



# Annual Report 矯正署 111 年年報

# 2022



法 務 部  
Ministry of Justice





# 2022 矯正署 111 年年報 Annual Report



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## 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，使收容人於在監期間得以自我反省，矯正機關透過提供各項專業化之處遇，促進收容人蛻變及成長，致使收容人順利與社會銜接、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 is the last line of defense in the criminal justice system and is responsible for imposing national penalties and correcting inmates so that they get to reflect upon themselves while in prison. The Agency of Corrections helps inmates change and grow through various professional treatments. Inmates successfully bridging with society and returning to society is the ultimate goal of the respective efforts made by the Agency of Corrections.*

111 年矯正署所屬各矯正機關在刑罰執行期間，精進落實收容人不同犯罪類別的個別化及專業化處遇，以降低收容人再犯。除賡續改善收容人生活環境品質、提供適切之技能訓練內容外，為提升收容人處遇品質，亦精進各項矯正政策，包含：辦理收容人電子家庭聯絡簿、持續完成收容人用水改善計畫、補助 HIV 收容人假牙裝置、定期邀集社會網絡各單位召開收容人轉銜會議以協助被害人回復生活，安定社會民心。

*Throughout 2022, while imposing penalties, respective correctional institutions under the Agency boosted and consolidated individualized and professional treatments for inmates involved in different types of crimes in order to reduce recidivism. Besides continuing to improve the quality of the living environment for inmates and provide adequate contents of skill trainings, for the sake of boosting the treatment quality of inmates, various correction policies were advanced, including the inmate electronic family contact book, continued effort to complete the water improvement plan for inmates, subsidies for dentures of inmates with HIV, and periodic inmate bridge meetings of respective parties in the social network in order to help victims resume their lives and to assure the general public.*

111 年隨著疫情的發展和其相應之防疫措施，矯正機關面臨了前所未有的挑戰。透過矯正同仁的努力以及社會各界的支持，我國矯正機關在疫情期間，配合中央流行疫情指揮中心之指示，穩定控制矯正機關疫情。另為安定收容人情緒，並避免疫情發展影響收容人家庭支持力，本署於疫情期間擴大辦理行動接見，並獲得第 5 屆政府服務獎之殊榮。

*The Agency encountered unprecedented challenges because of the pandemic and the corresponding preventive measures in 2022. Through efforts of colleagues in the Agency and support from all walks of life, correctional institutions throughout the nation followed the instructions of the Central Epidemic Command Center during the pandemic to keep the pandemic under control. In addition, for the sake of keeping inmates calm and avoiding impacts on the support for families of inmates as a result of the pandemic, the Agency implemented extensively mobile receptions and won the Fifth Government Service Award.*

矯正署將持續朝向專業化處遇，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。

*The Agency will continue to grow towards professionalism, advance various correction services, help inmates turn over a new leaf and return to society, and put justice into practice, accomplishing the goal of boosted harmony and safety in society.*

法務部矯正署署長

Sincerely, Hwey-Hwang Chou, Director-General,  
Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

周輝煌 謹識

112 年 11 月

# 年度回顧 -111 年關鍵指標

## *Year in Review – 2022 Key Performance Indicators*

為強化數位科技之應用，便利收容人家屬與收容人互動，增進情感連結，本署於便民系統新增電子家庭聯絡簿功能，110 年起試辦後推廣至全國各機關，111 年度收容人家屬累計傳送 10,486 件，給予收容人鼓勵及關懷，強化收容人家庭支持。

In order to strengthen the application of digital technologies, to facilitate interactions between inmates and their families, and to boost emotional bonds, the Agency added the electronic family contact book to its public system. Trials began in 2021 and then it was promoted by respective authorities throughout the nation. Throughout 2022, a total of 10,486 pieces of messages from inmate families were received; they helped encourage and care for the inmates and demonstrated reinforced support from their families.

矯正署於 109 年啟動為期 5 年之中長期計畫—「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關收容用水改善計畫」（109 年—113 年）。參與計畫之機關共計 40 所，以全面提供自來水作為收容人生活用水為目標，進行供水設備之改善建置及自來水費之編列。截至 111 年底，共計 43 所矯正機關全面使用自來水。

The Agency embarked on its 5-year mid-to-long-term plan in 2020 – “MOJ Agency of Corrections Water Improvement Plan for Inmates” (2020-2024). A total of 40 institutions took part in the plan. The goal is to provide only tap water to inmates and improvement and establishment of water supply equipment and budget for tap water are planned accordingly. As of the end of 2022, tap water had been comprehensively used in a total of 43 institutions.

本署 111 年 4 月 20 日函頒「法務部矯正署推動修復式司法實施計畫」，以提升機關整體對修復式司法之意識與運作、降低司法成本，並實踐修復的真諦。112 年將指定新竹監獄等 15 所矯正機關優先推動，並視推動成果修正實施計畫，以利於 113 年於全國矯正機關推行。為推廣修復式司法，本署分別於 110 年及 111 年矯正機關收容人藝文性教化活動舉辦「獄起重生 - 修復愛徵文比賽」及「修復式藝術 - 畫中畫 ( 話 ) 比賽」，藉由書寫小說、文章及透過繪畫，展現及推廣修復式司法之理念。

The Agency announced through an official letter on April 20, 2022 the “MOJ Agency of Corrections Restorative Justice Implementation Plan” in order to boost the awareness and operation of restorative justice of institutions as a whole, to minimize the cost of justice, and to put what restoration really means into practice. It will be implemented at 15 correctional institutions such as the Hsinchu Prison first in 2023 and the implementation plan will be modified based on preliminary accomplishments in order to facilitate comprehensive implementation in 2024. In order to promote restorative justice, the Agency held artistic and cultural events entitled “Rebirth after Imprisonment - Restore Love Composition Contest” and “Restorative Art - Picture (Words) in Picture Contest” for inmates, respectively, in 2021 and 2022; ideas of restorative justice were demonstrated and promoted through written stories, articles, and paintings.

本署與台塑企業創辦人捐助成立之「公益信託王詹樣社會福利基金」合作，於 111 年度將「好生涯 ( 牙 ) · 就幸福」一裝置假牙補助方案，推廣至臺北監獄、臺南監獄、高雄監獄、高雄女子監獄等 4 所矯正機關，共計有 50 名感染 HIV 之經濟困難收容人受惠，補助金額共計新臺幣 9,073,140 元。

The Agency worked with the “Wang Jhan-Yang Social Welfare Foundation” established with donations from the founder of Formosa Plastics to promote “Good Life (Teeth) Means Happiness” - Denture Subsidy Proposal in four correctional institutions, namely the Taipei Prison, Tainan Prison, Kaohsiung Prison, and Kaohsiung Women’s Prison in 2022. A total of 50 prisoners with HIV infections and financial difficulties benefited from the proposal; the subsidies came to NT\$9,073,140.

2022 台灣燈會全國花燈競賽因疫情緣故，取消機關組競賽項目，法務部矯正署各所屬矯正機關自行參與地方性燈會競賽，其中桃園監獄、彰化監獄、嘉義監獄獲得地方性燈會競賽計 5 件燈王殊榮。

Organizational items were canceled as a result of the pandemic for the 2022 Taiwan Lantern Festival Contest. Correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, attended respective local lantern festival contests instead. The Taoyuan Prison, Changhua Prison, and Chiayi Prison, in particular, won the first place in local contests with five works in total.

111 年法務部矯正署各所屬矯正機關辦理技能訓練共計 609 班次，受訓人數 15,152 人，受訓課程包含汽車修護、中餐烹調、照顧服務員、網頁設計班、手工電銲、室內配線班、寵物美容班、咖啡飲料調理班、家具木工班、汽車美容班、太陽能光電設施維運、陶藝班、木雕班、藍染班及書畫裱褙班等豐富多樣之技能訓練種類，以強化受刑人出監前就業職能，提升其技能水準。

A total of 609 sessions of skills trainings were held by respective correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice combined in 2022, with 15152 people trained. There were a variety of types of training courses, including automotive repairs, Chinese cuisine preparation, care-giving, web design, manual electric welding, indoor wiring, pet salon, coffee and beverage preparation, furniture carpentry, automotive beauty, solar energy and photoelectric institutions maintenance and operation, pottery, wood carving, Indigo class, and painting and calligraphy mounting class in order to reinforce inmate's occupational skills before they finish their term in prison.



矯正機關自 111 年度起針對即將出監收容人，提前進行出監（所、校）前之調查評估、轉銜、安置及資源連結，除協助返家旅費、護送外，定期邀集社會各網絡單位召開轉銜會議，透過衛政、社政、勞政、警政、更生保護會、民間公益團體等跨網絡單位協力合作，協助收容人復歸社會，綿密社會安全網。111 年度共召開毒品、精神疾患出監（所）收容人轉銜共 190 場次，提會討論個案 318 人次，安置 173 人。

Starting in 2022, correctional institutions performed pre-discharge survey and evaluation, transition, and placement for inmates to be discharged and combined resources. Besides helping with the cost of travel back home and escorting inmates, respective units in the social network were periodically gathered for the transition meeting. Collaboration among units such as health administration, social administration, labor administration, police administration, Taiwan After-care Association, and private charity groups was meant to help inmates return to society and intensify the social safety network. A total of 190 transition sessions were held for drug abuse and psychotic inmates discharged throughout 2022, with a headcount of 318 people brought forth for discussions and 173 people placed.

為精進矯正機關毒品犯處遇，在施用毒品犯復歸轉銜方面，統計 111 年各矯正機關辦理毒品犯「復歸轉銜業務協調聯繫會議」共辦理 76 場次，除 48 所矯正機關外，各季分別邀集勞政、衛政、社政、觀護、更保等共 138、131、148 及 141 個相關單位，共同參與研商精進復歸轉銜業務。在處遇人員教育訓練方面，111 年北、中、南三區督導訓練分別由新店、臺中及高雄 3 所戒治所承辦，各區督導訓練共辦理 80 場次，參訓總人次 3,505 人次；矯正機關心理、社工人員及個案管師共參訓 2,103 人次；地檢署心理、社工人員及更生保護會個案管員共參訓 671 人次；其他醫療合作、外聘治療師共參訓 731 人次。

For the sake of improving the treatment for drug abuse inmates in correctional institutions, in terms of reinstatement and transition of drug abuse criminals, statistics show that a total of 76 “reinstatement and transition coordination and connection meetings” were held by respective correctional institutions combined for drug abuse criminals throughout 2022. Besides the 48 correctional institutions, for each quarter, 138, 131, 148, and 141 related authorities such as labor administration, health administration, social administration, probation officer, and after-care were invited to take part in the investigation and discussion over how to advance reinstatement and transition businesses. As far as staff educational training is concerned, supervisory trainings in northern, central, and southern parts of Taiwan were held at the 3 drug abuser treatment centers in Xindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung, respectively, throughout 2022, consisting of 80 sessions and attended by a headcount of 3,505 people in total, including a headcount of 2,103 psychologists, social workers, and case managers from correctional institutions, a headcount of 671 psychologists, social workers, and after-care case managers from the prosecutors’ offices, and a headcount of 731 external therapists with medical partnerships.

因應社會大眾對於外役監受刑人危害社會秩序安全之疑慮，矯正署針對外役監受刑人遴選條件、淘汰機制、返家探視等，對外役監條例進行通盤檢討，自 111 年 8 月 26 日起，邀集專家學者、民間團體及相關單位密集討論，並由法務部蔡部長清祥親自主持 11 場修法會議，嗣於同年 9 月 15 日擬具「外役監條例」部分修正草案陳報行政院，行政院並於同年 9 月 22 日審查通過函請立法院審議。

In light of the general public concern about minimum security prisoners endangering social order and security, the Agency reflected upon the Statute of Open Prisons as a whole regarding the selection criteria, elimination mechanism, and home visits available for the inmates. Since August 26, 2022, experts, scholars, non-governmental organizations, and related parties had been invited for intensive discussions and 11 meetings on how to amend it were presided over by Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice. Later, on September 15, 2022, the draft amendment to some provisions of the “Statute of Open Prisons” was prepared and reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on September 22 to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review.

為增進外部視察小組委員間之交流，以提升外部視察小組運作之效能，本署於 111 年 10 月至 11 月間，由桃園女子監獄、明陽中學、雲林第二監獄、東成技能訓練所，辦理北中南東各分區外部視察小組工作坊，期能透過與委員交流之方式精進外部視察小組之制度。

In order to boost exchange among members of the external inspection team and to enhance its operational efficacy, the Agency, between October and November 2022, had the Taoyuan Women’s Prison, Mingyang High School, Yunlin Second Prison, and Dongcheng Skill Training Institute to hold the external inspection group workshop in northern, central, southern, and eastern parts of Taiwan, respectively; the hope is to better the external inspection team system through exchange among the members.

國定古蹟嘉義舊監獄與網走監獄博物館係全世界僅存唯二之放射式木造監獄，基此共通點，由外交部居中協助，在 111 年 12 月 20 日在法務部蔡部長清祥見證下，由嘉義監獄吳典獄長永杉與公益財團法人網走監獄保存財團北野理事長清丸，以線上視訊方式簽訂推動友好交流協定。

The state historical site - the old prison in Chiayi - and the Abashiri Prison Museum are the only two radial wooden prisons available in the world. In light of this commonplace, with assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under the witness of Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice, on December 20, 2022, Warden Wu Yong-Shan of the Chiayi Prison and Chairman Kiyomaru Kitano of the Abashiri Prison Museum signed the friendly exchange protocol through video-conferencing online.

本署安全督導組及臺南監獄分別以「安心在家來相見 視訊關懷真方便—打造後疫情時代安心又便利的視訊接見服務」及「行過幽谷 踏光前行—推動特殊收容人高關懷處遇及家庭支持方案」參加第 5 屆「政府服務獎」，最終獲得「110 年度法務部政府服務獎」之肯定。

The Security and Supervision Division of the Agency and the Tainan Prison attended the fifth “Government Service Award” with “Assuring Interviews at Home Make Care Convenient Through Video Conferencing - Assuring and Convenient Online Reception Service in Post-pandemic Era” and “Over the Valley Moving Forward Shining a Light - High-care Treatment and Family Support Solution for Unique Inmates” and eventually won the “2021 MOJ Government Service Award” .



# 目錄 ▶ Contents

2

## 署長序言

Preface by Director-General

4

## 年度回顧 - 111 年關鍵指標

Overview of 2022 Key Indicators

15

## 機關簡介

Introduction

- 1.1 矯正署組織架構  
Organizational Structure
- 1.2 矯正署署徽與階級章  
Logo and Hierarchical Badge
- 1.3 矯正署所屬各機關分布圖  
Distribution of Respective Affiliated Institutions



23

## 年度成果

### Annual Achievements

- 2.1 環境做改善，收容空間讚  
Better Environment and Wonderful Inmate Space
- 2.2 矯正溫馨情，收容好心情  
Corrective yet Warm to Keep Inmates in Good Mood
- 2.3 技訓學的巧，出監沒煩惱  
Learn Skills Well to Be Worry-free After Discharge
- 2.4 專業性處遇，復歸好順利  
Professional Treatment Smooths Reinstatement
- 2.5 精進矯正業，展開新一頁  
Better Correction Practice to Turn over a New Leaf
- 2.6 舊監新氣象，突破新方向  
Old Prison and New Outlook to Ensure Breakthroughs
- 2.7 滾動性防疫，防疫零距離  
Rolling Anti-pandemic Measures to Keep Pandemic at Bay
- 2.4 矯正心動力，同仁超給力  
Hearty Correction with Staff Commitment

59

## 矯正人才培訓

### Correction Talent Development

69

## 統計數據

### Statistics

- 5.1 矯正機關收容情形  
Overview of inmate status at correctional institutions
- 5.2 非本國籍收容人分析  
Analysis of non-native inmates
- 5.3 高齡收容人分析  
Analysis of aged inmates
- 5.4 毒品收容人分析  
Analysis of drug abuse inmates
- 5.5 酒駕收容人分析  
Analysis of DUI inmates
- 5.6 詐欺收容人分析  
Analysis of fraud inmates
- 5.7 長、短刑期收容人分析  
Analysis of inmates serving long or short terms
- 5.8 女性收容人分析  
Analysis of female inmates
- 5.9 少年收容人分析  
Analysis of teenage inmates
- 5.10 矯正機關職員人力分析  
Analysis of staff and manpower at correctional institutions



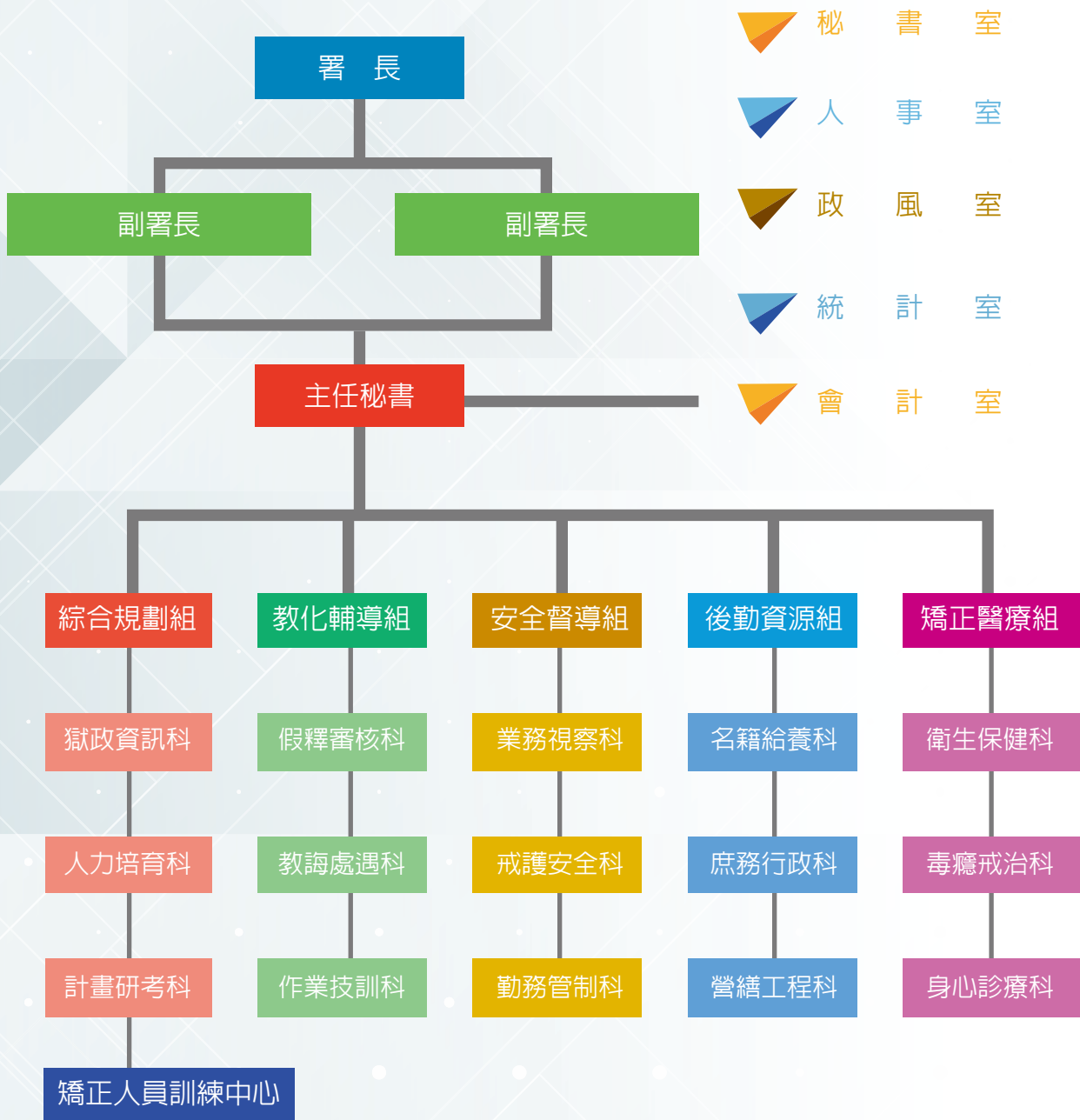


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Introduction to Agency of Corrections  
機關簡介

# 一、矯正署組織架構

## 1.1 Organizational Structure





## 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 Underlying beliefs of the design :

##### 外圍繩結 External Knot —

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。

*The knot is metaphoric of criterion and the fact that inmates become well-disciplined good citizens when they return to society after counseling and education at correctional institutions.*

##### 內層盾牌 Internal 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。

*It means that the Agency safeguards fairness and justice to accordingly fulfill its sacred missions, including protecting national interest, boosting stabilities in society, and protecting the rights of people.*

##### 中心部徽 Ministerial Logo in the Center —

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。

*By applying the existing logo of the Ministry of Justice, it means that the Agency, on behalf of the nation, is fair while imposing substantial national penalties.*

##### 鑰鎖涵義 Significance of Key —

二支鑰鎖寓意「打開心靈之窗」、「開啟希望之門」。

*The two keys are symbolic of the “key to your heart” and the “key to hope”.*

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#### 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。

*The logo of the Agency represents modernization and professionalism and the hope that all of its staff can make constant progress for the sake of “boosting professional correction efficacy and showcasing the new outlook of human rights and justice”.*

## (二) 階級章

### 1.2.2 Hierarchical Badge

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

*The hierarchical badge available at correctional institutions was changed to be consisting of straight lines and clover. The clover, featuring four hearts, in particular, is symbolic of the four core believes, namely, faith, hope, love, and happiness. The hierarchical badge consists of 4 heart-shaped pictures and implies “rolling hearty (new) happiness”. Respectively, they mean.*



- ▼ **信心 (Faith)**      肯定自我  建立信心  
Self-defining and confidence-building
- ▼ **希望 (Hope)**      積極改變  擁抱希望  
Proactive change and embracing hope
- ▼ **真愛 (Love)**      尊重生命  付出真愛  
Respect for life and devotion of love
- ▼ **幸福 (Happiness)**      翻轉人生  追求幸福  
Making a difference in life and pursuit for happiness



# 三、矯正署所屬各機關分布圖

## 1.3 Distribution of Respective Affiliated Institutions









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Annual Achievements  
年度成果

# 一、環境做改善，收容空間讚

## 2.1 Better Environment and Wonderful Inmate Space

### (一) 八德外役監新(擴)建工程

#### 2.1.1 Expansion of Bade Minimum-Security Prison

行政院 106 年 8 月 9 日核定八德外役監獄新(擴)建工程中長程個案計畫，八德外役監獄新(擴)建計畫畫期程自 106 年起至 112 年止，預計可增加 2,271 名以上容額，桃園市政府於 111 年 11 月及 12 月起分別辦理消防設備及部分使用執照竣工勘檢，第一階段工程預計於 112 年第一季竣工，竣工後廣續辦理驗收作業，預計於 112 年落成啟用。

*The Executive Yuan approved on August 9, 2017 the mid-to-long-term project for the expansion (new construction) of the Bade Minimum-Security Prison. The project ranges from 2017 to 2023 and is expected to add a capacity of at least 2,271 prisoners. The Taoyuan City Government inspected upon completion of the fire prevention equipment and part of the user license in November and December 2022. The first stage of the project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2023 and acceptance will begin following completion. The Prison is expected to be commissioned in 2023.*



八德外役監獄新(擴)建工程鳥瞰

Aerial view of the Bade Minimum-Security Prison expansion (new construction) project

## (二) 廣續推動矯正機關全面使用自來水計畫

### 2.1.2 Continued Implementation of the Comprehensive Tap Water Project Throughout Correctional Institutions

矯正署於 109 年啟動為期 5 年之中長期計畫—「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關收容用水改善計畫」（109 年－113 年）。參與計畫之機關共計 40 所，以全面提供自來水作為收容人生活用水為目標，進行供水設備之改善建置及自來水費之編列。截至 111 年底，共計 42 所矯正機關全面使用自來水，預計 113 年度將有 48 所矯正機關收容人生活用水全面使用自來水。改善矯正機關收容人用水之質與量，建立符合基本生活需求的矯正環境以完善人道處遇。

*The Agency embarked on its 5-year mid-to-long-term plan in 2020 – “MOJ Agency of Corrections Water Improvement Plan for Inmates” (2020-2024). A total of 40 institutions took part in the plan. The goal is to exclusively supply tap water to inmates, with plans for the enhancement and establishment of water supply infrastructure and budget allocation for tap water accordingly. As of the end of 2022, tap water had been comprehensively used in a total of 42 institutions. It is expected that tap water will be comprehensively used at 48 correctional institutions in 2024. Improve the quality and quantity of water used by inmates at correctional institutions and create a correctional environment that fulfills fundamental needs in life in order to perfect humanitarianism.*

**表 1：各年度累計完成機關目標值**

**Table 1 : Cumulative target number of completed institutions**

年度 Year	109 年 2020	110 年 2021	111 年 2022	112 年 2023	113 年 2024
累計全面使用自來水機關數目標值 Cumulative target number of institutions where tap water is comprehensively used	31 所	32 所	42-44 所	45-48 所	48 所



高雄監獄新建蓄水池  
New reservoir built at the Kaohsiung Prison



花蓮監獄新建蓄水池  
New reservoir built at the Hualien Prison

## 二、矯正溫馨情，收容好心情

### 2.2 Corrective yet Warm to Keep Inmates in Good Mood

#### (一) 強化攜子入監處遇措施方案

##### 2.2.1 Reinforced Measures for Inmates with Kids

本署積極結合社會資源，透過中國信託反毒教育基金會、國立臺灣圖書館、各社會局(處)、家庭教育中心、親子館等共同挹注相關經費、人力，協力提供隨母入監所兒童妥適照護，使收容人善盡教養責任。如進行隨母入監兒童最佳利益及兒童身心發展評估、專業育兒親子講座、延聘保育人員、改善友善兒童軟硬體設施、提供適齡教具教材及建置戶外遊樂設施及環境清潔消毒等，充實隨母入監(所)兒童所需之生活照顧及教育資源，建構友善育兒環境。

*The Agency proactively combines social resources to collaboratively provide kids of female inmates who are in the prison with their mothers with proper child care through the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation, the National Taiwan Library, respective social bureaus, family education centers, and parent-child museums, who jointly devote related budget and manpower so that inmates can fulfill their responsibility in bringing up their children. Examples include best interest and physical and mental development assessments for the child, professional child care workshops, hiring of care staff, improvement of child software and hardware facilities, and providing appropriate teaching aids reflective of their age and building outdoor recreational facilities and environmental cleaning and disinfection, among others, in order to enrich the daily life care and educational resources needed for children who come to the prison along with their mothers.*



保育人員教保活動

Educational activities for child care staff



建置戶外遊樂設施

Construction of outdoor recreational facilities

## (二) 家庭電子聯絡簿

### 2.2.2 Electronic Family Contact Book

為強化數位科技之應用，便利收容人家屬與收容人互動，增進情感連結，本署於便民系統新增電子家庭聯絡簿功能，110年起試辦後推廣至全國各機關，111年度收容人家屬已累計傳送10,486件，透過雲端相片傳送分享家庭出遊、慶生、婚禮、節慶、聚餐等近況，傳達思念，及給予收容人正面鼓勵及關懷，強化收容人家庭支持。

*In order to strengthen the application of digital technologies, to facilitate interactions between inmates and their families, and to boost emotional submitted to bonds, the Agency added the electronic family contact book to its public system. Trials began in 2021 and then it was promoted by respective authorities throughout the nation. Throughout 2022, a total of 10,486 pieces of messages from inmate families were received; sharing updates such as pictures of family trips, birthday celebrations, weddings, festivities, and luncheons through the cloud helped convey thoughts and encourage and care for the inmates positively and demonstrated reinforced support from their families.*



向家屬宣導說明  
Communicate and explain to families



家屬分享近況  
Families sharing updates

### (三) 「愛。無礙」—社會資源諮詢窗口

#### 2.2.3 “Love, Without Barriers” - Contact Window for Social Resources

於機關外網建置社會資源專區，結合醫療、社政、勞政等家屬可能需要之資源申請方式、所需文件等資訊，直接連結至各資源主管機關網站，提供予家屬參考使用。亦於接見處所放置宣傳文宣，讓前來接見之家屬可透過資料獲得相關資訊。透過宣傳文宣及專業輔導人員之詳加解說，使家屬瞭解醫療、社政、勞政等相關資源，幫助學生於在校階段、離校後，能尋求社會資源之協助，也同時有利復歸轉銜。

A section is devoted to social resources on the extranet of each institution; it combines how to apply for resources that may be needed by families in terms of medical care, social administration, and labor administration and the required documentation, etc. It links directly to the website of the competent authority for the specific resource and is provided for the family's reference. Communication documents are placed also at the reception so that visiting families can have access to related information accordingly. The detailed explanations provided through communication documents and by professional counselors enable families to understand applicable medical care, social administration, and labor administration resources and help students seek assistance through social resources while in school and after they leave school and also facilitate reinstatement and transition.

**社會資源連結 四方連結**

矯正  
衛政 4方連結 勞政 社政

社會資源手冊-請掃我

更詳細及多元資源內容，都在這裡面唷!

桃園女子監獄 #111年製  
Designed by Freepik, Canva

**交通資訊 桃園女子監獄 位置圖**

公車路線參考

- 212 龍潭—九龍村—大溪
- 701 804醫院—龍潭—林口長庚，經中壢
- 709 平鎮—捷運永寧站
- 712 龍潭—九龍村—捷運永寧站  
經員樹林、大溪交流道
- 5044 桃園—十一份—龍潭 經八德區公所
- 5050 中壢—石門水庫 經員樹林、龍潭
- 5055 中壢—石門水庫 經山子頂
- 5053 龍潭—九龍村—桃園 經崎頂、更寮腳
- 5054 中壢—九龍村—龍潭  
桃園客運龍潭新站-  
龍潭區中豐路中山段188號  
03-4792708

**愛無礙 資源宣導單**

上班時間：08:30-16:00  
電話：03-4807959  
地址：325桃園市龍潭區  
中正路三林段617號

桃園女子監獄社會資源指引文宣品

Directory communication documents available on social resources at the Taoyuan Women's Prison

## (四) 援助與關懷

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

提供低收入、中低收入戶收容人急難家庭社會福利諮詢、關懷與協助，各機關除宣導家庭關懷方案外，視案家情形前往收容人家中慰問，提供急難家屬慰問金或民生物資、機關作業產品等，透過主動關懷提高收容人與家庭之連結，使收容人感念社會協助而改悔向上，111年協助收容人家庭共 844 戶。

*Advice on social care, care, and assistance in case of emergency for low-income and middle-to-low-income inmates. Besides the family care promoted at respective institutions, depending on the household condition, home visits will be conducted in order to provide families of inmates with the condolences or daily supplies and institutional operational products, among others. The spontaneous care enhances the bonds between inmates and families so that the inmates appreciate social assistance and regret and turn over a new leaf. A total of 844 families with inmates were helped throughout 2022.*



基隆監獄訪視關懷收容人家屬致贈年節慰問禮品  
Visit families of inmates and give festival gifts

## (五) 修復式司法

### 2.2.5 Restorative Justice

109 年監獄行刑法、羈押法及其施行細則修正施行後，矯正機關除辦理修復式司法相關宣導課程外，監獄亦得協助受刑人與被害人進行修復事宜，看守所亦得配合地檢署進行被告與被害人間之修復事宜，收容人於矯正機關得依其意願修復自我生命，針對過去、現在及未來生命中情感或紛爭事件之處理，修正認知、承擔責任、修補關係、復歸社會及減少再犯可能性。

爰本署 111 年 4 月 20 日函頒「法務部矯正署推動修復式司法實施計畫」，以提升機關整體對修復式司法之意識與運作、降低司法成本，並實踐修復的真諦。112 年將指定新竹監獄等 15 所矯正機關優先推動，並視推動成果修正實施計畫，以利於 113 年於全矯正機關推行。為推廣修復式司法，本署分別於 110 年及 111 年矯正機關收容人藝文性教化活動舉辦「獄起重生 - 修復愛徵文比賽」及「修復式藝術 - 畫中畫（話）比賽」，藉由書寫小說、文章及透過繪畫，展現及推廣修復式司法之理念。

*After the amendments to the Prison Act, the Detention Act, and their Enforcement Rules were enforced in 2020, besides communication courses on restorative justice held at correctional institutions, prison may also help inmates and victims patch up. Detention centers may also be engaged in the patching up between inmates and victims as required by the prosecutors' office. Inmates may repair their own life and modify their cognition about how affectionate or controversial incidents were addressed in the past, are being addressed now, and will be addressed in the future, take responsibilities, patch up relations, return to society, and minimize possibilities of recurrence.*

*Therefore, the Agency announced through an official letter on April 20, 2022 the "MOJ Agency of Corrections Restorative Justice Implementation Plan" in order to boost the awareness and operation of restorative justice of institutions as a whole, to minimize the cost of justice, and to put what restoration really means into practice. It will be implemented at 15 correctional institutions such as the Hsinchu Prison first in 2023 and the implementation plan will be modified based on preliminary accomplishments in order to facilitate comprehensive implementation in 2024. In order to promote restorative justice, the Agency held artistic and cultural events entitled "Rebirth after Imprisonment - Restore Love Composition Contest" and "Restorative Art - Picture (Words) in Picture Contest" for inmates, respectively, in 2021 and 2022; ideas of restorative justice were demonstrated and promoted through written stories, articles, and paintings.*





「修復式藝術—畫中畫（話）比賽」頒獎典禮

“Restorative Art - Picture (Words) in Picture Contest” award presentation ceremony

## (六) HIV 收容人假牙計畫

### 2.2.6 HIV Inmate Denture Program

本署與台塑企業創辦人捐助成立之「公益信託王詹樣社會福利基金」長期合作，於 109 年贊助宜蘭監獄，提供 17 名咀嚼嚴重受損、牙齒崩壞且無經濟能力之 HIV 收容人裝設假牙，建立渠等自信心並點燃其對未來人生的新希望。111 年度更延續宜蘭監獄成功經驗，將「好生涯（牙）·就幸福」一裝置假牙補助方案，推廣至臺北監獄、臺南監獄、高雄監獄、高雄女子監獄等 4 所矯正機關，共計有 50 名感染 HIV 之經濟困難收容人受惠，補助金額共計新臺幣 9,073,140 元。

*The Agency is a long-term partner of the “Wang Jhan-Yang Social Welfare Foundation” established with donations from the founder of Formosa Plastics. In 2020, the Foundation sponsored the Yilan Prison by helping install dentures for 16 HIV inmates whose chewing ability was seriously impaired, teeth collapsed, and who were financially incapable; it helped them resume confidence and ignite new hopes for their life in the future. In 2022, with the successful experience at the Yilan Prison, the “Good Life (Teeth) Means Happiness” - Denture Subsidy Proposal were further promoted in four correctional institutions, namely the Taipei Prison, Tainan Prison, Kaohsiung Prison, and Kaohsiung Women’s Prison in 2022. A total of 50 prisoners with HIV infections and financial difficulties benefited from the proposal; the subsidies came to NT\$9,073,140.*



收容人裝設假牙  
Installation of dentures in inmates

## (七) 2022 戒菸就贏比賽

### 2.2.7 2022 Smoking Cessation Contest

本署於 111 年 7 月 20 日假雲林第二監獄舉辦「2022 戒菸就贏比賽」頒獎典禮，現場由醫師公開檢測確認 8 組收容人得獎資格後，在臺灣雲林地方檢察署張檢察長春暉、本署黃署長俊棠、國民健康署陳組長妙心、董氏基金會及李璿等貴賓共同見證下，由黃署長及與會貴賓共同頒獎。本署自 2010 年起與財團法人董氏基金會合作辦理戒菸就贏比賽，成效卓越，本年亦持續辦理「2022 戒菸就贏比賽」，鼓勵有菸癮的收容人加入戒菸的行列，以找回健康自主權，不再受菸品控制，將戒菸當作轉變的第一步，讓家人感受到其正向轉變之決心。

*On July 20, 2022, the Agency held the “2022 Smoking Cessation Contest” award presentation ceremony at the Yunlin Second Prison. Physicians publicly tests and confirmed the 8 award winners’ eligibility and the awards were presented together by Director-General Huang and honorable guests under the witness of Chief Prosecutor Chang Chun-Hui at the Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office, Director-General Huang Jyun-Tang of the Agency, Director-General Miauh-Shin of the Health Promotion Administration, the John Tung Foundation, and Li Luo. The Smoking Cessation Contest held with the John Tung Foundation began in 2010 and has rendered outstanding accomplishments. It continued in 2022 in order to encourage inmates who are smoking addicts to quit smoking and to resume autonomy over their own health instead of being controlled by tobaccos and cigarettes, looking at smoking cessation as the first step to change so that their families feel their determination to have positive transformation.*



「2022 戒菸就贏比賽」頒獎典禮

“2022 Smoking Cessation Contest” award presentation ceremony

## 三、技訓學的巧，出監沒煩惱

### 2.3 Learn Skills Well to Be Worry-free After Discharge

#### (一) 矯正機關參與 2022 全國花燈競賽

##### 2.3.1 Correctional Institutions Take Part in 2022 National Lantern Contest

2022 台灣燈會全國花燈競賽因疫情緣故，取消機關組競賽項目，法務部矯正署各所屬矯正機關自行參與地方性燈會競賽，展示多件精美花燈作品，為全國各地獻上新年祝福，其中桃園監獄、彰化監獄、嘉義監獄獲得地方性燈會競賽計 5 件燈王殊榮，同時向外界傳達法務部矯正署推行「延續傳統技藝」、「深耕藝文教化」理念及政策。

*Organizational items were canceled as a result of the pandemic for the 2022 Taiwan Lantern Festival Contest. correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, attended respective local lantern festival contests instead where multiple fine lantern works were at display to convey new year blessings throughout the nation. The Taoyuan Prison, Changhua Prison, and Chiayi Prison, in particular, won the first place in local contests with five works in total. Meanwhile, such events helped convey to the public the beliefs and policies being promoted by the Agency of Corrections under the Ministry of Justice such as “passing down traditional skills” and “taking root in art and culture education”.*



嘉義監獄得獎作品  
Award-winning works  
at the Chiayi Prison

桃園監獄得獎作品  
Award-winning works at the Taoyuan Prison

## (二) 矯正機關開辦多元化技能訓練課程

### 2.3.2 Diversified Skill Training Courses Held by Correctional Institutions

2022年法務部矯正署各所屬矯正機關辦理技能訓練共計609班次，受訓人數15,152人，受訓課程包含汽車修護、中餐烹調、照顧服務員、網頁設計班、手工電銲、室內配線班、寵物美容班、咖啡飲料調理班、家具木工班、汽車美容班、太陽能光電設施維運、陶藝班、木雕班、藍染班及書畫裱褙班等豐富多樣之技能訓練種類，以強化受刑人出監前就業職能，提升其技能水準。

*A total of 609 sessions of skills trainings were held by respective correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice combined in 2022, with 15152 people trained. There were a variety of types of training courses, including automotive repairs, Chinese cuisine preparation, caregiving, web design, manual electric welding, indoor wiring, pet salon, coffee and beverage preparation, furniture carpentry, automotive beauty, solar energy and photoelectric institutions maintenance and operation, pottery, wood carving, Indigo class, and painting and calligraphy mounting class in order to reinforce inmate's occupational skills before they finish their term in prison.*



開辦烘焙班  
Baking class held



開辦寵物美容班  
Pet beauty salon class held

## (二) 完美「潔」「虻」—成功再創新價值

### 2.3.2 Perfect “Cleaning” “Gadfly” Successfully Creates New Value

屏東監獄 111 年度時任周典獄長輝煌持續大力推動黑水虻養殖計畫，促成產、官、學三方之合作，由華懋科技股份有限公司捐贈屏東監獄更具養殖效率之專業養殖池，供實驗及實作教學所用，可有效提升養殖效率及節省場地空間，更有助增加廚餘消耗量提升去化效能，期使為環境再生能盡一份心力。

屏東監獄除了深化黑水虻之養殖技巧，為更進一步將其效益發揮至最大化，由飼養消化端提昇層次至萃取製作端，於去（111）年 4 月 21 日成立「美潔創意行銷技能訓練班」，特聘專業教授蒞監授課，完整教導受刑人黑水虻養殖、分解、壓榨、萃取、製造等技術，研製添加精萃之蟲油製成手工皂、護手霜及洗手乳等美潔用品，期盼藉由此技能訓練開創黑水虻的第二春及培訓優秀養殖人才。

*In 2022, the incumbent Warden Chou Hwey-Hwang of the Pingtung Prison continued to devote himself to the promotion of the black soldier fly breeding project by facilitating industry-government-academia collaboration. DESICCANT TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION donated a more efficient professional breeding pond to the Prison for purpose of experiment and hands-on practice. It has helped effectively enhance the breeding efficiency and save time and place and further contribute to increased consumption of leftovers and improved clearance efficiency to hopefully do something for environmental regeneration.*

*Besides deepening the black soldier fly breeding skills, for the sake of further maximizing the benefits, from the breeding to extraction, the Pingtung Prison formed on April 21, 2022 the “Beautiful and Clean Creative Marketing Skills Training Class” and particularly hired professional professors to teach in the prison inmates thoroughly on how to breed the black soldier flies and techniques of decomposition, pressing, extract, and manufacturing and to research and produce beautifying and cleaning supplies such as hand-made soaps, hand cream, and hand wash with essential insect oil. The hope is to accomplish further in the breeding of black soldier flies and to train outstanding breeding talent through skill training.*



屏東監獄產官學合作「黑水虻養殖設備」無償借用典禮活動

Ceremony for borrowing the “black soldier fly breeding equipment” free of charge through industry-government-academia collaboration at the Pingtung Prison

## 四、專業性處遇，復歸好順利

### 2.4 Professional Treatment Smooths Reinstatement

#### (一) 召開復歸轉銜會議協助收容人出監

##### 2.4.1 Holding Reinstatement and Transition Meetings to Help Inmates Get Discharged from Prison

為強化社會安全網，協助受刑人順利復歸社區，矯正機關自111年度起針對即將出監收容人，提前進行出監（所、校）前之調查評估、轉銜、安置及資源連結，除協助返家旅費、護送外，定期邀集社會各網絡單位召開轉銜會議，透過衛政、社政、勞政、警政、更生保護會、民間公益團體等跨網絡單位協力合作，協助收容人復歸社會，綿密社會安全網。111年度共計召開毒品、精神疾患出監（所）收容人轉銜共190場次，提會討論個案318人次，安置173人。

*In order to reinforce the social safety network and to help inmates return to communities successfully, starting in 2022, correctional institutions performed pre-discharge survey and evaluation, transition, and placement for inmates to be discharged and combined resources. Besides helping with the cost of travel back home and escorting inmates, respective units in the social network were periodically gathered for the transition meeting. Collaboration among units such as health administration, social administration, labor administration, police administration, Taiwan After-care Association, and private charity groups was meant to help inmates return to society and intensify the social safety network. A total of 190 bridging sessions were held for drug abuse and psychotic inmates discharged throughout 2022, with a headcount of 318 people brought forth for discussions and 173 people placed.*





桃園監獄召開復歸轉銜會議

Reinstatement and transition meetings held at the Taoyuan Prison



基隆看守所協助出所收容人返家

Keelung Detention Center helps inmates return home

## （二）持續精進毒品犯處遇，推動「施用毒品者再犯防止推進計畫」

### 2.4.2 Constantly Advancing Treatment of Drug Abuse Inmates through Implementation of the “Project to Prevent Against Recurrence of Drug Abuse”

本署持續依「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫」、「強化毒品施用者個別處遇及復歸轉銜實施計畫」、「毒品暨酒駕處遇督導制度實施計畫」等相關計畫推動及精進矯正機關毒品犯處遇。在施用毒品犯復歸轉銜方面，統計 111 年各矯正機關辦理毒品犯「復歸轉銜業務協調聯繫會議」共辦理 76 場次，除 48 所矯正機關外，各季分別邀集勞政、衛政、社政、觀護、更保等共 138、131、148 及 141 個相關單位，共同參與研商精進復歸轉銜業務。在處遇人員教育訓練方面，111 年北、中、南三區督導訓練分別由新店、臺中及高雄 3 所戒治所承辦，各區督導訓練共辦理 80 場次，參訓總人次 3,505 人次；矯正機關心理、社工人員及個管師共參訓 2,103 人次；地檢署心理、社工人員及更生保護會個管員共參訓 671 人次；其他醫療合作、外聘治療師共參訓 731 人次。

*The Agency continued to promote and advance treatments of drug abuse inmates at correctional institutions in compliance with the “Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Model Project”, the “Implementation Plan for Reinforced Individual Treatment and Reinstatement/Transition of Drug Abusers”, and the “Drug Abuse and DUI Treatment Supervisory System Implementation Plan”. In terms of reinstatement and transition of drug abuse criminals, statistics show that a total of 76 “reinstatement and transition coordination and connection meetings” were held by respective correctional institutions combined for drug abuse criminals throughout 2022. Besides the 48 correctional institutions, for each quarter, 138, 131, 148, and 141 related authorities such as labor administration, health administration, social administration, probation officer, and after-care were invited to take part in the investigation and discussion over how to advance reinstatement and transition businesses. As far as staff educational training is concerned, supervisory trainings in northern, central, and southern parts of Taiwan were held at the 3 drug abuser treatment centers in Xindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung, respectively, throughout 2022, consisting of 80 sessions and attended by a headcount of 3,505 people in total, including a headcount of 2,103 psychologists, social workers, and case managers from correctional institutions, a headcount of 671 psychologists, social workers, and after-care case managers from the prosecutors’ offices, and a headcount of 731 external therapists with medical partnerships.*

另行政院於 111 年 8 月核定「施用毒品者再犯防止推進計畫」（下稱該計畫），該計畫係依「新世代反毒策略行動綱領（第二期 110—113 年）」訂定，聚焦處理施用毒品者高再犯（再復發）問題及社會復歸需求，強化各處遇階段間之轉銜與整合，並建構兒少藥物濫用防護網絡，以協助渠等逐步延緩復發進而減少再犯。該計畫計有五大架構，32 項策略，90 項措施，由內政部、法務部、衛福部、教育部等中央 12 個部會督導各縣市政府共同執行，本署並於 111 年 9 月函知所屬機關，就計畫策略、行動方案、辦理期程及預期目標等內容積極推動辦理。

*In addition, the Executive Yuan approved in August 2022 the “Project to Prevent Against Recurrence of Drug Abuse” (the Project), which is defined in accordance with the “New-generation Anti-drug Strategic Action Framework (Stage 2: 2021-2024). It focuses on the high recurrence (relapse) rate and the demand for them to return to society of drug abusers, reinforces the transition and integration of respective treatment stages, and builds a network to protect against drug abuse in children and teenagers so that recurrence may be gradually delayed and relapses may be reduced accordingly. The Plan consists of five major frameworks, 32 strategies, and 90 measures that are to be implemented jointly by respective county and city governments under the supervision of the 12 central government ministries and departments, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Ministry of Education. The Agency also notified the affiliated institutions in September 2022 on proactive implementation and management of the plan strategies, action plans, timeframes, and expected goals, among others.*



屏東看守所復歸轉銜業務協調聯繫會議

Reinstatement and transition coordination and connection meeting at the Pingtung Detention Center

# 五、精進矯正業，展開新一頁

## 2.5 Better Correction Practice to Turn over a New Leaf

### (一) 推動外役監遴選條件修法

#### 2.5.1 Promoting Amendment to Screening Criteria for Minimum-Security Prisons

因應社會大眾對於外役監受刑人危害社會秩序安全之疑慮，矯正署針對外役監受刑人遴選條件、淘汰機制、返家探視等，對外役監條例進行通盤檢討，自 111 年 8 月 26 日起，邀集專家學者、民間團體及相關單位密集討論，並由法務部蔡部長清祥親自主持 11 場修法會議，嗣於同年 9 月 15 日擬具「外役監條例」部分修正草案陳報行政院，行政院並於同年 9 月 22 日審查通過函請立法院審議。

立法院司法及法制委員會分別於 111 年 10 月 6 日及同年 12 月 29 日召開「外役監條例」部分修正草案審查會議，亦於同年 12 月 14 日召開公聽會廣集各界意見，期能透過這次修法回應大眾對於外役監制度的期待，精進提升外役監中間處遇功能，建立兼顧教化復歸及社會治安的矯正體系。

*In light of the general public concern about minimum security prisoners endangering social order and security, the Agency reflected upon the Statute of Open Prisons as a whole regarding the selection criteria, elimination mechanism, and home visits available for the inmates. Since August 26, 2022, experts, scholars, non-governmental organizations, and related parties had been invited for intensive discussions and 11 meetings on how to amend it were presided over by Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice. Later, on September 15, 2022, the draft amendment to some provisions of the “Statute of Open Prisons” was prepared and reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on September 22 to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review.*

*The Judicial and Legal Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan held the review meetings for draft amendments to some provisions of the “Statute of Open Prisons” on October 6, 2022 and December 29, 2022 and also called for public hearings to gather opinions from all parties on December 14, 2022. The hope was to address the expectations that the general public has about the minimum-security prison system through the current amendments and to advance and enhance the intermediary treatment feature of the minimum-security prison in order to build a correction system that takes care of education, reinstatement, and law and order in society at the same time.*



召開外役監條例修法會議

Calling for meeting to amend the Statute of Open Prisons

## (二) 辦理外部視察小組工作坊

### 2.5.2 Organizing Internal Inspection Team Workshops

為增進外部視察小組委員間之交流，以提升外部視察小組運作之效能，本署於 111 年 10 月至 11 月間，由桃園女子監獄、明陽中學、雲林第二監獄、東成技能訓練所，辦理北中南東各分區外部視察小組工作坊，期能透過與委員交流之方式精進外部視察小組之制度。

*In order to boost exchange among members of the external inspection team and to enhance its operational efficacy, the Agency, between October and November 2022, had the Taoyuan Women's Prison, Mingyang High School, Yunlin Second Prison, and Dongcheng Skill Training Institute to hold the external inspection group workshop in northern, central, southern, and eastern parts of Taiwan, respectively; the hope is to better the external inspection team system through exchange among the members.*



辦理各分區外部視察小組工作坊

Organizing internal inspection team workshops in respective areas

### (三) 精進矯正機關內部考核方式

#### 2.5.3 “Advancing Internal Evaluations of Correctional Institutions

本署為考核各矯正機關業務辦理情形，每年進行機關評比，相關制度自 105 年運行至 110 年，隨著監獄行刑法及其施行細則修訂、矯正政策精進，評比效能難以突顯，爰自 111 年起採用新制進行業務評比，改依機關業務性質分為 5 類組，並刪除繁瑣的業務報告、提升實地考察效能、增加即時督考機制、鼓勵機關創新經營等，使業務評比制度更加有效確實，協助矯正機關業務精進，為矯正體系注入更多活力。

111 年評比結果，各類組第一名機關如下：屏東監獄（監獄一類組）、桃園女子監獄（監獄二類組）、臺東監獄（監獄三類組）、臺北看守所（看守所類組）、新店戒治所（戒治、少年類組）。

*In order to evaluate how correctional institutions are run, the Agency conducts institutional ratings each year. Related systems were operative from 2016 to 2021. With the revisions of the Prison Act and its Enforcement Rules and advancement in correctional policies, however, they were hardly able to demonstrate the rating efficacy. Therefore, in 2022, the new system was adopted for rating purpose. According to the nature of operation, institutions were divided into 5 categories and complex business reports were deleted; the site inspection efficacy was enhanced; the real-time supervisory and evaluation mechanism was added; and institutions were encouraged to be innovative in their operations, among others, to make the business rating system more effective and precise and to help correctional institutions advance to instill more vibes into correctional systems.*

*The 2022 rating results show the first-place institutions in respective categories as follows: Pingtung Prison (Prison Category 1), Taoyuan Women’s Prison (Prison Category 2), Taitung Prison (Prison Category 3), Taipei Detention Center (Detention Center Category), and Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center (Rehabilitation for teenagers).*

類組 Category	各類組第一名機關 First place in each category
監獄一類組 Prison Category 1	屏東監獄 Pingtung Prison
監獄二類組 Prison Category 2	桃園女子監獄 Taoyuan Women's Prison
監獄三類組 Prison Category 3	臺東監獄 Taitung Prison
看守所類組 Detention Center Category	臺北看守所 Taipei Detention Center
戒治、少年類組 Rehabilitation for teenagers	新店戒治所 Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

## 六、舊監新氣象，突破新方向

### 2.6 Old Prison and New Outlook to Ensure Breakthroughs

#### (一) 嘉義舊監—「來嘉囚禁 Fun 肆體驗」

##### 2.6.1 Old Prison in Chiayi - “Fun Imprisonment Experience in Chiayi”

本署及嘉義監獄於 111 年 10 月 7 日（星期五）起至 10 月 9 日（星期日）連續三天在嘉義舊監獄舉辦「來嘉囚禁 Fun 肆體驗」活動，其中最大的亮點一百年嘉義舊監獄首次開放實境監禁體驗，由民眾扮演收容人或管理員，在舍房內親臨感體驗早期囚禁的氛圍，感受失去人身自由的煎熬並明瞭重獲新生的可貴。此外，活動也包括監禁及管教體驗、技訓（手作）體驗，並有獄政興革導覽及收容人藝文教化技訓展覽等「肆」大主題，是一趟「獄教於樂」的難忘旅程。

*The Agency and the Chiayi Prison held the “Fun Imprisonment Experience in Chiayi” at the old prison in Chiayi for three consecutive days from October 7 (Friday) through October 9 (Sunday), 2022. One of the biggest highlights was the first physical imprisonment experience available at the 100-year-old prison in Chiayi. People could play the role of inmate or manager and feel in person what imprisonment was like in the early days and the torture associated with the loss of personal freedom and understand the precious nature of rebirth. In addition, the event included imprisonment and discipline, technical training (hands-on), and overview of reforms of prison service and display of inmate arts and cultural technical trainings, four major topics in total; it was an unforgettable journey that combines education in entertainment.*







民眾進行手作技能訓練活動  
People engaged in hands-on skill training activities



民眾參觀教化藝文展品  
People watch educational, cultural, and artistic exhibits

## (二) 嘉義舊監 - 與日本網走監獄締結友好交流協定

### 2.6.2 Old Prison in Chiayi - Conclusion of Friendly Exchange Protocol with Japan Abashiri Prison Museum

國定古蹟嘉義舊監獄與網走監獄博物館係全世界僅存唯二之「賓州制」放射式木造監獄，基此共通點，由外交部居中協助，111年12月20日在法務部蔡部長清祥見證下，由嘉義監獄吳典獄長永杉與公益財團法人網走監獄保存財團北野理事長清丸，以線上視訊方式簽訂推動友好交流協定；其中協定內容包含促進文化交流、創造觀光效益、推動矯正教育等，以強化台日互惠友好關係。本次簽約，更邀請網走市長水谷洋一及嘉義市長黃敏惠等貴賓共同觀禮，奠立臺日雙方地方創生與文化經驗交流的新哩程。

此外，臺日雙方互贈別具意義的紀念品，我方致贈日方「嘉義舊監獄木雕門樓」，日方回贈我方「ニポポ人形（Nipopo）」，具有雙方矯正歷史及特色意涵；未來在友好交流協定基礎上，將共同致力傳承獄政歷史，並擇選適當進一步實體交流，深化友好關係，搭建兩國矯正文化交流的橋樑。

*The state historical site - the old prison in Chiayi - and the Abashiri Prison Museum are the only two Pennsylvania radial wooden prisons available in the world. In light of this commonplace, with assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under the witness of Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice, on December 20, 2022, Warden Wu Yong-Shan of the Chiayi Prison and Chairman Kiyomaru Kitano of the Abashiri Prison Museum signed the friendly exchange protocol through video-conferencing online. The protocol, in particular, includes promotion of cultural exchange, creation of tourism benefits, implementation of correctional education, etc., in order to reinforce the reciprocal friendly relationship between Taiwan and Japan. Witnesses for the current contract signing ceremony also included Mayor Yoichi Mizutani of Abashiri and Chiayi City Major Huang Min-Hui, among other very important guests; it marked a new milestone in the mutual exchange of regional revitalization and cultural experience between Taiwan and Japan.*

*In addition, representatives of Taiwan and Japan gave each other meaningful souvenirs. Taiwan gave Japan the “Carved Wooden Gateway Arch of the Old Prison in Chiayi” while Japan gave Taiwan “Nipopo”, symbolizing the correction history and characteristics of each other. In the future, on the basis of the friendly exchange protocol, the parties will work together to pass down the history of prison service and adequately boost further physical exchange in order to deepen the friendly relationship and to build a bridge between the two countries for exchange of the correction culture.*



法務部蔡部長致詞  
Words from Minister Tsai of Justice



線上視訊方式簽訂推動友好交流協定  
Conclusion of friendly exchange protocol online through video-conferencing

# 七、滾動性防疫，防疫零距離

## 2.7 *Rolling Anti-pandemic Measures to Keep Pandemic at Bay*

### (一) 廣續滾動性調整防疫措施，並落實各項防疫作為

#### 2.7.1 Continued Adjustment of Anti-pandemic Measures on Rolling Basis and Precise Enforcement of Respective Anti-Pandemic Practices

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。

中央流行疫情指揮中心 111 年 3 月 1 日起實施「經濟防疫新模式」及 111 年 4 月 7 日行政院表示在「正常生活、積極防疫、穩健開放」的原則下，防疫策略以「減災」為目標，基此，本署依前揭指示訂定「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關收置 COVID-19 收容人隔離照護指引」，遇有 COVID-19 中重症及時送醫診治外，亦規劃輕症與無症狀確診者、密切接觸者及一般收容人三區收容空間，自 111 年 3 月 16 日起，由各矯正機關以就地收容方式，落實防疫措施，以有效控管疫情，維護收容人健康並維持機關正常運作。

*The Agency corresponded closely with the CPCC in the very beginning of the outbreak and established the “MOJ Agency of Corrections Command Center in Response to COVID-19” on January 20, 2020 and followed the guidance provided by the CPCC in real time by supervising its respective correctional institutions over anti-pandemic practices in order to enforce infection control precisely.*

*The CPCC started to implement the “economic pandemic prevention new model” on March 1, 2022 and the Executive Yuan indicated on April 7, 2022 that the anti-pandemic strategy aimed to “reduce the consequences” on the principle of “leading a normal life, proactively fighting against the pandemic, and steadily opening up”. As such, the Agency defined the “guide to quarantine and care for inmates with COVID-19 received by correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice”. Besides those with moderate to severe conditions of COVID-19 for whom medical care and treatment shall be provided in a timely manner, receiving spaces were also divided into three sections for those with mild to no symptoms, those in close contact with them, and general inmates, respectively. Effective March 16, 2022, respective correctional institutions shall enforce anti-pandemic measures for inmates as soon as they are received in order to effectively keep the pandemic under control and to protect the health of inmates as well as to maintain business as usual at respective institutions.*



醫師進行視訊看診

Physician sees a patient through video-conferencing



場舍以紫外線燈消毒

Premises disinfected with ultraviolet rays.

# 八、矯正心動力，同仁超給力

## 2.8 *Hearty Correction with Staff Commitment*

### (一) 推動「矯正機關心理社工專輔人力試辦計畫」

#### 2.8.1 “Promoting “Correctional Institution Psychology and Social Work Professional Counseling Manpower Pilot Program”

為順利推展矯正處遇個別化及專業化，本署持續爭取矯正機關心理社工專業輔導人力，爰此，本署陳報「矯正機關心理社工專輔人力試辦計畫」（下稱試辦計畫），並經行政院核復於 110 年 6 月起開始辦理，110 年至 111 年由 6 所機關（臺北監獄、桃園女子監獄、敦品中學、臺北看守所、臺北少年觀護所、明德外役監）進行試辦，至 111 年 12 月底，矯正機關心理社工專業人力已爭取至預算員額 109 名。

*In order to successfully promote individualization and professionalism throughout correction, the Agency continued to secure psychology and social work full-time counseling manpower for correctional institutions. As such, the Agency submitted the “Correctional Institution Psychology and Social Work Full-time Counseling Manpower Pilot Program” (the Pilot Program) and started to implement it in June 2021 following approval by the Executive Yuan. Trials began at 6 institutions between 2021 and 2022 (Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women’s Prison, Dun Pin High School, Taipei Detention Center, Taipei Juvenile Detention House, and Mingde Minimum-Security Prison). As of the end of December 2022, 109 professional psychologists and social workers had been secured based on the budget for correctional institutions.*



試辦計畫執行期間，矯正署及所屬試辦機關共召開 8 次專家委員會議、3 次執行共識會議，在「建立矯正機關專輔處遇模式」、「形成專輔人員友善工作環境」、「提升處遇涵蓋率」、「建置專輔人員（包含心理師、社工師、個管師）工作手冊」等目標議題上皆有實質討論，並於 111 年 11 月 30 日假台大集思會議中心舉辦「110—111 年度矯正機關心理社工輔導人力試辦計畫成果發表會」。發表會呈現之試辦成果，獲得與會之臨床心理師、諮商心理師、社會工作師等公會全國聯合會以及專家學者的肯定，咸認矯正機關增設專業心理社工及個管等正式編制人力有其必要性。試辦結果於 112 年 3 月陳報人事行政總處，後續將依試辦成果，逐步爭取矯正機關心理、社工人力。

*While the pilot program was being implemented, the Agency and its affiliated trial institutions held 8 expert committee meetings and 3 implementation consensus meetings in total and had substantial discussions about target issues such as “creating a professional counseling treatment model for correctional institutions”, “forming a workplace that is friendly to professional counseling staff”, “boosting the treatment coverage rate”, and “preparing the work handbook for professional counseling staff (including psychologists, social workers, and case managers). In addition, the “2021-2022 Accomplishments Release Conference of the Correctional Institution Psychology and Social Work Professional Counseling Manpower Pilot Program” was held in the Gis NTU Convention Center on November 30, 2022. The trial accomplishments presented in the release conference were recognized by attending clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, social workers from respective national associations and societies and experts and scholars. They consistently believed that adding professional psychologists, social workers, and case managers as official manpower to correctional institutions is essential. Trial results were submitted to the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration in March 2023. Psychology and social work manpower will be gradually secured for correctional institutions subsequently according to the trial accomplishments.*



110-111 年度矯正機關心理社工輔導人力試辦計畫成果發表會

2021-2022 Accomplishments Release Conference of the Correctional Institution Psychology and Social Work Professional Counseling Manpower Pilot Program

## (二) 靖安小組演練

### 2.8.2 Jing-an Team Drills

為強化矯正機關危機處理能力，本署每 2 年召集全國優秀幹練之戒護管理人員，以分區方式參與連續 3 個月且每月為期 1 週的扎實戰技培訓，打造一支反應迅速、訓練精良的快速應變部隊。本署於 111 年 11 月 4 日責請彰化監獄辦理「第 13 期靖安小組成軍總驗收典禮」，由法務部蔡部長清祥親自到場校閱，驗收項目包含八極拳術、綜合逮捕術、警棍使用術及鎮暴隊形等戰技操演，以及模擬舍房、工場實兵鎮暴演練，充分展現靖安小組的矯健體魄與迅捷的反制能力，也體現矯正專業與風險管理之重要性。

*In order to reinforce the ability of correctional institutions to cope with crises, the Agency gathers once every 2 years outstanding and skilled guard and control managers and train them on solid tactics by the region for 3 consecutive months and 1 week per month so that they become a quick response team that can act quickly and is well trained. The Agency had the Changhua Prison to hold the “13th Jing-an Team Formation Final Acceptance Ceremony” on November 4, 2022. It was watched and checked by Minister Tsai Ching-Hsing of Justice in person. The acceptance included combat skills such as eight extremes boxing, comprehensive arrest techniques, police baton techniques, and riot control squad and premises hands-on riot control drills to fully demonstrate the physical fitness and quick counteracting ability of the Jing-an Team and to also showcase its correction profession and the importance of risk management.*



法務部蔡部長清祥親自到場校閱

Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice appears in person to watch and check





法務部蔡部長清祥親自到場校閱

Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of Justice appears in person to watch and check



靖安小組實際演練情形

Jing-an team during drills



### (三) 本署及臺南監獄榮獲政府服務獎

#### 2.8.3 The Agency and Tainan Prison Honored with Government Service Award

本署及臺南監獄分別以「安心在家來相見視訊關懷真方便—打造後疫情時代安心又便利的視訊接見服務」及「行過幽谷 踏光前行—推動特殊收容人高關懷處遇及家庭支持方案」參加第5屆「政府服務獎」，最終獲得「110年度法務部政府服務獎」之肯定。

兩個參獎機關（單位）在 covid-19 疫情期間推陳出新，以不同的方式提供更富溫度的司法關懷，強化收容人的家庭支持及社會連結，協助受刑人在友善的創新服務中，走向重生的道路，也翻轉矯正機關冰冷的一面。

*The Agency and the Tainan Prison attended the fifth “Government Service Award” with “Assuring Interviews at Home Make Care Convenient Through Video Conferencing - Assuring and Convenient Online Reception Service in Post-pandemic Era” and “Over the Valley Moving Forward Shining a Light - High-care Treatment and Family Support Solution for Unique Inmates” and eventually won the “2021 MOJ Government Service Award”.*

*These two institutions (authorities) were being innovative during COVID-19 by providing warmer judicial care in different ways in order to reinforce family support for inmates and their social bonds and to help inmates march down the road to rebirth in the midsts of the friendly and innovative services and to also turn around the stereotype about correctional institutions being cold and indifferent.*





新竹看守所教導民眾操作行動接見系統

People being taught on how to use the mobile visit system at the Hsinchu Detention Center



臺南監獄特殊收容人高關懷處遇及家庭支持方案

Tainan Prison High-care Treatment and Family Support Solution for Unique Inmates



# 叁

Correction Talent Development  
矯正人才培訓

# 矯正人才培訓

## *Correction Talent Development*

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

*In light of the importance of correctional talent development, since 1992, the correctional staff training center under the Ministry of Justice has been in charge of training correctional professionals. The “MOJ Correctional Staff Training Institute” was established as required by law in 1997. After the Agency of Corrections was established in 2011, respective training tasks have been the responsibilities of the “MOJ Agency of Corrections Correctional Staff Training Center” and newcomers have been assisted in becoming a member of the big correctional family on the beliefs of “professionalism, enthusiasm, justice, care” and “pursuit of excellence and creation of value” and the professionalism of in-service staff is enhanced at the same time in order to have all correctional staff equipped with professional skills and the ability to devote themselves to the promotion of correctional policies and turn over a new leaf again.*



# 一、培育矯正新血

## 3.1 *Developing New Correctional Staff*

### (一) 四等監所管理員養成教育

#### 3.1.1 Preparatory Education for Class 4 Prison Administrators

為使通過國家考試的錄取人員，成為肩負維護矯正機關安全與嚴密戒護收容人任務的監所管理員，矯正人員訓練中心透過 4 個月精實的訓練，培養參訓學員具備公務人員的核心價值與熱誠，以及專業的矯正職能。訓練過程分為專業課程與實習訓練兩大部分，除安排法律、人權、戒護及服務操守之知能課程，亦有射擊、鎮暴、逮捕、戒具施用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，111 年共培訓 237 名監所管理員，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

*In order for those having been approved through national exams to become prison administrators responsible for protecting the safety at correctional institutions and for closely guarding and controlling inmates, the correctional staff training center, through 4-month solid trainings, prepares participants with core values and zeal as well as professional correctional skills expected of a civil servant. The training process consists of two major parts, professional courses and practical training. Besides knowledge and skill-related courses on laws, human rights, guard and control, and service morals, there are also hands-on courses such as shooting, riot control, arresting, and utilization of restraint tools and basic coaching skills. In addition, there are the practical trainings at correctional institutions to help understand practical operations.*

*Finally, those having been qualified through strict academic and hands-on tests complete their trainings and are assigned to respective institutions to make contributions. In 2022, there were a total of 237 prison administrators developed and assigned to respective correctional institutions after having been qualified through tests.*



四等監所管理員受訓情形  
Training of administrators at Class 4 prisons





## (二) 三等監獄官幹部培訓

### 4.2.2 Cadre Development for Class 3 Prison Officers

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。111 年共培訓 27 名監獄官，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

*Prison officers are the middle-ranking cadres of correctional institutions and must have professional skills and be capable of addressing crises and leadership and giving commands. The correctional staff training center provides those accepted through the Class 3 prison officer exam with 8-month training courses that consist of educational trainings and professional trainings. Educational trainings, in particular, aim primarily at equipping civil servants with ideas about law and order, humanitarian attainments, integrity, and basic concepts and capabilities for administration in compliance with laws and consist of 4-month practical training courses that enable students to know the practical operations at institutions by carrying out fundamental guard and control tasks in person and prepare themselves with the knowledge and skills expected of a new prison officer in terms of the guard and control service so that they can combine theory and practice in one. Professional trainings, on the other hand, aim primarily at preparing new prison officers with expected professional knowledge and skills, service attitude, and professional ethics and at boosting relay and exchange of work experience through diversified practical seminars and workshops. A total of 27 prison officers were developed throughout 2022; they were assigned to respective correctional institutions after having passed the required exam.*



三等監獄官班受訓情形  
Training for Class 3 prison officers

## 二、提升專業職能

### 3.2 Improving Professional Skills

#### (一) 在職訓練班

##### 3.2.1 In-service 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）員在職訓練班等，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：修復式司法實施計畫教育訓練班、觀察勒戒業務研習班、薩提爾溝通工作坊、創傷知情與實作工作坊等。另亦增設發言人及新聞輿情處理研習班，透過講座授課及情境模擬練習，增進本署及各矯正機關發言人發言技巧、危機處理能力與新聞輿情小組即時應變能力。受新冠肺炎疫情影響，部分班期改採線上方式辦理，111年共計辦理在職訓練班64班次、7,360人次。

*In-service trainings aim to reinforce occupational skills and knowledge. Periodic refreshing trainings enable in-service staff to know updated information and regulatory requirements for what they do and arrangements such as case discussions and workshops facilitate exchange on practical operations and learning from one another of different institutions. In-service trainings mainly consist of those for administrators, chief administrators, and section (division) staff. In order to make correctional treatment more professional, the training center also holds applicable workshops for professionals within correctional institutions in order to boost their professionalism. Examples include the restorative justice implementation plan training class, the rehabilitation workshop, the Satir communication workshop, and the trauma awareness and hands-on workshop, etc. In addition, there are the spokesperson and news and opinions management workshops. Lectures and scenario-based simulation and practice help boost the speaking skills and crisis management ability of spokespersons at the Agency and each of the correctional institutions and the ability of the news and opinion team to respond in real time. Because of COVID-19, some of the sessions were provided online instead. There were 64 sessions of in-service trainings attended by a headcount of 7,360 people in total throughout 2022.*



發言人及新聞輿情處理研習班

Spokesperson and news and opinions management workshop

## (二) 陞職訓練班

### 3.2.2 Promotion-oriented Training Class

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。111年辦理初任科(組)員1期，初任主任管理員訓練班2班期，計301人次。

*Promotion-oriented trainings consist of not only occupational skills and knowledge as part of in-service trainings but also contents relevant to the position to be promoted to in order to broaden the horizon of those to be promoted and to help them know what their new positions entail. Throughout 2022, one session for new section (division) staff and two sessions for new chief administrators involving a headcount of 301 people in total, were held.*

### (三) 機關首長研習班

#### 3.2.3 Heads of correctional facilities seminar

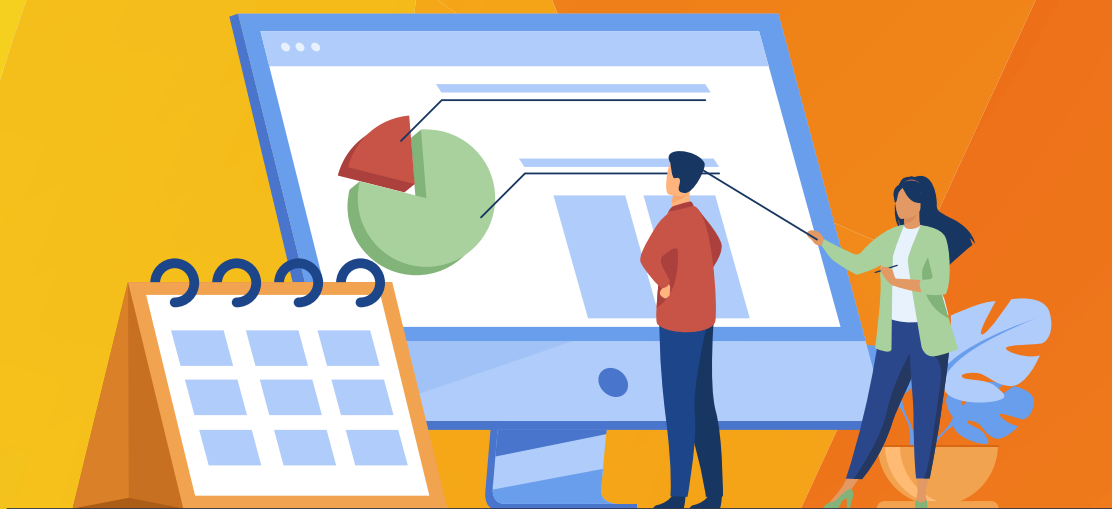
本署為精進矯正業務，於111年9月28至30日召集全國51所矯正機關首長辦理「首長研習班」，課程中辦理專題研討，探討當前重要矯正業務並進行交流、凝聚共識，達到推行相關矯正政策之效。另安排新聞事件處理課程，提升機關首長覺察危機敏感度與處理能力，並思考在自媒體時代下，公務機關與自媒體之關係與相處方式，適當運用各種媒體管道，創造附加價值，以及安排智慧政府與數位創新課程，透過流程與資料的數位化，推動政策創新，解決當前所面臨的急迫與棘手問題。

*In order to better correctional operations, the Agency held the “Heads of correctional facilities seminar” that gathered the chief officers of 51 correctional institutions throughout the nation in one place from September 28 through 30, 2022. The workshop consisted of keynote discussions and explorations of current important correctional operations and exchanges and consensus building in order to promote related correctional policies. In addition, there were courses on how to address events covered in news to help chief officers improve their sensitivity in perceiving crises and their ability to address them and think about the relations between public agencies and the we-media and how they can get along with each other. Respective media channels were adequately utilized to create additional value. In addition, courses on smart government and digital innovation were arranged to promote policy innovation and to resolve urgent and wicked problems currently encountered.*



機關首長研習班

Heads of correctional facilities seminar



# 肆

Statistics  
統計數據

# 一、矯正機關收容情形

## 4.1 Overview of Inmate Status at Correctional Institutions

### (一) 收容額

#### 4.1.1 Capacity

111年底矯正機關收容人共計5萬5,118人，與上年底5萬4,139人比較，增加979人（1.8%），監獄收容人增加1,901人，受觀察勒戒人減少688人。

依收容人種類區分，111年底監獄收容人（含受刑人、受保安處分人及押候執行者）計5萬91人為最多（占90.9%），其次是被告及被管收人2,151人占3.9%，再其次為受觀察勒戒1,122人與受戒治859人合計1,981人占3.6%；餘受感化教育學生605人與收容少年290人合計895人占1.6%。（詳表1-1與圖1）

*As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 55,118 inmates at correctional institutions, an increase of 979 inmates (1.8%) compared to the preceding year, where there were 54,139 inmates, mainly because of the increase of 1,901 inmates in prisons and the decrease of 688 people under watch during rehabilitation.*

*By the type of inmate, as of the end of 2022, prisons accounted for a majority, with a total of 50,091 inmates (prisoners, people under guard and control, and people in detention and pending execution) (accounting for 90.9%), followed by 2,151 defendants and people under custody (3.9%), and then 1,122 in rehabilitation and 859 people being treated (1,981 people and 3.6%) and the remainder that consists of 605 students and 290 juvenile inmates receiving correctional education (895 people and 1.6%). (Refer to Table 1-1 and Figure 1 for details)*



表 1-1：矯正機關收容情形

Table 1-1 : Overview of inmate status at correctional institutions

項目別 Item	收容人數 Correctional Facility						核定容額 Approved capacity	超額收容 Excess	
	總計 Total	監獄受刑人、 受保安處分人 及押候執行者 Prisoners, people under guard and control, and people in detention and pending execution	被告及 被管收人 Defendants and people under custody	受觀察勒戒人 People in rehabilitation	受戒治人 及待執行 戒治人 People being treated and pending treatment	受感化 教育學生及收 容少年 JStudents and juvenile inmates receiving correctional education			
	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons			
110 年底 End of 2021	54,139	48,190	2,255	1,810	932	952	58,407	-	-
111 年底 End of 2022	55,118	50,091	2,151	1,122	859	895	60,375	-	-
較上年底 增減量 Change (persons)	979	1,901	-104	-688	-73	-57		-	
較上年底 增減 (%) Change (%)	1.8	3.9	-4.6	-38.0	-7.8	-6.0		-	

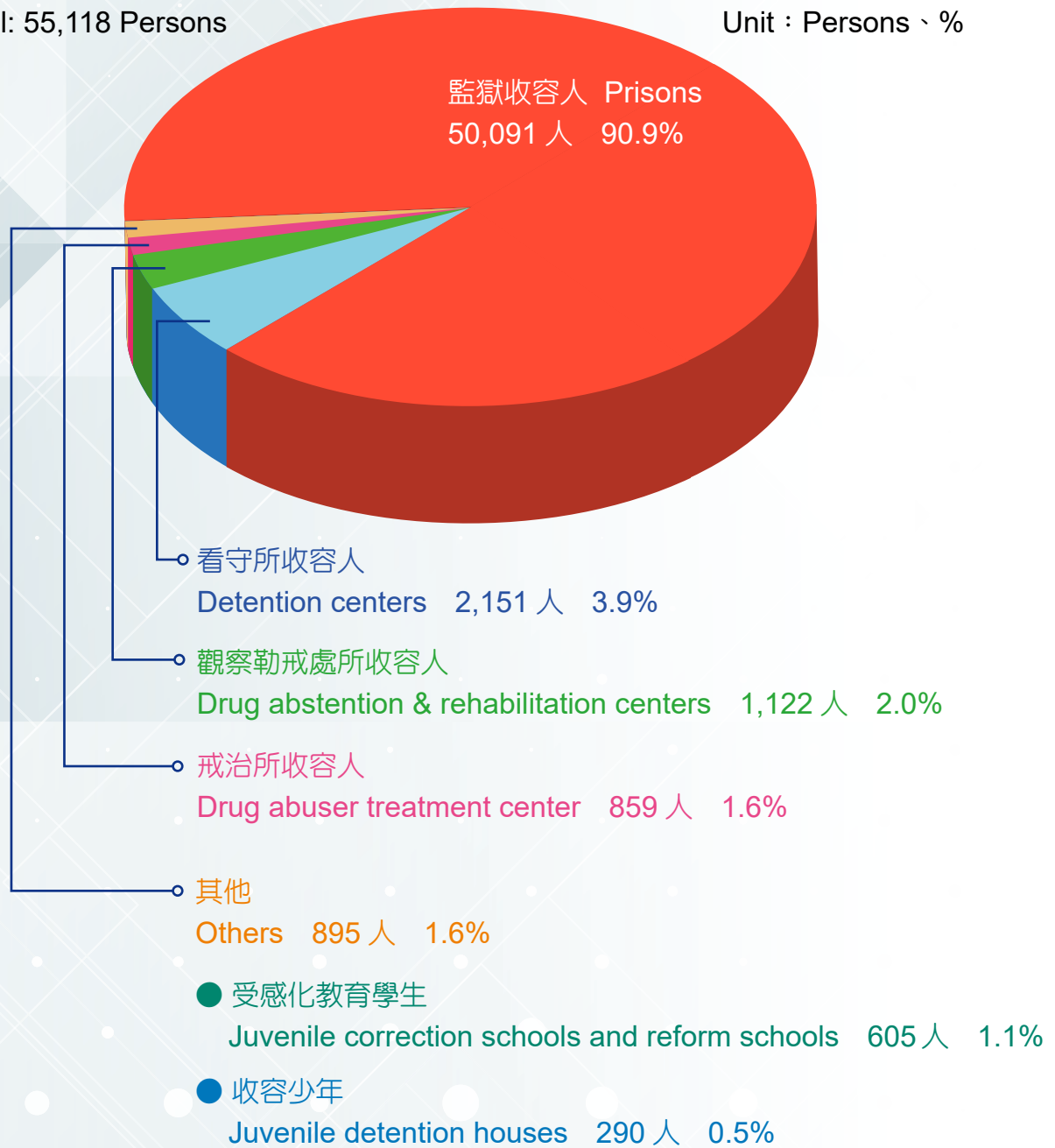
圖 1：矯正機關收容人數

Figure 1 : Overview of the number of inmates at correctional institutions End of 2022

## 111 年底 End of 2022

總收容人數計 55,118 人  
Total: 55,118 Persons

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons 、 %



## (二) 監獄收容情形

### 5.1.2 Inmates in prisons

#### 1. 新入監人數 Number of new prisoners

111年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計3萬196人，較上年2萬5,221人增加4,975人(19.7%)。其中前5大罪名依序為公共危險罪9,356人，較上年增加40.4%；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)4,390人，較上年減少7.5%；竊盜罪4,248人，較上年增加20.6%；詐欺罪3,300人，較上年增加6.7%；洗錢防制法1,421人，較上年大幅增加499.6%。(詳表1-2)

*There were a total of 30,196 new prisoners serving their sentence as instructed by the Prosecutor in 2022, an increase of 4,975 prisoners compared to the preceding year where there were 25,221 prisoners. The Top 5 offenses were, sequentially, offense against public safety 9,359 prisoners, an increase of 40.4% from the preceding year, violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act (including the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998, same as below) 4,390 prisoners, a decrease of 7.5% from the preceding year, offense of larceny 4,248 prisoners, an increase of 20.6% from the preceding year, fraud 3,300 prisoners, an increase of 6.7% from the preceding year, and violations of the Money Laundering Control Act 1,421 prisoners, a significant increase of 499.6% from the preceding year. (Refer to Table 1-2 for details)*



公共危險罪新入監人數增加係因近來酒駕事故頻傳，為遏止酒駕歪風，立法院於 111 年 1 月修正通過《刑法》及《道路交通管理處罰條例》相關嚴懲酒駕條文，及法務部從嚴審核酒駕執行案件，如 5 年內第 2 次以上再犯者不准易科罰金，須入監服刑；而洗錢防制法於 105 年 12 月修法擴大特定犯罪範圍，將人頭帳戶、詐騙集團車手明確列為洗錢行為，另最高法院刑事大法庭 108 年度台上大字第 3101 號及 110 年台上大字第 1797 號裁定統一見解「人頭帳戶提供者及詐欺集團車手在一定條件下成立一般洗錢罪」，致新入監人數遽增。

The increase in the number of new prisoners due to offenses against public safety was the result of the frequent DUI incidents. In order to stop DUI, the Legislative Yuan approved the amendments to applicable articles on penalties for DUI in the “Criminal Code” and the “Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act” in January 2022. The Ministry of Justice applied stricter penalties to DUI violators, such as no fine penalty and imprisonment only for those with the same offense the second time within 5 years. The Money Laundering Control Act, on the other hand, was amended in December 2016 to extend the scopes of specific offenses and define dummy accounts and money mules as money laundering. In addition, the Supreme Court Criminal Grand Chamber consistently rendered the opinion “dummy account holders and money mules are considered to have committed the offense of money laundering under certain conditions” (2019 Tai-Shang-Da-Zi No. 3101 and 2021 Tai-Shang-Da-Zi No. 1797). As a result, the number of new prisoners surged.

表 1-2：監獄新入監受刑人罪名

Table 1-2 : Primary offenses of new prisoners

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	公共 危險罪 Offense against public safety	毒品 危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	竊 盜 罪 Offense of larceny	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	洗錢 防制法 Anti-Money Laundering Act	傷 害 罪 Offense of causing bodily harm	槍砲彈藥刀械 管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	其 他 Others
110 年 2021	25,221	6,665	4,748	3,523	3,094	237	1,107	875	4,972
111 年 2022	30,196	9,356	4,390	4,248	3,300	1,421	1,344	841	5,296
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	19.7	40.4	-7.5	20.6	6.7	499.6	21.4	-3.9	6.5

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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

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

111年新入監受刑人3萬196人中，男性2萬7,286人占90.4%，女性2,910人占9.6%；就年齡分布情形觀察，以50歲以上者8,635人占28.6%為最多，其次是40歲至50歲未滿者8,556人占28.3%，再其次30歲至40歲未滿者6,696人占22.2%，即40歲以上之受刑人近五成七。（詳表1-3）

Among the 30,196 new prisoners in 2022 were 27,286 men (90.4%) and 2,910 women (9.6%). In terms of age distribution, there were 8,635 people aged 50 and above (28.6%), followed by those aged 40 to 50, exclusive (8,556, 28.3%) and then those aged 30 to 40, exclusive (6,696, 22.2%). In other words, prisoners aged 40 and above accounted for nearly 57%. (Refer to Table 1-3 for details)

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 歲 以 上 ≥ 50
111年 2022	30,196	27,286	2,910	11	2,198	4,100	6,696	8,556	8,635
結構比 %	100.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	7.3	13.6	22.2	28.3	28.6

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

111 年底在監受刑人 4 萬 9,720 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 1,039 人占 2.1%，有期徒刑之刑期十年以上者 1 萬 5,818 人占 31.8%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 6,857 人占 33.9%；而五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 1,530 人占 23.2%，三年以上至五年未滿者 6,447 人占 13.0%，一年以上至三年未滿者 7,412 人占 14.9%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 7,474 人占 15.0%。（詳表 1-4）

At the end of 2022, there were 49,720 prisoners. As far as the duration of sentence is concerned, there were 1,039 (2.1%) prisoners serving a life sentence and 15,818 prisoners (31.8%) serving a sentence of at least 10 years in prison, that is, 16,857 prisoners (33.9%) in total for the two types of felonies. There were 11,530 prisoners (23.2%) to serve a sentence of at least 5 years and less than 10 years in prison, 6,447 prisoners (13.0%) to serve a sentence of at least 3 years and less than 5 years in prison, 7,412 prisoners (14.9%) to serve a sentence of at least 1 year and less than 3 years in prison, and 7,474 prisoners (15.0%) to serve a sentence of less than 1 year and entitled to detention or fine or forced labor. (Refer to Table 1-4 for details)

表 1-4：監獄在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 1-4 : Offenses for applicable penalties to prisoners

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons 、 %

項目別 Item	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment						拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (commuted to labor service)
			一年未滿 < 1 year	一三年以未上滿 1-3 years	三五年以未上滿 3-5 years	五十年以未上滿 5-10 years	十年五年以上以下 10-15 years	逾十五年 ≥ 15 years		
111 年 2022	49,720	1,039	6,970	7,412	6,447	11,530	6,692	9,126	390	114
結構比 %	100.0	2.1	14.0	14.9	13.0	23.2	13.5	18.4	0.8	0.2

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

Description: "Applicable penalties" are the duration of imprisonment as determined by the judge after the several offenses committed by a criminal have been determined respectively by the court and finalized. If the criminal only has one offense, the applicable penalty shall be the one in the verdict finalized by the court.

### (三) 少年矯正學校收容情形

#### 5.1.3 Overview of inmate status at juvenile correctional institutions

111 年少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生 405 人，男性 378 人占 93.3%，女性 27 人占 6.7%。新入校受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法令行為者 381 人占 94.1%，曝險行為 24 人占 5.9%；依罪名別分，以詐欺罪 83 人占 20.5% 為最多，其次為傷害罪 79 人占 19.5%，再次之為竊盜罪 54 人占 13.3%。111 年底在校受感化教育者計有 605 人。（詳表 1-5）

*In 2022, there were 405 new students receiving correctional education at juvenile correctional schools, including 378 (93.3%) male and 27 (6.7%) female students. Among the new students receiving correctional education were 381 (94.1%) who violated the Criminal Code and 24 (5.9%) with risk exposure behavior. In terms of the name of the offense, there were 83 students with the offense of fraud (20.5%), followed by 79 with the offense of causing bodily harm (19.5%), and then 54 with the offense of larceny (13.3%). As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 605 people receiving correctional education. (Refer to Table 1-5 for details)*

表 1-5：少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生人數

Table 1-5 : Number of new students receiving correctional education at juvenile correctional schools

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons、%

項目 Item	新入院 (校) 人數 New inmates											年底在院 (校) 人數 Year-end
	總計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence								
		男 Male	女 Female	觸犯刑罰法律之行為 Type of criminal activity								
				計 Total	詐欺罪 Fraud	傷害罪 Offense of causing bodily harm	竊盜罪 Offense of larceny	毒品危害防制條例 Drug Hazards Control Act	妨害秩序 Offenses of interference with public order	其他 Others	曝險行為 Misbehavior	
111 年 2022	405	378	27	381	83	79	54	35	23	107	24	605
結構比 %	100.0	93.3	6.7	94.1	20.5	19.5	13.3	8.6	5.7	26.4	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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

## (四) 看守所收容情形

### 5.1.4 Status of inmates in detention centers

111 年看守所新入所計 6,916 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 6,876 人占 99.4%，被管收人 40 人占 0.6%。刑事被告中，男性 6,309 人占 91.8%，女性 567 人占 8.2%；依羈押罪名區分，違反毒品危害防制條例 1,672 人占 24.3% 為最多，其次為詐欺罪 1,588 人占 23.1%，再次之為竊盜罪 696 人占 10.1%。111 年底在所人數計有 2,151 人。（詳表 1-6）

In 2022, there were a total of 6,916 new inmates, which, by the type, included 6,876 criminal defendants (99.4%) and 40 people under custody (0.6%). Among the criminal defendants were 6,309 men (91.8%) and 567 women (8.2%). When divided by the offense, there were 1,672 people (24.3%) having violated the Drug Hazards Control Act, followed by 1,588 people (23.1%) with the offense of fraud, and then 696 people (10.1%) due to offense of larceny. As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 2,151 inmates at the detention centers combined. (Refer to Table 1-6 for details)

表 1-6：看守所被告及被管收人數

Table 1-6：Number of New Inmates Admitted to Reform Schools and Juvenile Correction Schools

單位：人、%  
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Number of new detainees										年底在所人數 Year-end
	被告人數 Number of defendants										
	計 Total	性別 Gender		罪名 Offence							
		男 Male	女 Female	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Drug Hazards Control Act	詐 欺 罪 Fraud	竊 盜 罪 Offense of larceny	殺 人 罪 Homicide	家庭暴力 防治法 Domestic Violence Prevention Act	其 他 Others		
111 年 2022	6,916	6,876	6,309	567	1,672	1,588	696	387	209	2,324	2,151
結構比 %		100.0	91.8	8.2	24.3	23.1	10.1	5.6	3.0	33.8	

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。  
Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998



## (五) 少年觀護所收容情形

### 5.1.5 Status of inmates at juvenile detention houses

111 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 2,731 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 2,132 人占 78.1%，待執行感化教育者 98 人占 3.6%，留置觀察者 501 人占 18.3%。收容及羈押少年 2,132 人中，男性 1,944 人占 91.2%，女性 188 人占 8.8%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 391 人占 18.3% 最多，傷害罪 337 人占 15.8% 居次，毒品危害防制條例 262 人占 12.3% 第三。111 年底在所人數為 290 人。（詳表 1-7）

*In 2022, there were a total of 2,731 new inmates at juvenile detention houses. When divided by the type, there were 2,132 inmates (78.1%) under investigation or deliberation for teenager protection incidents and those detained due to criminal cases, 98 inmates (3.6%) pending correctional education, and 501 inmates (18.3%) retained and watched. Among the 2,132 inmates and detained teenagers were 1,944 men (91.2%) and 188 women (8.8%). By the offense, there were 391 (18.3%) with the offense of fraud, followed by 337 (15.8%) with the offense of causing bodily harm, and then 262 (12.3%) with violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act. As of the end of 2022, there were 290 inmates in the houses. (Refer to Table 1-7 for details)*

表 1-7：少年觀護所受容人數

Table 1-7 : Number of inmates at juvenile detention houses

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 Number of new inmates	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	傷害罪 Assault	毒品危害防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	竊盜罪 Larceny	妨害秩序罪 Offenses of interference with public order	其他 Others	
111 年 2022	2,731	2,132	1,944	188	391	337	262	244	190	708	290
結構比 %		100.0	91.2	8.8	18.3	15.8	12.3	11.4	8.9	33.2	

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。

Description: 1. In juvenile detention houses are teenagers who are serving a term, detained, pending correctional education, retained for observation, and under custody.

2. The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

## (六) 勒戒處所及戒治所收容情形

### 5.1.6 Status of inmates at rehabilitation centers and treatment centers

#### 1. 受觀察勒戒人數 Number of inmates in rehabilitation

111 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 1 萬 3,499 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 1 萬 3,497 人，於少年觀護所附設勒戒處所者 2 人；111 年完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 1 萬 3,962 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 1 萬 2,335 人占 88.3%，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 1,623 人占 11.6%。111 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 1,122 人。（詳表 1-8）

*In 2022 were 13,499 inmates in rehabilitation. Among them were 13,497 inmates at detention centers and at the affiliated rehabilitation facilities of treatment centers and 2 at the affiliated rehabilitation facilities of juvenile detention houses. Throughout 2022, 13,962 inmates were released from rehabilitation and 12,335 (88.3%) of them were released after having been determined with no inclination to continue with drug abuse and 1,623 (11.6%) were transferred to receive compulsory treatment after having been determined with the inclination to continue with drug abuse. As of the end of 2022, there were 1,122 people in institutionalized rehabilitation. (Refer to Table 1-8 for details)*

表 1-8：勒戒處所受觀察勒戒人數

Table 1-8 : Delinquents under Observation or Rehabilitation in Drug Rehab Institutions

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	新入所人數 New delinquents					出所人數 Number of delinquents released				年底在所人數 Year-end
	計 Total	身分 Identity		毒品級別 Narcotics category		實際出所人數 Number of delinquents actually released				
		成年 Adult	少年 Juvenile	第一級毒品 Category 1	第二級毒品 Category 2	有繼續施用傾向移送戒治 Transferred to drug treatment center due to tendency of continual drug abuse	無繼續施用傾向出所 Released due to having no tendency of continual drug abuse			
人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	人 Persons	
111 年 2022	13,499	13,497	2	2,780	10,719	18,410	13,962	1,623	12,335	1,122
結構比 %	100.0	100.0	0.0	20.6	79.4		100.0	11.6	88.3	

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。  
Description: The actual number of inmates discharged includes those with no inclination to continue with drug abuse, those with inclination to continue with drug abuse and hence transferred for treatment, and those determined not to be sent for rehabilitation or not determined due to delays.

## 2. 受戒治人數 Number of inmates being treatment

111 年新入所接受強制戒治處分者 1,641 人中，施用第一級毒品者 1,086 人占 66.2%，第二級毒品者 555 人占 33.8%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者 1,672 人，其中停止戒治 1,661 人，執行期滿 10 人，免除執行 1 人（109 年毒品危害防制條例修正及最高法院改變實務見解，部分受戒治人依保安處分執行法規定，裁定免除執行）。111 年底在所接受強制戒治者 859 人。（詳表 1-9）

Among the 1,641 newly received inmates due to the compulsory treatment decision in 2022 were 1,086 inmates having used first-degree drugs (66.2%) and 555 inmates having used second-degree drugs (33.8%). 1672 inmates were actually discharged upon completion of treatment and among them were 1661 who discontinued treatment, 10 that having completed the implementation period, and 1 for whom enforcement was waived (due to amendment to the Drug Hazards Control Act in 2020 and the altered practical opinions rendered by the Supreme Court, some of those in treatment were exempted as required by the Rehabilitative Disposition Execution Act). As of the end of 2022, there were 859 people in compulsory treatment. (Refer to Table 1-9 for details)

表 1-9：戒治所受戒治人人數

Table 1-9 : Number of inmates being treated at treatment centers

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		
111 年 2022	1,641	1,086	555	2,318	1,672	10	1,661	1	859
結構比 %	100.0	66.2	33.8		100.0	0.6	99.3	0.1	

## 二、非本國籍受刑人分析

### 5.2 Analysis of Non-native Inmates

#### (一) 非本國籍在監受刑人數

##### 5.2.1 Number of Non-native Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111 年底非本國籍在監受刑人計 419 人，其中以越南籍 200 人最多（占 47.7%），泰國籍 55 人次之（占 13.1%），印尼籍 52 人再次之（占 12.4%）。（詳表 2-1）

*As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 419 non-native inmates serving their sentence. Among them were 200 Vietnamese (47.7%), followed by 55 Thai (13.1%), and then 52 Indonesians (12.4%). (Refer to Table 2-1 for details)*

表 2-1：在監非本國籍受刑人人數

Table 2-1：Number of non-native inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	越南 Vietnam	泰國 Thailand	印尼 Indonesia	馬來西亞 Malaysia	大陸地區 Mainland China	菲律賓 Philippines	其他 Others
111 年底 2022	419	200	55	52	28	24	13	47
結構比 %	100.0	47.7	13.1	12.4	6.7	5.7	3.1	11.2

#### (二) 非本國籍在監受刑人犯罪類型

##### 5.2.2 Type of Offense Committed by Non-native Inmates Serving Their Sentence

就 111 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：越南籍犯森林法 50 人（占 25.0%）；泰國籍、印尼籍、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 49.1%、36.5%、75.0% 與 25.0%）。（詳表 2-2）

*As far as the offenses of non-native inmates from the Top 5 countries (regions) serving their sentence as of the end of 2022 are concerned, those ranking first among those from each of the countries were the Forestry Act (50, 25.0%) for Vietnamese inmates and the Drug Hazards Control Act for inmates from Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mainland China (sequentially 49.1%, 36.5%, 75.0%, and 25.0%). (Refer to Table 2-2 for details)*

**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 non-native inmates serving their sentence from major countries (regions) - Top 3 offenses**

 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	200	森林法 Forestry Act	50	25.0	殺人罪 Homicide	40	20.0	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	31	15.5
泰國 Thailand	55	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	27	49.1	殺人罪 Homicide	8	14.5	公共危險罪 Against Public Safety	8	14.5
印尼 Indonesia	52	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	19	36.5	殺人罪 Homicide	13	25.0	傷害罪 Offense of causing bodily harm	8	15.4
馬來西亞 Malaysia	28	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	21	75.0	詐欺罪 Fraud	6	21.4	銀行法 Banking Act	1	3.6
大陸地區 Mainland China	24	毒品危害 防制條例 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	6	25.0	殺人罪 Homicide	2	8.3	銀行法 Banking Act	2	8.3

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

Description: 1. The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

2. Homicide and the offense against public safety ranked second among inmates from Thailand and homicide, crime for kidnapping for ransom, and Banking Act ranked second among those from Mainland China.

## 三、高齡受刑人分析

### 5.3 Analysis of Elderly Inmates

#### (一) 高齡受刑人人數

#### 5.3.1 Number of Elderly Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111 年底 65 歲以上高齡在監受刑人計 2,092 人占全體受刑人 4.2%。就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 1,922 人，女性高齡受刑人計 170 人，男女比例約 11.3 : 1。（詳表 3-1）

As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 2,092 elderly inmates aged 65 and above serving their sentence, accounting for 4.2% of all inmates. As far as gender is concerned, there were a total of 1,922 male elderly inmates and 170 female ones, that is, around 11.3 men for 1 woman. (Refer to Table 3-1 for details)

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
111 年底 2022	49,720	47,628	2,092	45,386	43,464	1,922	4,334	4,164	170
結構比 %	100.0	95.8	4.2	91.3	95.8	4.2	8.7	96.1	3.9



## (二) 高齡受刑人犯罪類型

### 5.3.2 Type of Elderly Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111 年底 65 歲以上高齡在監受刑人中，主要罪名以毒品危害防制條例 652 人占 31.2% 最多，公共危險罪 297 人占 14.2% 次之，妨害性自主罪 223 人占 10.7% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成六。（詳圖 2）

*As of the end of 2022, primary offenses committed by elderly inmates aged 65 and above were the Drug Hazards Control Act (652, 31.2%), followed by the offense against public safety (297, 14.2%), and then the offense against sexual autonomy (223, 10.7%); all of these three crimes accounted for 56%. (Refer to Figure 2 for details)*

圖 2：高齡在監受刑人前十大罪名

Figure 2：Figure 2 Top 10 offenses of elderly inmates serving their sentence



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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

## 四、毒品受刑人分析

### 5.4 Analysis of Drug Abuse Inmates

#### (一) 毒品新入監受刑人人數

#### 5.4.1 Number of Drug Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111年毒品新入監受刑人計4,390人，男性3,833人（占87.3%），女性557人（占12.7%），男女比例約6.9：1。就犯罪類別分析，以製賣運輸毒品者2,567人（占58.5%）最多，施用毒品者1,362人（占31.0%）次之。施用毒品者中以第二級毒品者1,124人占最大宗。就國籍別分析，以本國籍4,336人占比九成九為最多。（詳表4-1）

In 2022, there were a total of 4,390 new drug abuse inmates, including 3,833 men (87.3%) and 557 women (12.7%), that is, around 6.9 men for 1 woman. As far as the type of offense is concerned, those who manufactured, sold, and transported illicit drugs accounted for the largest portion (2,567, 58.5%), followed by having used illicit drugs (1,362, 31.0%). Among those having used illicit drugs were 1,124 inmates on second-degree drugs, accounting for a majority. In terms of nationality, there were 4,336 Taiwanese (99%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 4-1 for details)

表 4-1：毒品新入監受刑人人數

Table 4-1 : Number of drug abuse inmates serving their sentence

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
111年 2022	4,390	3,833	557	2,567	1,362	238	1,124	346	115	4,336	54
結構比 %	100.0	87.3	12.7	58.5	31.0	5.4	25.6	7.9	2.6	98.8	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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998



## (二) 毒品在監受刑人刑度

### 5.4.2 Terms in Prison of Drug Abuse Inmates

111 年底毒品在監受刑人計 2 萬 647 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 249 人占 1.2%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 402 人占 50.4%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 651 人占 51.6%；一年以上至三年未滿者 1,646 人占 8.0%，三年以上至五年未滿者 2,256 人占 10.9%，五年以上至七年未滿者 2,243 人占 10.9%，七年以上至十年未滿者 3,166 人占 15.3%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 685 人占 3.3%。(詳表 4-2)

*As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 20,647 inmates serving their sentence because of drug abuse. As far as the term in prison is concerned, 249 inmates (1.2%) were serving life imprisonment and 10,402 inmates (50.4%) serving a term of at least ten years, that is, the two types of inmates that are considered as felons totaled 10,651 people and accounted for 51.6%. There were 1,646 inmates (8.0%) serving a term of 1 to 3 years, exclusive, 2,256 (10.9%) of 3 to five years, exclusive, 2,243 (10.9%) of 5 to 7 years, exclusive, 3,166 (15.3%) of 7 to 10 years, exclusive, and 685 (3.3%) of less than 1 year and entitled to detention or fine or forced labor. (Refer to Table 4-2 for details)*

表 4-2：毒品在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 4-2：Offenses for applicable penalties to drug abuse inmates

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	無期徒刑 Life	有期徒刑 Imprisonment							拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (commuted to labor service)
			六月以下 < 6 months	逾一 六月未 滿 6 months - 1 year	一三 年年 以未 上滿 1-3 years	三五 年年 以未 上滿 3-5 years	五七 年年 以未 上滿 5-7 years	七十 年年 以未 上滿 7-10 years	十年 以上 ≥ 10 years		
111 年底 2022	20,647	249	302	373	1,646	2,256	2,243	3,166	10,402	8	2
結構比 %	100.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	8.0	10.9	10.9	15.3	50.4	0.0	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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

### (三) 毒品在監受刑人年齡分布

#### 5.4.3 Age Distribution of Drug Abuse Inmates

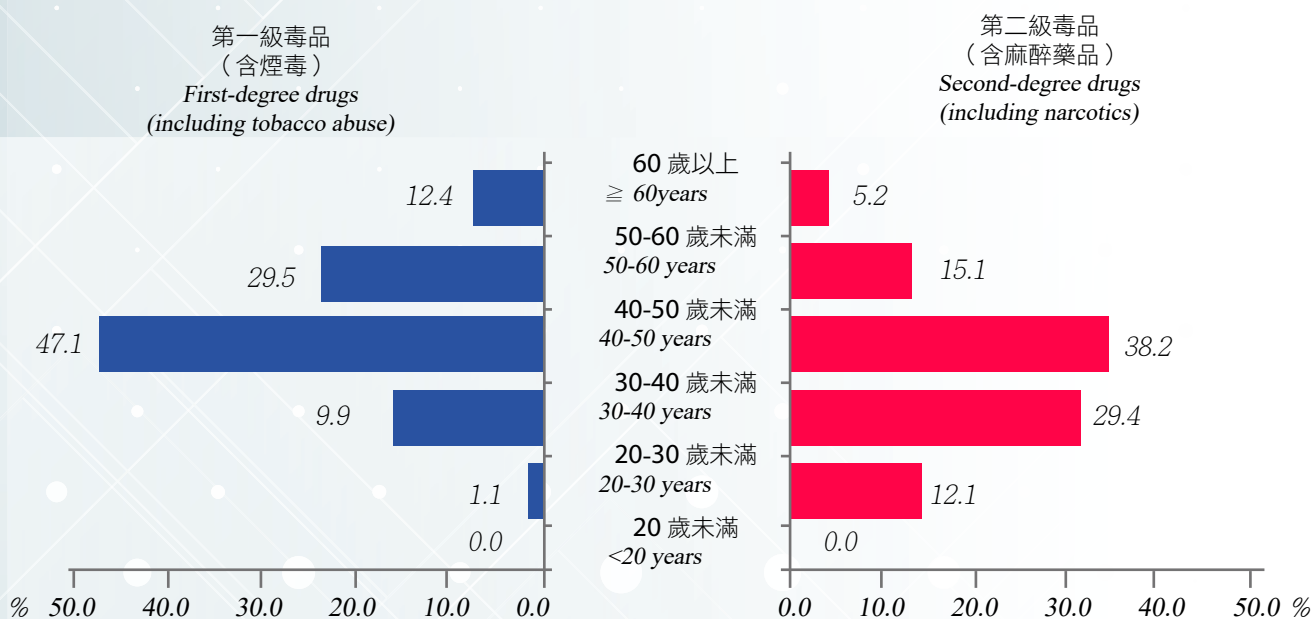
111 年底毒品在監受刑人中，第一級毒品受刑人以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者（占 47.1%）最多，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者（占 29.5%）次之；第二級毒品受刑人亦以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者（占 38.2%）最多，而 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者（占 29.4%）次之，同時第二級毒品受刑人之 30 歲未滿者占 12.1%，較第一級毒品之 1.1% 高出逾 11 個百分點，顯示第二級毒品受刑人年輕人占比較第一級毒品受刑人高。（詳圖 3）

As of the end of 2022, among the drug abuse inmates, for first-degree drug abuse inmates, those aged 40 to 50, exclusive, accounted for the largest portion (47.1%), followed by those aged 50 to 60, exclusive (29.5%). For second-degree drug abuse inmates, those aged 40 to 50, exclusive, also accounted for the largest portion (38.2%), followed by those aged 30 to 40, exclusive (29.4%); meanwhile, those less than 30 years old accounted for 12.1% of all second-degree drug abuse inmates, 11% higher than the 1.1% for first-degree drugs, indicating that young people abuse second-degree drugs more than first-degree drugs. (Refer to Figure 3 for details)

圖 3：第一、二級毒品在監受刑人年齡結構比

Figure 3 : Age structure of first and second-degree drug abuse inmates

#### 111 年底 Offences at Year-end 2022



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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

## 五、酒駕受刑人分析

### 5.5 Analysis of DUI Inmates

#### (一) 酒駕新入監受刑人人數

#### 5.5.1 Number of New DUI Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111年酒駕新入監受刑人計8,817人，男性8,435人（占95.7%），女性382人（占4.3%）。就犯罪類別分析，以一般酒駕者8,773人（占99.5%）最多，酒駕致人於死或重傷者44人（占0.5%）次之。就國籍別分析，以本國籍8,678人占比九成八為最多。（詳表5-1）

*In 2022, there were a total of 8,817 new DUI inmates, including 8,435 men (95.7%) and 382 women (4.3%). As far as the type of offense is concerned, there were 8,773 inmates with general DUI (99.5%), followed by 44 inmates having caused deaths or traumas due to DUI (0.5%). In terms of nationality, there were 8,678 Taiwanese (98%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 5-1 for details)*

表 5-1：酒駕新入監受刑人人數

Table 5-1 : Number of new DUI inmates serving their sentence

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Gender		犯罪類別 Type of offense		國籍 Nationality	
		男 Male	女 Female	一般酒駕 General DUI	酒駕致人於死 或重傷 DUI-resultant deaths or traumas	本國籍 Native	非本國籍 Non-native
111年 2022	8,817	8,435	382	8,773	44	8,678	139
結構比 %	100.0	95.7	4.3	99.5	0.5	98.4	1.6

## (二) 酒駕在監受刑人刑度

### 5.5.2 Terms in Prison of DUI Inmates

111年底酒駕在監受刑人計4,465人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑六月以下者2,601人（占58.3%）最多，逾六月至一年未滿者946人（占21.2%）次之，一年以上至三年未滿者740人（占16.6%）再次之，三者合計4,287人占酒駕在監受刑人逾九成。（詳表5-2）

As of the end of 2022, there were 4,465 inmates serving their sentence because of DUIs. As far as the term in prison is concerned, there were 2,601 inmates (58.3%) serving a term of less than 6 months, followed by 946 (21.2%) serving a term of 6 months to 1 year, exclusive, and then 740 (16.6%) serving a term of 1 year to 3 years, exclusive. The three totaled 4,287 and accounted for more than 90% of all DUI inmates. (Refer to Table 5-2 for details)

表 5-2：酒駕在監受刑人人數

Table 5-2 : Number of DUI inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	有期徒刑 Imprisonment							拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (commuted to labor service)
		六月以下 < 6 months	逾一 六月 月未 滿 6 months - 1 year	一三 年 以未 上滿 1-3 years	三五 年 以未 上滿 3-5 years	五七 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 or more		
111 年底 2022	4,465	2,601	946	740	93	54	23	3	1	4
結構比 %	100.0	58.3	21.2	16.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1



### (三) 酒駕在監受刑人年齡分布

#### 5.5.3 Age Distribution of DUI Inmates

111 年底酒駕在監受刑人中，觀察其兩性年齡結構，男性受刑人以 40 歲以上至 50 歲未滿者 1,507 人（占 35.0%）最多，50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 1,351 人（占 31.4%）居次，兩者合占 66.4%；女性受刑人年齡分布與男性雷同，以 40 歲以上至 50 歲未滿者 62 人（占 38.8%）最多，50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 43 人（占 26.9%）居次，兩者合占 65.7%。（詳表 5-3、圖 4）

As of the end of 2022, among the DUI inmates, as far as the age structure by the gender is concerned, there were 1,507 men (35.0%) aged 40 to 50, exclusive, followed by 1,351 (31.4%) aged 50 to 60, exclusive; the two totaled 66.4%. The age distribution among female inmates was similar to that among men; there were 62 women (38.8%) aged 40 to 50, exclusive, followed by 43 (26.9%) aged 50 to 60, exclusive; the two totaled 65.7%. (Refer to Table 5-3 and Figure 4 for details)

表 5-3：酒駕在監受刑人年齡

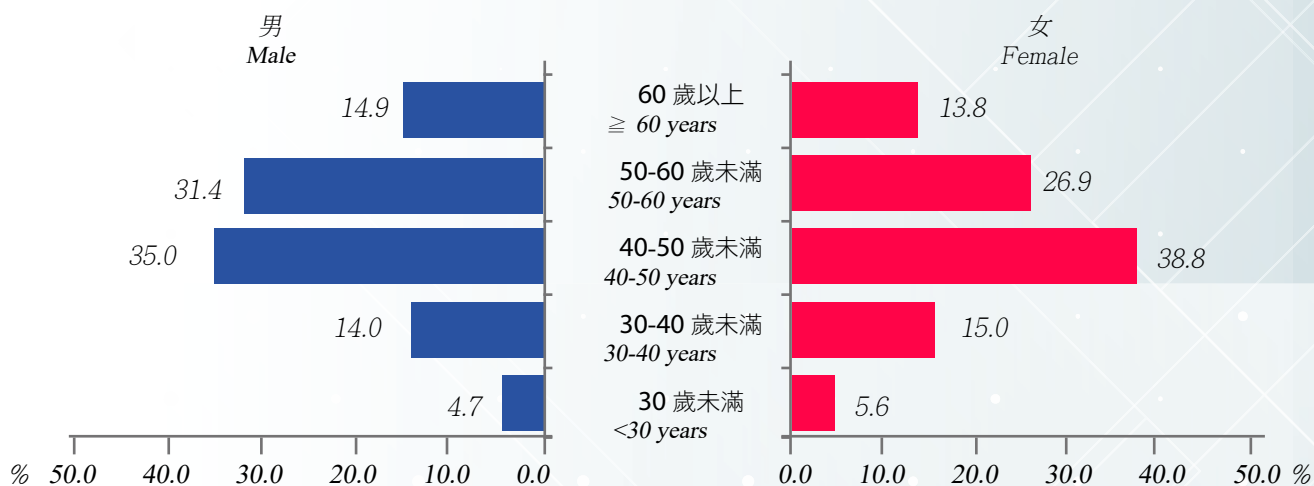
Table 5-3：Age of DUI inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%  
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	30 歲 未滿 <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	
111 年底 2022	4,465	213	627	1,569	1,394	662	
結構比 %	100.0	4.8	14.0	35.1	31.2	14.8	
性別 Gender	男性 Male	4,305	204	603	1,507	1,351	640
	女性 Female	160	9	24	62	43	22

圖 4：在監酒駕受刑人年齡分布—依性別分

Figure 4：Age distribution of DUI inmates - by gender



## 六、詐欺罪受刑人分析

### 5.6 Analysis of Fraud Inmates

#### (一) 詐欺罪新入監受刑人人數

#### 5.6.1 Number of New Fraud Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111 年詐欺罪新入監受刑人計 3,300 人，男性 2,782 人（占 84.3%），女性 518 人（占 15.7%），男女比例約 5.4：1。就犯罪類別分析，加重詐欺罪（刑法 339 條之 4）人數為普通詐欺罪（刑法 339 條）人數的 2.4 倍。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 3,287 人占比逾九成九為最多。（詳表 6-1）

*In 2022, there were a total of 3,300 new fraud inmates, including 2,782 men (84.3%) and 518 women (15.7%), that is, around 5.4 men for 1 woman. As far as the type of crime is concerned, the number of inmates with aggravated fraud (Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code) was 2.4 times that with general fraud (Article 339 of the Criminal Code). In terms of nationality, there were 3,287 Taiwanese (more than 99%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 6-1 for details)*

表 6-1：詐欺罪新入監受刑人人數

Table 6-1：Number of new fraud inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%  
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Total		犯罪類別 Type of offense			國籍 Nationality	
		男 Male	女 Female	普通詐欺罪 (刑法 339 條) General fraud (Article 339 of the Criminal Code)	加重詐欺罪 (刑法 339 條之 4) Aggravated fraud (Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code)	其他 Others	本國籍 Native	非本國籍 Non-native
111 年 2022	3,300	2,782	518	952	2,284	64	3,287	13
結構比 %	100.0	84.3	15.7	28.8	69.2	1.9	99.6	0.4

說明：1. 普通詐欺罪指刑法第 339 條，加重詐欺罪指法第 339 條之 4。

2. 刑法第 339 條之 4 加重詐欺罪於 103 年 6 月增訂，對於惡性重大之詐欺類型加重處罰。

Description: 1. By general fraud, it refers to Article 339 of the Criminal Code while by aggravated fraud, it refers to Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code.

2. The aggravated fraud indicated in Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code was added in June 2014; the penalty increased for the type of fraud involving significantly malicious nature.

## (二) 詐欺罪新入監受刑人刑度

### 5.6.2 Terms in Prison of New Fraud Inmates

觀察 111 年新入監詐欺罪受刑人宣告刑刑名，以有期徒刑一年以上三年未滿者 2,043 人（占 61.9%）最多，究其原因，主因係加重詐欺有期徒刑一年以上三年未滿者占該類受刑人總計之比率逾八成。（詳表 6-2）

*Among the offenses declared of new fraud inmates in 2022, there were 2,043 inmates (61.9%) serving a term of 1 to 3 years, exclusive, mainly because of the fact that those serving a term of 1 to 3 years, exclusive, due to aggravated fraud accounted for more than 80% of all inmates serving the said term. (Refer to Table 6-2 for details)*

表 6-2：詐欺罪新入監受刑人宣告刑刑名

Table 6-2 : Offenses of new fraud inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%

Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	有期徒刑 Imprisonment					拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (or forced labor)
		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	五年 以上 ≥ 5 years		
111 年底 2022	3,300	707	257	2,043	20	4	244	25
結構比 %	100.0	21.4	7.8	61.9	0.6	0.1	7.4	0.8
普通 詐欺 General fraud	952	474	84	147	13	-	223	11
加重 詐欺 Aggravated fraud	2,284	204	170	1,889	5	4	-	12
其他 Others	64	29	3	7	2	-	21	2

### (三) 詐欺罪新入監受刑人年齡分布

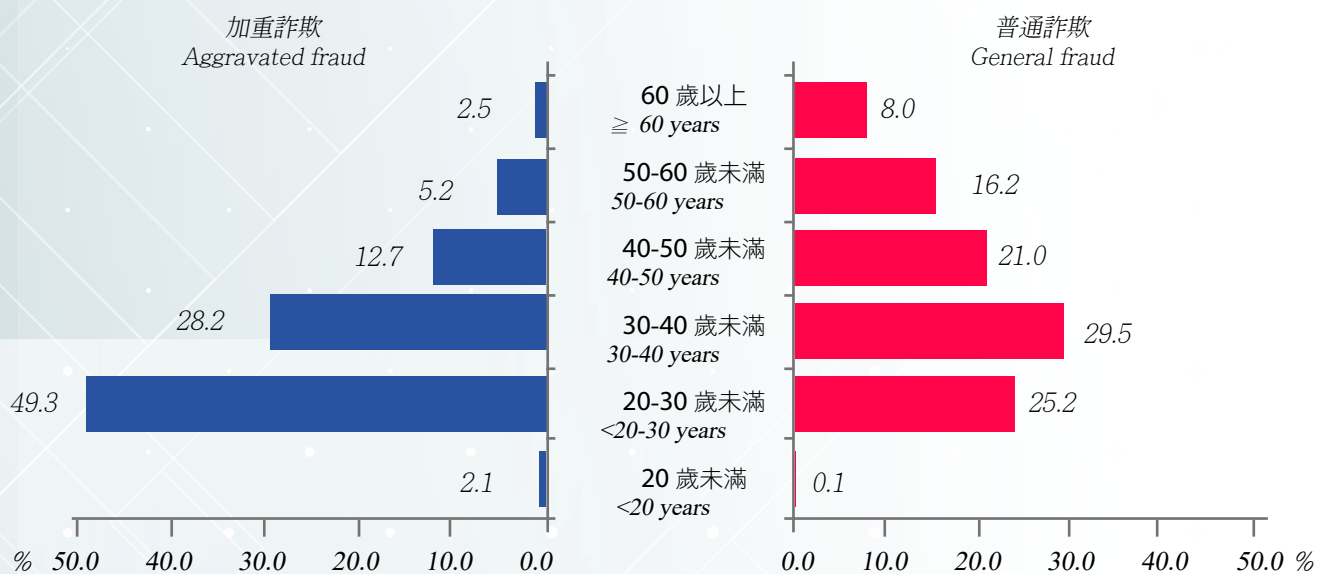
#### 5.6.3 Age Distribution of New Fraud Inmates

觀察 111 新入監加重詐欺與普通詐欺受刑人年齡結構比，兩者皆約略呈現年齡層越低占比越高的情形，其中加重詐欺未滿 40 歲受刑人占比 79.6%，較普通詐欺受刑人（占比 54.8%）高出近 25 個百分點。（詳圖 5）

*The age structural ratios of new aggravated fraud inmates and general fraud inmates in 2022 showed that both appeared to have higher ratios in lower age groups. Inmates less than 40 years with aggravated fraud, in particular, accounted for 79.6% in terms of aggravated fraud, nearly 25% higher than that among general fraud inmates (54.8%) (Refer to Figure 5 for details)*

圖 5：普通詐欺及加重詐欺新入監受刑人年齡結構比

Figure 5 : Age structural ratios of new general fraud and aggravated fraud inmates





## (四) 詐欺罪在監受刑人刑度

### 5.6.4 Terms in Prison of New Fraud Inmates

111 年底詐欺罪在監受刑人計 5,177 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑刑期一年以上至三年未滿者 1,972 人占 38.1%，五年以上者 1,754 人占 33.9%，兩者占比超過七成。（詳表 6-3）

*As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 5,177 inmates serving their sentence because of fraud. By the distribution of term in prison, there were 1,972 inmates (38.1%) serving a term of 1 to 3 years, exclusive, followed by 1,754 (33.9%) serving a term of 5 years and above; the two totaled more than 70%. (Refer to Table 6-3 for details)*

表 6-3：詐欺罪在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Table 6-3：Offenses for applicable penalties to fraud inmates

單位：人、%

Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	有期徒刑 Imprisonment					拘役 Detention	罰金 (易服勞役) Fine (commuted to labor service)
		六月以下 < 6 months	逾一 六月未 滿 6 months - 1 year	一三 年年 以未 上滿 1-3 years	三五 年年 以未 上滿 3-5 years	五年 以上 ≥ 5 years		
111 年底 2022	5,177	132	158	1,972	1,137	1,754	23	1
結構比 %	100.0	2.5	3.1	38.1	22.0	33.9	0.4	0.0
普通詐欺 General fraud	749	87	62	248	124	205	22	1
加重詐欺 Aggravated fraud	4,367	36	92	1,707	1,004	1,528	-	-
其他 Others	61	9	4	17	9	21	1	-

## (五) 詐欺罪在監受刑人年齡分布

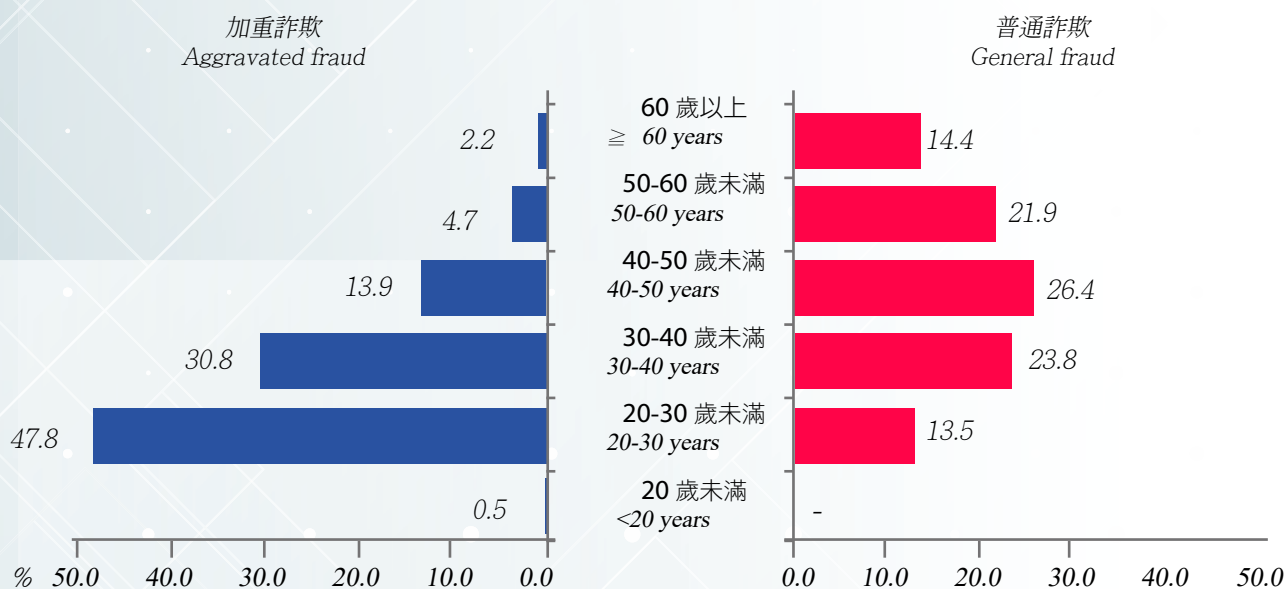
### 5.6.5 Age Distribution of Fraud Inmates Serving Their Sentence

觀察 111 年加重詐欺與普通詐欺在監受刑人年齡結構比，加重詐欺呈現年齡層越低占比越高的情形，普通詐欺則以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者為最高（占比 26.4%），呈現往兩邊遞減之情形。值得注意的是，加重詐欺 20 歲至 30 歲未滿之佔比將近五成，顯示年輕族群涉犯此罪之情形相當嚴重。（詳圖 6）

*The age structural ratios of aggravated fraud and general fraud inmates serving their sentence in 2022 showed higher ratios in lower age groups for aggravated fraud while for general fraud, those aged 40 to 50, exclusive, accounted for the largest portion (26.4%); it appeared to be dropping towards both ends. It is worth noting that the ratio of those aged 20 to 30, exclusive, accounted for nearly 50% in terms of aggravated fraud, indicating that it is a serious problem among young people. (Refer to Figure 6 for details)*

圖 6：普通詐欺及加重詐欺在監受刑人年齡結構比

Figure 6 : Age structural ratios of new general fraud and aggravated fraud inmates serving their sentence



## 七、長、短刑期收容人分析

### 5.7 Analysis of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

#### (一) 長、短刑期在監受刑人人數

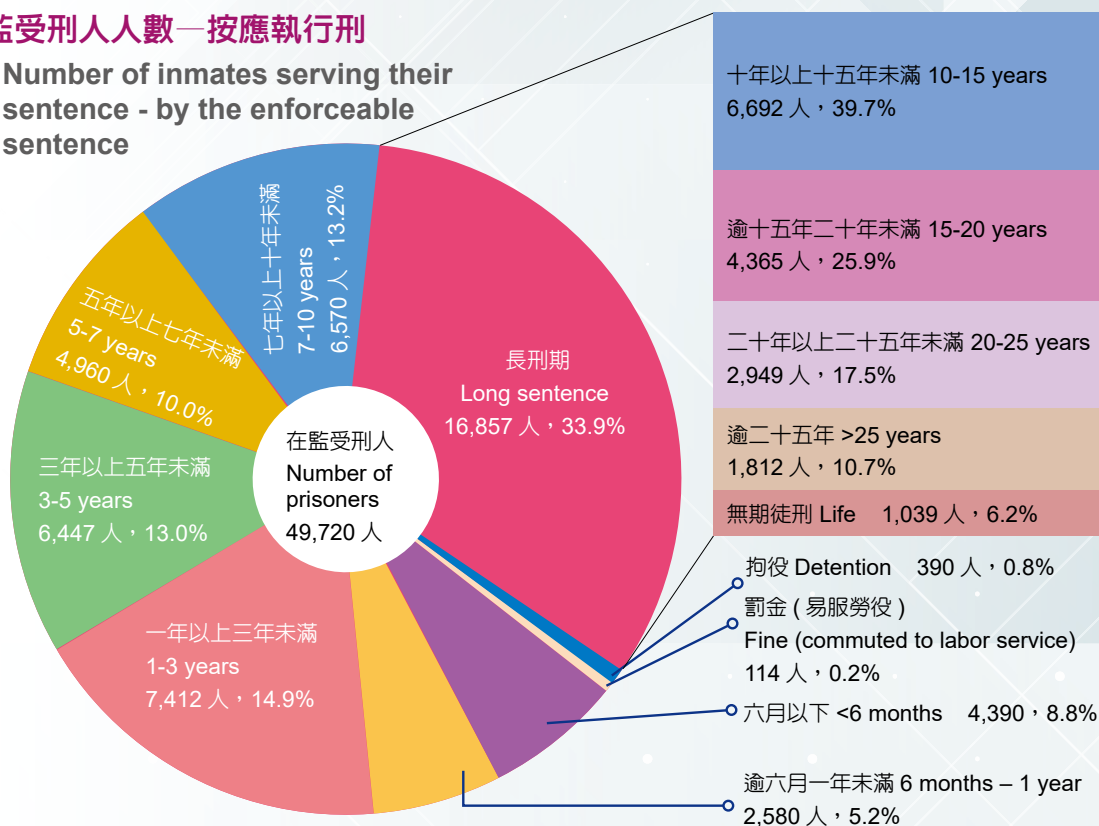
#### 5.7.1 Number of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

111 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 6,857 人，約占全體受刑人 33.9%，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上至十五年以下者 6,692 人（占 39.7%）最多，逾十五年至二十年未滿者 4,365 人（占 25.9%）次之；而短刑期受刑人（係指刑期為有期徒刑六月以下、拘役或罰金易服勞役者）為 4,894 人，約占 9.8%，兩者相差逾 24 個百分點。（詳圖 7）

As of the end of 2022, there were 16,857 inmates serving a long term in prison (that is, life imprisonment or a term of at least 10 years), accounting for around 33.9% of all inmates. Among them were 6,692 inmates (39.7%) subject to a term in prison of 10 to 15 years, exclusive, followed by 4,365 (25.9%) serving a term of 15 to 20 years, exclusive. There were, on the other hand, 4,894 inmates serving a short term in prison (that is, a term of less than 6 months or detention or forced labor instead of fine), accounting for about 9.8%; the two showed a difference of nearly 24%. (Refer to Figure 7 for details)

圖 7：在監受刑人人數—按應執行刑

Figure 7 : Number of inmates serving their sentence - by the enforceable sentence



## (二) 長、短刑期在監受刑人犯罪類型

### 5.7.2 Type of Crime of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

觀察 111 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 63.2%），遠高於其他罪名；而短刑期受刑人中以違反公共危險罪占 54.6% 最高，超過半數。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 7-1）

*Among the primary offenses of inmates serving long or short terms as of the end of 2022, violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act ranked first among inmates serving long terms (63.2%), far higher than other crimes. Among inmates serving short terms, on the other hand, the offense against public safety accounted for a majority (54.6%). Distribution by the crime revealed that, regardless of the duration of the term, violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act consistently accounted for a majority among inmates serving their sentence. (Refer to Table 7-1 for details)*

**表 7-1：長、短刑期在監受刑人主要罪名**

Table 7-1 : Primary offenses of inmates serving long or short terms

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 Drug Hazards Control Act	63.2	公共危險罪 Offense against public safety	54.6
2	強盜罪 Robbery	8.1	竊盜罪 Offense of larceny	12.1
3	殺人罪 Homicide	7.7	洗錢防制法 Anti-Money Laundering Act	9.4
4	妨害性自主罪 Offense against sexual autonomy	4.5	毒品危害防制條例 Drug Hazards Control Act	6.4
5	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	4.0	傷害罪 Offense of causing bodily harm	3.4
6	詐欺罪 Fraud	3.1	詐欺罪 Fraud	3.2
7	竊盜罪 Offense of larceny	2.9	妨害自由罪 Offense against freedom	1.2
8	傷害罪 Offense of causing bodily harm	1.4	森林法 Forestry Act	1.2
9	貪污治罪條例 Anti-Corruption Act	0.9	藥事法 Pharmaceutical Affairs Act	1.0
10	懲治盜匪條例 Act of Penalties for Bandits	0.8	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例 Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	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。

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

### (三) 長、短刑期在監受刑人年齡結構

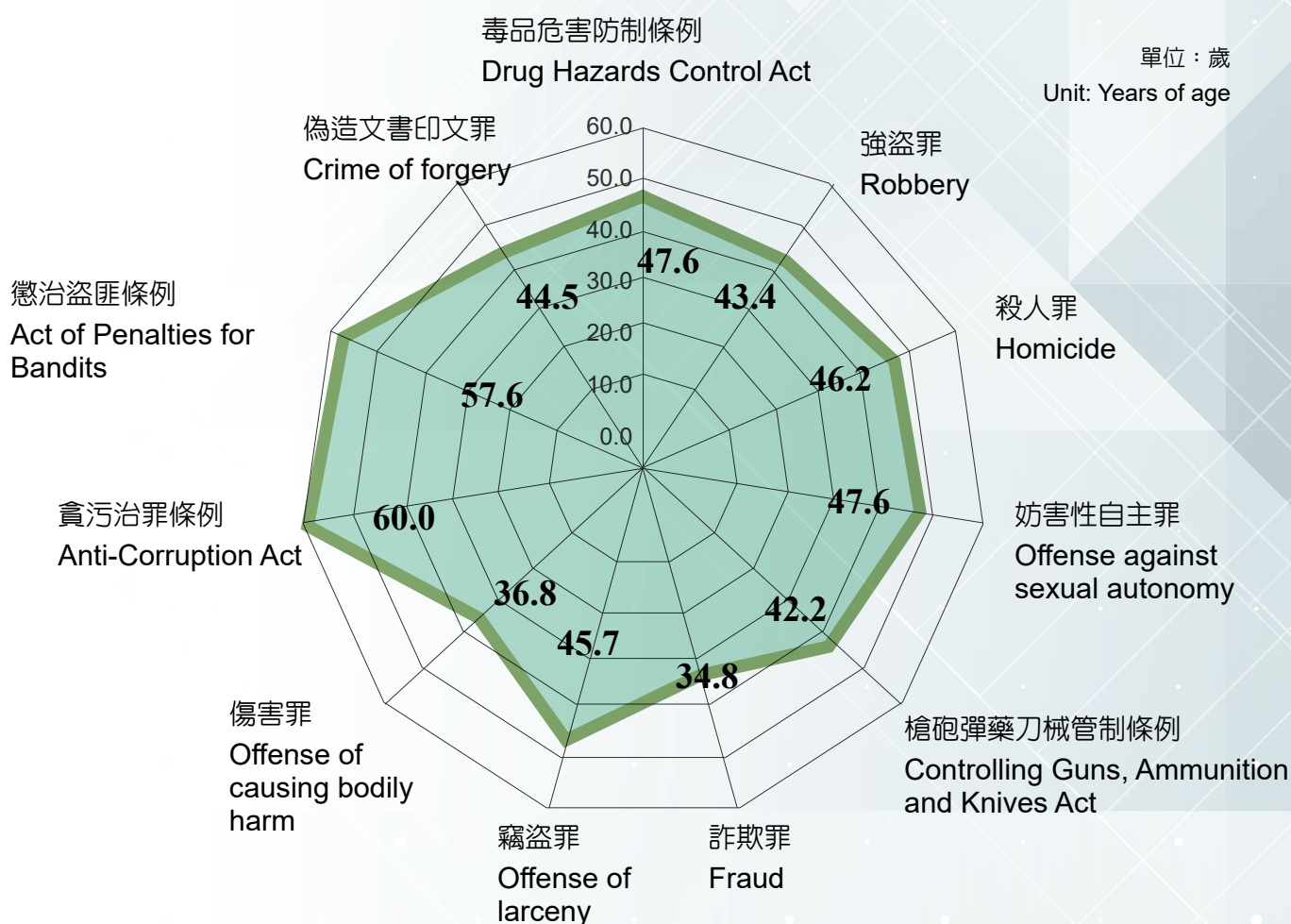
#### 5.7.3 Age Structure of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

觀察 111 年底在監長刑期受刑人主要罪名之平均年齡，以貪污治罪條例 60.0 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 57.6 歲次高；詐欺罪 34.8 歲最低，傷害罪 36.8 歲次低。（詳圖 8-1）

The mean ages of primary offenses of inmates serving long terms in prison as of the end of 2022 showed 60.0 years old for violations of the Anti-Corruption Act, followed by 57.6 years old for violations of the Act of Penalties for Bandits. (Refer to Figure 8-1 for details) At the end of 2011, the average age of inmates serving short-term sentences in prison for major crimes was highest at 48.2 for public danger crimes, 45.7 for theft crimes, the lowest at 34.6 for the Money Laundering Prevention Act, and 37.1 for the fraud crimes. (Detailed Figure 8)

圖 8-1：長刑期在監受刑人平均年齡－按主要罪名

Figure 8-2：Mean age of inmates serving long terms - by primary offense



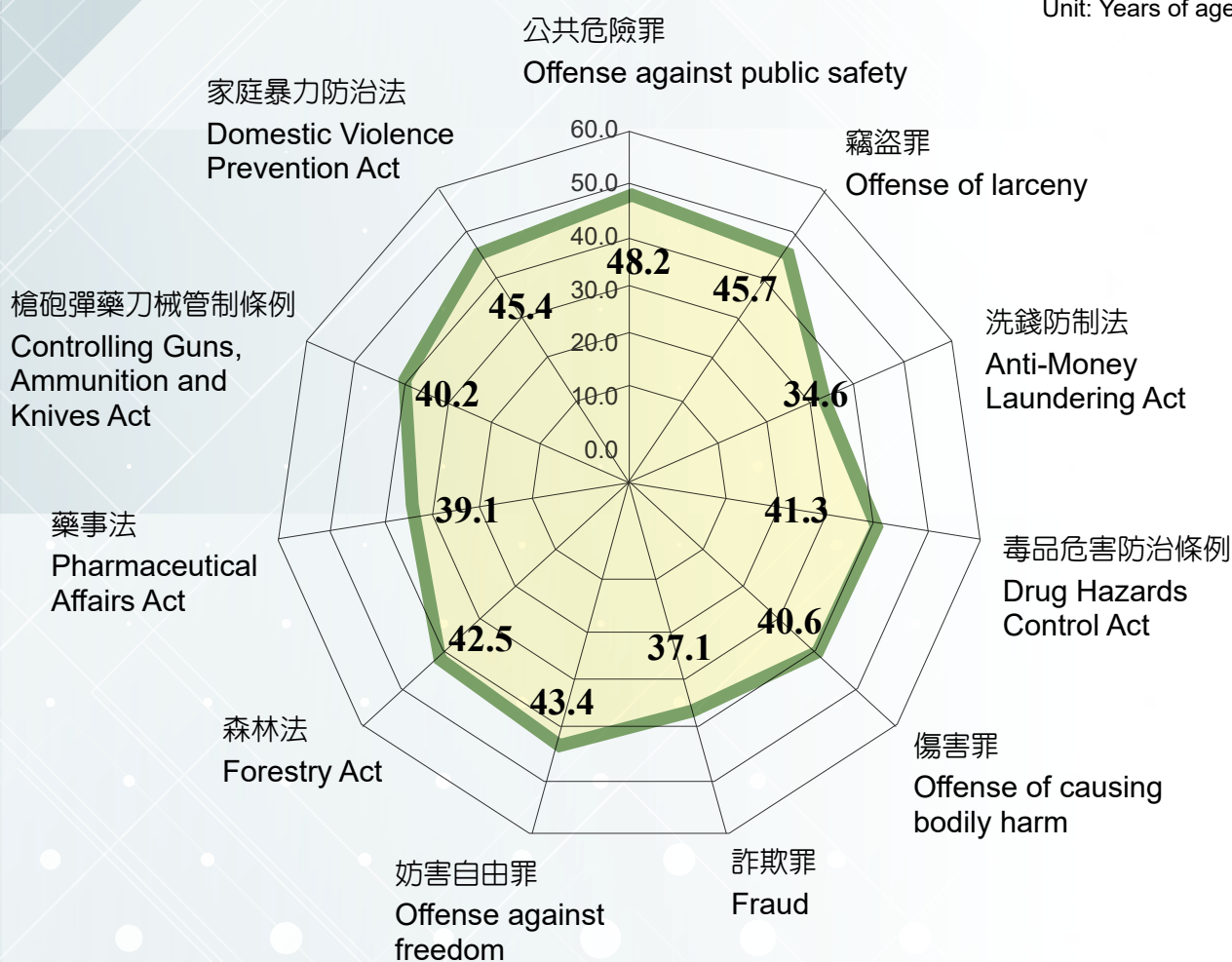
111 年底在監短刑期受刑人主要罪名之平均年齡，以公共危險罪 48.2 歲最高，竊盜罪 45.7 歲次高；洗錢防制法 34.6 歲最低，詐欺罪 37.1 歲次低。（詳圖 8）

The mean ages of primary offenses of inmates serving short terms in prison as of the end of 2022 showed 48.2 years old for the offense against public safety, followed 45.7 years old for the offense of larceny. (Refer to Figure 8 for details)

圖 8-2：短刑期在監受刑人平均年齡－按主要罪名

Figure 8-2：Mean age of inmates serving short terms - by primary offense

單位：歲  
Unit: Years of age



## 八、女性受刑人分析

### 5.8 Analysis of Female Inmates

#### (一) 新入監女性受刑人

#### 5.8.1 New Female Inmates

111 年新入監女性受刑人共計 2,910 人，與上年 2,539 人比較，增加 371 人（增幅 14.6%），主要罪名依序為毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪、竊盜罪、公共危險罪及洗錢防制法。其中洗錢防制法與上一年度相較出現了大幅提升，而毒品危害防制條例則有明顯減少。（詳表 8-1）

*In 2022, there were a total of 2,910 new female inmates, a increase of 371 people (14.6%) from 2,539 in the preceding year. The primary offenses were the violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act, fraud, offense of larceny, offense against public safety, and violations of the Anti-Money Laundering Act. Violations of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, in particular, increased significantly while violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act dropped significantly compared to the preceding year. (Refer to Table 8-1 for details)*

表 8-1：新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

Table 8-1：Primary offenses of new female inmates serving their sentence

單位：人、%  
Unit：Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	毒品 危害 防制 條例 Drug Hazards Control Act	施用 毒品 Administration of illicit drugs	詐欺 罪 Fraud	竊盜 罪 Offense of larceny	公共 危險 罪 Offense against public safety	不能 安全 駕駛 罪 Crime of inability to drive safely	洗錢 防制法 Anti-Money Laundering Act	其他 Others
110 年 2021	2,539	664	369	507	351	356	332	54	607
111 年 2022	2,910	557	220	518	478	412	385	299	646
較上年 增減 % Change (%)	14.6	-16.1	-40.4	2.2	36.2	15.7	16.0	453.7	6.4

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

Description: The Drug Hazards Control Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

## (二) 在監女性受刑人

### 5.8.2 New Female Inmates Serving Their Sentence

111 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,334 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 54.9%，前三大罪名（毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪及公共危險罪）占比 74.8%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,638 人占 37.8% 最多，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,038 人占 24.0% 次之，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 760 人占 17.5% 再次之，三者合計逾七成九。（詳圖 9、表 8-2）

*As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 4,334 female inmates serving their sentence; among them were 54.9% with violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act and 74.8% for the Top 3 offenses (violations of the Drug Hazards Control Act, fraud, and offense against public safety). As far as age distribution is concerned, there were 1,638 inmates (37.8%) aged 40 to 50, exclusive, followed by 1,038 (24.0%) aged 30 to 40, exclusive, and then 760 (17.5%) aged 50 to 60, exclusive; the three totaled more than 79%. (Refer to Figure 9, Table 8-2 for details)*





圖 9：女性在監受刑人主要罪名

Figure 9 : Primary offenses of female inmates serving their term

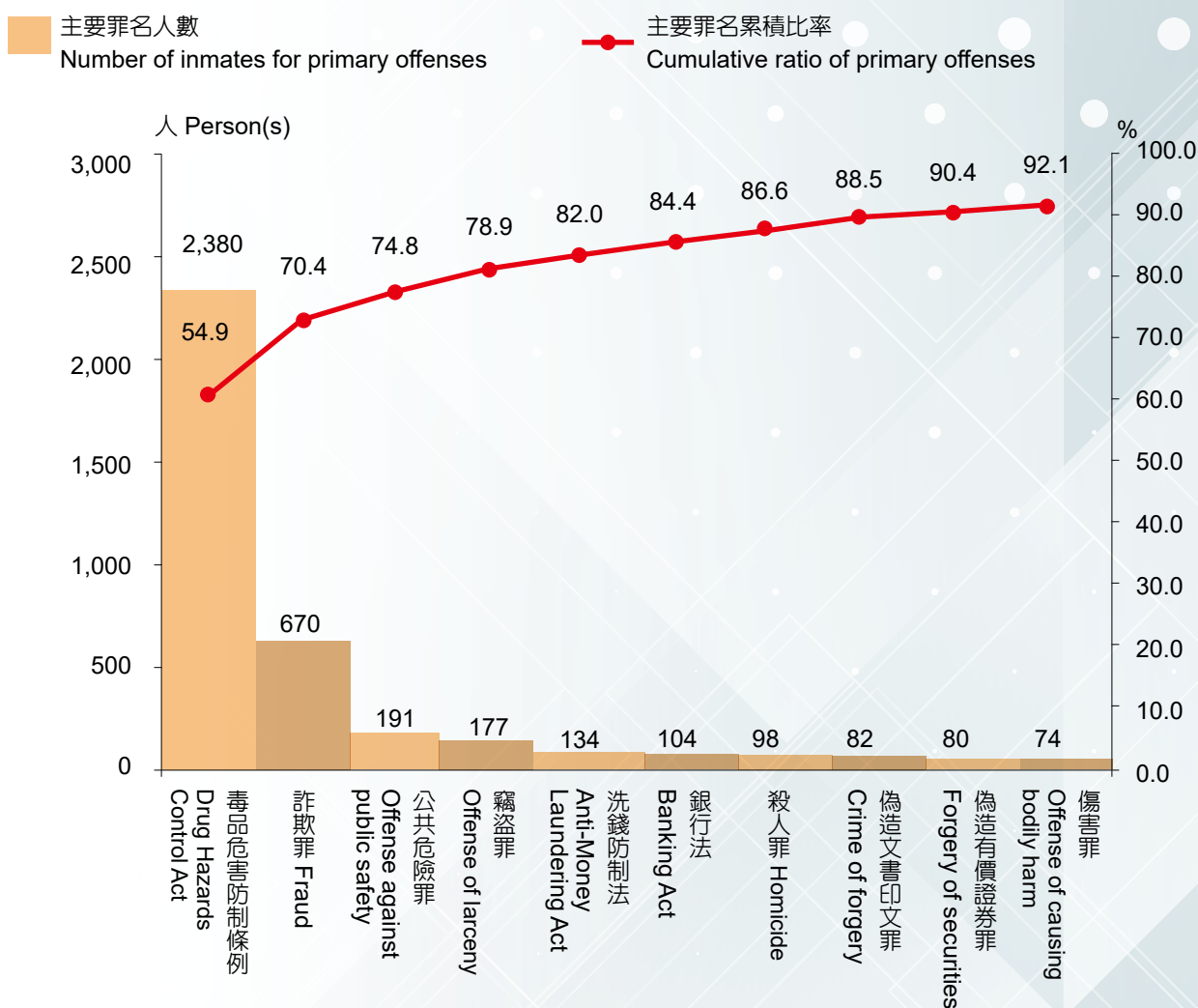


表 8-2：女性在監受刑人－按年齡別分

Table 8-2 : Female inmates serving their term - 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
111 年底 2022	4,334	-	3	110	403	1,038	1,638	760	320	59	3
結構比 %	100.0	-	0.1	2.5	9.3	24.0	37.8	17.5	7.4	1.4	0.1

# 九、少年收容人分析

## 5.9 Analysis of Juvenile Inmates

111 年底在監（校、所）少年收容人共計 1,245 人，其中以感化教育 605 人（占 48.6%）為最多，少年受刑人 350 人（占 28.1%）次之。觀察在監（校、所）少年收容人年齡，以 18 至 19 歲未滿占 237 人（19.0%）為最多，22 歲以上 223 人（占 17.9%）次之；性別則以男性 1,175 人（占 94.4%）為主。（詳圖 10、表 9-1）

As of the end of 2022, there were a total of 1,245 juvenile inmates; among them were 605 (48.6%) on correctional education, followed by 350 juvenile prisoners (28.1%). Ages of juvenile inmates showed that there were 237 inmates aged 18 to 19, exclusive (19.0%), followed by 223 aged 22 and above (17.9%) and in terms of gender, they were primarily men (1,175, 94.4%). (Refer to Figure 10, Table 9-1 for details)

圖 10：111 年底各類少年收容人在監（院、所）人數

Figure 10 : Number of juvenile inmates in respective categories

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons、%

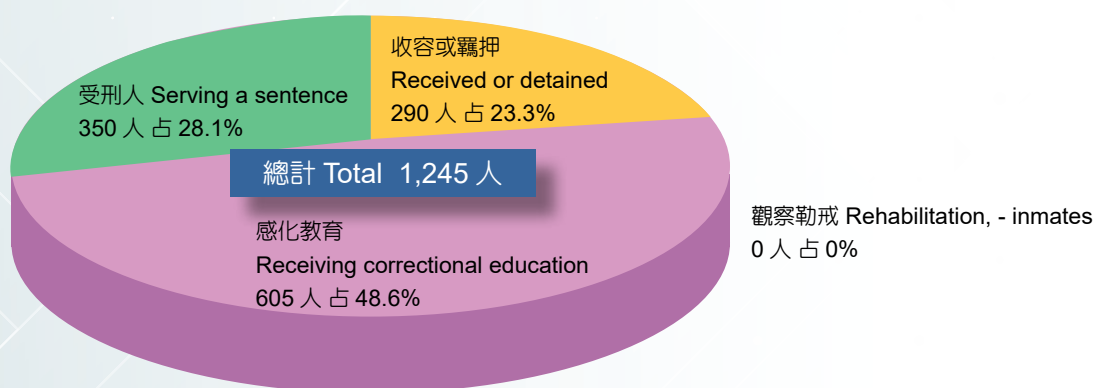


表 9-1：在監（院、所）少年收容人特性

Table 9-1 : Characteristics of juvenile inmates

單位：人、%  
Unit : Persons、%

項目別 Item	總計 Total	性別 Gender		年齡 Age											
		男 Male	女 Female	11 至 12 歲未滿 11   12	12 至 13 歲未滿 12   13	13 至 14 歲未滿 13   14	14 至 15 歲未滿 14   15	15 至 16 歲未滿 15   16	16 至 17 歲未滿 16   17	17 至 18 歲未滿 17   18	18 至 19 歲未滿 18   19	19 至 20 歲未滿 19   20	20 至 21 歲未滿 20   21	21 至 22 歲未滿 21   22	22 歲以上 ≥ 22
111 年底 2022	1,245	1,175	70	-	1	10	37	91	130	206	237	174	91	45	223
結構比 %	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.0	7.3	10.4	16.5	19.0	14.0	7.3	3.6	17.9

## 十、矯正機關職員人力分析

### 5.10 Analysis of Staff and Manpower at Correctional Institutions

#### (一) 員額概況

##### 5.10.1 Overview

統計至 111 年 12 月底止，本署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 9,107 人，現有員額 8,424 人。

*Statistics as of the end of December 2022 show that the Agency and correctional institutions throughout the nation had the budget for 9,107 employees while currently there are 8,424 employees.*

#### (二) 各項專業人力分析

##### 5.10.2 Manpower Analysis by Respective Professions

###### 1、戒護人力 Guard and control manpower

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 5,870 人（預算員額），其中主任管理員 868 人、管理員 4,826 人及約僱人員 176 人，占矯正機關總預算員額之 64.5%，如下表 10-1。而現有戒護人力計 5,434 人，其中男性戒護人力有 4,872 人（占 89.7%），女性戒護人力有 562 人（占 10.3%），如下表 10-2。

*The guard and control manpower at correctional institutions mainly includes the chief administrators, administrators and contractors, totaling 5,870 people (available given the budget). In particular, there were 868 chief administrators, 4,826 administrators, and 176 contractors, accounting for 64.5% of the overall budget available for staffing at correctional institutions. See Table 6-1 below. Currently, there are a total of 5,434 people devoted to guard and control, including 4,872 men (89.7%) and 562 women (10.3%). See Table 10-2 below.*



**表 10-1：整體戒護人力****Table 10-1：Overall guard and control manpower**

111 年底 End of 2022	整體人力 Overall manpower	戒護人力 Guard and control manpower	戒護人力比率 Guard and control manpower ratio
	9,107 人	5,870 人	64.5%

**表 10-2：戒護人力性別比例****Table 10-2：Guard and control manpower gender ratio**

111 年底 End of 2022	現有戒護人力 Current guard and control manpower	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	5,434 人	4,872 人	562 人
比例 %	100%	89.7%	10.3%

## 2、教化人力 Educational manpower

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 414 人（預算員額），占矯正機關整體人力之 4.5%，如下表 10-3。而現有教化人力計 382 人，其中男性教化人力有 309 人（占 80.9%），女性教化人力有 73 人（占 19.1%），如下表 10-4。

*Educational manpower at correctional institutions include teachers, investigators, counselors, instructors, 414 (available for the budget) in total and accounting for 4.5% of the overall manpower available at correctional institutions. See Table 6-3 below. Currently, there are a total of 382 people devoted to education, including 309 men (80.9%) and 73 women (19.1%). See Table 6-4 below.*

**表 10-3：整體教化人力****Table 10-3：Overall educational manpower**

111 年底 End of 2022	整體人力 Overall manpower	教化人力 Educational manpower	教化人力比率 Educational manpower ratio
	9,107 人	414 人	4.5%



表 10-4 : 教化人力性別比例

Table 10-4 : Educational manpower gender ratio

111 年底 End of 2022	現有教化人力 Current educational manpower	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	382 人	309 人	73 人
比例 %	100%	80.9%	19.1%

### 3、心理及社工人力 Psychology and social work manpower

矯正機關心理及社工人力包含臨床心理師、諮商心理師、心理員、社會工作師、社會工作員，共計 306 人，占整體人力之 3.4%，如下表 10-5。

*Psychology and social work manpower at correctional institutions include clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, psychologists, social worker managers, social workers, 306 in total and accounting for 3.4% of overall manpower. See Table 6-5 below.*

表 10-5 : 整體心理及社工人力

Table 10-5 : Overall psychology and social work manpower

111 年底 End of 2022	整體人力 Overall manpower	心理及社工人力 Psychology and social work manpower	心理及社工人力比率 Psychology and social work manpower ratio
	9,107 人	306 人	3.4%

現有心理人力 170 人（男性 57 人，占 33.5%、女性 113 人，占 66.5%）；現有社工人力 129 人（男性 26 人，占 20.2%、女性 103 人，占 79.8%），如下表 10-6 及 10-7。

Currently, there are 170 people as part of psychology manpower (57 men [33.5%] and 113 women [66.5%]) while there are 129 people as part of social work manpower (26 men [20.2%] and 103 women [79.8%]). See Tables 6-6 and 6-7 below.

**表 10-6：心理人力性別比率**

**Table 10-6：Psychology manpower gender ratio**

111 年底 End of 2022	現有心理人力 Current psychology manpower	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	170 人	57 人	113 人
比例 %	100%	33.5%	66.5%

**表 10-7：社工人力性別比率**

**Table 10-7：Social work manpower gender ratio**

111 年底 End of 2022	現有社工人力 Current social work manpower	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	129 人	26 人	103 人
比例 %	100%	20.2%	79.8%





#### 4、醫事人力 Medical manpower

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 46 人、醫師 1 人、護理師 84 人、藥師 56 人及醫事檢驗師 13 人，計 200 人，占整體人力之 2.2%，如下表 10-8；而現有醫事人力 190 人，男性 70 人（占 36.8%），女性 120 人（占 63.2%），如下表 10-9。

*Medical manpower includes 46 health section heads, 1 physician, 84 nurses, 56 pharmacists, and 13 medical technologists, 200 in total and accounting for 2.2% of overall manpower. See Table 6-8 below. There are currently 190 people devoted themselves to medical care, including 70 men (36.8%) and 120 women (63.2%). See Table 6-9 below.*

**表 10-8：整體醫事人力**

Table 10-8 : Overall medical manpower

111 年底 End of 2022	整體人力 Overall manpower	醫事人力 Medical manpower	醫事人力比率 Medical manpower ratio
	9,107 人	200 人	2.2%

**表 10-9：醫事人力性別比例**

Table 10-9 : Medical manpower gender ratio

111 年底 End of 2022	現有醫事人力 Current medical manpower	男性 Male	女性 Female
總人數 Total (persons)	190 人	70 人	120 人
比例 %	100%	36.8%	63.2%

## 5、其他人力 Other manpower

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 2,317 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 25.4%，如下表 10-10。

*Other manpower is the manpower other than each of those mentioned above, including heads, vice heads, section supervisors, administrative staff, drivers, and janitors of the Agency and each of its affiliated correctional institutions, 2,317 people in total. They account for 25.4% of the overall power available at correctional institutions. See Table 6-10 below.*

表 10-10：矯正機關其他人力比例

Table 10-10 : Ratio of other manpower at correctional institutions

111 年底 End of 2022	整體人力 Overall manpower	其他人力 Other manpower	其他人力比率 Other manpower ratio
	9,107 人	2,317 人	25.4%





### (三) 整體人力分析

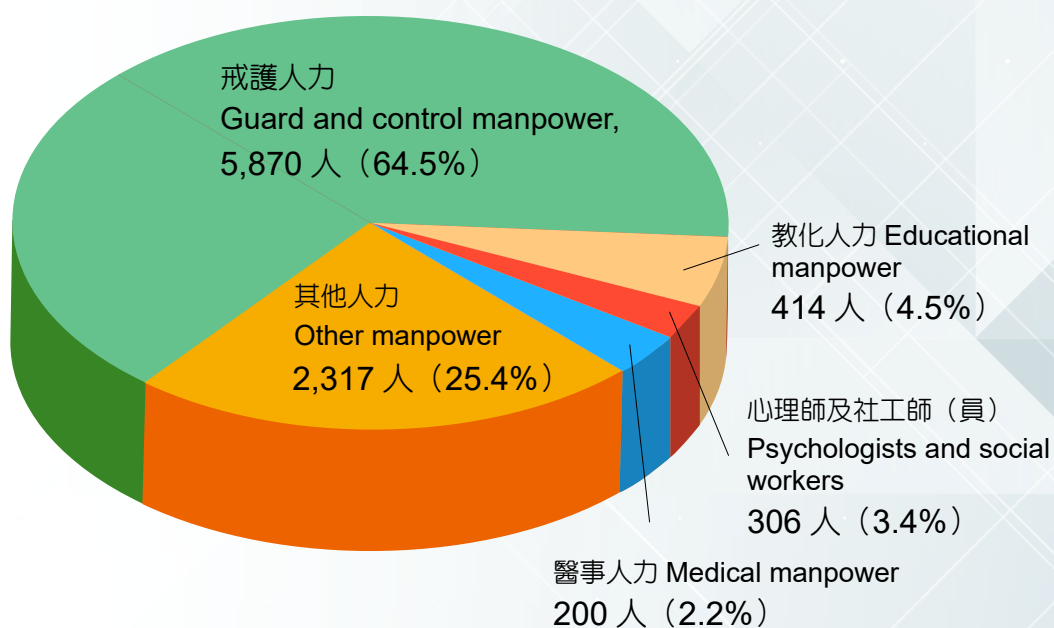
#### 5.10.3 Overall Manpower Analysis

矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計 5,870 人，占 64.5%，其他人力次之，計 2,317 人，占 25.4%，接下來依序為教化人力、心理及社工人力以及醫事人力，詳下圖 10-1。

*Manpower available at correctional institutions is primarily guard and control manpower, totaling 5,870 or 64.5%, followed by other manpower, totaling 2,317 or 25.4%, and then, sequentially, educational manpower, psychology and social work manpower, and medical manpower. Refer to Figure 10-1 below for details.*

圖 10-1：矯正機關整體人力分析

Figure 10-1 : Analysis of overall manpower at correctional institutions



# 2022 矯正署 111 年年報 Annual Report



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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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