



2021

矯正署

110 年年報

國定古蹟嘉義舊監獄

舊監光影攝影展

翻轉歲時 一見如故



Annual Report



法務部
Ministry of Justice





2021 矯正署 110 年年報 Annual Report



法 務 部
Ministry of Justice



署長序言

Preface by Director General

矯正署為刑事司法系統最後一道防線，背負國家刑罰執行及矯正收容人之責任，收容人於在監期間得以自省及沉澱，透過矯正機關提供各項專業化之處遇措施，促進收容人蛻變及成長，致使收容人順利復歸社會為法務部矯正署推行各項業務之最終目標。

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. Through all kinds of professional rehabilitation measures provided by correctional facilities, inmates undergo self-reflection, transformation and growth during their incarceration, and finally successfully reintegrate into the community, which is exactly the ultimate goal of all operations implemented by the Agency of Corrections.

110年矯正署除賡續改善收容環境、提供收容人適切之處遇及技能訓練內容外，為增進收容人處遇品質，亦精進各項矯正政策，包含：設立南部首座女子外役分監、全面推動行動接見、頒「矯正機關身心障礙收容人處遇計畫」及「強化毒品施用者個別處遇及復歸轉銜實施計畫」等，期使矯正機關處遇措施更為完善。此外，為保障少年受教權益，於110年8月1日將少年輔育院正式改制為矯正學校，並於編制上納入教師、輔導教師、特教教師、心理師及社會工作師等專業輔導人力，以提升矯正教育處遇量能。

In 2021, the Agency continued to improve the incarceration environment, and provide inmates with adequate rehabilitation and skill training. The Agency also polished various correctional policies in the hope of perfecting the rehabilitation measures of correctional facilities, including establishing the first women's open prison branch in southern Taiwan, promoting full implementation of mobile visitation, and promulgating the "Rehabilitation Program of Correctional Facilities for Disabled Inmates" and "Program for Strengthening Individual Rehabilitation, Transition and Reintegration of Drug Abuse Inmates." In addition, to protect the rights of juveniles to education, all reform schools have been reorganized into correctional schools on August 1, 2021 that will all be staffed with a professional workforce, including teacher, counselor, special education teacher, psychologist, and social worker, to enhance the capacity of correctional education.

因應「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」（COVID-19）疫情，矯正署設置「法務部矯正署因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎指揮中心」，持續秉持「阻絕疫情入侵」之最高指導原則，並貫徹「防疫宣導、徹底執行、確實掌握物資」三大原則，於全體矯正同仁共同努力下，落實各項防疫措施，克服矯正機關高群聚感染風險之劣勢，有效控管疫情。於疫情期間，為強化收容人家庭支持，法務部矯正署除提升矯正機關行動接見量能外，亦指定28所機關開辦LINE視訊接見，使收容人親情聯繫不中斷；亦結合公益資源，辦理家庭援助方案，以提供受疫情影響之收容人家庭關懷與援助。

To address the outbreak of Covid-19, the Agency has set up an "Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center" that is guided by the highest principle of "blocking the transmission of coronavirus" and vigorously observes three principles – "publicizing epidemic prevention, vigorous implementation, and ensuring ample supplies." Under the concerted efforts of all colleagues, the Agency put into effect various anti-epidemic measures and are able to overcome the disadvantages of correctional facility environment featuring high risk of cluster infection to effectively rein in the spread of Covid-19 inside correctional facilities. To enhance family support for inmates during the epidemic, the Agency increased the mobile visitation capacity of correctional facilities, and designated 28 facilities to offer the service of video visit via Line. The Agency also joined forces with public interest resources in family support programs to offer inmates affected by the epidemic care and assistance.

矯正署將持續朝向現代化、人本化、科技化及專業化邁進，秉持著「信心」、「希望」、「真愛」及「幸福」四大核心價值，精進各項矯正業務，協助收容人懺悔向上、復歸社會，實踐司法正義，達成增進社會祥和與安全之目標。

While continuing to strive towards the goals of modernization, humanistic approach, technology orientation and professionalism, and embracing the core values of “faith”, “hope”, “love” and “happiness”, the Agency will improve its businesses and services to assist inmates in rehabilitation and social reintegration and fulfill judicial justice to achieve the goals of enhancing social harmony and security.

法務部矯正署署長

Director General

黃俊棠

Huang Chun Tang

謹識

111年11月

年度回顧 -110 年關鍵指標

Year in Review – 2021 Key Performance Indicators

為提升民衆接見便利性，本署於 109 年底完成建置 130 組行動接見設備及專用網路，並自 110 年 1 月 18 日起全面開辦行動接見。因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情升溫，增設行動接見設備至 146 組，並於 110 年 6 月 29 日至 8 月 8 日期間擇定 28 所機關建置 159 組 Line 視訊接見設備及網路，全國矯正機關每日視訊接見量能自 1,460 時段大幅提高至 3,050 時段。110 年度行動接見申辦共計 96,010 人次，Line 視訊接見申辦共計 26,219 人次。

To make it more convenient for inmate's families to make a visit, the Agency completed the installation of 130 sets of mobile visit equipment and dedicated network in 2020 and makes mobile visitation available at all correctional facilities starting January 18, 2021. In light of rising Covid-19 cases, the Agency increased mobile visit equipment to 146 sets, and picked 28 facilities between June 29 and August 8, 2021 for the installation of 159 sets of Line video visit equipment and network that significantly increases daily video visit capacity of correctional facilities across the country from 1,460 time slots to 3,050 time slots. In 2021, there were 96,010 mobile visit cases and 26,219 Line video visit cases.

因應「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」(COVID-19) 疫情，並完善境外移入收容人檢疫措施，本署成立臺中防疫中心，並於 110 年 2 月 24 日正式啓用。

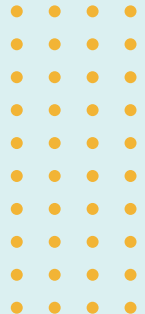
In response to the development of Covid-19 epidemic and to improve the quarantine measures for inmates from abroad, the Agency set up the Taichung Epidemic Control Center which is in operation since February 24, 2021.

110年5月11日至6月12日辦理國定古蹟嘉義監獄「舊監光影」攝影展，以展現嘉義舊監多樣風貌，本次攝影展計有1,397件作品參賽，選出49件得獎作品。

The Agency held an “Old Prison – Light and Shadow” photography exhibition at Chiayi Prison, a designated historic building, from May 11 to June 12, 2021 that illustrated the diverse visage of old Chiayi Prison. The exhibition drew the participation of 1,397 photo works, in which 49 photographs were selected as award-winning work.


為保障女性受刑人接受外役處遇權益，同時兼顧受刑人在地接受處遇之需求，本署於110年6月1日增設高雄女子監獄附設外役分監，逐步增加女性外役監收容人數，透過外役監獄之中間處遇制度，有效提升教化成果，促進女性受刑人復歸社會。

To safeguard female prisoners' rights to serve sentence in open prisons while taking into consideration of the needs of some prisoners to serve their sentence at a local facility, the Agency established an open prison branch affiliated with Kaohsiung Women's Prison that will gradually increase the number of women inmates. It is hoped that intermediate rehabilitation offered by open prisons can effectively improve the edification outcome and enable female prisoners to successfully reintegrate into the society.



本署於 110 年 8 月 1 日將誠正中學桃園及彰化兩所分校改制為敦品及勵志中學，提供專屬教師保障少年完整之受教權，編置專業輔導、特殊教育師資，提供完善專業輔導與特教服務，並同時強化收容少年就業知能，提高就業轉銜機會，保障收容少年受教權。

The Agency reorganized Chengjheng High School Taoyuan Branch and Chengjheng High School Changhua Branch into Dun Pin High School and Lizhi High School on August 1, 2021. The new schools are staffed with full-time teachers as well as counselor and special education teacher to protect the rights of retained juvenile to education. The schools also emphasize the occupational know-how of detained juveniles to enhance their transition to employment.



為精進矯正機關毒酒處遇及復歸轉銜，於 8 至 10 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 52 場次，矯正機關心理、社工人員及個管師共參訓 1,272 人次；法務體系之心理、社工人員及更生保護會個管員參訓 390 人次，總計參訓 1,794 人次。

To improve the rehabilitation and reintegration programs of correctional facilities for drug and alcohol abusers, the Agency held a total of 52 education and supervision training sessions for rehab staff in charge of drug abuse and drunk driving inmates in northern, central and southern Taiwan between August and October, in which a total of 1,794 persons attended, including 1,272 psychologists, social workers and case managers from correctional facilities and 390 psychologists, social workers and after-care association case managers from the legal system.



協助經濟部振興五倍券分裝事宜，自 9 月 14 日起由臺北監獄、桃園女子監獄、八德外役監獄、新竹監獄及臺中監獄五所機關的收容人於 10 月 26 日完成共計 1,950 萬份之分裝任務；另臺中監獄亦協助財政部印刷廠振興五倍券 2,380 萬個信封加工作業。

In assisting the Ministry of Economic Affairs in preparing quintuple stimulus voucher packages, voluntary inmates in Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women's Prison, Bade Minimum-Security Prison, Hsinchu Prison and Taichung Prison finished the packaging of 19.5 million sets of stimulus vouchers between September 14 and October 26. Taichung Prison also assisted the Ministry of Finance printing press in processing 23,800,000 envelopes for the quintuple stimulus vouchers.

本署嘉義監獄於 110 年 12 月 24 日至 111 年 1 月 2 日協辦臺灣設計展，提供國定古蹟嘉義舊監獄作為展演空間，本署並於嘉義舊監獄「勇舍」辦理為期十日矯正政策成果特展，深化民衆對於獄政改革具體成效之認識。

Chiayi Prison co-sponsored the Taiwan Design Expo that took place from December 24, 2021 to January 2, 2022 by providing the old Chiayi Prison, a designated historic building as an exhibition and performance venue. The Agency also held a 10-day special exhibition of correctional policy achievements at the “Yong Hall” of the old Chiayi Prison to introduce to the public the specific achievements of our prison reform.

因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情，推動「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情收容人家庭援助方案」，各矯正機關結合公益及社會資源，就疫情期間經濟陷入困頓之弱勢家庭，透過家庭訪視、電話關懷，電匯、郵寄等方式，提供急難慰問金或生活防疫相關物資，110 年度共計協助 550 戶收容人家庭相關申請作業，提供慰問金共計新台幣 150 萬元。

In response to the outbreak of Covid-19, the Agency launched a “Covid-19 Inmates Family Support Program”, by which, respective correctional facility joins public interest and social resources to provide emergency fund or Covid-19 essential supplies to families that become financially distressed during the outbreak through family visit, phone call, wire transfer or by post. In 2021, the Program assisted 550 inmate families in making aid application and dispensed altogether NT\$1,500,000 emergency funds.

110 年總計核准 1,223 名受刑人從事自主監外作業，達到每日出工人數 1,197 人目標。

In 2021, 1,223 prisons were selected for autonomous external work, surpassing the daily target of 1,197.

110 年底止累計完成 32 所矯正機關收容人使用水改為全自來水。

By the end of 2021, 32 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 53 班次，訓練人次共 26,348 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 7 班次，20,504 人次；陞職訓練則佔 2 班次，255 人次；在職人員訓練班共計 44 班次，5,589 人次。

In 2021, the Agency offered 53 cultivation, on-the-job training and job promotion training classes, in which 26,348 persons attended. In the 7 cultivation classes for grade 3 prison officers and grade 4 prison controllers, 20,504 persons attended; in the 2 job promotion training classes, 255 persons attended; and in the 44 on-the-job training classes, 5,589 persons attended.

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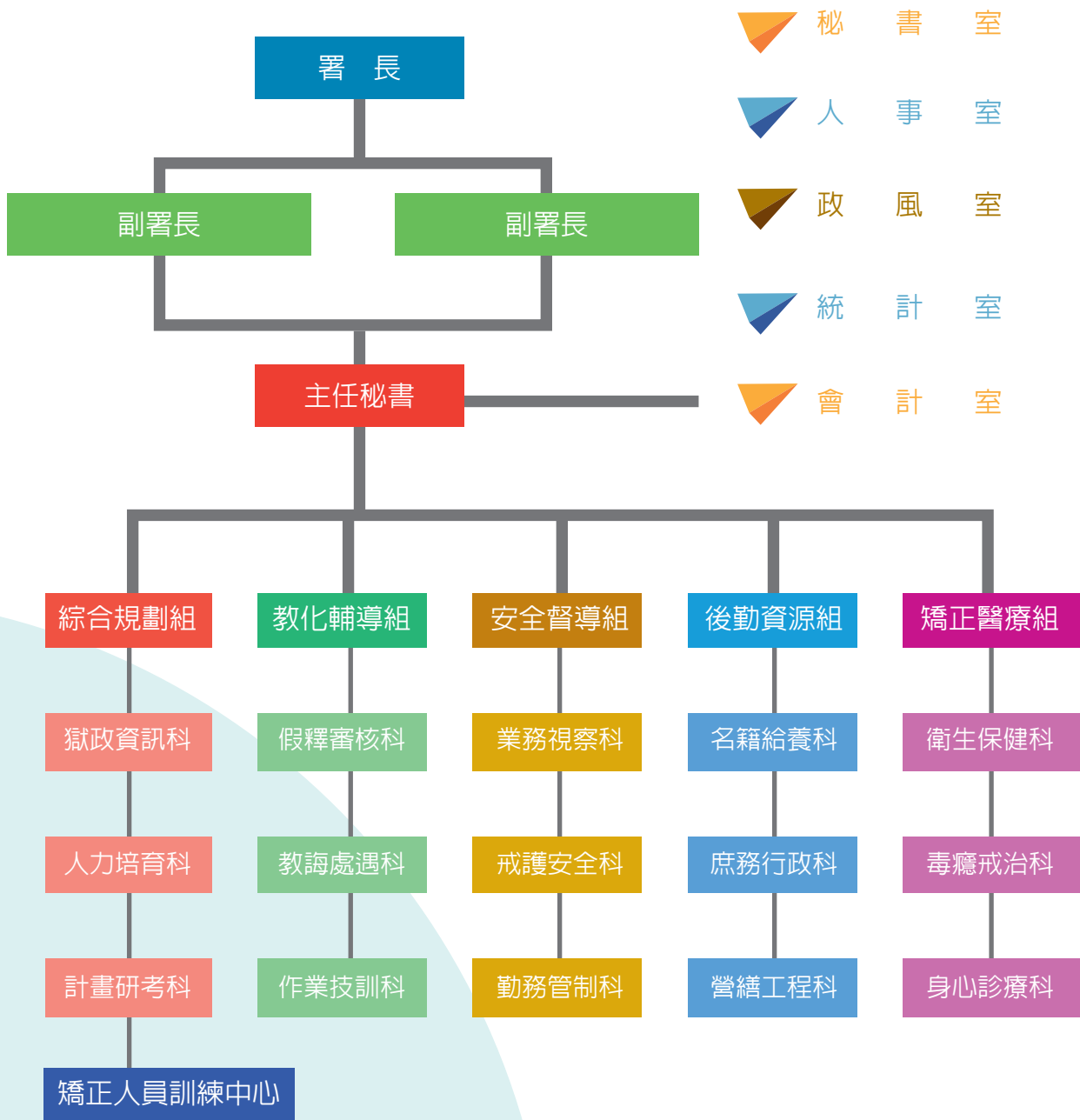


Introduction to Agency of Corrections
機 關 簡 介



一、矯正署組織架構

1.1 Organizational Structure

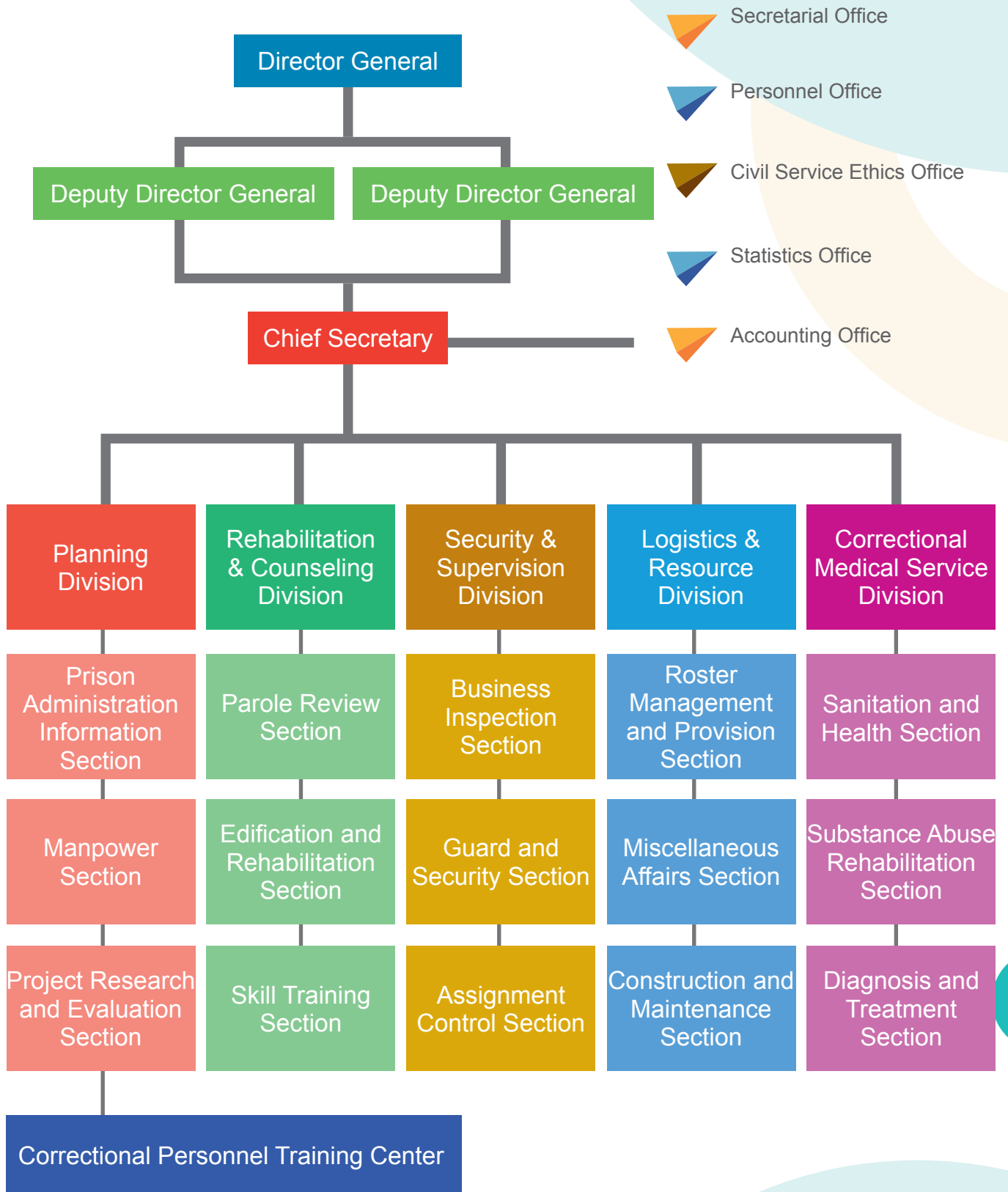
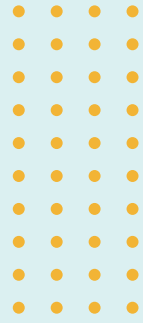


-  秘書室
-  人事室
-  政風室
-  統計室
-  會計室



機關簡介

Introduction to Agency of Corrections



二、矯正署署徽與階級章

1.2 Corrections Department emblem and class badge

(一) 署徽

1.2.1 Emblem



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

外圍繩結 Outer periphery knots –

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

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

內層盾牌 Inner shield –

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

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

中心部徽 Center MOJ emblem –

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

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

鑰鎖涵義 Keys –

二支鑰鎖寓意「打開心靈之窗」、「開啟希望之門」。

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

整體說明 Overall description

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

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



(二) 階級章

1.2.2 Class chapter

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



In 102, the class badge of the correctional institution was restructured into a pattern composed of straight lines and clover. The image of the clover is composed of four hearts, which symbolize the four core concepts of the correctional institution: confidence, hope, true love and happiness. The class emblem is composed of four heart-shaped patterns, meaning "turning the heart (new) happiness", representing

- ▼ **信心 (Faith)** 肯定自我 建立信心
Affirm oneself and build faith
- ▼ **希望 (Hope)** 積極改變 擁抱希望
Make changes and embrace hope
- ▼ **真愛 (Love)** 尊重生命 付出真愛
Respect life and give love
- ▼ **幸福 (Happiness)** 翻轉人生 追求幸福
Turn life around and find happiness

三、矯正署所屬各機關分布圖

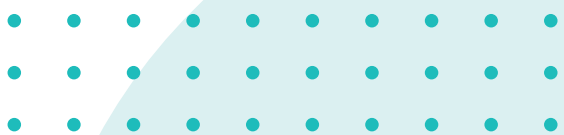
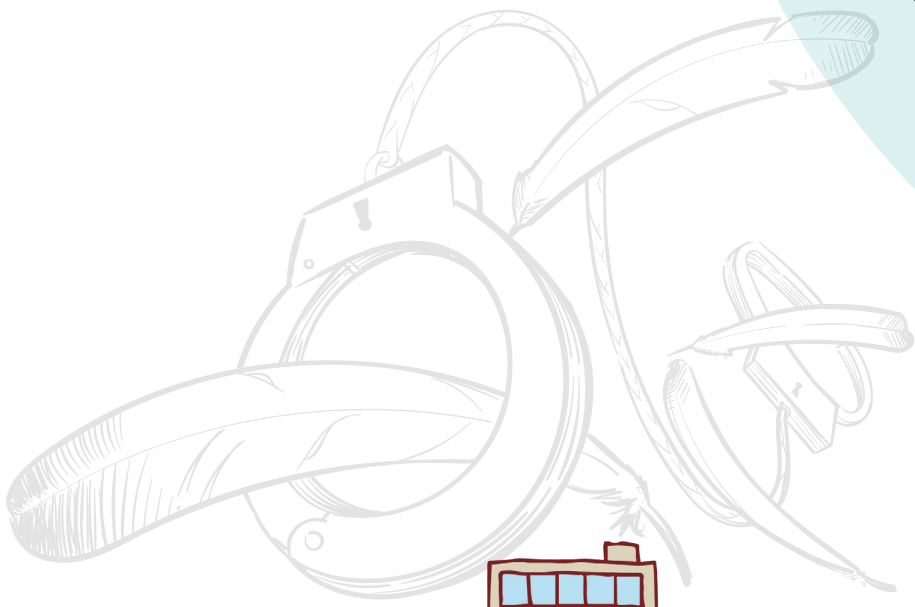
1.3 Distribution of Facilities under the Supervision of the Agency





機關簡介

Introduction to Agency
of Corrections





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Performance 2021
年度成果



一、提升環境品質，增進監所人權

2.1 *Improving the quality of incarceration environment to uphold human rights in correctional facilities*

(一) 改善收容環境品質

2.1.1 Improving the quality of incarceration environment

行政院於 106 年 8 月 9 日核定雲林第二監獄新（擴）建工程中長程計畫，計畫期程自 106 年起至 110 年止，預計可新增 1,360 名以上容額，已於 110 年 8 月 20 日竣工，雲林縣政府於 110 年 12 月 1 日核發使用執照，賡續辦理驗收作業，預計於 111 年落成啟用。

The Executive Yuan approved a medium and long-term Yunlin Second Prison expansion project on August 9, 2017. The project covers a period of four years from 2017 to 2021 and expects to increase the prison capacity by 1,360 upon its completion. The expansion was completed on August 20, 2021 and Yunlin County Government has issued its use license on December 1, 2021. The acceptance check operation will continue and the new facility will be in use in 2022.



雲林第二監獄新（擴）建工程全區鳥瞰圖

A bird's eye view of the newly expanded Yunlin Second Prison



(二) 廣續推動矯正機關全面使用自來水計畫

2.1.2 Continuing to promote the use of tap water at all correctional facilities

為保障收容人人權並改善其用水品質，本署自 109 年起推動「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關收容用水改善計畫」預計於 113 年止分階段完成 48 所矯正機關全面使用自來水，截至 110 年底累計完成 32 所。

To uphold the human rights of inmates and improve the quality of water at correctional facilities, the Agency has embarked on the “Correctional Facilities Water Usage Improvement Project” in 2020, with the plan to achieve 100% use of tap water at all 48 correctional facilities in phases by 2024. By the end of 2021, 32 correctional facilities have switched entirely to tap water.

表 1：各年度累計完成機關目標值

<Table 1> Target Value for Correctional Facilities with Access to Tap Water by Year

年度 Year	109 年	110 年	111 年	112 年	113 年
累計全面使用自來水機關數目標值 Target value for the number of correctional facilities using 100% tap water	31 所	32 所	42-44 所	45-48 所	48 所



自來水管線設置情形
Installation of water pipes



自來水管線施工情形
Water piping work

二、完善矯正處遇，強化復歸轉銜

2.2 *Improving corrections and rehabilitation to strengthen transition and social reintegration*

(一) 深化收容人個別處遇計畫

2.2.1 Refining the individual rehabilitation program for inmates

配合新修正監獄行刑法第 11 條規定，本署已於 109 年 7 月 20 日函頒「受刑人及被告資料調查暨受刑人個別處遇實施計畫」，監獄透過入監跨科室調查及評估擬訂受刑人之個別處遇計畫，以提供符合其需求之處遇。

為強化處遇成效，110 年擇定示範機關試辦「專業輔導人力於個別處遇工作模式」，結合心理、社工人員之專業，規劃建置「RNR 評估模式」，並將處遇方案依其治療性、保護性及整體適用性，區分為施用毒品犯、酒癮犯、性侵犯、家暴犯之「治療性處遇」。

高齡、身障、刑期十年以上不得假釋、自殺風險受刑人之「保護性處遇」及生活輔導、作業及技能訓練、教育及復歸轉銜知能課程等「一般性處遇」。另並轉介連結釋放後之復歸轉銜資源，期透過評估受刑人的個別狀

In conjunction with the newly amended Article 11 of the Prison Act, the Agency has published the “Scheme for the Investigation of Prisoner and Defendant Information and Prisoner's Individual Rehabilitation Program” on July 20, 2020, which instructs prisons to draw up individual rehabilitation program for prisoners through inter-office admission investigation and evaluation that better meets the rehabilitation needs of individual prisoners.

To enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation, the Agency has picked some correctional facilities for the trial run of “Using Professional Counselors in Individual Rehabilitation Work Program” in 2021. The program incorporates psychologists and social workers in the planning and creation of “RNR Assessment Model”, and differentiate rehabilitation programs based on their therapeutic effect, protective effect and overall applicability into “therapeutic rehabilitation” for drug addicts, alcoholics, sex offenders and domestic violence offenders.

“protective rehabilitation” for elderly, physically disabled, and prisoners sentenced to a prison term of 10 years or longer without parole and with higher risk of suicide; and “general rehabilitation” that offers guidance and counseling, work and skill training, education, and knowledge and competency courses. The work program also makes referral



況及處遇需要，挹注符合個別實需之處遇資源，俾以協助其順利復歸家庭及社區。

110年矯正機關連結更生保護會提供受刑人更生保護計 2,284 人，協助社會、醫療資源等安置計 133 人。機關並連結各地公立就業服務機構提供就業服務轉介共 1,679 人，提供更生人就業媒合或技能訓練等相關協助。

to post-release transition and reintegration resources in the hope that through evaluation of the conditions and rehabilitation needs of individual prisoners, correctional facilities can offer prisoners rehabilitation resources that better meet their needs and can help them return smoothly to family and community.

In 2021, correctional facilities worked with local after-care associations to provide after-care to 2,284 prisoners, and joined social and healthcare resources to arrange placement for 133 ex-offenders. Correctional facilities also worked with public employment service agencies to make job referral for 1,679 ex-offenders and provide ex-offenders with job matching or skill training assistance.



RNR 評估模式示意圖

RNR Assessment Model Diagram



基隆看守所－邀集基隆地區更生轉銜網絡單位召開復歸轉銜會議，精進收容人復歸轉銜機制。

Keelung Detention Center invited after-care service network in Keelung area to attend a meeting to improve the inmate reintegration mechanism.



辦理收容人自殺防治團體宣導，淺談自殺防治守門人，說明技巧及辨識警訊，分享自殺狀況之迷思，介紹簡式健康量表，提高收容人彼此之間覺察，減少自殺風險。

A group session to publicize suicide prevention among inmates that touched on suicide prevention gatekeeper, talked about techniques and warning signals, shared the myth about suicidal conditions, introduced Brief Symptom Rating Scale and heightened alerts among inmates to reduce the risk of suicide.



(二) 增訂「矯正機關身心障礙收容人處遇計畫」

2.2.2 Implementing the “Rehabilitation Program of Correctional Facilities for Disabled Inmates”

為協助身心障礙收容人適應矯正機關生活，本署遵循身心障礙者權利公約宗旨，依身心障礙種類合理調整其生活處遇，於 110 年 4 月 7 日函頒「矯正機關身心障礙收容人處遇計畫」。

各機關依計畫針對是類收容人之需求提供生活協助及專業輔導，疫情期間外界人士無法進入機關之情形下，運用機關內心社人員開設適性團體課程，透過多元有趣的學習方式，從溝通技巧、人際互動等，促進其自信心及肯定自我。

針對身心障礙者出機關前調查其需求，除協助就業、返家外，若遇無家可回的是類收容人，則啟動跨縣市跨機關安置轉銜機制，以協助其出監後啟動獨立生活的開端。

In the effort to help disabled inmates adapt to the life at a correctional facility, the Agency, in observation of the purpose of The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, reasonably adjusts the rehabilitation program for inmates with different types of disability, and promulgated the “Rehabilitation Program of Correctional Facilities for Disabled Inmates” on April 7, 2021.

Guided by the Program, each correctional facility would provide living assistance and professional counseling based on the needs of those types of inmates. During the Covid-19 pandemic when outsiders are not allowed to enter correctional facilities, in-house psychologists and social workers would offer suitable group courses, which, through diverse and fun ways of learning, talk about communication skills and interpersonal interactions to boost the self-confidence and self-affirmation of disabled inmates.

Correctional facilities would also survey the needs of disabled inmates before they are released to help them find jobs and return home. For disabled inmates who have nowhere to go after release, the correctional facility would activate the inter-city (county) placement and transition mechanism to help them start independent living after release.



社工師帶領團體課程
Social worker led a group course



南投縣政府社會處及岩灣技能訓練所協力安置
Nantou County Government's Department of Social and Labor Affairs and
Yanwan Skill Training Institute collaborated in arranging placement for
inmates after release



南投縣政府社會處及岩灣技能訓練所協力安置

Nantou County Government's Department of Social and Labor Affairs and Yanwan Skill Training Institute collaborated in arranging post-release placement for inmates

（三）增修「矯正機關收容人自殺防治處遇計畫 2.0」

2.2.3 Revising the “Suicide Prevention Program of Correctional Facilities 2.0”

為協助矯正機關具自殺風險之收容人適應收容生活，能依風險程度接受合適處遇，俾利各機關在自殺防治作為上提高風險意識及落實辦理，在原計畫及實務可行之基礎上，滾動修正原自殺防治處遇計畫，爰增修為「矯正機關收容人自殺防治處遇計畫 2.0」，提示篩選核心分子、強化橫向聯繫及密集觀察輔導等三大重點工作，期加強矯正機關管控自殺風險者之功能，並有效且持續給予是類收容人合適之資源及支持，協助其於收容期間能適應生活，後續並能順利復歸社會。

In the effort to help inmates with higher risk of suicide adapt to the life of incarceration and receive suitable rehabilitation based on their risk level, and enable correctional facilities to raise awareness to suicide prevention activities and implement them vigorously, the Agency revised on the basis of practicality and feasibility the existing suicide prevention program and developed the “Suicide Prevention Program of Correctional Facilities 2.0”, which identifies three key tasks – screen core members, enhance horizontal contact, and intensive observation and counseling. The Prevention Program 2.0 aims to increase the function of correctional facilities in suicide risk control and effectively and continuously provide those inmates adequate resources and support to help them adapt to the life of incarceration and subsequently successfully reintegrate into the community.

自殺防治強化作為－工作重點提示

節選核心分子

1. 篩選：新收、潛在風險者、教輔小組轉介、自殺未遂者
2. 造冊：依自殺防治處遇計劃實施二、三級相關預防措施
3. 會知及個管：名冊會知戒護、衛生科，實施生活管理、醫療追蹤，進行個案管控及提評估會議討論

強化橫向聯繫

1. 風險意識
 - (1) 戒護：依名冊及相關案例強化同仁風險意識及教育
 - (2) 教化、衛生：依戒護人員轉介，強化教誨師、心社人員輔導及醫療
2. 資訊協助
 - (1) 戒護：汰換老舊或增設必要之監視器
 - (2) 教化：每月填報獄政系統自殺防治月報表，掌握二、三級核心預防
3. 評估研議
 - (1) 教輔小組討論：二、三級及特殊個案題評估會議審議
 - (2) 自殺評估會議：三科會整
4. 教育訓練
 - (1) 人事、教化、衛生：矯正人員自殺防治教育訓練
 - (2) 戒護、教化、衛生：常年教育訓練
 - (3) 各機關：蒐集風險因子供其他機關參考及教育訓練

密集觀察輔導

1. 二級預防：加強教誨師、場舍主管輔導及觀察
2. 三級預防：增強心社人員輔導
3. 強化收容人互相關懷：吹哨者、幸福捕手方案
4. 潛在風險者：定期施測量及關懷、輔導

自殺防治強化作為－工作重點提示

Suicide prevention actions – key tasks



(四) 強化毒品收容人復歸轉銜

2.2.4 Facilitating the transition and social reintegration of inmates convicted of drug offense

法務部於 110 年 3 月 3 日函頒「強化毒品施用者個別處遇及復歸轉銜實施計畫」，各矯正機關按前開計畫，依個案不同需求召開個案研討；另由矯正機關按季召開毒品犯復歸轉銜業務協調聯繫會議，邀請毒防中心、公立就業服務機構、地方檢察署、更生保護會等相關勞政、衛政、警政、社政網絡參與，統計 110 年復歸轉銜業務協調聯繫會議共召開 55 場次，由矯正機關報告轉介情形並共同研商精進復歸轉銜業務，達成有效溝通聯繫之目標。統計 110 年底止完成基礎處遇 26,440 人，進階處遇 4,825 人，出監需求評估與轉介 7,055 人。

According to the “Plan for Strengthening the Individual Rehabilitation, Transition and Social Reintegration of Inmates Convicted of Drug Offense” promulgated by the Ministry of Justice on March 3, 2021, every correctional facility should hold case discussion meetings based on the varying needs of individual cases. In addition, correctional facilities should call drug users transition and reintegration coordination and liaison meetings, inviting the network of labor, health, police and social services, including drug abuse prevention centers, public employment service agencies, local prosecutors office, and after-care associations to attend. In 2021, 55 such coordination and liaison meetings were held, in which the correctional facility would report the referral situation and discuss with participating agencies how to improve the transition and reintegration operation. By the end of 2021, 26,440 inmates received basic rehabilitation, 4,825 inmates received advanced rehabilitation, and 7,055 inmates received post-release evaluation and referral service.



臺北監獄召開復歸轉銜會議

Transition and reintegration meeting held by Taipei Prison

110年北、中、南三區督導訓練分別由新店、臺中及高雄三所戒治所承辦，參訓人員以各矯正機關從事毒品、酒駕、自殺防治等處遇之心理、社工人員及個管師為主，課程設計分為三階段：「處遇知能講座」、「專題研討」及「實務案例督導」，內容涵蓋矯正機關心理社會處遇各面向，增進對收容人問題行為評估及處遇知能，以協助收容人戒毒（酒）癮成功。另為擴大訓練效能，亦同時開放法務體系之地檢署心理、社工人員及更生保護會之個管員以及其他醫療合作、外聘治療師參加。

各區督導訓練自110年8月至10月中旬辦理完畢，共辦理52場次（第一階段課程：14場次；第二階段課程：24場次；第三階段課程：14場次），參訓總人次1,794人次；矯正機關心理、社工人員及個管師共參訓1,272人次；法務體系之心理、社工人員及更生保護會個管員共參訓390人次；其他醫療合作、外聘治療師共參訓132人次。

The 2021 supervision training sessions in northern, central and southern Taiwan were organized respectively by Sidian, Taichung and Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center. Trainees included psychologists, social workers and case managers specialized in drug abuse, drunk driving or suicide prevention. The training courses were presented in three stages – “Rehabilitation knowhow”, “Seminar on special topics”, and “Case supervision” and covered the psychological and social aspects of rehabilitation issues faced by correctional facilities. The courses aim to increase trainees' knowhow about assessment and rehabilitation of the problem behaviors of inmates that can help inmates successfully quit the drug (alcohol) addiction. In addition, to broaden the training effectiveness, the training sessions were also open to psychologists and social workers at prosecutors' offices and case managers of after-care associations as well as collaborating outside therapists.

Between August and mid-October 2021, a total of 52 supervision training sessions were held (14 sessions for stage 1 courses; 24 sessions for stage 2 courses; 14 sessions for stage 3 courses). A total of 1,794 persons attended the training, including 1,272 psychologists, social workers and case managers from correctional facilities, 390 psychologists and social workers from the legal system and after-care association case managers, and 132 collaborating outside therapists.



(五) 辦理「獄起重生修復愛」徵文比賽

2.2.5 Holding the “Reborn in Prison and Repair Love” essay contest

110 年度辦理「『獄』起重生修復愛徵文比賽」，於同年 10 月 5 日舉行頒獎典禮。本競賽計有 239 名收容人參加分區複賽，60 名收容人的作品進入決賽，評選出 23 名收容人獲得獎項，並邀請於修復式司法領域深耕多年的中正大學戴伸鋒教授，代表出席當日頒獎典禮，為參賽文章講評，並對修復式司法進行深刻入微的解析。頒獎典禮上播放 2 名收容人得獎感言，感謝獄方提供其接觸修復式司法的機會，分享與被害人家屬藉由書信往返中，面對錯誤並向對方家屬懺悔，終獲原諒的故事。本次入選文章 23 篇，製作成電子書出版，作為修復式司法理念的正面教材，期許被害人及加害人均有溝通協調機會，使雙方及社會大眾感受司法正義。

The Agency held a “Reborn in Prison and Repair Love” essay contest in 2021 and held the award ceremony on October 5 the same year. In this contest, 239 inmates participated in the regional semi-finals and 60 of them entered the final. The works of 23 inmates were selected to receive an award. Prof. Shen-Feng Tai of National Chung Cheng University, an expert in restorative justice, was invited to give commentaries on the contest entries. Prof. Tai also gave an in-depth analysis of restorative justice. The film of two inmates giving award acceptance speech were played in the award ceremony, in which they thanked the prison authority for giving them the opportunity to get to know restorative justice and shared their story of how they in the correspondences with victim's family admitted and repented their grave mistake, asked for the forgiveness of victim's family and were eventually forgiven. This contest selected 23 essays, which are published in an e-book and will be used as a testimony and positive teaching material for restorative justice. It is hoped that both the victims and the perpetrators of crimes have the chance to communicate and reconcile so both parties and the general public can get a sense of judicial justice.



「獄起重生修復愛」徵文比賽頒獎典禮
Award ceremony of the “Reborn in Prison and Repair Love” essay contest



「獄起重生修復愛」徵文比賽頒獎典禮評審講評
A judge of the “Reborn in Prison and Repair Love” essay contest gave commentaries in the award ceremony

(六) 設立南部首座女子外役分監

2.2.6 Establishing the first women's open prison branch in southern Taiwan

為保障女性受刑人接受外役處遇權益，同時兼顧受刑人在地接受處遇之需求，本署從原有之臺中女子監獄附設外役分監，於 108 年 9 月增設宜蘭監獄附設女子外役分監，並於 110 年 6 月 1 日增設高雄女子監獄附設外役分監，逐步增加女性外役監收容人數，透過外役監獄之中間處遇制度，有效提升教化成果，促進女性受刑人復歸社會。

To safeguard female prisoners' rights to serve sentence in open prisons while taking into consideration of the needs of some prisoners to serve their sentence at a local facility, the Agency first established an open prison branch affiliated with Taichung Women's Prison, and added an women's open prison branch affiliated with Ilan Prison in September 2019 and another open branch prison affiliated with Kaohsiung Women's Prison in June 1, 2021 that will gradually increase the number of women inmates. It is hoped that intermediate rehabilitation offered by open prisons can effectively improve the edification outcome

and enable female prisoners to successfully reintegrate into the society



高雄女子監獄附設外役分監揭牌典禮揭牌儀式
The ribbon-cutting ceremony for the launch of open prison branch affiliated with Kaohsiung Women's Prison



高雄女子監獄附設外役分監揭牌典禮
The opening ceremony of open prison branch affiliated with Kaohsiung Women's Prison



(七) 誠正中學分校獨立設校，提升收容少年權益

2.2.7 Upgrading the branches of Chengjheng High School into independent high schools to enhance the rights of detained juveniles

少年輔育院改制矯正學校計畫於 108 年 7 月 3 日奉行政院核定，於同年 7 月 31 日先將少年輔育院改制誠正中學分校，後於 110 年 8 月 1 日正式改制矯正學校，開啟我國矯正學校的新頁，使收容少年受教權益之保障更邁進一步。敦品中學及勵志中學之成立，編制上特別納入教師、輔導教師、特教教師、心理師及社會工作師等專業輔導人力，以多元專業提升矯正教育處遇量能，確保收容少年之司法保護及矯正工作順利推動。

The plan to reorganize juvenile reform schools into correctional schools has been approved by the Executive Yuan on July 3, 2019. Juvenile reform schools were first reorganized into the branches of Chengjheng High School on July 31 the same year, and then reorganized officially into correctional schools on August 1, 2021. It marks a new chapter for correctional school system in Taiwan and takes the protection of detained juvenile's right to education one step further. The newly established Dun Pin High School and Lizhi High School are staffed with professional counseling faculty, including teacher, counselor, special education teacher, psychologist and social worker to improve the rehabilitation capacity of correctional education, ensure the judicial protection of detained juvenile and the smooth promotion of corrections work.



敦品中學揭牌暨校長交接典禮
Dun Pin High School Commencement and Principal Handover Ceremony



勵志中學揭牌暨校長交接典禮
Lizhi High School Commencement and Principal Handover Ceremony

三、強化家庭支持，提供關懷援助

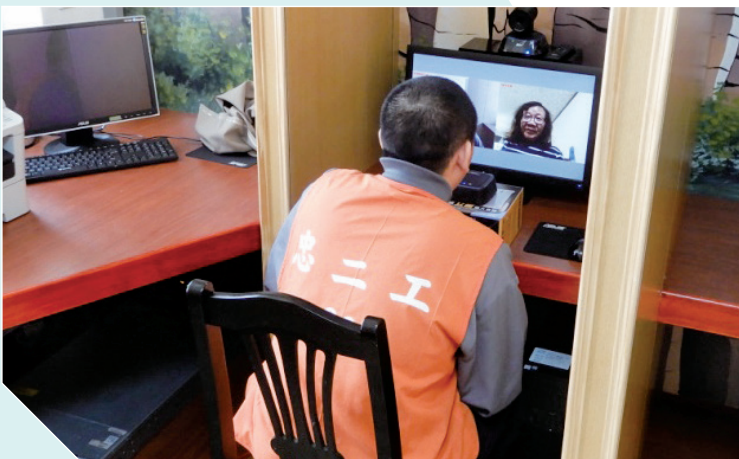
2.3 Strengthening family support and providing care and assistance

(一) 全面推行行動接見，親情聯繫更便利

2.3.1 Making mobile visitation available at all facilities to make communication between inmates and their families more convenient

為提升民眾接見便利性，強化收容人之親情連結，本署於 109 年建置行動接見系統，將民眾接見之預約、進度查詢、取消等申請流程全面線上化，並運用視訊會議技術開發矯正機關專用視訊接見 APP，並同時整合矯正機關人員多種作業系統，以減少機關人工作業，推動矯正機關接見業務數位化及現代化，以改善過去民眾申辦接見消耗大量交通時間、費用等成本之情形，並使服務得以擴及身處國外，無法至矯正機關辦理接見之家屬。全國各矯正機關於 109 年底完成建置共計 130 組行動接見設備及專用網路，並自 110 年 1 月 18 日起開辦行動接見。

To make visits of inmates more convenient and help inmates maintain strong family ties, the Agency started the construction of mobile visitation system in 2020 to put the application processes for booking a visit, progress query, visit cancellation all online. The Agency also makes use of conferencing technology to develop correctional facility's own video visit APP and integrates multiple operating systems of correctional facilities to curtail manual operations. The efforts aim to digitize and modernize the visitation operation of correctional facilities to improve the situation where inmate families have to spend considerable time and costs in order to pay a visit. The mobile visitation service is also made available to the families of inmates who reside abroad and cannot visit the inmate in person. Correctional facilities nationwide have installed 130 sets of mobile visit equipment and dedicated network and mobile visitation service commenced on January 18, 2021.



澎湖監獄收容人行動接見使用情形
An inmate at Penghu Prison received a mobile visit



申辦流程說明



行動接見申辦流程

Mobile Visit Application Process

(二) 持續推動家庭支持與援助方案

2.3.2 Continuing to promote family support and assistance program

自 106 年起本署與財團法人中國信託反毒教育基金會攜手推動「強化矯正機關攜子入監處遇措施合作方案」，110 年度運用該會捐款 320 萬元，提供女子矯正機關延聘保育人員、辦理親職教育與幼兒發展處遇課程、舉辦「刻在我心底的故事」心得寫作活動，以及改善保育室設施設備，強化戶外遊樂設施及 2 歲以上幼兒日間送托幼兒園，提供更多友善、安全的活動空間及教育機會，110 年度共計 7 名幼兒托幼兒園。

The Agency has, in collaboration with the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation, embarked on the “Children in Prison Care and Rehabilitation Improvement Program” since 2017. In 2021, the Agency used NT\$3.2 million donation from the CTBC Foundation to hire child taker for woman inmates in need and offer courses on childcare education and child development, hold the “Story from the bottom of my heart” writing activity, improve the nursery room facilities, improve outdoor recreational facilities and send preschoolers 2 years and older to kindergartens to provide children in prison a friendlier and safer activity space and more educational opportunities. In 2021, the Agency sent 7 preschoolers brought into prison with their mothers to daytime nursery or kindergarten.



110 年「強化矯正機關攜子入監處遇措施方案」捐贈暨頒獎感謝儀式

2021 “Children in Prison Care and Rehabilitation Improvement Program” donation and award ceremony

中國信託反毒基金會關懷訪視臺中女子監獄攜子入監收容人

CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation visited inmates at Taichung Women's Prison who brought child with them





四、見證獄政改革，再現舊監風華

2.4 *Reproducing the visage of old prison to showcase prison reform*

(一) 嘉義舊監獄舊監光影攝影展活動

2.4.1 “Old Prison – Light and Shadow” photography exhibition at Chiayi Prison

嘉義監獄舉辦嘉義舊監獄「翻轉歲月 遇見曙光」舊監光影攝影展，期藉此攝影比賽透過不同面向的鏡頭展現舊監風華，使民眾了解我國獄政發展的現況。本次攝影展自 1,397 件作品中選出 49 件得獎作品，並於 110 年 5 月 11 日舉辦攝影展開幕記者會暨頒獎典禮，由部長及署長頒發金、銀、銅牌獎。

The Agency held a “See the Dawn as Time Moves On - Old Prison – Light and Shadow” photography exhibition at Chiayi Prison. It is hoped that through different images of old prison caught by the lenses, the public can understand better the development of our prison administration. The exhibition drew the participation of 1,397 photo works, in which 49 photographs were selected as award-winning works. The exhibition opening press conference and award ceremony was held on May 11, 2021, in which the Minister of Justice and the Agency Director presented gold, silver and bronze medals to winners.



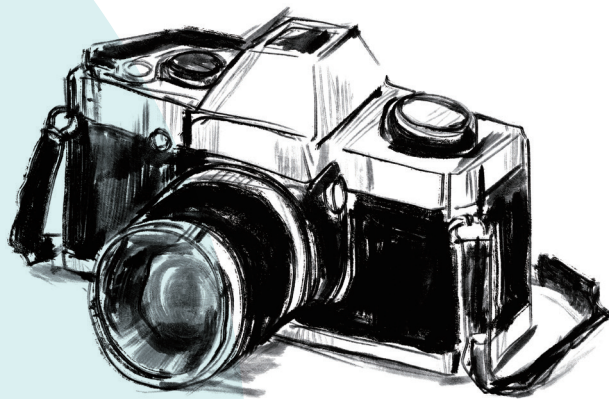
嘉義舊監獄舊監光影攝影展開幕式

The opening ceremony of Chiayi Prison's “Old Prison – Light and Shadow” photography exhibition



嘉義舊監獄舊監光影攝影展開幕記者會暨頒獎典禮

Chiayi Old Prison's photography exhibition opening press conference and award ceremony





(二) 國定古蹟－嘉義舊監協辦臺灣設計展

2.4.2 A designated historical building – Chiayi Prison co-sponsored the Taiwan Design Expo

2021 年臺灣設計展由嘉義市政府舉辦，將嘉義舊監規劃為展演場館，並打造為青年旅店，透過沉浸式的體驗，使參觀民眾得以一窺臺灣歷史縮影。

另本署為展現司法改革之獄政改革成果，本署特於 2021 台灣設計展期間在國定古蹟嘉義舊監獄之「勇舍」，自 110 年 12 月 24 日至 111 年元月 2 日辦理為期十日的特展活動，展示內容包含「矯正防疫作為、行動接見、攜子入監政策、紓解超收擁擠 - 提升收容品質、少年矯正學校化，完善少年矯正教育、完成矯正法規修正，落實矯正人權保障、中間性處遇：自主監外作業制度、科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式及智慧監獄」等重要矯正政策成果，以深化國人對於司法改革相關知能，透過展覽讓社會大眾對於獄政改革具體成效更加認識。

Chiayi City Government organized the 2021 Taiwan Design Expo and turned the Chiayi old prison into the exhibition venue and a jail hostel. Through immersive experience, the visitors can get a glimpse of Taiwan's history.

In addition, to showcase the achievements of prison reform which is a part of Taiwan's judicial reform, the Agency held a 10-day special exhibition (December 24, 2021 ~ January 2, 2022) during the period of 2021 Taiwan Design Expo at the “Yong Hall” of the old Chiayi Prison. The exhibition featured major achievements of correctional policy in the areas of “epidemic prevention, mobile visitation, children in prison policy, relief of overcrowding – improve the quality of incarceration, school for detained juveniles, juvenile correctional education, amendment of correctional regulations, prisoners' human rights protection, intermediate rehabilitation, autonomous external work, evidence-based rehabilitation models for drug abuse and drunk driving inmates, and smart prison.” The exhibition will deepen people's knowledge about judicial reform and special achievements of our prison reform.



臺灣設計展舊監青年旅店
Jail hostel at Taiwan Design Expo





臺灣設計展活動現場

The site of Taiwan Design Expo



嘉義舊監「勇舍」展示獄政改革成果展示

Exhibition of prison reform at "Yong Hall" of Chiayi Old Prison





COVID-19 Epidemic Prevention

COVID-19 防疫專題



一、賡續滾動性調整防疫措施，並落實各項防疫作為

3.1 *Continuing to make rolling adjustment to epidemic control protocols and measures and implement epidemic prevention actions*

本署於疫情發生初始即與中央流行疫情指揮中心密切聯繫，並於 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」，及時依中央流行疫情指揮中心指引，督導所屬各矯正機關配合辦理防疫事宜，落實辦理傳染病感染管制措施。

自 110 年 5 月 15 日起雙北地區疫情警戒提升至第三級，復於同年 27 日起全國疫情亦提升至三級警戒，本署滾動式調整各項防疫措施，以「阻絕疫情入侵」為最高指導原則，並秉持「防疫宣導、徹底執行、確實掌握物資」三大原則落實各項防疫措施。

The Agency has been in close contact with the Central Epidemic Command Center since the initial outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic and set up an “Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center” on January 20, 2020, and has since been following the guidelines published by the Central Epidemic Command Center and supervising correctional facilities to make sure they carry out epidemic prevention as instructed and vigorously implement infectious disease control measures.

As Taipei and New Taipei raised the epidemic alert to level 3 on May 15, 2021, and alert level 3 applied nationwide on May 27 the same year, the Agency has been adjusting on a rolling basis all kinds of prevention measures that are guided by the highest principle of “blocking the transmission of coronavirus” and vigorously observe three principles – “publicizing epidemic prevention, vigorous implementation, ensuring ample supplies.”





二、設置矯正機關防疫中心

3.2 *Setting up the Correctional Facilities Epidemic Prevention Center*

為強化防範境外返台收容人感染風險，本署於臺中看守所成立矯正機關獨立之防疫中心，自 110 年 2 月 24 日開始運作，專責收容境外返臺之居家檢疫收容人，亦遵循「法務部矯正署因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎指揮中心」指示，落實各項防疫措施，以確保全國矯正機關防疫不破口，以達到阻絕疫情入侵之最高原則。

To step up the infection control of inmates who just return to Taiwan from abroad, the Agency set up an independent epidemic prevention center for correctional facilities at Taichung Detention Center which started operation on February 24, 2021. The Center is in charge of holding inmates who just return to Taiwan and are required to undergo home quarantine. The Center implements all epidemic prevention measures in compliance with the instructions of the Agency of Corrections Covid-19 Command Center to make sure there is no breach in the epidemic prevention efforts of correctional facilities across the country, thereby blocking the transmission of coronavirus.



於收容人隔離期間，亦持續以視訊方式提供必要之醫療服務
Essential medical care services were provided via online video when an inmate was in quarantine.



收容人進行快篩檢驗
Inmates underwent rapid Covid-19 test

三、COVID-19 疫苗接種作業

3.3 Covid-19 vaccination operation

行政院於 110 年 9 月 6 日召開「學生、國軍 BNT 施打議題」會議，決議將收容人納入 COVID-19 公費疫苗施打對象，請本署擬定收容人 COVID-19 疫苗施打計畫；本署於 110 年 9 月 15 日將「收容人第一劑疫苗接種計畫」報請中央疫情指揮中心同意，由本署統一造冊將名單提報中央疫情指揮中心，並配合中央統籌配送各廠牌疫苗予各縣市後，由各地方政府衛生單位接洽各機關安排外展施打服務，由合作醫療院所入監（所）替收容人施打，並自 110 年 10 月 20 日開始進行收容人疫苗接種作業。

The Executive Yuan called a “BNT vaccines for students and armed forces” meeting on September 6, 2021, in which, it was decided that inmates were also eligible for free Covid-19 vaccines and that the Agency should formulate the Covid-19 vaccination plan for inmates. The Agency submitted the “First Dose Covid-19 Vaccination Plan for Inmates” to the Central Epidemic Command Center for consent on September 15, 2021. The Agency then produced and provided the list of inmates to receive vaccine to the Command Center. After the Command Center has delivered vaccines to respective cities/counties, the local health authorities would call the correctional facility to arrange outreach vaccination service where collaborating hospital or clinic would administer shots to inmates inside the correctional facilities. The inmate vaccination operation started on October 20, 2021.



收容人施打疫苗

Inmates receiving Covid-19 vaccine shot



四、協助振興五倍券分裝作業

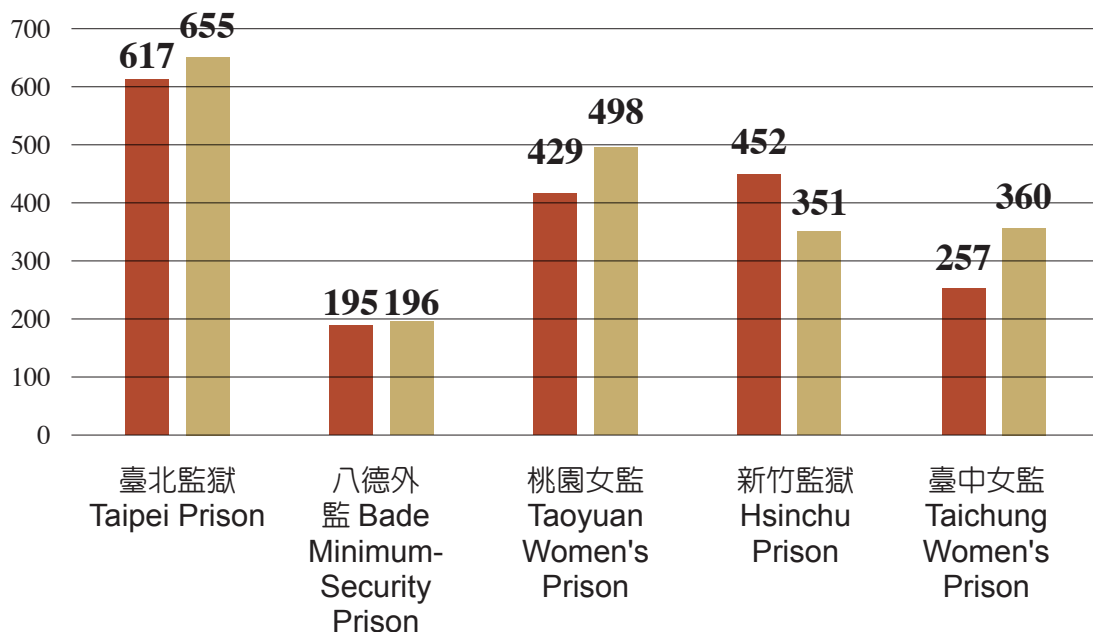
3.4 Assisting in the packaging of stimulus vouchers

本署矯正機關 109 年完成三倍券分裝之任務，受到社會各界高度肯定，110 年五倍券分裝作業的時限更短、製作工法更為繁瑣，幸賴每一位參與的收容人、矯正人員與經濟部中小企業處的員工們齊心協力，投入分裝工作，一起努力完成分裝作業。

The assistance rendered by correctional facilities in the packaging of stimulus vouchers in 2020 was widely recognized by the public. The packaging task of stimulus vouchers in 2021 was more tedious and faced a shorter timeframe. Thanks to the concerted efforts of participating inmates, correctional staff and personnel of the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration, the task was successfully completed in a timely manner.

表 3：五倍券分裝作業收容人數及完成份數統計數據

<Table 3> Number of inmates participating in the packaging of quintuple stimulus vouchers and number of packages completed



■ 五倍券完成份數 (單位：萬份) Number of packages completed (unit: 10,000 packages)

■ 作業收容人人數 (單位：人) Number of participating inmates (unit: persons)



收容人協助分裝五倍券情形

Inmates assisted in the packaging of quintuple stimulus vouchers



五、疫中及時雨，溫馨關懷情

3.5 *Timely warmth and care during the epidemic*

本署結合機關及公益資源，對於受疫情影響之收容人家屬予以援助及關懷。配合行政院推動「紓困 4.0」政策，以主動關懷為出發點，對全國各監（所）收容人展開全面性調查，家屬如因染疫或施打疫苗死亡、重症者，提供收容人心理支持及諮商輔導，並由監（所）專業社工人員主動關懷收容人家屬，協助連結政府各項紓困措施或轉介社會資源。

另亦辦理「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫收容人家屬援助方案」、「及時雨」家庭援助方案，並與台塑企業王詹樣信託合作辦理「收容人家屬援助與關懷方案」，向陽班、彩虹班學員辦理家庭關懷與補助。110 年度共計協助 550 戶收容人家屬相關申請作業，提供慰問金共計新台幣 150 萬元。

The Agency, in collaboration with correctional facilities and public interest resources, extends support and care to the families of inmates affected by the epidemic. In coordination with the “Covid-19 economic relief package - Stimulus 4.0” launched by the Executive Yuan and taking a proactive approach, the Agency embarked on an all-inclusive survey of inmates in correctional facilities across the country. If it is known that the family of an inmate passes away or becomes seriously ill due to coronavirus infection or vaccination, the Agency would provide the inmate with psychological support or counseling. Social workers at the correctional facility would also check on the inmate's families, help them apply for various relief measures or refer them to social resources.

The Agency also launches the “Covid-19 Inmates Family Support Program” and “Timely Rain” family support program, collaborates with Formosa Plastics and WJY Trust Foundation in the “Inmate Family Support and Care Program” and offers family care and subsidy to students of Sunshine Class and Rainbow Class. In 2021, the Agency assisted 550 inmate's families in making aid application and dispensed altogether NT\$1,500,000 emergency funds.



花蓮監獄致贈紓困慰問物資
Hualien Prison offered relief supplies



矯正機關社工人員電話諮詢，協助家屬申請紓困。
Social worker at a correctional facility offered counseling by phone to help inmate's families apply for relief



「及時雨」家庭援助方案進行慰問關懷
Consolation and care under the "Timely Rain" family support program



與台塑企業暨王詹樣基金會合作辦理之家庭支持方案
Family support program in collaboration with Formosa Plastics and WJY Foundation

六、疫情期間親情 On Line 不中斷

3.6 Online visitation kept family interactions uninterrupted during the epidemic

110年適逢國內嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎疫情警戒升溫，為使收容人於疫情嚴重期間仍得以視訊方式與家人彼此關懷，矯正機關再新增行動接見16組，全國矯正機關行動接見設備高達146組。

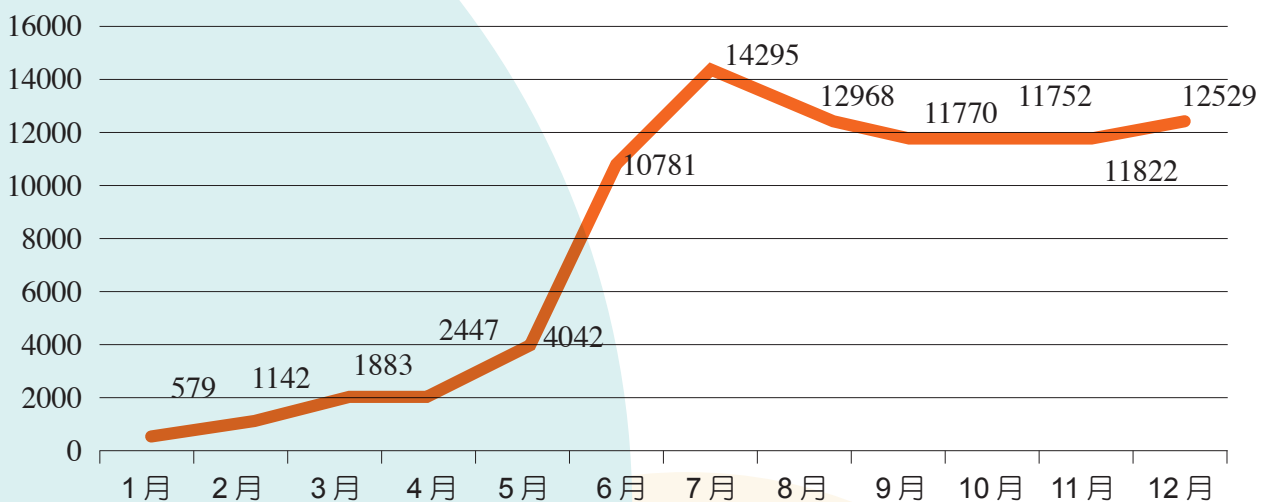
另為快速擴大疫情嚴重期間視訊接見量能，除增加行動接見設備外，本署並再指定28所機關建置159組Line視訊接見設備及網路，於110年6月29日至8月8日期間開辦Line視訊接見，全國矯正機關每日視訊接見量能自1460時段大幅提高至3050時段。Line視訊接見申辦共計26,219人次。

Covid-19 situation escalated in Taiwan in 2021. To enable inmates to stay connected with their families through video calls during the outbreak's escalation period, correctional facilities added another 16 sets of mobile visit equipment that brings the total number of mobile visit equipment available at correctional facilities nationwide to 146.

In addition, to rapidly expand the video call capacity during the escalation period, the Agency increased the number of mobile visit equipment, and in addition, designated 28 correctional facilities to set up 159 sets of Line video call equipment and network, and offered Line video visit service between June 29 and August 8, 2021 that significantly increased daily video visit capacity of correctional facilities across the country from 1,460 time slots to 3,050 time slots. In 2021, there were 26,219 Line video visit application cases

表 4：110 年各月份行動接見申辦人次

<Table 4> Number of monthly mobile visit applications in 2021





高雄女子監獄 Line 接見

Line video visit at Kaohsiung Women's Prison





肆

矯正人才培訓 Cultivating Correctional Workforce



一、嚴謹且滾動調整之防疫規範

4.1 *Rigorous and rolling adjustment of epidemic prevention rules*

考量訓練中心係以團體授課方式進行，本署依據新冠肺炎疫情發展及中央流行疫情指揮中心（下稱指揮中心）指引，修訂防疫計畫，包含受訓前之環境消毒與住宿規劃、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，在訓期間均須全程佩戴口罩、每日早晚量測並記錄體溫，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。

110年5月中旬，全國進入新冠肺炎疫情三級警戒，經聯繫公務人員保障暨培訓委員會，並參考各訓練機構應變措施，衡酌本署空間等因素，四等監所管理員班課程，除實習、需實體操作及測驗之課程外，餘改採線上方式進行訓練。另為確保訓練品質，掌握學員學習情形，本署訂定遠距教學系統操作手冊及其辦理方式，由帶班輔導員確認學員上線情形並不定期抽測，以督促學員認真學習。

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 development of Covid-19 and the guidelines of the Central Epidemic Command Center". The plan sets out pre-training environmental disinfection, planning for 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 in view of the epidemic development.

The Covid-19 epidemic alert was raised to level 3 nationwide in the middle of May 2021. After communicating with the Civil Service Protection & Training Commission and in reference of the response measures adopted by various training centers, and in consideration of the space at the Agency, it is decided that all courses for grade 4 prison controllers, except for practical training and courses that require hands-on operation and in-person examination, will be conducted online. In addition, to ensure the quality of training and grasp the learning status of trainees, the Agency has drafted a remote teaching system operations manual and handling instructions, according to which, the class advisor would check the online status of trainees and conduct examination from time to time to urge trainees to study hard.



四等班進行實體操作及測驗之課程期間，依據指揮中心相關指引，嚴格規劃學員住宿、伙食、動線、上課場地及生活管理等事宜，例如：室內測驗間距 1.5 公尺、加裝防疫隔板、室外進行體技課程時以小組為單位，組間互不接觸等，以確保受訓學員健康，並兼顧防疫需求。

110 年度之四等監所管理員班分發暨結訓典禮，亦改採線上方式辦理，僅由 16 名受獎學員代表至現場觀禮，為確保分發過程公平、公正、公開，爰由本署全程錄影並以 YouTube 直播方式，同步播放予學員觀看。

When hands-on operation and examinations were conducted for grade 4 prison controller classes, lodging, meals, traffic flow, class venue and life management of trainees were vigorously planned. For instance, seating for trainees during indoor examination was 1.5 meter apart, partitions were installed, and trainees were divided into small groups in outdoor physical skill courses where there was no contact between groups. All the measures in place were to ensure the health of trainees and epidemic prevention.

The job assignment and training completion ceremony for 2021 grade 4 prison controller program was also conducted online where only 16 award-winning trainee representatives were present to observe the ceremony. To make sure the job assignment process is fair, just and open, the Agency videotaped the whole process and live streamed it on YouTube.



紙筆測驗時，加裝防疫隔板，並保持室內通風及 1.5 公尺之防疫距離

When trainees took written examination, partitions were installed, the room was well ventilated and seating was 1.5 meters apart.



室外進行體技課程時以小組為單位，組間互不接觸。

Outdoor physical skill training class was conducted in small groups with no contact between groups

二、培育矯正新血

4.2 *Cultivating new blood in correctional work*

(一) 四等監所管理員養成教育

4.2.1 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。

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.



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，110年共培訓200名監所管理員，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

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 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 2021, 200 persons completed the training and examination for prison controller, and assigned to correctional facilities.



四等監所管理員班體技課上課過程

Physical skill class for grade 4 prison controller trainees

(二) 三等監獄官幹部培訓

4.2.2 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。110 年共培訓 30 名監獄官，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

三等監獄官班體技課上課過程
Physical skill class for grade 3 prison officer trainees

Prison officers are mid-rank officers of correctional facilities who must possess professional competencies, crisis management capability and leadership. 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 2021, 30 persons completed the training and examination for prison officer, and assigned to correctional facilities.





三、提升專業職能

4.3 Enhancing job competencies

(一) 在職訓練班

4.3.1 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。

受新冠肺炎疫情影響，110年下半年之訓練班期，部分改採線上方式辦理，共計辦理在職訓練班 45 班次、5,051 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.

Under the influence of Covid-19, some training courses in the latter half of 2021 were conducted on line. In 2021, 45 on-the-job training classes were offered, in which 5,051 persons attended.

(二) 陞職訓練班

4.3.2 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。110年辦理初任科（組）員暨主任管理員訓練班及初任教化人員訓練班各1班期，計225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 2021, one training class each for rookie section staff, chief controller, and edification staff were offered, in which 225 persons attended.

(三) 機關首長研習班

4.3.3 Heads of correctional facilities seminar

矯正署為精進矯正業務，於110年12月8至10日召集全國51所矯正機關首長辦理「首長研習班」，課程中辦理專題研討，探討當前重要矯正業務並進行交流、凝聚共識，達到推行相關矯正政策之效。另安排行政管理學，強化機關首長管理與領導力，並思考在自媒體時代下，公務機關與自媒體之關係與相處方式，透過企業與其他公部門實際案例，深化覺察危機敏感度與處理能力。此外，藉由環境教育參訪嘉義舊監獄，面對歷史思考未來，使矯正政策再創新猷。

For the sake of improving correctional works, the Agency gathered the heads of 51 correctional facilities across the country to attend a 3-day seminar on December 8-10, 2021. The seminar offered panel discussion to discuss important correctional works, exchange ideas and build consensus to achieve the promotion of related correctional policies. The seminar also arranged courses on public administration to enhance the management and leadership capabilities of facility heads, enable them to ponder the relationship and interactions between government agency and self-media, and deepen their sensitivity and ability in crisis detection and management through actual cases of private enterprises and other public agencies. In addition, facility heads were arranged to tour the Chiayi Old Prison so they had the chance to face the history while mulling over the future and developing innovative ideas for correctional policies.



首長研習班

Seminar for heads of correctional facilities



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Statistics 統計數據



一、矯正機關收容情形

5.1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities

(一) 收容額

5.1.1 Capacity

110 年底矯正機關收容人共計 5 萬 4,139 人，與上年底 5 萬 8,362 人比較，減少 4,223 人（7.2%），主要是監獄收容人減少 5,682 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至 1,810 人。

而 110 年底監獄收容人（含受刑人、受保安處分人及押候執行者）計 4 萬 8,190 人，占所有收容人之 89.0% 為最多，其次是受觀察勒戒 1,810 人與受戒治 932 人合計 2,742 人占 5.1%，再其次為被告及被管收人 2,255 人占 4.2%；餘受感化教育學生 636 人與收容少年 316 人合計 952 人占 1.8%，另因 110 年 12 月 10 日司法院大法官第 812 號解釋宣告「強制工作」之規定違反《憲法》第 23 條比例原則，即日起失效，故年底已無強制工作受處分人（詳表 1-1 及圖 1-1）

As of year-end 2021, correctional facilities held altogether 54,139 inmates, a decrease of 4,223 or 7.2% as compared to 58,362 inmates held at the end of 2020, mainly due to a decrease of 5,682 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 span during which an offender who commits a drug offence again after being released will be prosecuted or put on trial 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 to 1,810 in 2021.

As of year-end 2021, 48,190 inmates were held in prisons (including prisoners, people under rehabilitative measure and detainees pending sentencing), accounting for 89.0% of all inmates, followed by 1,810 persons under observation or rehabilitation and 932 persons receiving rehabilitation (detoxification) treatment, totaling 2,742 persons (5.1%) 2,255 defendants and people under custody (4.2%), and 636 persons subjected to educational discipline (reformatory education) and 316 juvenile inmates, totaling 952 persons (1.8%). Grand Justice Interpretation No. 812 issued on December 10, 2021 declares that “compulsory labor” rules run counter to the principle of proportionality set out in Article 23 of the Constitution of the Republic of China and are invalidated starting immediately. Thus there is no longer any person subjected to compulsory labor since the end of 2021. (Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1)



表 1-1 : 矯正機關收容情形

Table 1-1 : Inmates in Correctional Facilities

項目別 Item	收容人數 Correctional Facility							核定容額 Approved capacity	超額收容 Overcrowding	
	總計 Total	監獄受刑人、 受保安處分人 及押候執行者 Prisons	被告及 被管收入 Detention centers	強制工作 受處分人 Skill training institutes	受觀察勒戒人 Drug abstention & rehabilitation centers	受戒治人 及待執行 戒治人 Drug abuser treatment centers	受感化 教育學生及收 容少年 Juvenile correction schools, juvenile detention houses and reform schools			
	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons			
109 年底 End of 2020	58,362	53,872	2,245	176	790	255	1,024	58,677	-	-
110 年底 End of 2021	54,139	48,190	2,255	-	1,810	932	952	58,407	-	-
較上年底 增減量 Change (persons)	-4,223	-5,682	10	-176	1,020	677	-72		-	
較上年底 增減 (%) Change (%)	-7.2	-10.5	0.4	-100.0	129.1	265.5	-7.0		-	

圖 1：矯正機關收容人數

Figure 1-1 Inmates in Correctional Facilities at Year-end 2021

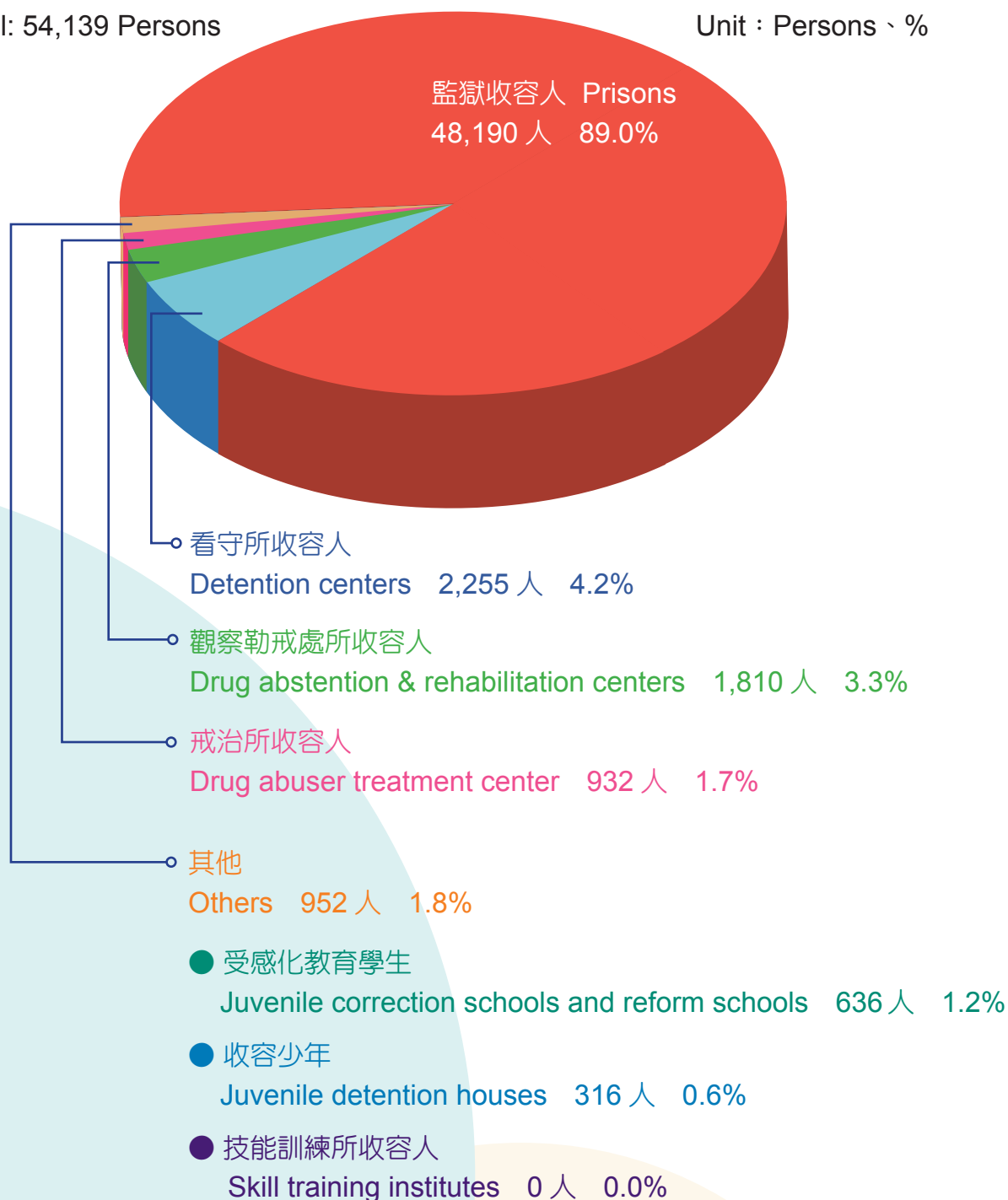
110 年底 End of 2021

總收容人數計 54,139 人

Total: 54,139 Persons

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%



(二) 監獄收容情形

5.1.2 Inmates in prison

1. 新入監人數 New prisoners

110年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計2萬5,221人，較上年3萬2,547人，減少7,326人(22.5%)，係110年5月起因應COVID-19疫情警戒暫緩執行指揮入監作業，其中前5大罪名依序為公共危險罪6,665人，較上年減少22.5%；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)4,748人，較上年減少47.0%；竊盜罪3,523人，較上年減少13.2%；詐欺罪3,094人，較上年減少5.2%；傷害罪1,107人，較上年減少10.7%。(詳表1-2)

In 2021, new prisoners serving sentence in prison under the command of prosecutors came at 25,221, a decrease of 7,326 (22.5%) in comparison with 32,547 new prisoners in 2020, mainly because admission to prison under the command of prosecutors was suspended starting May 2021 due to the deterioration of Covid-19 situation. New prisoners, by top five types of offence, include 6,665 persons for offence against public safety, a decrease of 22.5% from previous year, 4,748 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 47.0%, 3,523 persons for offence of larceny, a decrease of 13.2%, 3,094 persons for offence of fraud, a decrease of 5.2%, and 1,107 persons for offence of assault, a decrease of 10.7%. (Table 1-2)

表 1-2：監獄新入監受刑人罪名

Table 1-2 : Offence Committed by New Prisoners

單位：人、%
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	公共 危險罪 Against public safety	毒品 危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	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
109年 2020	32,547	8,603	8,957	4,058	3,262	1,239	930	703	4,795
110年 2021	25,221	6,642	4,748	3,523	3,094	1,107	875	603	4,629
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	-22.5	-22.8	-47.0	-13.2	-5.2	-10.7	-5.9	-14.2	-3.5

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

110年新入監受刑人2萬5,221人中，男性2萬2,682人占89.9%，女性2,539人占10.1%；就年齡分布情形觀察，以40歲至50歲未滿者7,231人占28.7%為最多，其次是50歲以上者6,808人占27.0%，再其次30歲至40歲未滿者5,843人占23.2%，即40歲以上之受刑人逾五成五。（詳表1-3）

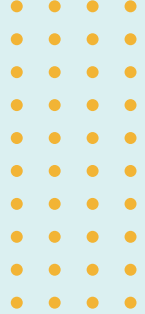
Of 25,221 prisoners admitted to jail in 2021, 22,682 (89.9%) were male and 2,539 (10.1%) were female. By age, 7,231 (28.7%) were in 40-50 age group, 6,808 (27.0%) were in 50 and over age group, and 5,843 (23.2%) were in 30-40 age group. That is, more than 55% of new prisoners were over 40 years of age. (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
110年 2021	25,221	22,682	2,539	12	1,866	3,461	5,843	7,231	6,808
結構比 %	100.0	89.9	10.1	0.0	7.4	13.7	23.2	28.7	27.0



3. 年底在監人數 Number of prisoners at end of year

110 年底在監受刑人 4 萬 7,783 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 1,109 人占 2.3%，有期徒刑之刑期十年以上者 1 萬 6,134 人占 33.8%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 7,243 人占 36.1%；而五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 1,374 人占 23.8%，三年以上至五年未滿者 6,466 人占 13.5%，一年以上至三年未滿者 7,010 人占 14.7%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 5,690 人占 11.9%。（詳表 1-4）

There were 47,783 prisoners serving sentence in prison at the end of 2021. By term of imprisonment, 1,109 (2.3%) were sentenced to life, 16,134 (33.8%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 17,243, accounting for 36.1% of all prisoners; 11,374 (23.8%) were serving a sentence of 5-10 years, 6,466 (13.5%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 7,010 (14.7%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, and 5,690 (11.9%) 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

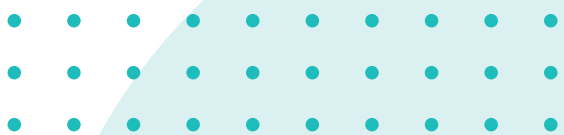
單位：人、%

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	一三年未滿 1-3 years	三五年未滿 3-5 years	五十年未滿 5-10 years	十年五年以上以下 10-15 years	逾十五年 >15 years		
110 年 2021	47,783	1,109	5,165	7,010	6,466	11,374	6,759	9,375	355	170
結構比 %	100.0	2.3	10.8	14.7	13.5	23.8	14.1	19.6	0.7	0.4

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

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



(三) 技能訓練所收容情形

5.1.3 Inmates in skill training institutes

110年新入所強制工作受處分人132人，就性別區分，男性129人占97.7%，女性3人占2.3%，其中所犯罪名以違反組織犯罪防制條例45人占34.1%居多，其次為竊盜罪25人占18.9%；年齡分布，以30歲至40歲未滿者39人占29.5%最多，其次40歲至50歲未滿者35人占26.5%，24歲至30歲未滿者31人占23.5%再次之。（詳表1-5）

110年12月10日司法院大法官釋字第812號解釋宣告強制工作處分違憲，已執行強制工作之受處分人停止執行，若屬刑前強制工作者，則轉為受刑人接執行其他刑期，若屬刑後強制工作者即予釋放。110年底無在所強制工作受處分人，且嗣後即無收容該類人犯。

In 2021, there were 132 new inmates subjected to compulsory labor. By gender, 129 of them (97.7%) were male and 3 (2.3%) were female. By offence, 45 (34.1%) were in due to violation of Organized Crime Prevention Act, and 25 (18.9%) were in due to offence of larceny. By age, 39 (29.5%) were in the 30-40 age group, 35 (26.5%) were in the 40-50 age group, and 31 (23.5%) were in the 24-30 age group. (Table 1-5)

Grand Justice Interpretation No. 812 issued on December 10, 2021 declares the disposition of “compulsory labor” unconstitutional. According to Interpretation No. 812, compulsory labor currently enforced should stop immediately, those who are put to compulsory labor prior to sentencing will become prisoner to continue serving other sentences and those who are subjected to compulsory labor after sentencing shall be released immediately. Thus there is no longer any person subjected to compulsory labor at the end of 2021, and correctional facilities will no longer hold such inmates.

表 1-5：技能訓練所收容人數

Table 1-5 : Inmates in Skill Training Institutes

單位：人、%
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Gender														年底在所人數 Year-end
	總計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence			犯次 Number of offence		年齡 Age						
		男 Male	女 Female	組織 犯罪 防制條例 Organized Crime Prevention Act	竊盜 罪 Larceny	其他 Others	初次 First time	二次 Second time	24 歲未 滿 <24	24 至 30 歲未 滿 24- 30	30 至 40 歲未 滿 30- 40	40 至 50 歲未 滿 40- 50	50 至 60 歲未 滿 50- 60	60 歲以 上 >60	
110年 2021	132	129	3	45	25	62	130	2	16	31	39	35	9	2	-
結構比 %	100.0	97.7	2.3	34.1	18.9	47.0	98.5	1.5	12.1	23.5	29.5	26.5	6.8	1.5	

(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

110年少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生362人；若依性別分，男性331人占91.4%，女性31人占8.6%。新入校受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法律行為者345人占95.3%，曝險行為17人占4.7%。在觸犯刑罰法律之行為者中，以詐欺罪80人占22.1%為最多，其次為傷害罪57人占15.7%，再次之為毒品危害防制條例50人占13.8%。110年底在校受感化教育者計有636人。（詳表1-6）

In 2021, students who entered a juvenile correction school to receive reformatory education totaled 362. By gender, 331 (91.4%) were male and 31 (8.6%) were female. Of the newly admitted students subjected to educational discipline, 345 (95.3%) committed an act that violate criminal law and 17 (4.7%) were categorized as juvenile exposed to the risk of criminal activity. By offence, the largest number (80 or 22.1%) committed fraud, 57 (15.7%) committed assault, and 50 (13.8%) violated the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. There were a total of 636 juvenile inmates receiving reformatory education in a correction school at the end of 2021. (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 Inmates Admitted to Reform Schools and 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									曝險 行為 Misbehavior
		男 Male	女 Female	觸犯刑罰法律之行為 Type of criminal activity									
				計 Total	詐欺 罪 Fraud	傷 害 罪 Assault	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			
110年 2021	362	331	31	345	80	57	50	49	23	86	17	636	
結構比 %	100.0	91.4	8.6	95.3	22.1	15.7	13.8	13.5	6.4	23.8	4.7		

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

110 年看守所新入所計 6,707 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 6,673 人占 99.5%，被管收人 34 人占 0.5%。刑事被告中，男性 6,159 人占 92.3%，女性 514 人占 7.7%；依羈押罪名區分，違反毒品危害防制條例 1,926 人占 28.9% 為最多，其次為詐欺罪 1,547 人占 23.2%，再次之為竊盜罪 654 人占 9.8%。110 年底在所人數計有 2,255 人。（詳表 1-7）

In 2021, there were 6,707 inmates newly admitted to detention centers. By reason, 6,673 (99.5%) were criminal defendants and 34 (0.5%) were people under custody. Of the 6,673 criminal defendants, 6,159 (92.3%) were male and 514 (7.7%) were female. By type of offence to which detention applies, 1,926 (28.9%) were detained for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, followed by fraud (1,547 persons or 23.2%), and larceny (654 persons or 9.8%). There were a total of 2,255 inmates held at detention centers at the end of 2021. (Table 1-7)

表 1-7：看守所被告及被管收人數

Table 1-7 : Defendants and People under Custody in Detention Centers

單位：人、%
Unit : Persons 、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Number of new detainees										年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	被告人數 Number of defendants								其他 Others	
		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	強盜 罪 Robbery			
110 年 2021	6,707	6,673	6,159	514	1,926	1,547	654	423	266	1,857	2,255
結構比 %	100.0	92.3	7.7	28.9	23.2	9.8	6.3	4.0	27.8		

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

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

(六) 少年觀護所收容情形

5.1.6 Juveniles in juvenile detention houses

110 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 2,742 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 2,177 人占 79.4%，待執行感化教育者 100 人占 3.6%，留置觀察者 465 人占 17.0%。收容及羈押少年 2,177 人中，男性 1,965 人占 90.3%，女性 212 人占 9.7%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 419 人占 19.2% 最多，毒品危害防制條例 346 人占 15.9% 居次，傷害罪 312 人占 14.3% 第三。110 年底在所人數為 316 人。（詳表 1-8）

In 2021, there were 2,742 juveniles newly admitted to juvenile detention houses. By reason, 2,177 (79.4%) were detained due to the investigation or trial of a juvenile protection case or a criminal case, 100 (3.6%) were detained pending reformatory education, and 465 (17.0%) were detained for observation. Of the 2,177 juveniles under detention, 1,965 (90.3%) were male and 212 (9.7%) were female. By offence, 419 (19.2%) were detained for fraud, followed by violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (346 persons or 15.9%) and assault (312 persons or 14.3%). There were a total of 316 juveniles held at juvenile detention houses at the end of 2021. (Table 1-8)

表 1-8：少年觀護所受容人數

Table 1-8 : Juveniles in Juvenile Detention Houses

單位：人、%
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數	收容及羈押少年人數 Number of juvenile inmates and detainees									年底在所人數 Year-end
		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	傷害罪 Assault	竊盜罪 Larceny	妨害秩序罪 Offenses of interference with public order	其他 Others	
110 年 2021	2,742	2,177	1,965	212	419	346	312	248	143	709	316
結構比 %		100.0	90.3	9.7	19.2	15.9	14.3	11.4	6.6	32.6	

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

110年新入所接受觀察勒戒者1萬2,562人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者1萬2,559人，於少年觀護所附設勒戒處所者3人；110年完成觀察勒戒實際出所者1萬1,433人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者9,247人占80.9%，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2,185人占19.1%。110年底在所接受觀察勒戒者1,810人。(詳表1-9)

In 2021, there were 12,562 persons admitted to drug rehab institutions for observation or rehabilitation, of whom, 12,559 were held at a detention center or a drug rehab institution, and 3 were held at a rehab center affiliated with a juvenile detention house. There were also 11,433 persons who have completed the observation or rehabilitation in 2021, of whom, 9,247 (80.9%) were released due to no tendency of continuing drug abuse, and 2,185 (19.1%) 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 1,810 delinquents under observation or rehabilitation at the end of 2021. (Table 1-9)

表 1-9：勒戒處所受觀察勒戒人數

單位：人、%

Table 1-9: Delinquents under Observation or Rehabilitation in Drug Rehab Institutions

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	
110年 2021	12,562	12,559	3	2,573	9,989	15,120	11,433	2,185	9,247	1,810
結構比%	100.0	100.0	0.0	20.5	79.5		100.0	19.1	80.9	

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

110年新入所接受強制戒治處分者2,208人中，施用第一級毒品者1,091人占49.4%，第二級毒品者1,117人占50.6%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者572人，占實際出所人數的46.8%，另因應刑事大法庭109年度台上大字第3826號違反毒品危害防制條例案，依修正前評估標準「有無繼續施用毒品傾向評估標準紀錄表」所為已確定之強制戒治裁定且尚未執行完畢之受戒治人，依保安處分執行法第28條規定，由戒治處所將無繼續執行之必要之事由陳報檢察官，由檢察官聲請法院裁定免其處分之執行，並經法院裁定後釋放651人，占實際出所人數的53.2%。110年底在所接受強制戒治者932人。（詳表1-10）

Of 2,208 people who were newly ordered to receive rehab treatment in 2021, 1,091 (49.4%) were using category 1 narcotics and 1,117 (50.6%) were using category 2 narcotics. There were 572 persons who have completed the treatment and were discharged in 2021, accounting for 46.8% of persons discharged from rehab institutions in the year. In addition, according to a 2020 ruling of the Criminal Grand Chamber No. 109-Tai-Shang-Da-Zi-3826 on a case involving the violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, for people who are ordered to receive rehab treatment based on the pre-amended evaluation criteria – “Evaluation Criteria Record Chart for Determining the Tendency to Continue Drug Abuse” but the execution of rehab treatment is not yet completed, the rehab institution should, pursuant to Article 28 of the Rehabilitative Disposition Execution Act, report to the prosecutor reasons why continuing treatment is deemed unnecessary for a certain inmate, and the prosecutor will apply to the court for a ruling of exemption of disposition. Thus 651 inmates were ordered to be discharged by the court before completing the treatment, accounting for 53.2% of persons released from rehab institutions in 2021. There were a total of 932 drug abusers who were receiving rehab treatment as ordered by court at the end of 2021. (Table 1-10)

表 1-10：戒治所受戒治人人數

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	免除處分 Disposition exempted		
110年 2021	2,208	1,091	1,117	2,159	1,223	-	572	651	932
結構比 %	100.0	49.4	50.6		100.0	-	46.8	53.2	

二、非本國籍受刑人分析

5.2 Foreign Inmates

(一) 非本國籍在監受刑人數

5.2.1 Number of foreign inmates

110 年底非本國籍在監受刑人計 435 人，其中以越南籍 202 人最多（46.4%），泰國籍 50 人次之（11.5%），馬來西亞籍 44 人再次之（10.1%）。（詳表 2-1）

There were 435 foreign inmates held at correctional facilities at the end of 2021, including 202 Vietnamese (46.4%), 50 Thais (11.5%), and 44 Malaysians (10.1%). (Table 2-1)

表 2-1：在監非本國籍受刑人人數

Table 2-1 : Foreign Inmates in Prison

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	越南 Vietnam	泰國 Thailand	馬來西亞 Malaysia	印尼 Indonesia	大陸地區 Mainland China	香港 Hong Kong	其他 Others
110 年底 2021	435	202	50	44	35	22	14	68
結構比 %	100.0	46.4	11.5	10.1	8.0	5.1	3.2	15.6

(二) 非本國籍在監受刑人犯罪類型

5.2.2 Types of offences committed by foreign prisoners

就 110 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：越南籍森林法 60 人（占 29.7%）、印尼籍殺人罪 13 人（占 37.1%），泰國籍、馬來西亞籍與大陸地區皆以毒品危害防制條例為首位（依序占 62.0%、77.3% 及 40.9%）。（詳表 2-2）

By the offence committed by foreign prisoners from five major countries at the end of 2021, it is found 60 Vietnamese (29.7% of all Vietnamese prisoners) were in prison for violation of Forestry Act, 13 Indonesians (37.1% of all Indonesian prisoners) were in prison for homicide, while Thai, Malaysian and Mainland China prisoners were in prison mainly for violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (62.0%, 77.3% and 40.9% respectively). (Table 2-2)



表 2-2：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 2-2 : Number of Foreign Prisoners from Major Countries at Year-end 2021 – 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	202	森林法 Forestry Act	60	29.7	殺人罪 Homicide	41	20.3	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	31	15.3
泰國 Thailand	50	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	31	62.0	公共危險罪 Against Public Safety	6	12.0	殺人罪 Homicide	5	10.0
馬來西亞 Malaysia	44	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	34	77.3	詐欺罪 Fraud	10	22.7			
印尼 Indonesia	35	殺人罪 Homicide	13	37.1	傷害罪 Assault	9	25.7	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	7	20.0
大陸地區 Mainland China	22	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	9	40.9	臺灣地區與 大陸地區 人民關係條例 Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area	3	13.6	殺人罪 Homicide	2	9.1

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

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

三、高齡受刑人分析

5.3 Elderly Inmates

(一) 高齡受刑人人數

5.3.1 Number of elderly prisoners

110 年底高齡（65 歲以上）在監受刑人計 1,825 人占全體受刑人 3.8%。就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 1,684 人，女性高齡受刑人計 141 人，男女比例約 11.9：1。（詳表 3-1）

There were 1,825 elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) at the end of 2021, accounting for 3.8% of all inmates. By gender, 1,684 were male and 141 were female at the ratio of 11.9:1. (Table 3-1)

表 3-1：高齡在監受刑人人數

Table 3-1：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
110 年底 2021	47,783	45,958	1,825	43,473	41,789	1,684	4,310	4,169	141
結構比 %	100.0	96.2	3.8	91.0	96.1	3.9	9.0	96.7	3.3

(二) 高齡受刑人犯罪類型

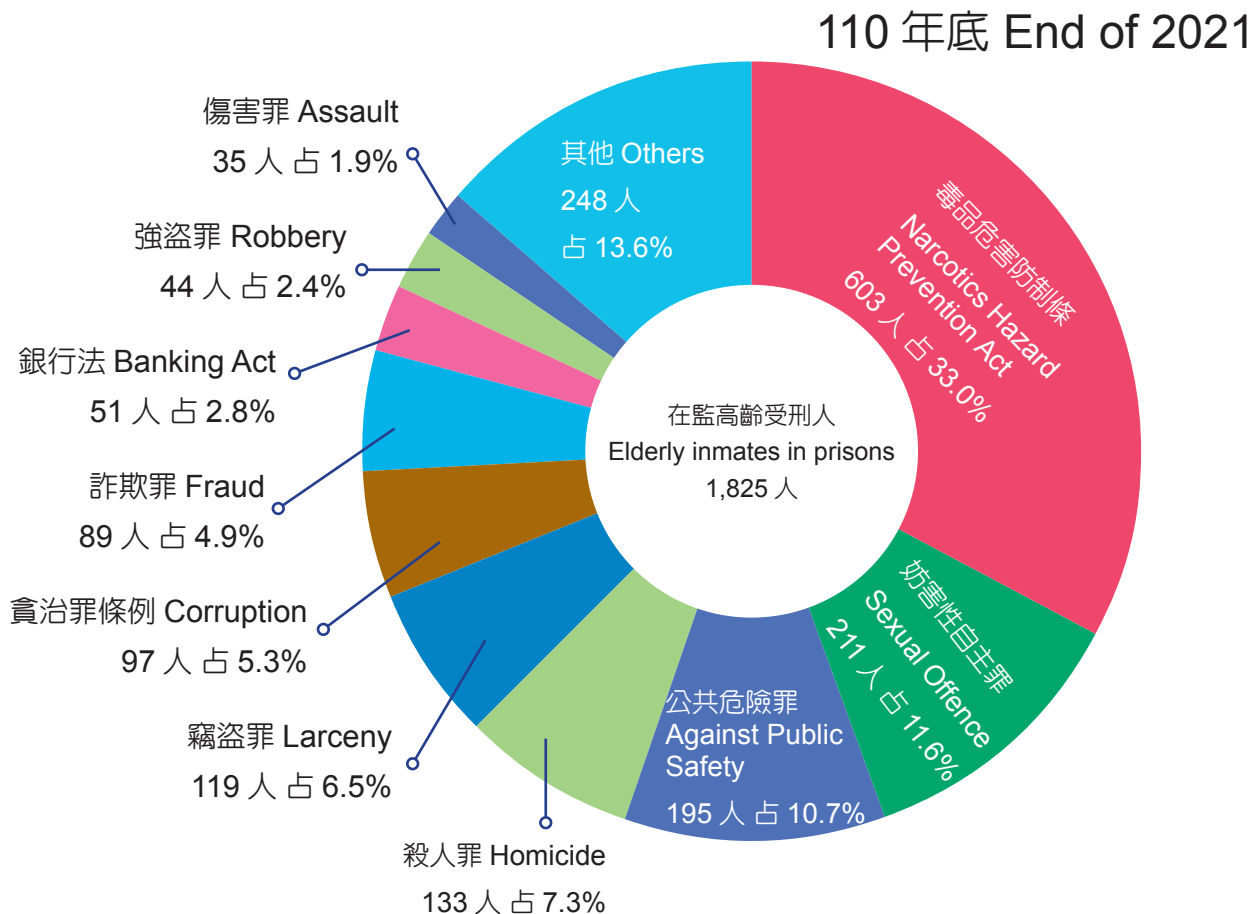
5.3.2 Elderly prisoners – by type of offence

110 年底在監高齡（65 歲以上）受刑人中，主要罪名以毒品危害防制條例 603 人占 33.0% 最多，妨害性自主罪 211 人占 11.6% 次之，公共危險罪 195 人占 10.7% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成五。（詳圖 3-1）

Of elderly prisoners (over 65 years of age) incarcerated at the end of 2021, 603 (33.0%) were in due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 211 (11.6%) were in due to sexual offence, and 195 (10.7%) were in due to offence against public safety. The top three offences combined accounted for 55% of all elderly prisoners. (Figure 3-1)

圖 3-1：高齡在監受刑人前十大罪名

Figure 3-1：Top Ten Offences of Elderly Prisoners at Year-end 2021



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、毒品受刑人分析

5.4 Inmates Convicted of Drug Offences

(一) 毒品新入監受刑人人數

5.4.1 Number of newly admitted prisoners convicted of drug offences

110年毒品新入監受刑人計4,748人，男性4,084人（占86.0%），女性664人（占14.0%），男女比例約6.2：1。就犯罪類別分析，以製賣運輸毒品者2,195人（占46.2%）最多，施用毒品者2,111人（占44.5%）次之。施用毒品者中以第二級毒品者1,620人占最大宗。就國籍別分析，以本國籍4,700人占比九成九為最多。（詳表4-1）

In 2021, there were 4,748 newly admitted prisoners convicted of drug offences, of whom, 4,084 (86.0%) were male and 664 (14.0%) were female at the ratio of 6.2:1. By type of offence, 2,195 (46.2%) were incarcerated due to manufacturing, selling or transporting narcotics, and 2,111 (44.5%) were incarcerated due to use of illicit narcotics. Of the newly admitted prisoners, the largest number (1620 prisoners) used Category 2 narcotics. By nationality, 4,700 offenders (99%) were locals. (Table 4-1)

表 4-1：毒品新入監受刑人人數

Table 4-1 : 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
110年 2021	4,748	4,084	664	2,195	2,111	491	1,620	347	95	4,700	48
結構比 %	100.0	86.0	14.0	46.2	44.5	10.3	34.1	7.3	2.0	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) 毒品在監受刑人刑度

5.4.2 Sentences of prisoners convicted of drug offences

110 年底毒品在監受刑人計 2 萬 1,532 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 292 人占 1.4%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 732 人占 49.8%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 1,024 人占 51.2%；一年以上至三年未滿者 1,893 人占 8.8%，三年以上至五年未滿者 2,483 人占 11.5%，五年以上至七年未滿者 2,245 人占 10.4%，七年以上至十年未滿者 3,134 人占 14.6%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 753 人占 3.5%。（詳表 4-2）

There were 21,532 prisoners incarcerated due to drug offences at the end of 2021. By term of imprisonment, 292 (1.4%) were sentenced to life, 10,732 (49.8%) were serving a sentence of 10 years or longer. Those two types of prisoners who are convicted of a felony combined totals 11,024, accounting for 51.2% of all prisoners convicted of drug offences; 1,893 (8.8%) were serving a sentence of 1-3 years, 2,483 (1.5%) were serving a sentence of 3-5 years, 2,245 (10.4%) were serving a sentence of 5-7 years, 3,134 (14.6%) were serving a sentence of 7-10 years, and 753 (3.5%) were serving a sentence of less than one year, detention, or fine commuted to labor service. (Table 4-2)

表 4-2：毒品在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 4-2：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 六年 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		
110 年底 2021	21,532	292	327	409	1,893	2,483	2,245	3,134	10,732	14	3
結構比 %	100.0	1.4	1.5	1.9	8.8	11.5	10.4	14.6	49.8	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) 毒品在監受刑人年齡分布

5.4.3 Prisoners convicted of drug offences – by age

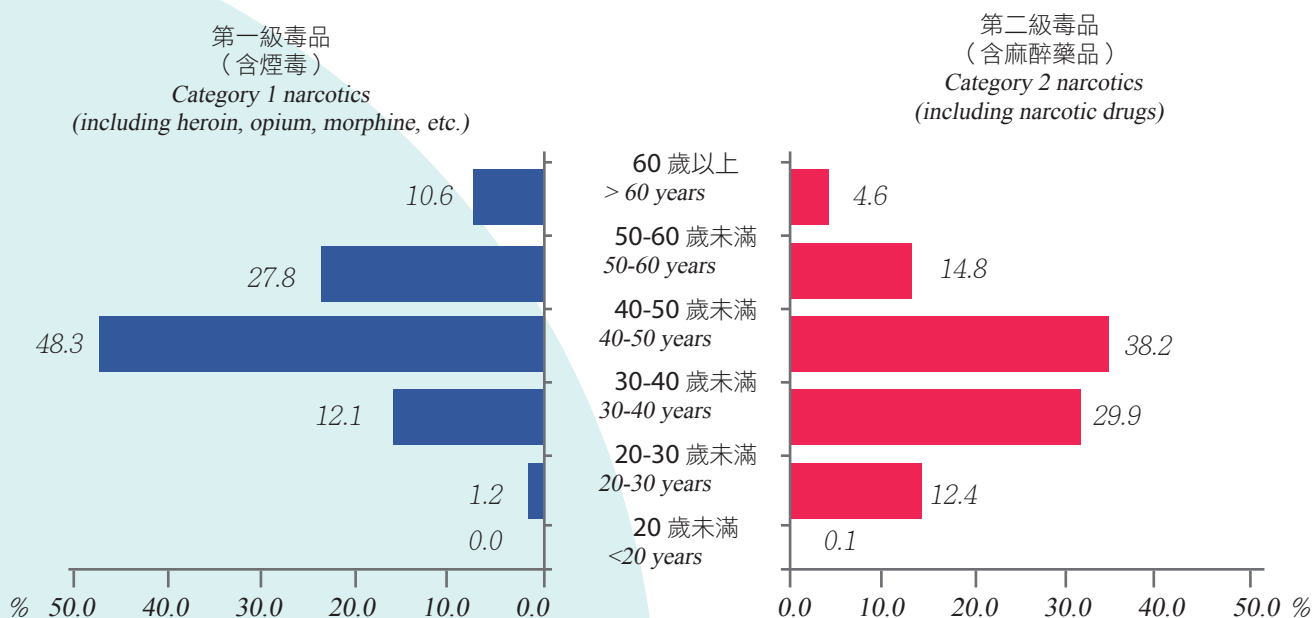
110 年底毒品在監受刑人中，第一級毒品受刑人以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者（占 48.3%）最多，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者（占 27.8%）次之；第二級毒品受刑人亦以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者（占 38.2%）最多，而 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者（占 29.9%）次之，同時第二級毒品受刑人之 30 歲未滿者占 12.4%，較第一級毒品之 1.2% 高出逾 11 個百分點，顯示第二級毒品受刑人年輕人占比較第一級毒品受刑人高。（詳圖 4-1）

Of prisoners convicted of drug offences at the end of 2021, the largest number of Category 1 prisoners were in 40-50 age group (48.3%), followed by 50-60 age group (27.8%); the largest number of Category 2 prisoners were also in 40-50 age group (38.2%), followed by 30-40 age group (29.9%). Category 2 prisoners who were under 30 years of age account for 12.4% of all Category 2 prisoners, which is 11 percentage points higher than the number of Category 1 prisoners who were under 30 years of age (1.2%), indicating Category 2 prisoners were younger than Category 1 prisoners. (Figure 4-1)

圖 4：第一、二級毒品在監受刑人年齡結構比

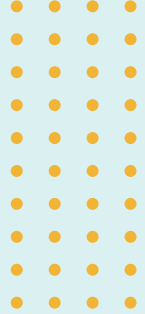
Figure 4 Age Structure of Prisoners Convicted of Category 1 and Category 2 Drug

110 年底 Offences at Year-end 2021



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、長、短刑期收容人分析

5.5 Long and Short-Sentence Inmates

(一) 長、短刑期在監受刑人人數

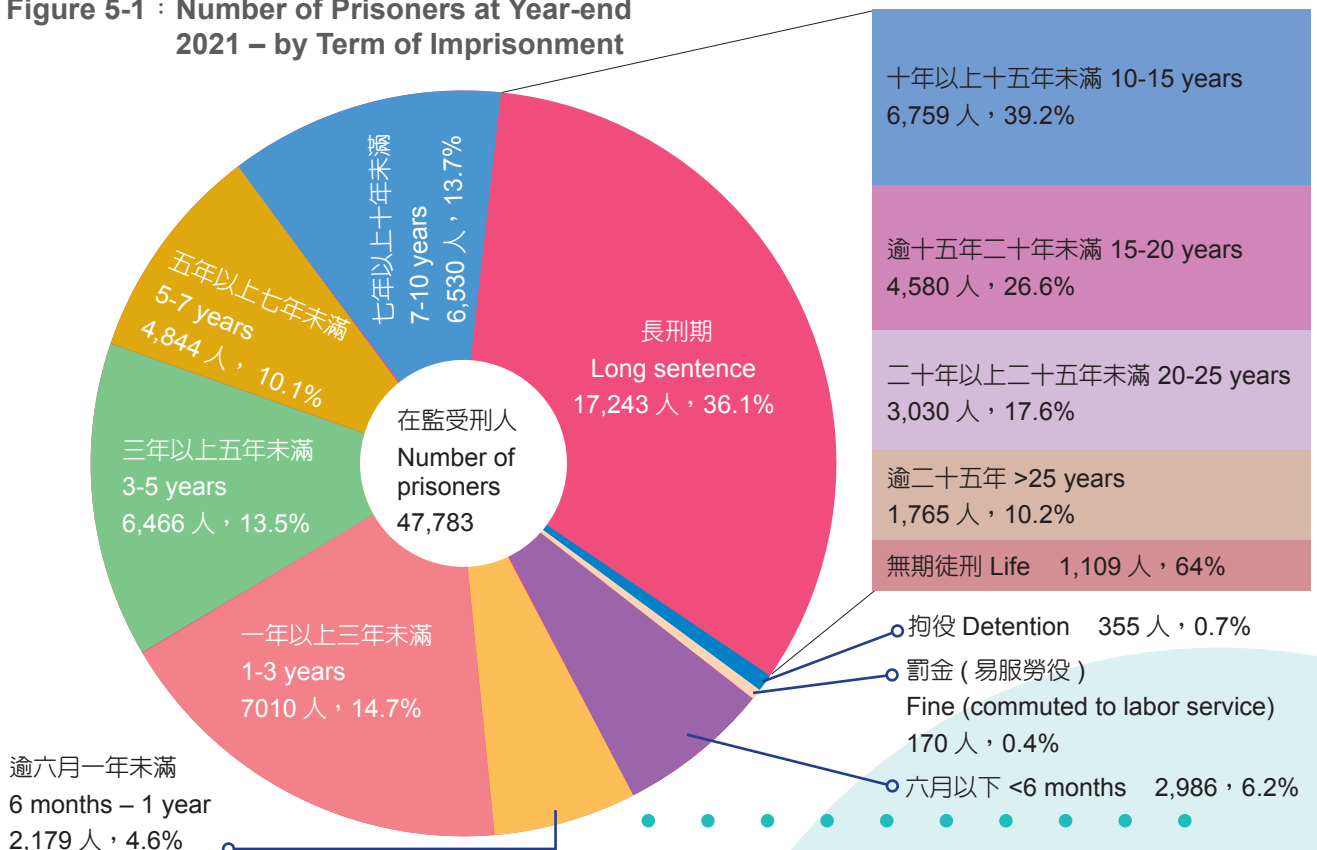
5.5.1 Number of long and short-sentence prisoners

110 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 7,243 人，約占全體受刑人 36.1%，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上十五年以下者 6,759 人（占 39.2%）最多，逾十五年二十年未滿者 4,580 人（占 26.6%）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 3,511 人，約占 7.3%，兩者相差逾 28 個百分點。（詳圖 5-1）

There were 17,243 prisoners serving long sentence (referring to prisoners serving life or a sentence of 10 years or longer) at the end of 2021, accounting for approximately 36.1% of all prisoners. Among them, 6,759 (39.2%) were serving a sentence of 10-15 years, and 4,580 (26.6%) were serving a sentence of 15-20 years. On the other hand, there were 3,511 or 7.3% prisoners serving short sentence (referring to a sentence of 6 months or less, detention, or fine commuted to labor service), a difference of 28% with the percentage of prisoners serving long sentence. (Figure 5-1)

圖 5-1：在監受刑人人數 - 按應執行刑

Figure 5-1：Number of Prisoners at Year-end 2021 – by Term of Imprisonment



(二) 長、短刑期在監受刑人犯罪類型

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

觀察 110 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位居第一（占 63.9%），遠高於其他罪名；而短刑期受刑人中以違反公共危險罪占 47.8% 最高，幾乎占了五成。依罪名分布觀察發現，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 5-1）

Of long and short-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2021, the largest number of long-sentence prisoners (63.9%) were incarcerated due to violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which is far higher than the number of long-sentence prisoners incarcerated due to other offences. Among short-sentence prisoners, 47.8% were incarcerated due to offence against public safety. But be it long or short sentence, violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was a major reason why prisoners were behind bars. (Table 5-1)

表 5-1：110 年底長、短刑期在監受刑人主要罪名

Table 5-1: Major Offences of Long and Short-Sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2021

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	63.9	公共危險罪 Against Public Safety	47.8
2	強盜罪 Robbery	8.3	竊盜罪 Larceny	14.9
3	殺人罪 Homicide	7.7	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	9.8
4	妨害性自主罪 Sexual Offence	4.6	詐欺罪 Fraud	4.7
5	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	3.6	傷害罪 Assault	4.2
6	竊盜罪 Larceny	2.9	洗錢防制法 Money Laundering Control Act	3.0
7	詐欺罪 Fraud	2.4	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	1.9
8	傷害罪 Assault	1.4	森林法 Forestry Act	1.9
9	貪污治罪條例 Anti-Corruption Act	0.9	妨害自由罪 Offence Against Personal Liberty	1.5
10	懲治盜匪條例 Punishment of Thieves and Bandits Act	0.8	家庭暴力防治法 Domestic Violence Prevention Act	1.2

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

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

(三) 長、短刑期在監受刑人年齡結構

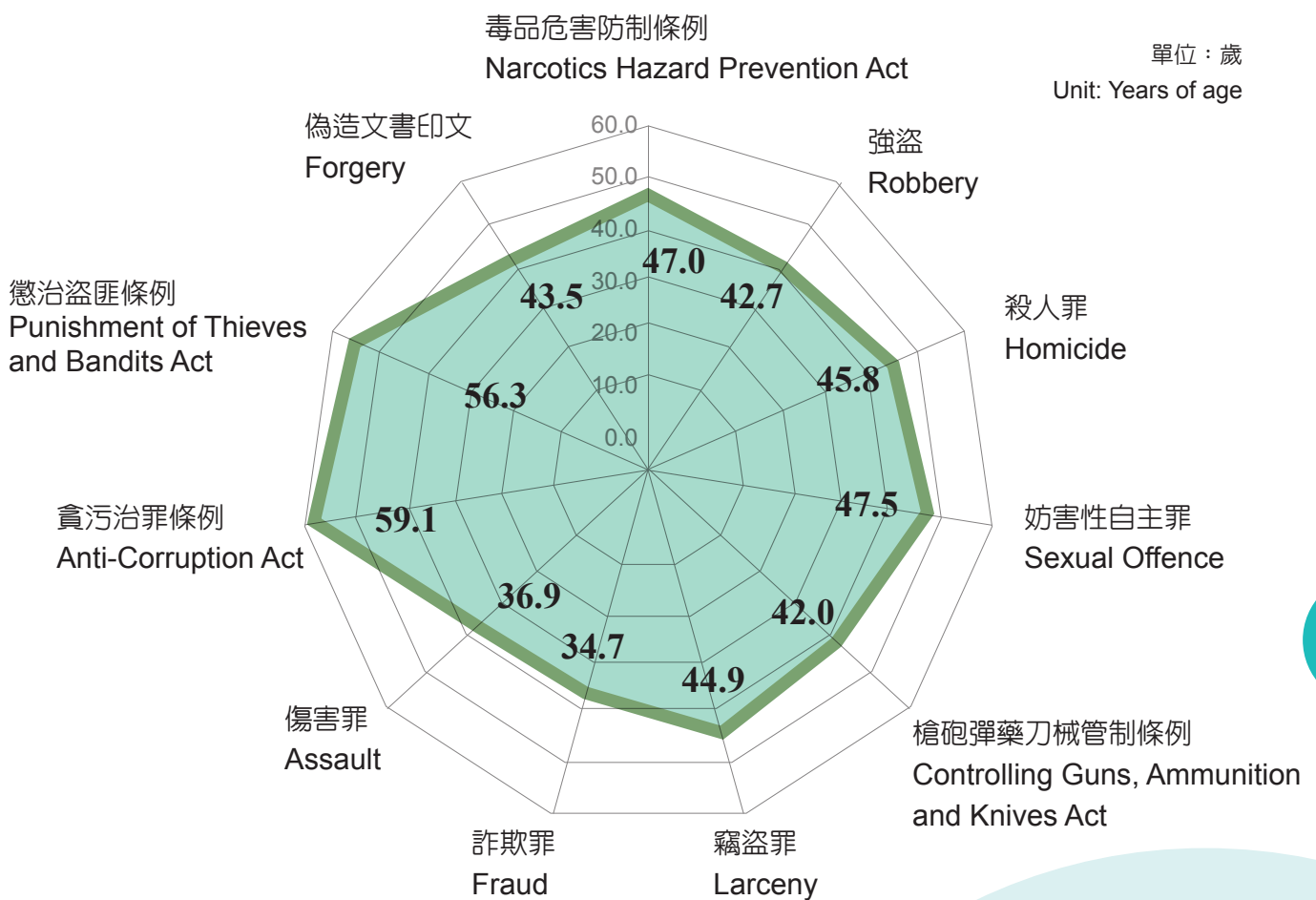
5.5.3 Long and short-sentence prisoners – by age

觀察 110 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 59.1 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 56.3 歲次高；詐欺罪 34.7 歲最低，傷害罪 36.9 歲次低。（詳圖 5-2）

By the average age of long-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2021 under each major offence, those who violated the Anti-Corruption Act were the oldest, averaging 59.1 years of age, followed by violation of Punishment of Thieves and Bandits Act, averaging 56.3 years, whereas those who committed the offence of fraud had the lowest average age of 34.7 years, followed by offenders of assault, averaging 36.9 years. (Figure 5-2)

圖 5-2：110 年底 長刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 – 按主要罪名

Figure 5-2 : Average Age of Long-Sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2021 – by Major Offence



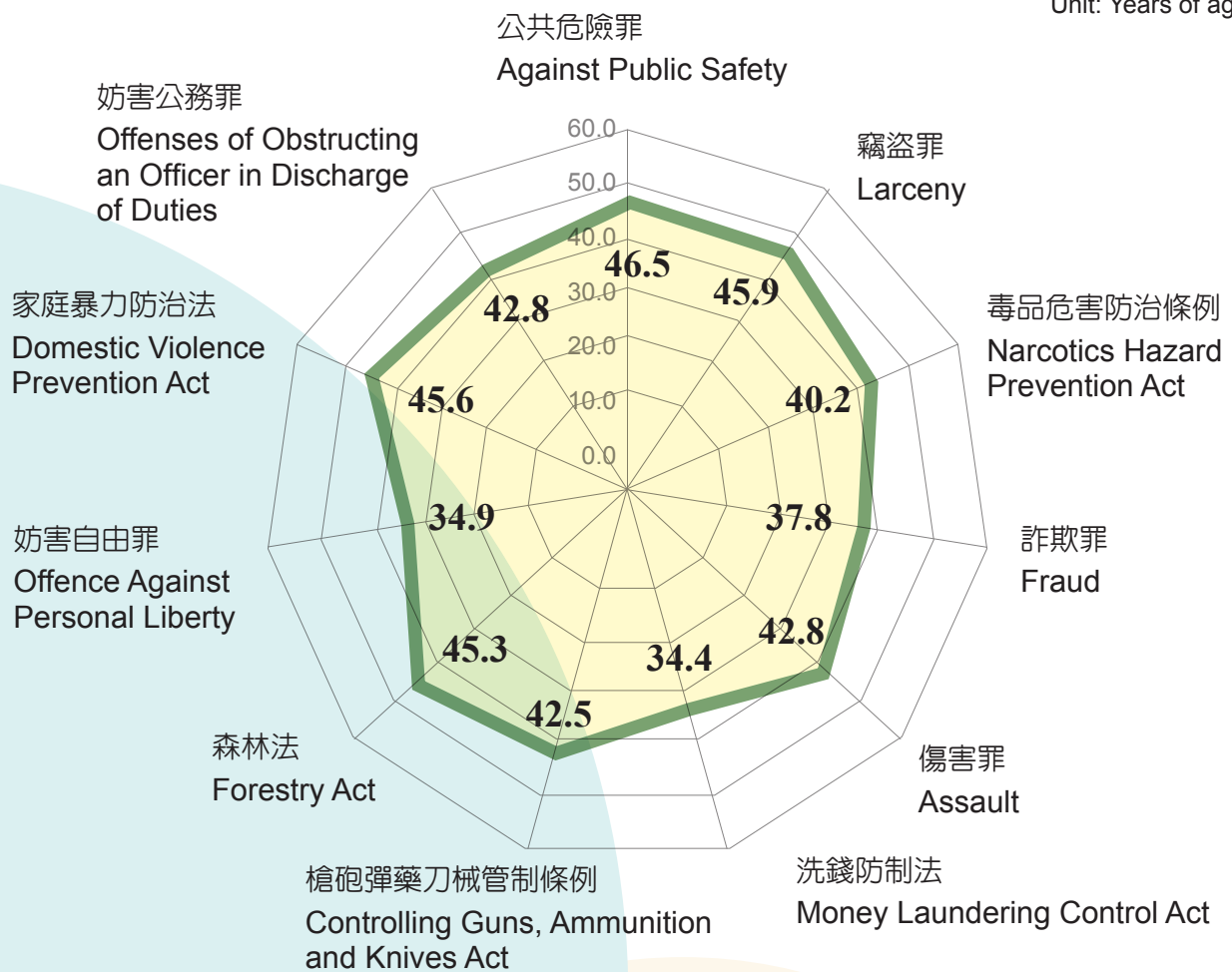
110 年底在監短刑期受刑人主要罪名之平均年齡，以公共危險罪 46.5 歲最高，竊盜罪 45.9 歲次高；洗錢防制法 34.4 歲最低，妨害自由罪 34.9 歲次低。（詳圖 5-3）

By the average age of short-sentence prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2021 under each major offence, those who committed the offence against public safety were the oldest, averaging 46.5 years of age, followed by those who committed the offence of larceny, averaging 45.9 years of age, whereas those who violated the Money Laundering Control Act had the lowest average age of 34.4 years, followed by offenders of Offence Against Personal Liberty, averaging 34.9 years of age. (Figure 5-3)

圖 5-3 : 110 年底 短刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 – 按主要罪名

Figure 5-3 Average Age of Short-sentence Prisoners at Year-end 2021 – by Major Offence

單位：歲
Unit: Years of age





六、女性受刑人分析

5.6 Female Inmates

(一) 新入監

5.6.1 New female prisoners

110年新入監女性受刑人共計2,539人，與上年3,272人比較，減少733人（減幅為22.4%），主要罪名依序為毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪、公共危險罪、竊盜罪及傷害罪。其中詐欺罪與傷害罪人數呈小幅度上升，其餘主要罪名皆明顯減少。（詳表6-1）

There were 2,539 female prisoners admitted to jail in 2021, a decrease of 733 (-22.4%) in comparison with 3,272 prisoners in 2020. Their major offences were in order violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, offence against public safety, larceny and assault. The number of new female prisoners who were incarcerated for fraud and assault saw a slight increase, while the numbers of new female prisoners who committed other major offences were sharply down. (Table 6-1)

表 6-1：新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

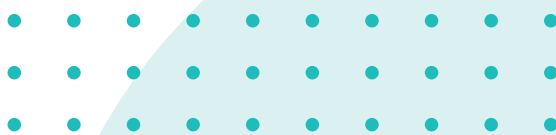
Table 6-1：Major Offences Committed by Newly Admitted Female Prisoners

單位：人、%
 Unit：Persons、%

項目 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
109年 2020	3,272	1,280	924	463	453	422	452	83	541
110年 2021	2,539	664	369	507	356	332	351	88	573
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	-22.4	-48.1	-60.1	9.5	-21.4	-21.3	-22.3	6.0	5.9

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

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

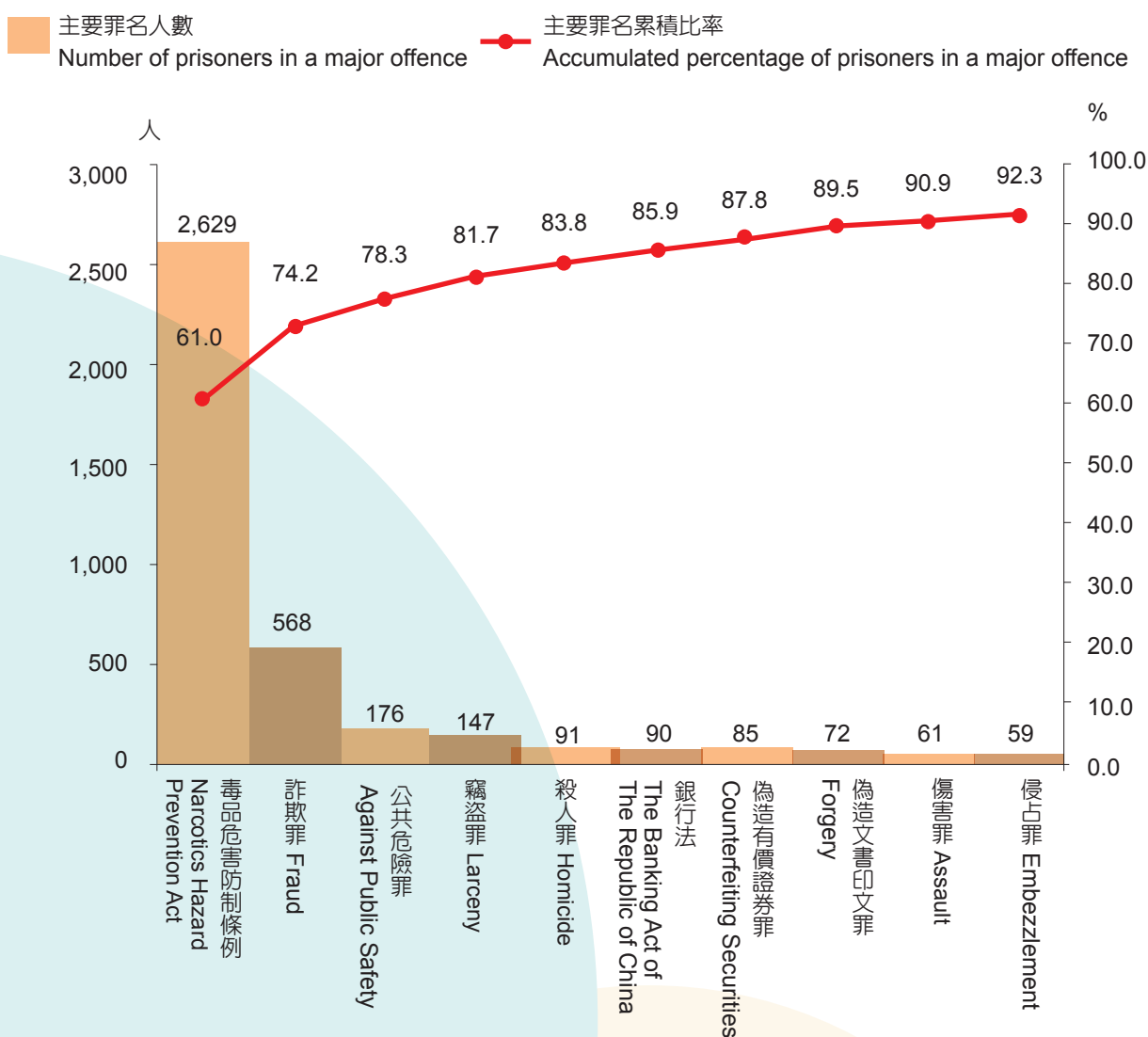


110 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,310 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 61.0%，前三大罪名（毒品、詐欺罪及公共危險罪）占比 78.3%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,735 人占 40.3%，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,056 人占 24.5%，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 715 人占 16.6%，三者合計逾八成。 (詳圖 6-1、表 6-2)

There were 4,310 female prisoners incarcerated at the end of 2021, where 61.0% of them were convicted of violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, and 78.3% of them were in jail due to any of the top three major offences (narcotics, fraud and against public safety). By age, 1,735 (40.3%) were in 40-50 age group, 1,056 (24.5%) were in 30-40 age group, and 715 (16.6%) were in 50-60 age group, totaling approximately 81% of all female prisoners. (Figure 6-1, Table 6-2).

圖 6-1：女性在監受刑人主要罪名

Figure 6-1 : Major Offences Committed by Female Prisoners



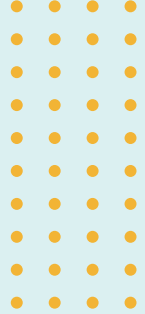


表 6-2 : 女性在監受刑人 – 按年齡別分
Table 6-2 : Female Prisoners – by Age

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
110 年底 2021	4,310	-	3	92	371	1,056	1,735	715	294	40	4
結構 比 %	100.0	-	0.1	2.1	8.6	24.5	40.3	16.6	6.8	0.9	0.1



七、少年收容人分析

5.7 Juvenile Inmates

110 年底在監（校、所）少年收容人共計 1,274 人，其中以感化教育 636 人（占 49.9%）為最多，少年受刑人 322 人（占 25.3%）次之。觀察在監（校、所）少年收容人年齡，以 17 至 18 歲未滿與 18 至 19 歲未滿各占 235 人（18.4%）為最多，22 歲以上 197 人（占 15.5%）次之；性別則以男性 1,184 人（占 92.9%）為主。（詳圖 7-1、表 7-1）

There were 1,274 juvenile inmates incarcerated (in reform or correction schools) at the end of 2021, of whom, 636 (49.9%) were subjected to educational discipline, and 322 (25.3%) were serving a sentence in prison. By age, 235 juvenile inmates (18.4%) were 17-18 years old, 235 (18.4%) were 18-19 years old, and 197 (15.5%) were over 22 years of age. By gender, juvenile inmates were predominantly males (1,184 persons or 92.9%). (Figure 7-1, Table 7-1)

圖 7-1：110 年底各類少年收容人在監（院、所）人數

Figure 7-1 : Number of Juvenile Inmates at Year-end 2020

單位：人、%
Unit : Persons、%

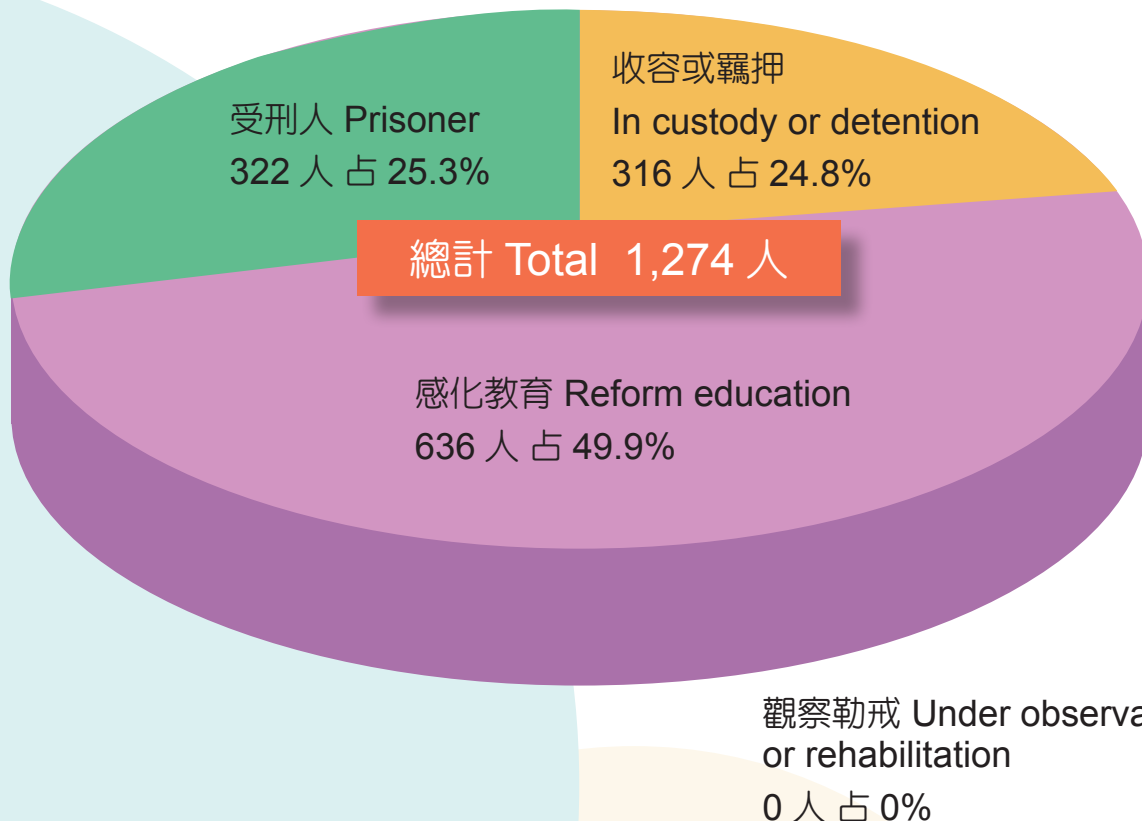




表 7-1 : 在監（院、所）少年收容人特性

Table 7-1 : 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
110 年底 2021	1,274	1,184	90	-	3	4	32	88	164	235	235	166	104	46	197
結構比 %	100.0	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.5	6.9	12.9	18.4	18.4	13.0	8.2	3.6	15.5



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 110 年 12 月底止，本署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 8,988 人，現有員額 8,478 人。

As of year-end 2021, the Agency and correctional facilities across the country combined had a budgeted complement of 8,988 posts, and had a current workforce of 8,478.

(二) 各項專業人力分析

5.8.2 Analysis of professional workforce

1、戒護人力 Guard and security 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 4,749 人及約僱人員 176 人，占矯正機關總預算員額之 64.3%；而現有戒護人力計 5,493 人，其中男性戒護人力有 4,918 人（占 89.5%），女性戒護人力有 575 人（占 10.5%）。（詳表 6-1、表 6-2）

Guard and security workforce of correctional facilities includes 853 chief controllers, 4,749 controllers and 176 contract employees, a total of 5,778 persons (budgeted complement), making up 64.3% of total budgeted complement of all correctional facilities. Currently there are 5,493 guard and security employees (4,918 males (89.5%) and 575 females (10.5%)). (Table 6-1 and Table 6-2)

表 8-1：整體戒護人力

Table 8-1：Total Guard and Control Workforce

110 年底 End of 2021	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
	8,988 人	5,778 人	64.3%

表 8-2：戒護人力性別比例
Table 8-2 : Guard and Control Workforce – by Gender

110 年底 End of 2021	現有戒護人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	5,493 人	4,918 人	575 人
比例 %	100%	89.5%	10.5%

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 406 人（預算員額），占矯正機關整體人力之 4.5%；而現有教化人力計 404 人，其中男性教化人力有 329 人（占 81.4%），女性教化人力有 75 人（占 18.6%）。（詳表 6-3、表 6-4）

Edification workforce includes counsels, investigators, advisers, coaches, discipliners, and educational assistants, a total of 406 persons (budgeted complement), accounting for 4.5% of total workforce of correctional facilities. Currently there are 404 edification employees (329 males (81.4%), 75 females (18.6%)). (Table 6-3 and Table 6-4)

表 8-3：整體教化人力
Table 8-3 : Total Edification Workforce

110 年底 End of 2021	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	教化人力 Edification workforce (persons)	教化人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,988 人	406 人	4.5%

表 8-4：教化人力性別比例
Table 8-4 : Edification Workforce – by Gender

110 年底 End of 2021	現有教化人力 Current guard and control employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	404 人	329 人	75 人
比例 %	100%	81.4%	18.6%

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、諮商心理師、社會工作師、社會工作員，共計 298 人，占整體人力之 3.3%。（詳表 6-5）

Psychology and social work workforce includes clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, licensed social workers and social workers, a total of 298 persons, accounting for 3.3% of total workforce. (Table 6-5)

表 8-5：整體心理師及社工師（員）人力

Table 8-5：Total Psychology and Social Work Workforce

110 年底 End of 2021	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
	8,988 人	298 人	3.3%

現有心理師 157 人（男性 60 人，占 38.2%、女性 97 人，占 61.8%），現有社會工作師（員）115 人（男性 24 人，占 20.9%、女性 91 人，占 79.1%）。（詳表 8-6、表 8-7）

Currently there are 157 psychologists (60 males (38.2%), 97 females (61.8%)) and 115 social workers (including licensed social workers) (24 males (20.9%), 91 females (79.1%)). (Table 8-6 and Table 8-7)

表 8-6：心理師性別比例

Table 8-6：Psychologists – by Gender

110 年底 End of 2021	現有心理師 Current psychologist employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	157 人	60 人	97 人
比例 %	100%	38.2%	61.8%

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

110 年底 End of 2021	現有社工師（員） Current social work employees	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	115 人	24 人	91 人
比例 %	100%	20.9%	79.1%

4、醫事人力 Medical workforce

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 46 人、醫師 1 人、護理師 80 人、藥師 57 人及醫事檢驗師 13 人，計 197 人，占整體人力之 2.2%；而現有醫事人力 192 人，男性 69 人（占 35.9%），女性 123 人（占 64.1%）。（詳表 8-8、表 8-9）

Medical workforce includes chiefs of sanitation and health section (46 persons), doctors (1 person), nurses (80 persons), pharmacists (57 persons), and medical technologists (13 persons), a total of 197 persons, accounting for 2.2% of total workforce. Currently there are 192 employees in the medical workforce (69 males (35.9%) and 123 females (64.1%)). (Table 8-8 and Table 8-9)

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

110 年底 End of 2021	整體人力 Total workforce (persons)	醫事人力 Medical workforce (persons)	醫事人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,988 人	197 人	2.2%

表 8-9：醫事人力性別比例

Table 8-9：Medical Workforce – by Gender

110 年底 End of 2021	現有醫事人力 Current medical employees (persons)	男性 Male (persons)	女性 Female (persons)
總人數 Total (persons)	192 人	69 人	123 人
比例 %	100%	35.9%	64.1%

5、其他人力 Miscellaneous

其他人力則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 2,309 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 25.7%。（詳表 8-10）

Employees other than professional workforces described above are categorized under miscellaneous workforce, including heads and deputy heads of the correctional facility, chiefs of sections and offices, administrative personnel, drivers, messengers and janitors, a total of 2,309 persons, accounting for 25.7% 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

110 年底 End of 2021	整體人力 Total workforce	其他人力 Miscellaneous workforce	其他人力比率 % of total workforce
	8,988 人	2,309 人	25.7%

(三) 整體人力分析

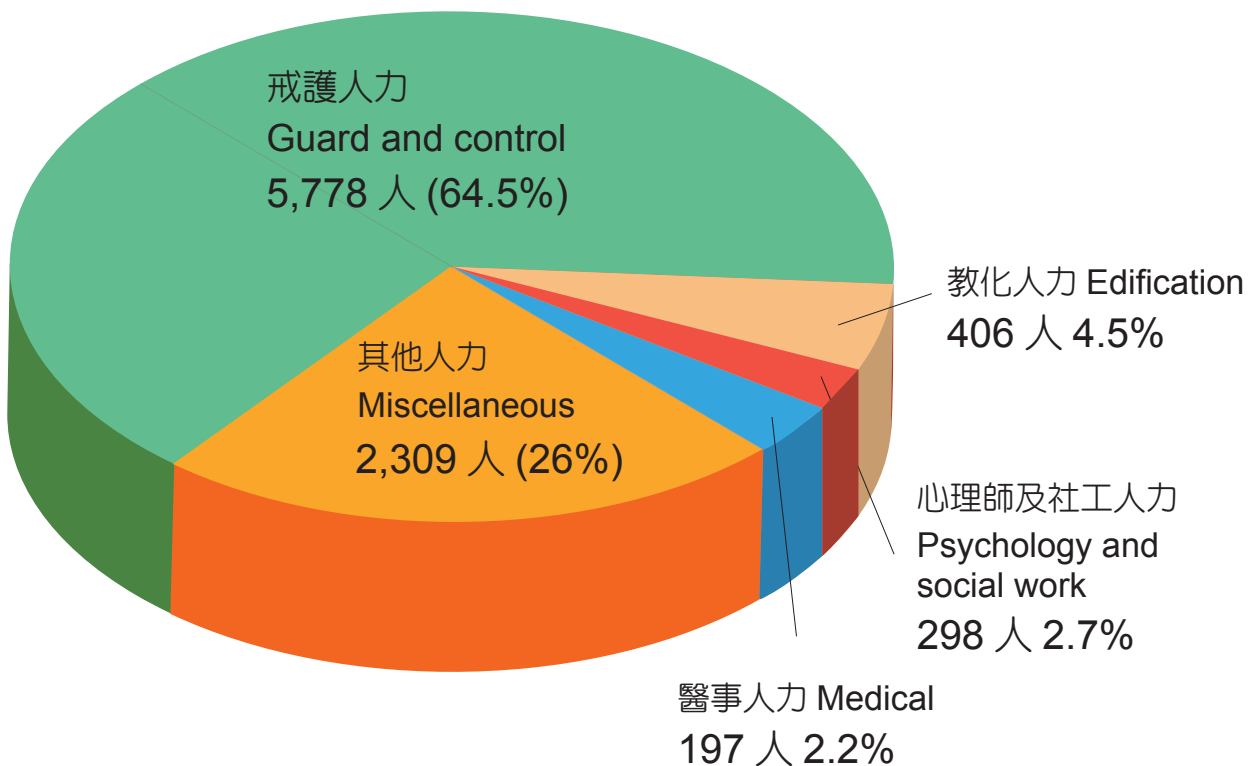
5.8.3 Workforce analysis

矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計 5,778 人，占 64.3%，其他人力次之，計 2,309 人，占 25.7%，接下來依序為教化人力、心理師及社工師（員）人力以及醫事人力。（詳圖 8-1）

Guard and security employees make up the majority of the workforce of correctional facilities, totaling 5,778 persons and accounting for 64.3% of total workforce, followed by miscellaneous workforce (2,309 persons or 25.7%), edification workforce, psychology and social work workforce, and medical workforce. (Figure 8-1)

圖 8-1：矯正機關整體人力分析

Figure 8-1 : Correctional Facility Workforce Analysis



2021 矯正署 110 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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