



The Introduction of Agency of Corrections

法務部矯正署簡介

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法務部矯正署機關簡介（英文版）

1. Preface

In the past, public do not fully understand the essence of crime correctional affairs and the real situation of internal prisons. Some of them even criticize or accuse the staffs for occasional incidents. The types of inmates are extremely complicated and the environments in prisons are special, which is liable to cause abuses. However, the principal issue is how to eliminate and improve these undesirable customs with the active and responsible attitudes. The current management measurement of the prison administration of our nation has been continually innovated and making progress whether in principles or concepts, and is also conformed to the requirements of the modern criminal policies. In order to make progress to the prison administration, it is necessary to advance the innovation and further change the public's stereotype and the bad images of the prisons and therefore promote the correctional affairs smoothly.

On the basis of governmental reorganization, the headquarters of the Department of Corrections adhere to the principle of trimming and streamlining the organization and has set up five interior offices including “Planning Division”, “Rehabilitation & counseling Division”, “Security & Supervision Division”, “Correctional Medical Service Division” and “Logistics & Resource Division” with total 151 regular staffs for operation. Although with the limited human resources and the loading of correctional affairs are getting heavier and wilder, the staffs still endeavor to make every link of correctional affairs connect seamlessly and make the public understand the achievements we have accomplished.

The following is the introduction of the history and the organization of Agency of Corrections, wish you can understand more about the correctional practices of our nation.

1. 前言

過去，社會多數人士並不完全瞭解犯罪矯治工作的實質，也不完全清楚監所內部的實際情況，更由於一些偶發的事故，因而批評甚至指責監所工作缺失的人，時有所聞。當然，監所收容的人犯類型非常複雜，環境也很特殊，容易肇致弊端，也是無容諱言的事，重要的是如何以主動與負責的態度來革除及改進。我國當前的獄政管理措施，在觀念上或原則上，不斷地在改革進步當中，而且也符合現代刑事政策的要求，但為使獄政工作更進步，持續推動獄政革新有其必要，進而改變社會大眾長期以來對矯正機關刻板印象及不良觀感，並使矯正業務順利推展。

矯正署肩負著國家矯正政策之規劃與推動，署本部雖設置綜合規劃、教化輔導、

安全督導、後勤資源及矯正醫療等五個業務組，但基於政府組織改造精簡為上的原則，編制 151 人，儘管人力資源有限，各項矯正業務仍持續推行，雖然業務量變得更龐大，所涉及的層面也更加廣泛，須推動的工作也更多了，但相關組室仍賡續努力做好每一份工作，未曾中斷，讓各個業務環節做到無縫接軌。接下來為您介紹本署之沿革與組織，希藉由本文的介紹，能夠讓您更了解本國的矯正工作。

2. History

The Law Department started a comprehensive reform for the prison system since the Republic of China established. In accordance with the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China, the name of Law Department was changed to Ministry of Justice, and Department of Warden was renamed to Department of Prisons.

In 1928, Ministry of Justice had been reorganized to Ministry of Judicial Administration, while Department of Prisons remained unchanged. In the mean time, all the prisons in the Republic of China had been stipulated to be under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Judicial Administration, which Department of Prisons was responsible for all the affairs about the prisons.

On July 1, 1980, the government separated the judicial system into juridical and prosecutorial parts, which Ministry of Judicial Administration was reorganized to Ministry of Justice. The Department of Prisons, which was one of the branches of Ministry of Justice, was later to be renamed to Department of Corrections and was in charge of the national correctional affairs.

After the Legislative Yuan passed the “Organic Act of Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice” on August 19, 2010 by third read, the Agency of Corrections, which is composed of the “Department of Corrections”, “Training Institute for Correctional Officers, Ministry of Justice”, and the “Detention Affairs Section in Taiwan High Prosecutors Office”, etc., has been formally established on January 1, 2011.

2. 沿革

我國獄政制度自民國成立後開始全面改革，依中華民國臨時約法，法部改為「司法部」，典獄司更名為「監獄司」。

民國 17 年司法部改為「司法行政部」，監獄司仍維持不變，並明定全國監獄皆屬司法行政部管轄，部中則由監獄司掌理監獄一切事務。

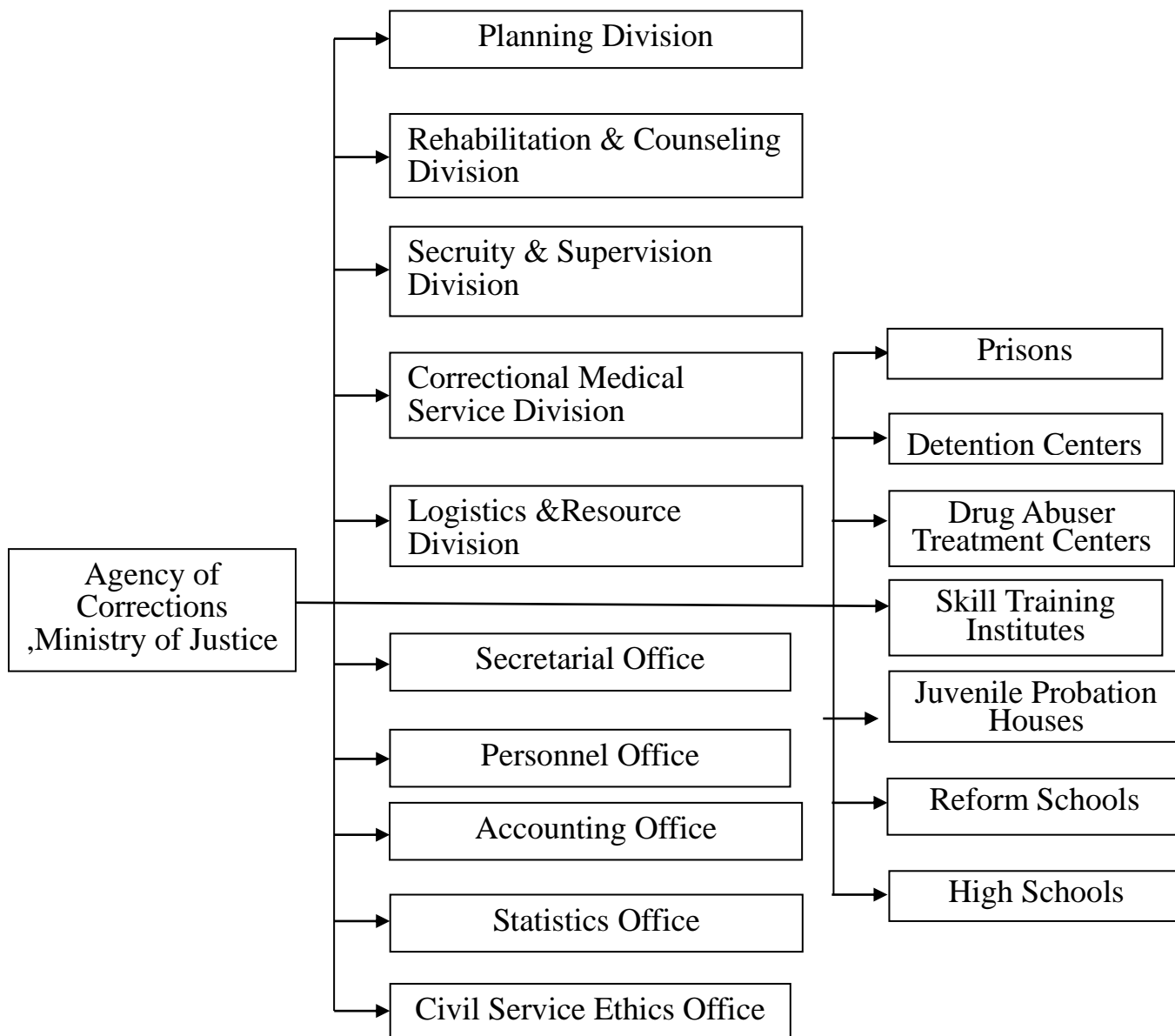
民國 69 年 7 月 1 日實施審檢分隸，司法行政部改制為「法務部」，監獄司改為「監所司」（後更名為矯正司），係幕僚單位，並承辦全國犯罪矯治業務。

後經立法院於 99 年 8 月 19 日三讀通過「法務部矯正署組織法」，法務部矯正司與

矯正人員訓練所及臺灣高等法院檢察署所務科等，整併升格為「矯正署」，並於民國 100 年 1 月 1 日正式掛牌成立。

3. Organization

3.1 Organization Chart



3.2 Interior Structure

Division Name	Scope of Business
Planning Division	1. To compile the correctional policies and projects, develop the specific researches, project evaluation and supervision in correctional fields, and draft and interpret the corrections acts and regulations.

Division Name	Scope of Business
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To instruct, plan and supervise the education, training and investigation of correctional officers. 3. To design, promote and monitor the system of correctional information.
Rehabilitation & Counseling Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To frame the education, treatment, investigation and classification of inmates. 2. To supervise and verify the parole, vacation withdrawal, prison term shortening and the standard of progressive point system of inmates. 3. To plan, supervise and instruct the policies of inmates' skill training.
Security & Supervision Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan and enact the security-related acts and policies. 2. To examine, monitor and conduct the procedures of security operation business. 3. To execute auditing, debugging and opinion feedback of subordinate correctional institutes.
Logistics & Resource Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To manage the public properties, files, vehicles, dormitories, uniforms and correctional related affairs of subordinate institutes. 2. To manage the roster, living, safekeeping of inmates and cooperatives of subordinate correctional institutes. 3. To plan and verify the construction of correctional institutions, and conduct the purchase and modification of facilities and real estates and the construction management.
Correctional Medical Service Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan and verify the policies and rehabilitation treatments for drug offenders. 2. To plan and verify the vocational treatments for special inmates. 3. To enact the acts and policies related to medical administration.
Secretarial Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documents and files management. 2. Cashier, property, construction and maintenance, purchase, etc., management. 3. Congress liaison, media, press and PR liaison, and official issues management.
Personnel Office	Personnel affairs governing.
Accounting Office	Accounting affairs governing.
Statistics Office	Statistics affairs governing.
Civil Service Ethics	Civil Service Ethics affairs governing.

Division Name	Scope of Business
Office	

3.3 Relationship among Agency of Corrections and the subordinate institutes

3.3.1 Supervisor Organization-The Agency of Corrections

Agency of Corrections has been established to unify the correctional matters, set up a common guideline and enhance the efficiency of administration.

3.3.2 Correctional Organization- Seven types of correctional systems

In the early times, prisons used to be a unitary organization. Following by the trend of division of labor based on specialization, the correctional institutions have also changed to be diversified with multiple dimensions. Currently, there are 49 correctional institutions in Taiwan, which the types can be separated as prisons, detention centers, reform schools, juvenile probation houses, skill training institutes, drug abuser treatment centers and high schools.

3.3.2.1 Prison

The prisons shelter inmates who have been final judgment for imprisonment. Divided by gender and the security level, there are “women’s prisons” for female inmates and “minimum-security prisons” with relatively lower state of alert and walls.

3.3.2.2 Detention Center

The Detention Centers mainly house the defendants who yet to be final judged. Due to the increasing number of women defendants, the government has established a women detention center in 2010.

3.3.2.3 Drug Abuser Treatment Centers

Drug Prevention and Control Act has been enforced since May 20, 1998. According to the Act, the new system defines people who have received rehabilitation treatment as “patients” rather than “prisons” and focuses on professional medical treatment. The drug abuser treatment centers used to be subordinated to a prison, which caused confusing to discipline and negative effects to drug abstention. In order to improve the achievements of rehabilitation, the Drug Abuser Treatment Centers have been a special agency of Ministry of Justice since Jan 1, 2006.

3.3.2.4 Skill Training Institutes

The Skill Training Institutes accept the male inmates who have been subjected to compulsory labor with under 10 years sentences or exemption from sentence execution, and the male inmates whose term sentence had been expired with the following penalty from offenses of larceny or receiving stolen property.

3.3.2.5 Juvenile Probation Houses

According to the Juvenile Delinquency Act, Juvenile Probation Houses not only provide guidance and assistance for the juveniles, but also investigate the juvenile’s behavior and delinquency, his/her personality, experience, mental and physical

condition, family background, social environment, education background, and other necessary items, and then file a report along with suggestions as a reference for courts.

3.3.2.6 Reform Schools

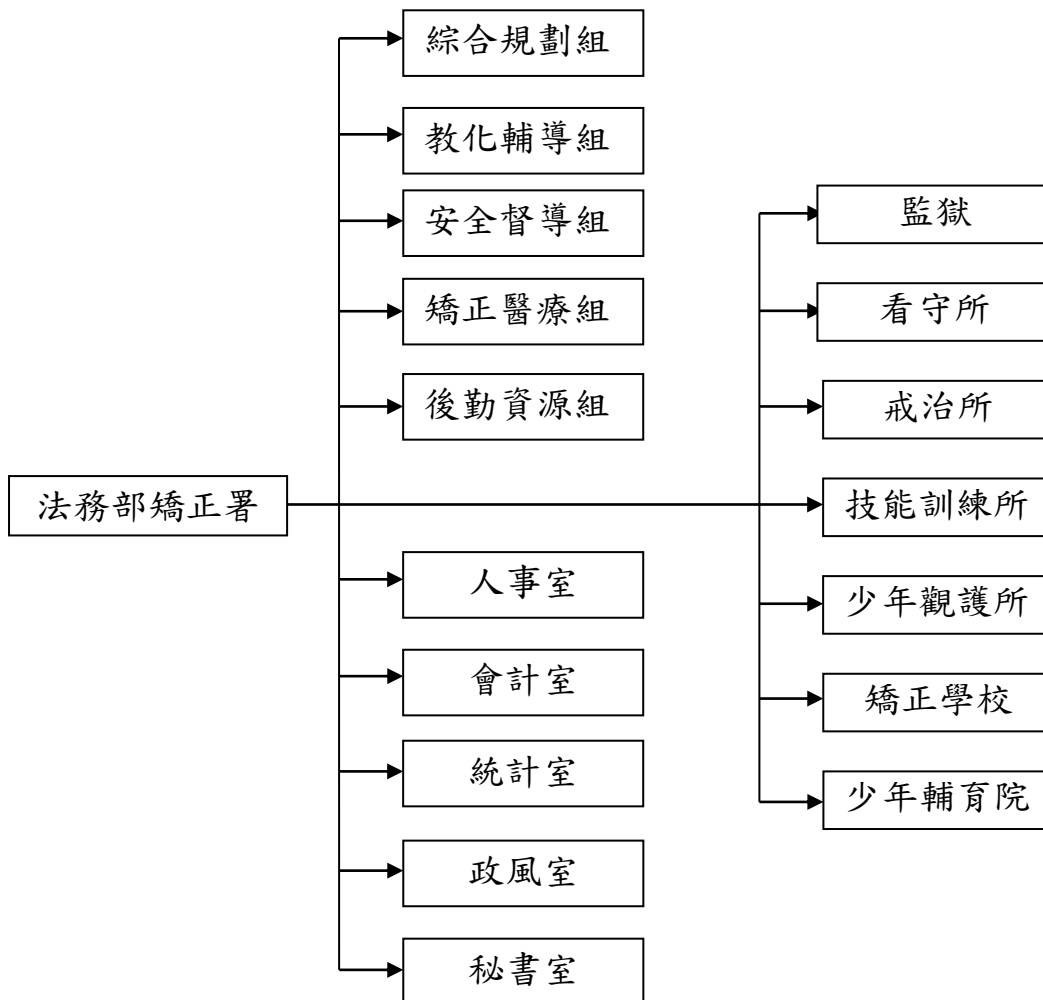
The Reform Schools is the institution for executing educational discipline. It mainly houses the juveniles who have been judged to accept reformatory education in accordance with Juvenile Delinquency Act or Criminal Code by district courts.

3.3.2.7 High Schools

The High Schools house juveniles who have been judged to accept reformatory education, which provided both of the function of rehabilitation and schooling.

3. 組織

3.1 本署及所屬矯正機關組織圖



3.2 內部組織

組室名稱	主要掌理業務
綜合規劃組	1. 職司矯正機關施政方針、計畫、研究發展彙編及管考、業務評鑑規劃及監督、矯正法規制度研擬及闡釋。 2. 職司矯正人員教育、訓練、進修、考察之規劃、指導及監督。 3. 職司矯正管理資訊系統之規劃、建置、推動及監督。
教化輔導組	1. 職司收容人教化輔導及調查分類之規劃、擬訂。 2. 職司假釋、撤假、累進處遇、縮刑、性行考核等監督及審核。 3. 職司收容人作業技訓之政策規劃、監督、指導。
安全督導組	1. 職司戒護法令、政策性之業務規劃、擬訂。 2. 職司戒護業務操作程序之規劃、監督及指導。 3. 職司矯正機關各項規定之稽核、除錯及執行意見回饋。
矯正醫療組	1. 職司毒品收容人相關政策與處遇之規劃、擬訂 2. 職司特殊收容人專業處遇之規劃、擬訂。 3. 職司醫療行政、法令及政策性之規劃、擬訂。
後勤資源組	1. 職司矯正機關公用財產、戒護人員及替代役服制、技工與工友、節能減碳與清淨家園、勒戒及戒治費用收取、檔案管理、出納、收發、車輛、宿舍及服制等業務。 2. 矯正機關名籍、給養、保管、合作社等業務 3. 職司矯正機關新建、遷建、擴建、整建計畫之研擬、審核；建築修繕、設施改善、設備採購、房地產管理及施工品管等事項
秘書室	1. 文書檔案之管理。 2. 出納、財物、營繕、採購及其他事務管理。 3. 國會聯絡、媒體公關及新聞發布業務。 4. 會報及議事之處理。
人事室	掌理本署人事事項。
政風室	掌理本署政風事項。

組室名稱	主要掌理業務
會計室	掌理本署歲計及會計事項。
統計室	掌理本署統計事項。

3.3 本署與所屬機關之關係

3.3.1 督導機關-矯正署

為統籌矯正體系業務，建立共同策略方針，督導協調各矯正機關，提升行政效能而設之。

3.3.2 矯正組織-七類系統

早期「監獄」係單一組織型態，後來逐漸邁向專業分工，呈現多元化的矯正機關態樣，目前台灣地區計有 49 所矯正機關，其組織型態包括監獄、看守所、少年輔育院、少年觀護所、技能訓練所、戒治所及少年矯正學校。

3.3.2.1 監獄

主要收容刑事訴訟判刑確定之收容人，並依性別分別成立女子監獄、依戒護安全成立低度管理的外役監獄，沒有一般監獄的高牆阻隔及高度的警戒措施。

3.3.2.2 看守所

主要收容人尚未判刑確定之被告，一般看守所男女兼收，現因女性被告人數上升，為方便管理，另成立專收女性被高之女子看守所。

3.3.2.3 少年輔育院

收容經各地方法院依據少年事件處理法裁定，或依刑法第 86 條判刑執行感化教育之為滿 18 歲之男女少年。為執行感化教育處分之機關。

3.3.2.4 少年觀護所

配合少年事件處理法之施行，輔導少年並從事鑑別與調查工作。協助調查依法收容少年之品行、經歷、身心狀況、教育程度、家庭情形、社會環境及其他必要之事項，供各承審院檢審理時之參考。

3.3.2.5 技能訓練所

收容人對象為強制工作受處分人兼收容人刑期 10 年以下暨保安處分刑前強制工作免予繼續執行或期滿後，接續執行竊盜或贓物罪所處刑罰之男性受刑人。

3.3.2.6 戒治所

民國 87 年 5 月 20 日「毒品危害防制條例」公布施行，將受戒治人定位為病犯，不同於犯人而注重在專業醫療之處遇。初期戒治所附設於監獄，然因受戒治人與受刑人於處遇上不同，常造成管教混淆、區隔不易而影響戒治成效，法務部爰此於民國 95 年 1 月 1 日成立專設戒治所。

3.3.2.7 少年矯正學校

以感化教育受處分人為收容對象之少年矯正學校，兼具行刑矯治及學校教育之機構。

4. Peroration

As time flies by, Agency of Corrections has established over a year. During the past year, we held the slogan “Upgrade the professional correctional skills, develop the new phases of human rights and justice” as our administration principle and focused on the long term objective of correctional management in order to develop the long term correctional policies, rather than coveting the temporary quick-acting achievements and therefore ignoring the foundations of corrections.

We continually further the reformation of jurisdiction through the measurements such as life education, art therapy, human-based management and enhancement of skill training, to initiate the new features of corrections. However, facing the suggestions and criticisms from external, we still accept with the modest and open-minded attitude, in hopes of improving the insufficient of the past and to further open the brand new generation of crime corrections and create a sustainable, new strategy of corrections.

4. 結語

時光飛逝，矯正署成立已超過一年，在這一年來，我們秉持「提升專業效能，展現人權公義新象」作為施政方向，著眼矯正管理之長遠目標，發展可長可久的矯正政策，不會為搶短線求一時之速效而忽略了矯正根基，持續推動柔性司法，透過生命教育、藝術治療、人性化管理、強化技能訓練等措施，開創矯正新風貌。然而，我們仍須謙虛以對，尤其面對外界各項的建議與批評，我們更是虛心接受，期望改善過去的不足，往永續發展的未來邁進，以期開啓犯罪矯正工作的嶄新世代，再創矯正新猷。