employees (325 males (81%), 76 females (19%)). (Table 8-3 and Table 8-4)

表 8-3 : 整體教化人力

Table 8-3 : Total Edification Workforce

109 年底 End of 2020	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	教化人力 Edification workforce (persons)	教化人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,812 人	404 人	4.6%

表 8-4 : 教化人力性別比例

Table 8-4 : Edification Workforce – by Gender

109 年底 End of 2020	現有教化人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	401 人	325 人	76 人
比例 %	100%	81%	19%

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

矯正機關心理師及社工師 (員) 人力包含臨床心理師、社會工作師、社會工作員，共計 194 人，占整體人力之 2.2%。(詳表 8-5)

Psychology and social work workforce includes clinical psychologists, licensed social workers and social workers, a total of 149 persons, accounting for 2.2% 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

109 年底 End of 2020	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
	8,812 人	194 人	2.2%

現有臨床心理師 109 人 (男性 47 人，占 43.1%、女性 62 人，占 56.9%)，現有社會工作師 (員) 85 人 (男性 23 人，占 27.1%、女性 62 人，占 72.9%)。(詳表 8-6、表 8-7)

Currently there are 109 clinical psychologists (47 males (43.1%), 62 females (56.9%)) and 85 social workers (including licensed social workers) (23 males (27.1%), 62 females (72.9%)). (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

109 年底 End of 2020	現有臨床心理師 Current clinical psychologist employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	109 人	47 人	62 人
比例 %	100%	43.1%	56.9%

表 8-7 : 社工師 (員) 人力性別比例
 Table 8-7 : Social Workers – by Gender

109 年底 End of 2020	現有社工師 (員) Current social work employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	85 人	23 人	62 人
比例 %	100%	27.1%	72.9%

4. 醫事人力 Medical workforce

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 44 人、醫師 1 人、護理師 79 人、藥師 57 人及醫事檢驗師 14 人，計 195 人，占整體人力之 2.2%；而現有醫事人力 185 人，男性 65 人 (占 35.1%)，女性 120 人 (占 64.9%)。(詳表 8-8、表 8-9)

Medical workforce includes chiefs of sanitation and health section (44 persons), doctors (1 person), nurses (79 persons), pharmacists (57 persons), and medical technologists (14 persons), a total of 195 persons, accounting for 2.2% of total workforce. Currently there are 185 employees in the medical workforce (65 males (35.1%) and 120 females (64.9%)). (Table 8-8 and Table 8-9)

表 8-8 : 整體醫事人力
 Table 8-8 : Total Medical Workforce

109 年底 End of 2020	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	醫事人力 Medical workforce (persons)	醫事人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,812 人	195 人	2.2%

表 8-9：醫事人力性別比例

Table 8-9：Medical Workforce – by Gender

109 年底 End of 2020	現有醫事人力 Current medical employees (persons)	男性 Male (persons)	女性 Female (persons)
總人數 Total (persons)	185 人	65 人	120 人
比例 %	100%	35.1%	64.9%

5. 其他人力 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 2,241 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 25.4%。（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

109 年底 End of 2020	整體人力 Total workforce	其他人力 Miscellaneous workforce	其他人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,812 人	2,241 人	25.4%

整體人力分析

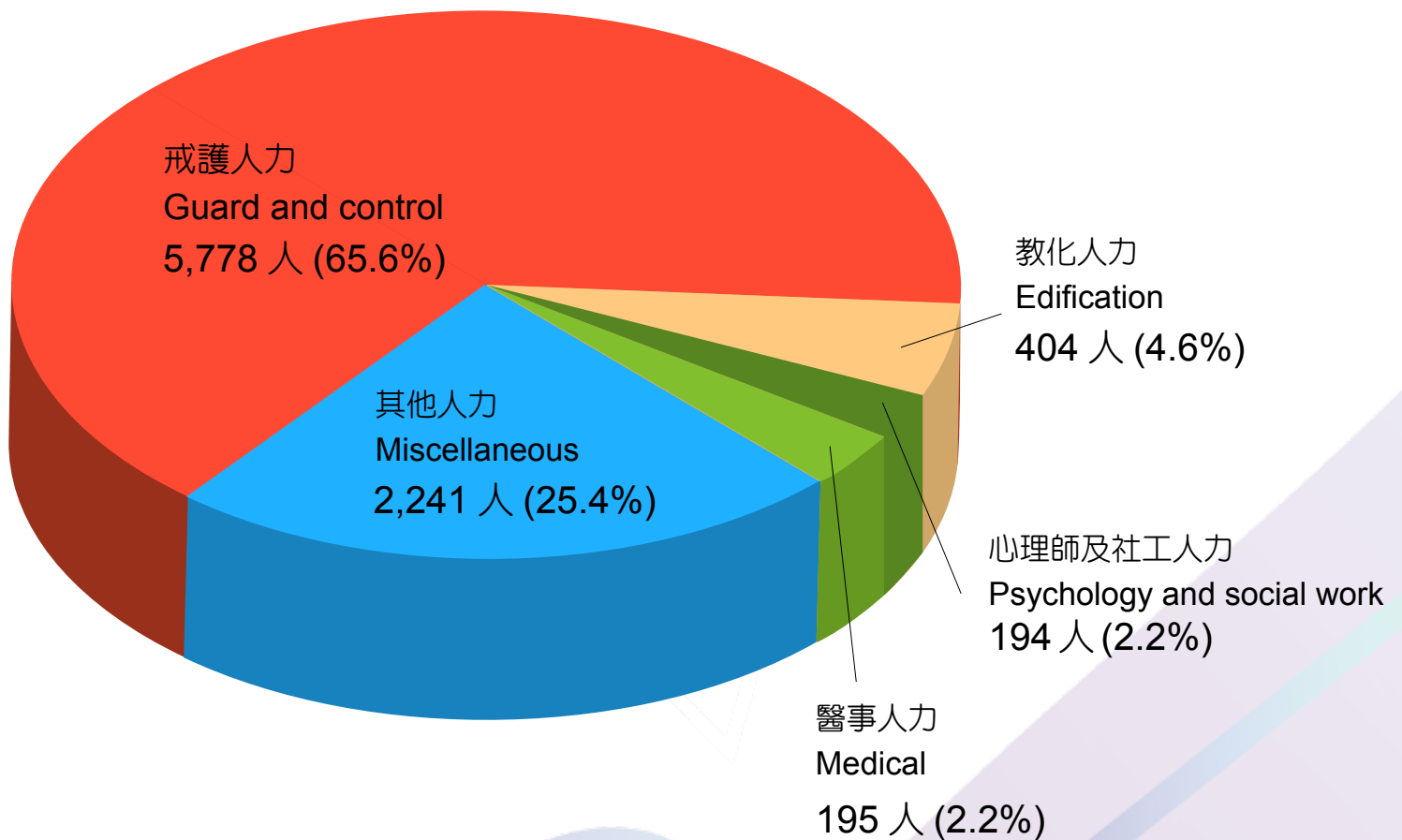
5.8.3 Workforce analysis

矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計 5,778 人，占 65.6%，其他人力次之，計 2,241 人，占 25.4%，接下來依序為教化人力、醫事人力、心理師及社工師（員）人力。（詳圖 8）

Guard and security employees make up the majority of the workforce of correctional facilities, totaling 5,778 persons and accounting for 65.6% of total workforce, followed by miscellaneous workforce (2,241 persons or 25.4%), edification workforce, medical workforce and psychology and social work workforce. (Figure 8)

圖 8：矯正機關整體人力分析

Figure 8 Correctional Facility Workforce Analysis



2020 矯正署 109 年年報 Annual Report



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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



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