

# 2023 矯正署

## 112 年年報



法 務 部  
Ministry of Justice



# 2023 矯正署

112 年年報

## Annual Report



法 務 部  
Ministry of Justice





## 署長序言

### *Preface by Director General*

刑罰目的隨刑事政策發展，從應報嚇阻轉為更生復歸，如何幫助各類犯罪者順利回歸社會，已成為矯正業務核心。觀察矯正機關近年收容趨勢，不難發現毒品犯長年位居收容之冠，然隨詐欺犯、高齡、精神疾病收容人數逐年提升，收容結構日趨複雜，矯正處遇實須爭取更多專業人員支持，以回應收容人個別需求。

*The evolution of criminal justice policies has shifted the focus of sanctions from retribution and deterrence to rehabilitation and reintegration. Assisting various types of offenders in their reintegration into society has become the core of efforts in correctional affairs. Observations of trends in correctional institutions in recent years reveal that drug offenders have consistently been the largest group in custody. However, with the increasing number of inmates convicted of fraud, as well as elderly and mentally ill inmates, the structure of the inmate population has grown increasingly complex. Correctional treatment now requires additional support from specialized personnel to address the diverse needs of these inmates.*

民國 112 年本署延續科學實證之毒品處遇模式，介接跨部會資源協助收容人戒除毒癮，並積極增補專業輔導人力，從心理層面根除毒害；對於詐欺犯需對症下藥，強化作業技訓課程，矯正不勞而獲心態，並鼓勵參與修復式司法，以有無與被害人和解賠償作為假釋審核重點；高齡收容人處遇方面則取經日本，綜合專家學者建議研提指引，供各矯正機關設計充實處遇；嚴重精神疾病患者需長期穩定治療，已著手規劃擴增療養專區收治量能，提供完善照護。

*In 2023, the Agency continued implementing its evidence-based approach to drug treatment, integrating and leveraging inter-agency resources to support inmates in overcoming drug addiction and enhancing the recruitment of professional counseling personnel to address the psychological roots of substance abuse. For fraud offenders, tailored vocational and skills training programs were strengthened to address the mindset of expecting rewards without effort. Additionally, restorative justice was encouraged, with an emphasis on reconciliation and restitution to victims as a crucial criterion for parole review. The approach to elderly inmates draw on experiences from Japan, with comprehensive guidelines developed through expert recommendations to assist correctional institutions in designing appropriate care plans. For those with severe mental illnesses, long-term stable treatment is essential, and efforts are underway to expand dedicated psychiatric care units to increase treatment capacity and provide comprehensive care.*

當 (112) 年也是矯正體制重大變革的一年，外役監法令修正，重塑公正安全的中間處遇制度；東部地區矯正機關改制，技能訓練所走入歷史；矯正機關輪班輪休制度調整，保障值勤同仁健康權益。當然，獄政改革腳步不會停下，將全力推動監所擴改遷建，提供符合人權、適於收容的環境，並跟上科技新潮，全面數位化監所監控設備，輔助機關管理，提升安全維護。同時，節省有限人力、資源，挹注專業教化處遇，達到協助收容人改悔向善的最終目標。

*2023 also marked a year of pivotal reform for Taiwan's correctional system, including amendments to laws governing open prisons to create a fair and secure intermediate treatment system. Correctional institutions in Eastern Taiwan underwent restructuring, leading to the discontinuation of the skill training institutions. Additionally, adjustments were made to the shift and rotation system within correctional institutions to better safeguard the health and welfare of duty officers. Undoubtedly, the efforts toward correctional reform will not cease. The Agency will fully commit to the expansion, renovation, and relocation of correctional facilities to provide environments that meet human rights standards and are suitable for inmate accommodation. Keeping pace with technological advancements, we aim to fully digitize correctional monitoring systems, thereby enhancing institutional management and improving safety measures. At the same time, we strive to optimize our limited human resources and allocate them efficiently towards specialized edification and education treatment, achieving the ultimate goal of guiding inmates toward remorse and positive transformation.*

矯正業務成功的關鍵，在於同仁晝夜付出打好基礎，透過跨部會合作與各界支持獲取資源，本署全體同仁秉持感恩之心，以此年報呈現過去一年的重要成果，期與各位攜手共織社會安全網，併創我國矯正輝煌篇章！

*oundation through tireless efforts, day and night. By fostering cross-departmental collaboration and gaining support from all sectors of society, the Agency and its entire team extend their heartfelt gratitude as we present the key achievements of the past year in this annual report. We look forward to working together to weave a stronger social safety net and create a new chapter of excellence in the field of corrections in our nation!*

Sincerely,

Chou Hui Huang,

Director-General,

Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice

法務部矯正署署長

周輝煌

謹識



# 年度回顧 - 112 年關鍵指標



各矯正機關配合行政院推動「新世代打擊詐欺策略行動綱領 1.5 版」，持續辦理收容人打詐及反詐騙宣導，並加強詐欺犯罪者法治教育，透過言行及觀念的矯正，使其痛改前非，重做新民。

*In line with the Executive Yuan's "New Generation Anti-Fraud Strategy Action Plan 1.5," the Agency has continued its efforts to educate inmates on anti-fraud measures and enhance legal education for those convicted of fraud. Through the correction of behaviors and attitudes, these initiatives aim to guide offenders toward genuine reform and reintegration into society.*



112 年各矯正機關辦理毒品犯處遇之團體處遇共 850 團、8,341 堂次，而施用毒品犯接受團體處遇人數為 5,359 人、共計 71,186 人次；施用毒品犯接受個別處遇人數為 5,928 人、共計 15,649 人次。另外，112 年出監之施用毒品犯完成「毒品施用者處遇前篩選表」之人數為 4,525 人，涵蓋率為 91.60%；由社工人員完成「毒品施用者出監生活計畫調查表」之人數為 3,649 人，涵蓋率為 74.18%。

*In 2023, correctional institutions across the country organized 850 group treatment sessions for drug offenders, totaling 8,341 sessions, with 5,359 offenders participating, amounting to 71,186 individual attendances. Additionally, 5,928 offenders received individual treatment, accounting for 15,649 sessions. During the same year, 4,525 drug offenders completed the "Pre-Treatment Screening Form for Drug Offenders," achieving a coverage rate of 91.60%. Furthermore, social workers completed the "Post-Release Life Plan Questionnaire" for 3,649 offenders, with a coverage rate of 74.18%.*



為彰顯矯正機關精神疾病收容人照護品質，本署於 112 年起積極運用臺中監獄現有空間並進行實地履勘，規劃將擴增精神病療養專區收治量能至 240 名，並優先核予設施設備建置及汰換等經費約 367 萬餘元，包括監視器材購置、整修護理站、2 間諮商輔導教室及 3 間作業工場等。本案刻由臺中監獄施作中，預計將於 113 年下半年完工後擴大收治，以有效發揮專區收治量能。

*To highlight the importance of quality care for mentally ill inmates, the Agency has actively utilized available space at Taichung Prison since 2023, planning to expand the capacity of its dedicated psychiatric care unit to accommodate up to 240 inmates. Approximately NT\$3.67 million has been allocated for facility upgrades, including surveillance equipment, renovations of nursing stations, two counseling rooms, and three vocational workshops. The expansion project at Taichung Prison is currently underway, with completion expected in the second half of 2024, aiming to maximize the effectiveness of the specialized care unit.*



隨著我國步入高齡社會，矯正機關高齡收容人亦逐年增加，本署統計全國矯正機關約有 2 千餘名高齡收容人，佔總收容人數 4% 左右。本署周署長輝煌於 112 年上任之初，即提出矯正未來願景的 4 項業務重點及新方向，其中便包含照顧矯正機關高齡收容人，因渠等身體機能逐漸老化，經常伴隨慢性病或重大疾病，心理較為孤獨與沮喪憂慮，因此在戒護管理、醫療照護、教化輔導及生活適應等各項處遇上，皆需要比一般收容對象投入更高的人力和資源。

*As Taiwan's society ages, the population of elderly inmates in correctional institutions continues to rise. The Agency's statistics indicate that nationwide, there are over 2,000 elderly inmates, accounting for about 4% of the total inmate population. In response to these demographic changes, the Agency Director-General Chou Hui Huang, upon taking office in 2023, outlined four key priorities for the future of correctional affairs, including the care of elderly inmates. Given the physical decline and chronic health issues faced by this group, alongside increased psychological challenges like loneliness and depression, correctional institutions must dedicate more resources and personnel to address their unique needs in custody management, medical care, rehabilitation, counseling, and social reintegration.*



台灣好基金會攜手差事劇團、雲門舞蹈教室共同合作執行「逆風計畫」，將藝術美學課程導入矯正教育，112 年於敦品中學、誠正中學、勵志中學持續推動辦理中。係以矯正教育劇場工作坊方式進行，包含劇場遊戲、肢體開發、感官開發、團體動力、角色即興、成長對話等，矯正學校以戲劇表演為成果之呈現，邀請學員家屬到校參加成果展親子日活動，一起律動身體，以實際行動表達對學生的關懷與支持，成為彼此珍貴的回憶。

*The "Against the Wind Project," a collaboration between the Lovely Taiwan Foundation, Assignment Theater, and Cloud Gate Dance Studio, has successfully integrated art and aesthetic education into correctional education. In 2023, this initiative was implemented in Dun Pin, Chengjheng, and Li Zhi High Schools, utilizing theater workshops as a core approach. The initiative was conducted through correctional education theater workshops, which included theater games, physical development, sensory development, group dynamics, role improvisation, and growth dialogue. Correctional schools showcased the results through drama performances, inviting the families of participants to join the presentation on a special Parent-Child Day. Together, they engaged in physical activities, using these moments to express their care and support for the students, creating cherished memories for everyone involved.*



本署於 112 年 6 月起於明德外役監獄推動 1 年期「法務部矯正署及所屬矯正機關受刑人科技設備輔助監控試辦計畫」，透過導入電子手環予受刑人於外役作業、外出監外作業，及返家探視期間穿戴，運用科技感測技術回傳裝置 GPS 定位，顯示於勤務中心監控系統屏幕，輔助戒護人員進行管控，有效降低脫逃案件發生危機風險，後續並將持續規劃以科技設備輔助戒護管理，發展相關電子輔助監控措施，以維護社會安全。

*Starting in June 2023, the Agency launched a one-year pilot program at Mingde Minimum-Security Prison titled the "Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections Technology-Assisted Monitoring Pilot Program." This initiative involves the use of electronic bracelets worn by inmates during work assignments outside the prison, out-of-prison duties, and home visitations. The devices utilize GPS technology to transmit location data to the monitoring center's control system, assisting correctional officers in their supervision tasks and significantly reducing the risk of escape incidents. The Agency plans to continue developing technology-assisted custody management systems to enhance public safety through electronic monitoring solutions.*



本署已在桃園監獄及桃園女子監獄成功建置了收容人購物系統，並正在試行階段。此外，家屬線上購物系統也已完成建置，民眾可以透過便民服務網登入帳戶，方便為收容人購買物品。

*The Agency has successfully implemented an inmate shopping system at Taoyuan Prison and Taoyuan Women's Prison, currently in the trial phase. Additionally, an online shopping system for inmates' families has been established, allowing the public to conveniently purchase items for inmates through the service portal.*



以「建構人性智慧監獄，打造科技收容環境」為願景，先行佈建矯正機關數位網路設施，接續建置矯正機關物聯網路，最後延伸獄政管理科技面向，建構大數據資料庫，奠定智慧監獄之基石。

*Guided by the vision of "Building Humane and Smart Prisons, Creating a Technology-Driven Correctional Environment," the Agency is advancing digital infrastructure within correctional institutions. The initiative includes the establishment of digital network facilities, followed by the implementation of an Internet of Things (IoT) network in correctional facilities, and ultimately, the development of a big data database to serve as the foundation of smart prison management.*





112 年法務部矯正機關藝文技訓成果展於桃園市政府藝文廣場舉行，活動包含「少年復歸軟實力，行銷產品有誠信」的自營作業產品展售、藝文技訓創作展覽、少年矯正學校教化技訓介紹等內容，本次成果展標語「破繭而出」即收容人經過矯正機關的教化後，像一隻蝴蝶一樣羽化，並期望能順利復歸社會。

*In 2023, the Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections held the Arts and Vocational Training Exhibition at the Taoyuan City Government Arts Plaza. The event featured a range of activities, including exhibitions and sales of self-run business products made by inmates under the theme "Youth Reintegration through Soft Power: Integrity in Product Promotion," displays of creative works from vocational training, and presentations of educational and vocational programs at juvenile correctional schools. The exhibition's slogan, "Emerging from the Cocoon," symbolized inmates undergoing transformative change through correctional education, with the hope of successfully reintegrating into society.*



2023 台灣燈會在臺北盛大舉行，各矯正機關亦使出渾身解數製作精美花燈參賽，其中臺中監獄獲得燈王殊榮，而新竹監獄、屏東監獄、桃園監獄、宜蘭監獄、臺中監獄亦獲得特優獎項。

*During the 2023 Taiwan Lantern Festival in Taipei, correctional institutions showcased their creativity by participating in the lantern-making competition. Taichung Prison was awarded the prestigious "King of Lanterns" title, while Hsinchu Prison, Pingtung Prison, Taoyuan Prison, Yilan Prison, and Taichung Prison were recognized with High Distinction Awards for their outstanding lantern displays.*



本 (112) 年度全國藝文性教化活動仍以修復式司法為主軸，是修復式司法第三部曲，以話劇方式呈現，期能透過劇本設計、揣摩角色之過程，讓收容人認知自己的錯誤，並設身處地地思考對被害人造成的傷害，進而進行自我認知及情緒之正向轉變，逐步將自己的問題一一修補，導引出情感復原的力量。

*In 2023, nationwide arts-based education activities continued to focus on restorative justice, marking the third phase of this initiative. Through theatrical performances, inmates engaged in script design and role-playing, enabling them to recognize their mistakes and empathize with the harm caused to victims. This process fosters self-awareness and emotional transformation, guiding inmates in addressing their issues one by one and harnessing the power of emotional healing.*



為符合外役監階段性處遇之設立目的，達成受刑人復歸社會之矯正目標，同時降低外役監受刑人造成危害公共秩序、社會安全之風險，法務部蔡部長於 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，並親自主持 11 場修法會議，於同年 9 月 15 日擬具「外役監條例」部分條文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。

*To align with the objectives of phased rehabilitation in open prisons and achieve the goal of inmate reintegration into society, while also reducing the risk posed to public order and social safety by inmates in minimum-security facilities, Minister Tsai of the Ministry of Justice convened over intensive discussions with experts, scholars, civil groups, and relevant organizations starting from August 26, 2022. The Minister personally presided over 11 legislative amendment meetings, and on September 15 of the same year, drafted a partial revision of the "Statute of Open Prisons," which was submitted to the Executive Yuan. The Executive Yuan approved the proposal on September 22, 2022, and referred it to the Legislative Yuan for review.*



110 年司法院釋字第 812 號解釋宣告強制工作違憲後，本署考量臺東本島地區矯正機關歷史悠久，配合矯正思潮轉變，宜藉由此契機，同時盤點東部監所收容環境及處遇效能，就矯正機關之定位與功能進行整體規劃，歷時 12 年努力爰於 112 年 9 月 15 日報經行政院核准，著手辦理裁撤與整併作業。

*In 2021, following the Judicial Yuan's Interpretation No. 812, which declared compulsory labor unconstitutional, the Agency took this opportunity to reevaluate the historical context and correctional trends within the Eastern Taiwan correctional institutions. This comprehensive review included assessing the facilities and treatment efficiency, leading to an overall planning process that concluded with the approval from the Executive Yuan on September 15, 2023, after 12 years of efforts. The Agency has since initiated the restructuring and consolidation of these facilities.*



本署配合司法院釋字第 785 號解釋、公務員服務法、公務人員保障法之兩法修正條文及相關授權辦法規定，於 111 年 12 月 21 日函頒「法務部矯正署及所屬矯正機關人員勤務管理要點」，前揭行政規則並自 112 年 1 月 1 日起實施，整體勤務規範業已確立，以落實保障矯正機關輪班輪休人員健康權。

*In line with Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 785 and relevant amendments to the Public Functionary Service Act and Civil Service Protection Act, the Agency issued the "Guidelines for the Management of Personnel Duties at the Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections and Affiliated Institutions" on December 21, 2022. These administrative regulations were implemented on January 1, 2023, establishing comprehensive guidelines to protect the health and rights of shift-working correctional staff.*

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# 壹

Introduction  
to  
Agency  
of  
Corrections

機關  
簡介

# 壹、機關簡介

## One.Introduction

### 一、矯正署組織架構

#### I. Organizational Structure



## 二、矯正署署徽與階級章

### II. Logo and Hierarchical Badge

#### (一) 署徽 Logo

矯正署署徽設計理念：

**Underlying beliefs of the design:**



**外圍繩結**—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。

*External Knot -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**—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。

*Internal Shield -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**—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。

*Ministerial Logo in the Center -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**—二支鑰鎖寓意「打開心靈之窗」、「開啟希望之門」。

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

**整體說明：**透過本署的圖徽，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。

*Overall Description: 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 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

### III. Distribution of Respective Affiliated Institutions





# 貳

## 年度成果

Performance  
2023



# 貳、年度成果

## Two. Annual Achievements

### 專業處遇再進化

#### Advancing Professional Treatment

##### 一、強化詐欺犯處遇

國人對於詐欺犯罪深惡痛絕，詐欺犯誤用聰明、觀念偏差，期待不勞而獲，各矯正機關配合行政院推動「新世代打擊詐欺策略行動綱領 1.5 版」，持續辦理收容人打詐及反詐騙宣導，並加強詐欺犯罪者法治教育，透過言行及觀念的矯正，使其痛改前非，重做新民。為此，本署針對詐欺犯處遇提出矯正詐騙三大策略。

##### I. Enhancing the Treatment of Fraud Offenders

*Fraud crimes are deeply resented by the public, and fraud offenders often misuse their intelligence, influenced by distorted beliefs and a desire for illicit gains. In line with the Executive Yuan's "New Generation Anti-Fraud Strategy Action Plan 1.5," the Agency has continued its efforts to educate inmates on anti-fraud measures and enhance legal education for those convicted of fraud. Through the correction of behaviors and attitudes, these initiatives aim to guide offenders toward genuine reform and reintegration into society. To address fraud offenders, the Agency has developed a three-pronged strategy:*

##### (一) 嚴審假釋

按假釋審查應參酌受刑人之犯行情節、在監行狀、犯罪紀錄、教化矯治處遇成效、更生計畫及其他有關事項，綜合判斷其悛悔情形；次按受刑人假釋審查資料，應包含對犯罪行為之實際賠償、規劃或進行修復情形，及對宣告沒收犯罪所得之繳納或規劃情形，監獄行刑法第 116 條第 1 項及受刑人假釋實施辦法第 3 條第 1 項第 6 款，定有明文。對於犯後彌補損害情形不佳、詐欺集團首惡或重要幹部，從嚴審查其假釋案。

##### (I) Stringent Parole Review

*The parole review shall include the review of the inmate's criminal offense, behavior in prison, criminal records, effectiveness of the edification or correctional treatment, after-care plan, and other relevant matters to determine the inmate's repentance. Additionally, data of prisoner's parole request includes compensation, compensatory plans, and restorative actions to the crimes, the restitutions and plans of restitutions of the confiscated incomes deriving from criminal proceeds, as explicitly stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 116 of the Prison Act and Subparagraph 6, Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Implementation Regulations for the Parole of Prisoners. Parole cases involving significant offenders or key members of fraud syndicates with poor restitution records will be scrutinized more strictly.*

## (二) 強化處遇

本署於 112 年 3 月向各矯正機關宣達應加強詐欺犯、詐騙集團成員、車手等屢犯財產性犯罪者之個別教誨及特別教誨，導正其不勞而獲的偏差觀念，另請機關強化並優先提供其技能訓練等相關適性之處遇措施。

### (II) Enhancing Treatment

*In March 2023, the Agency instructed all correctional institutions to intensify individual and specialized education for fraud offenders, members of fraud syndicates, and repeat offenders of property crimes. The aim is to correct their misguided belief in obtaining rewards without effort. Institutions were also directed to prioritize and enhance the provision of vocational training and other appropriate treatment measures tailored to these offenders' needs.*



聘請專業師資，灌輸正確觀念  
Engaging professional instructors to instill correct Attitudes



### (三) 使民獲賠 (修復式正義)

藉由假釋資料的審查，使詐欺犯主動與被害人進行修復或賠償。透過修復或賠償的過程，讓被害人獲得損害之賠償，並同時矯正詐欺犯錯誤的觀念，使得兩造雙方打開心扉，互相傾訴與了解，以達改悔向上，順利復歸社會。

### (III) Restorative Justice and Victim Compensation

*Through the parole review process, the Agency encourages fraud offenders to proactively engage in restitution or compensation to their victims. This restorative approach aims to facilitate the healing process for victims while correcting the offenders' misconceptions, fostering mutual understanding, and guiding both parties toward a path of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.*



舉辦講習，分享經驗。  
Hosting workshops to share experiences

## 二、提升毒品處遇品質

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」、「施用毒品者再犯防止推進計畫」等相關計畫推動及精進矯正機關毒品犯處遇。

### II. Improving the Quality of Drug Offender Treatment

*The Agency continues to implement and advance treatments of drug abuse inmates at correctional institutions in compliance with the "Evidence-based Treatment Model for Drug Offenders Program", the "Enhancement of Individualized Treatment and Reintegration Program for Drug Users", and the "Drug Abuse and DUI Treatment Supervision System Implementation Plan," and the "Recidivism Prevention Plan for Drug Users."*

112 年各矯正機關辦理毒品犯處遇之團體處遇共 850 團、8,341 堂次，而施用毒品犯接受團體處遇人數為 5,359 人、共計 71,186 人次，平均每位施用毒品犯接受過團體處遇之次數為 13 次；施用毒品犯接受個別處遇人數為 5,928 人、共計 15,649 人次。另外，112 年出監之施用毒品犯完成「毒品施用者處遇前篩選表」之人數為 4,525 人，涵蓋率為 91.60%；由社工人員完成「毒品施用者出監生活計畫調查表」之人數為 3,649 人，涵蓋率為 74.18%。

*In 2023, correctional institutions conducted a total of 850 group treatment sessions for drug offenders, amounting to 8,341 individual sessions. A total of 5,359 drug offenders participated in these group treatments, with an overall attendance of 71,186. On average, each drug offender attended group treatment sessions 13 times. Additionally, 5,928 drug offenders received individual treatment, totaling 15,649 individual sessions. During the same year, 4,525 drug offenders completed the "Pre-Treatment Screening Form for Drug Offenders," achieving a coverage rate of 91.60%. Furthermore, social workers completed the "Post-Release Life Plan Questionnaire" for 3,649 offenders, with a coverage rate of 74.18%.*

112 年各矯正機關施用毒品犯轉銜總人數為 2,781 人，其中針對 40 名具有多重議題、特殊情形或困難處理之施用毒品個案，召開「個案轉銜會議」37 場次，以討論出監轉銜議題，以及轉介個案需求提供銜接服務。

*The total number of drug offenders transitioning into post-release services in 2023 was 2,781. Among these, 40 cases with multiple issues, unique circumstances, or complex challenges required 37 special case transition meetings to discuss post-release transition plans and provide tailored support services*



各矯正機關毒品犯處遇執行情形	111 年	112 年	提升率 (%)
施用毒品犯接受團體處遇 (人數)	4,837 人	5,359 人	10.79%
施用毒品犯接受團體處遇 (人次)	61,235 人次	71,186 人次	16.25%
施用毒品犯接受個別處遇 (人數)	5,527 人	5,928 人	7.26%
施用毒品犯接受個別處遇 (人次)	14,021 人次	15,649 人次	11.61%
機關辦理團體處遇 (團數)	789 團	850 團	7.73%
機關辦理團體處遇 (堂次)	5,789 堂次	8,341 堂次	44.08%
機關辦理個案研討會、課程檢討及復歸轉銜會議 (場次)	536 場次	626 場次	16.79%

Implementation Status of Drug Offender Treatment by Correctional Institutions	2022	2023	Improvement Rate (%)
Drug offenders receiving group treatment (number of individuals)	4,837	5,359	10.79%
Drug offenders receiving group treatment (number of attendances)	61,235	71,186	16.25%
Drug offenders receiving individual treatment (number of individuals)	5,527	5,928	7.26%
Drug offenders receiving individual treatment (number of attendances)	14,021	15,649	11.61%
Number of group treatment sessions conducted by institutions	789	850	7.73%
Number of group treatment courses conducted by institutions	5,789	8,341	44.08%
Number of case seminar, course reviews, and reintegration meetings conducted by institutions	536	626	16.79%

表 2-1：處遇涵蓋率對照表  
Table2-1: Comparison of Treatment Coverage Rates



毒品犯團體輔導課程

## Group counseling courses for drug offenders

## 三、擴增精神醫療量能

為彰顯矯正機關精神疾病收容人照護品質，本署於 112 年起積極運用臺中監獄現有空間並進行實地履勘，規劃將擴增精神病療養專區收容量能至 240 名，並優先核予設施設備建置及汰換等經費約 367 萬餘元，包括監視器材購置、整修護理站、2 間諮商輔導教室及 3 間作業工場等。本案刻由臺中監獄施作中，預計將於 113 年下半年完工後擴大收治，以有效發揮專區收容量能。

## III. Expanding Psychiatric Care Capacity

To highlight the importance of quality care for mentally ill inmates, the Agency has actively utilized available space at Taichung Prison since 2023, planning to expand the capacity of its dedicated psychiatric care unit to accommodate up to 240 inmates. Approximately NT\$3.67 million has been allocated for facility upgrades, including surveillance equipment, renovations of nursing stations, two counseling rooms, and three vocational workshops. The expansion project at Taichung Prison is currently underway, with completion expected in the second half of 2024, aiming to maximize the effectiveness of the specialized care unit.

	112 年前 收容量能	113 年下半年 收容量能	收容量能提升率
臺中監獄 精神療養專區	129 人	240 人	86%

	Capacity Before Expansion (2023)	Capacity After Expansion (Second Half of 2024)	Capacity Improvement Rate
Taichung Prison Psychiatric Care Unit	129	240	86%

表 2-3：收容量能提升前後對照表



實地覆勘  
On-site inspection



整修護理站  
Renovation of nursing station

#### 四、照顧高齡收容人

隨著我國步入高齡社會，矯正機關高齡收容人亦逐年增加，本署統計全國矯正機關約有 2 千餘名高齡收容人，佔總收容人數 4% 左右，即提出矯正未來願景的 4 項業務重點及新方向，其中便包含照顧矯正機關高齡收容人，因渠等身體機能逐漸老化，經常伴隨慢性病或重大疾病，心理較為孤獨與沮喪憂慮，因此在戒護管理、醫療照護、教化輔導及生活適應等各項處遇上，皆需要比一般收容對象投入更高的人力和資源。

#### IV. Care for Elderly Inmates

*As Taiwan transitions into an aged society, the number of elderly inmates in correctional institutions has also increased yearly. According to Agency statistics, there are over 2,000 elderly inmates nationwide, accounting for approximately 4% of the total inmate population. The Agency has identified four key priorities for the future of corrections, with a particular focus on caring for elderly inmates. Given their declining physical functions, chronic illnesses, and higher susceptibility to loneliness and depression, elderly inmates require more significant resources and personnel in custody management, medical care, rehabilitation, counseling, and social adaptation compared to the general inmate population.*



高齡受刑人運動  
Physical activities for elderly inmates





有鑑鄰國日本比我國更早進入高齡社會，也更早注意到高齡受刑人除需提供矯正機關內的處遇及照護，亦需跨單位的資源連結與合作，才能根本解決高齡犯罪（再犯）的問題。爰本署於112年派員赴日考察，實地瞭解日本矯正機關高齡受刑人管教及處遇措施，供我國研擬相關政策。

*Recognizing that neighboring Japan entered an aging society earlier than Taiwan and has been more proactive in addressing the needs of elderly inmates, it is evident that in addition to providing in-house treatment and care within correctional institutions, cross-departmental resource integration and collaboration are essential to fundamentally address the issue of elderly crime (including recidivism). The Agency dispatched a team to Japan in 2023 to study their correctional institutions' management and treatment measures for elderly inmates. This experience will inform Taiwan's policy development for elderly inmate care.*





日本參訪  
Study visit to Japan

另本署亦持續蒐集專家學者意見，考量國內矯正機關收容空間、人力配比，以及國外矯正機關經驗（如日本籌辦「高齡病犯專監」），審慎評估及早規劃更完備的因應措施，並規劃訂定矯正機關高齡收容人處遇措施參考指引，以提供各矯正機關依循。

*The Agency continues to gather input from experts and scholars, considering the capacity of domestic correctional facilities, staffing ratios, and international experiences (such as Japan's establishment of specialized facilities for elderly inmates). Through prudent evaluation, the Agency is proactively planning more comprehensive response measures and is developing guidelines for the treatment of elderly inmates in correctional institutions to provide a standardized reference for all facilities.*



高齡受刑人處遇課程  
Elderly inmate care program

各矯正機關則依收容特性、高齡收容人人數及機關空間與硬體設施，結合社會資源開設相關課程，包含壓力調適、職能治療、禪繞畫、健身操等各項適性課程，並辦理高齡友善文康活動，調適高齡收容人身心。另運用經費建置或改善高齡收容人生活空間，新增扶手、斜坡等無障礙設施，建構高齡友善收容環境。

*Correctional institutions will design relevant courses tailored to the characteristics of their inmate population, the number of elderly inmates, and the available space and infrastructure. These courses will integrate community resources and include activities such as stress management, occupational therapy, Zentangle drawing, fitness exercises, and other suitable programs. Additionally, age-friendly recreational activities will be organized to support the physical and mental well-being of elderly inmates. Funding is also being utilized to improve or create living spaces for elderly inmates, including the addition of handrails, ramps, and other barrier-free facilities, to construct an age-friendly environment.*



設置無障礙設施  
Installation of barrier-free facilities



## 五、少年矯正處遇

台灣好基金會攜手差事劇團、雲門舞蹈教室共同合作執行「逆風計畫」，將藝術美學課程導入矯正教育，112 年於敦品中學、誠正中學、勵志中學持續推動辦理中。係以矯正教育劇場工作坊方式進行，包含劇場遊戲、肢體開發、感官開發、團體動力、角色即興、成長對話等，矯正學校以戲劇表演為成果之呈現，邀請學員家屬到校參加成果展親子日活動，一起律動身體，以實際行動表達對學生的關懷與支持，成為彼此珍貴的回憶。

### V. Juvenile Correctional Treatment

*The "Against the Wind Project," a collaboration between the Lovely Taiwan Foundation, Assignment Theater, and Cloud Gate Dance Studio, has successfully integrated art and aesthetic education into correctional education. In 2023, this initiative was implemented in Dun Pin, Chengjheng, and Li Zhi High Schools, utilizing theater workshops as a core approach. The initiative was conducted through correctional education theater workshops, which included theater games, physical development, sensory development, group dynamics, role improvisation, and growth dialogue. Correctional schools showcased the results through drama performances, inviting the families of participants to join the presentation on a special Parent-Child Day. Together, they engaged in physical activities, using these moments to express their care and support for the students, creating cherished memories for everyone involved.*



表演成果  
Performance results

## 數位科技新方向

### Embracing Digital Technology

#### 一、發展電子輔助監控

本署於 112 年 6 月起於明德外役監獄推動 1 年期「法務部矯正署及所屬矯正機關受刑人科技設備輔助監控試辦計畫」，透過導入電子手環予受刑人於外役作業、外出監外作業，及返家探視期間穿戴，運用科技感測技術回傳裝置 GPS 定位，顯示於勤務中心監控系統屏幕，輔助戒護人員進行管控，有效降低脫逃案件發生危機風險，後續並將持續規劃以科技設備輔助戒護管理，發展相關電子輔助監控措施，以維護社會安全。

#### I. Developing Electronic Monitoring Systems

Starting in June 2023, the Agency launched a one-year pilot program at Mingde Minimum-Security Prison titled the "Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections Technology-Assisted Monitoring Pilot Program." This initiative involves the use of electronic bracelets worn by inmates during work assignments outside the prison, out-of-prison duties, and home visitations. The devices utilize GPS technology to transmit location data to the monitoring center's control system, assisting correctional officers in their supervision tasks and significantly reducing the risk of escape incidents. The Agency plans to continue developing technology-assisted custody management systems to enhance public safety through electronic monitoring solutions.



表演成果試辦計劃之電子手環裝置 (如圖示)

Electronic bracelet device used in the performance results pilot program (as shown)



## 二、建置便民購物系統

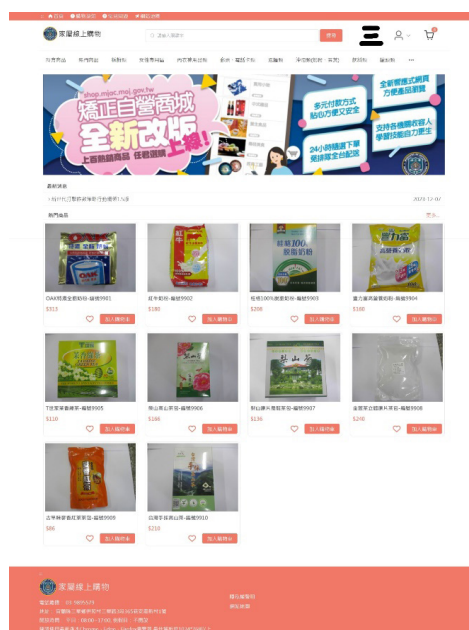
各國矯正機關普遍趨向使用科技設備來強化職員人力管理及收容人管理。然而，我國矯正機關仍然依賴紙本作業，導致人力資源使用效率低下，尤其在人力吃緊的情況下更為顯著。長期人力不足和超額收容增加了人員工作負擔，因此需評估推行數位化作業和制度，以提高效能和管理作業的簡易性。

## II. Establishing a User-Friendly Shopping System

*Correctional institutions worldwide are increasingly adopting technological solutions to enhance staff and inmate management. However, Taiwan's correctional institutions have traditionally relied on paper-based operations, resulting in low efficiency, particularly in resource-constrained situations. To address the challenges posed by long-standing manpower shortages and overcrowding, the Agency is evaluating the implementation of digital processes and systems to streamline operations and improve management efficiency.*

本署已在桃園監獄及桃園女子監獄成功建置了收容人購物系統，並正在試行階段。此外，家屬線上購物系統也已完成建置，民眾可以透過便民服務網登入帳戶，方便為收容人購買物品。新系統結合生物辨識和 QR CODE 識別碼技術，認證人員身份，並整合獄政資訊系統，以提升收容人管理效能，同時減少傳統簽核流程和紙本作業，使行政處理更加簡便。


*The Agency has successfully implemented an inmate shopping system at Taoyuan Prison and Taoyuan Women's Prison, currently in the trial phase. Additionally, an online shopping system for inmates' families has been established, allowing the public to conveniently purchase items for inmates through the service portal. The new system integrates biometric authentication and QR code technology to verify identities and connect with the correctional information system, improving inmate management efficiency while reducing traditional paperwork and administrative processes.*




家屬購物系統  
Family shopping system



收容人購物系統  
Inmate shopping system

		每次 作業時間	每年 紙張耗費
	購物紙本三聯單	3 小時	19 萬張
	電子機台 <b>勝</b>	30 分鐘	2 萬張

成效分析表

		Time per transaction	Annual paper consumption
	Traditional triplicate purchase note	3 hours	190,000 sheets
	Electronic kiosk [Better]	30 mins	20,000 sheets

Effectiveness analysis chart

### 三、規劃智慧監獄藍圖

以「建構人性智慧監獄，打造科技收容環境」為願景，先行佈建矯正機關數位網路設施，接續建置矯正機關物聯網路，最後延伸獄政管理科技面向，建構大數據資料庫，奠定智慧監獄之基石。

### III. Planning the Blueprint for Smart Prisons

*Guided by the vision of "Building Humane and Smart Prisons, Creating a Technology-Driven Correctional Environment," the Agency is advancing digital infrastructure within correctional institutions. The initiative includes the establishment of digital network facilities, followed by the implementation of an Internet of Things (IoT) network in correctional facilities, and ultimately, the development of a big data database to serve as the foundation of smart prison management.*

本案計畫分 2 階段辦理，透過點（終端）、線（機關）、面（中央）相關鍊結，建構各矯正機關數位矯正維安之指揮系統，據以發展智慧辨識與智慧管理平台，分年策略達成如下：

*The project will be implemented in two phases, connecting correctional institutions through terminal points, institutional links, and a central command system to develop a digital security network. The plan includes the following strategies:*

### (一) 第 1 階段：

1. 佈建 51 所矯正機關之數位網路建設及科技安全網路。
2. 建立資訊安全防護及中央指揮機制平台。

### (I)Phase 1:

- 1. Establish digital network infrastructure and hi-tech security systems at 51 correctional institutions,*
- 2. along with information security protection and a central command platform.*

### (二) 第 2 階段：

1. 建置智慧辨識系統：運用 QR-CODE，結合生物辨識系統，發展收容人智慧身分證，並配合基礎網路建設與採購智慧辨識機台，以簡化傳統人力行政處理作業及人員進出及管制之安全性。
2. 建置智慧管理系統：介接獄政系統，掌握人員進出情形、人數統計、釋放、外醫及住院等名籍管理，於平台內整合智慧行電盤、水位基礎建設以進行相關設施之監視及控制，同時發展數位推播系統，減少人員提帶等候時間。

### (II)Phase 2:

- 1. Develop a smart identification system using QR codes combined with biometric systems to create a smart ID for inmates. This will be integrated with network infrastructure and smart identification kiosks to simplify traditional administrative processes and enhance security measures.*
- 2. Additionally, a smart management system will be established to integrate the correctional system, monitor personnel movements, track inmate statistics, manage releases, external medical treatment, and hospitalization data. The system will also include smart electric panels and water level monitoring to oversee facility operations while reducing wait times for staff and inmates.*

## 技訓藝文創佳績

### Innovations Excellence in Vocational and Arts Training

#### 一、技訓聯展

112年法務部矯正機關藝文技訓成果展於桃園市政府藝文廣場舉行，活動包含「少年復歸軟實力，行銷產品有誠信」的自營作業產品展售、藝文技訓創作展覽、少年矯正學校教化技訓介紹等內容，本次成果展標語「破繭而出」即收容人經過矯正機關的教化後，像一隻蝴蝶一樣羽化，並期望能順利復歸社會；「藝心向前」即代表受刑人習得一技之長擁有自己的技藝並邁向嶄新人生，同時隨著少年輔育院改制為矯正學校，摒除傳統戒護思維，讓他們能在學習的環境中展現「少年復歸軟實力」，達到成長並回歸社會的目標。

#### I. Joint Vocational Training Exhibition

In 2023, the Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections held the Arts and Vocational Training Exhibition at the Taoyuan City Government Art Plaza. The event featured a range of activities, including exhibitions and sales of self-run business products made by inmates under the theme "Youth Reintegration through Soft Power: Integrity in Product Promotion," displays of creative works from vocational training, and presentations of educational and vocational programs at juvenile correctional schools. The exhibition's slogan, "Emerging from the Cocoon," symbolized the transformative journey of inmates through correctional education, likened to butterflies taking flight, with the hope of their successful reintegration into society. The phrase "Strive Forward with Art" represented inmates learning new skills and developing their talents to begin a new chapter in their lives. As juvenile reform schools have been transformed into correctional schools, traditional correctional practices were set aside to foster an educational environment that emphasizes "Youth Reintegration through Soft Power," supporting their growth and journey back to society.



活動開幕式 Opening ceremony



活動現場盛況 Event highlights

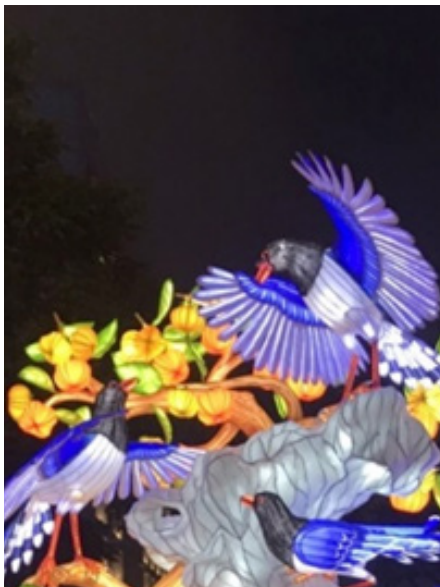


## 二、花燈競賽

2023 台灣燈會在臺北盛大舉行，各矯正機關亦使出渾身解數製作精美花燈參賽，其中臺中監獄獲得燈王殊榮，而新竹監獄、屏東監獄、桃園監獄、宜蘭監獄、臺中監獄亦獲得特優獎項。燈會揭幕儀式由法務部蔡部長清祥主持，藉此機會向外界傳達法務部推行矯正機關「延續傳統技藝」、「深耕藝文教化」理念及政策，同時也將各矯正機關參與「2023 臺灣燈會花燈競賽」獲獎成果，向社會大眾分享，一同見證矯正教化及收容人改悔蛻變的成果。

### II. Lantern Competition

*During the 2023 Taiwan Lantern Festival in Taipei, correctional institutions showcased their creativity by participating in the lantern-making competition. Taichung Prison was awarded the prestigious "King of Lanterns" title, while Hsinchu Prison, Pingtung Prison, Taoyuan Prison, Yilan Prison, and Taichung Prison were recognized with High Distinction Awards for their outstanding lantern displays. The opening ceremony of the Lantern Festival was hosted by Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang of the Ministry of Justice. During the ceremony, Minister Tsai conveyed the MOJ's commitment to preserving traditional crafts and promoting arts-based education within correctional institutions. He also highlighted the achievements of the correctional institutions in the "2023 Taiwan Lantern Festival Lantern-Making Competition," sharing the success and transformation of inmates through the rehabilitative process with the public.*



花燈競賽成果發表記者會  
Press conference for the lantern competition results

### 三、修復人生話劇比賽

為持續推動矯正機關收容人對修復式司法之認識與理解，本署於 110 年及 111 年全國藝文性教化活動，辦理「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。

### III. Restorative Life Drama Competition

*To further promote inmates' understanding and awareness of restorative justice, the Agency organized national arts-based rehabilitation activities in 2021 and 2022, including the "Rebirth Together: Restorative Justice Essay Competition" and the "Restorative Art: Painting and Drama Competition." Through creative writing, artwork, and performances, these events aimed to disseminate and promote the principles of restorative justice.*

本 (112) 年度全國藝文性教化活動仍以修復式司法為主軸，是修復式司法第三部曲，以話劇方式呈現，期能透過劇本設計、揣摩角色之過程，讓收容人認知自己的錯誤，並設身處地地思考對被害人造成的傷害，進而進行自我認知及情緒之正向轉變，逐步將自己的問題一一修補，導引出情感復原的力量。

*In 2023, nationwide arts-based education activities continued to focus on restorative justice, marking the third phase of this initiative. Through theatrical performances, inmates engaged in script design and role-playing, enabling them to recognize their mistakes and empathize with the harm caused to victims. This process fosters self-awareness and emotional transformation, guiding inmates in addressing their issues one by one and harnessing the power of emotional healing.*

本次話劇比賽共計約 60 件作品參加分區複賽，並擇選前 24 件進入決賽，最終選出前三名及佳作 3 名，共 6 名。這些作品創意無限，有引用熱門戲劇節目名稱作為發想，有引用四大奇書西遊記改編，更有從一首膾炙人口的經典歌曲作為發想的劇本，題材多元，角色設定亦涵蓋多族群，內容涉及親情、友情，展現台灣這個多元島嶼的活力與創意，以及收容人對修復式司法的理解與想像。

*The drama competition featured approximately 60 entries in the regional semifinals, with the top 24 entries advancing to the finals. Ultimately, three winners and three honorable mentions were selected, totaling six awards. These creative works included adaptations of popular TV shows, reinterpretations of classic literature like Journey to the West, and scripts inspired by well-known songs. The diverse themes and character representations highlighted the vibrant creativity of Taiwan and showcased inmates' understanding of restorative justice.*



表演成果  
Performance results



#### 四、績優人員、廠商頒獎

本署於 112 年 1 月 9 日舉辦「111 年度績優人員及績優教誨志工暨自主監外作業績優廠商表揚典禮」，邀請各矯正機關遴選出之績優人員、績優教誨志工、績優廠商代表出席，獲獎人共計 15 名績優人員、5 名績優教誨志工及 25 家績優廠商；本次典禮由法務部蔡部長清祥親自頒獎，並表揚各位得獎人堅守崗位且無私奉獻，不畏艱難致力推動司法改革，讓矯正業務不斷精進，發揮犯罪防治的功能並兼顧人性關懷；此外，本屆開始增頒績優自主監外作業廠商獎項，以嘉許績優廠商能透過公私協力，創造多贏，進而認同矯正工作的意義與成就，讓社會安全網更綿密。

#### IV. Awards and Recognition for Outstanding Personnel and Vendors

On January 9, 2023, the Agency held a recognition ceremony for "Outstanding Personnel, Volunteer Instructors, and Vendors of 2022." The event honored 15 outstanding personnel, 5 exemplary volunteer instructors, and 25 distinguished vendors, all selected from various correctional institutions. Minister of Justice Tsai Ching-Hsiang personally presented the awards, commending the recipients for their dedication to justice reform and their commitment to advancing correctional services while upholding humane care. This year, the Agency also introduced a new award category for outstanding vendors involved in off-site work programs to encourage public-private partnerships that promote multiple benefits, recognizing the pivotal role these vendors play in strengthening the social safety net.



頒發績優人員獎狀及獎盃  
Presentation of awards  
to outstanding personnel



典禮與會人員全體合照  
Group photo of all attendees at the ceremony

## 法令制度與時進

### Keeping Pace with Legal and Regulatory Progress

#### 一、中間處遇法令修正

為符合外役監階段性處遇之設立目的，達成受刑人復歸社會之矯正目標，同時降低外役監受刑人造成危害公共秩序、社會安全之風險，法務部蔡部長於 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，並親自主持 11 場修法會議，於同年 9 月 15 日擬具「外役監條例」部分條文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。

#### I. Amendments to Intermediate Treatment Laws and Regulations

*To align with the objectives of phased rehabilitation in open prisons and achieve the goal of inmate reintegration into society, while also reducing the risk posed to public order and social safety by inmates in minimum-security facilities, Minister Tsai of the Ministry of Justice convened over intensive discussions with experts, scholars, civil groups, and relevant organizations starting from August 26, 2022. The Minister personally presided over 11 legislative amendment meetings, and on September 15 of the same year, drafted a partial revision of the "Statute of Open Prisons," which was submitted to the Executive Yuan. The Executive Yuan approved the proposal on September 22, 2022, and referred it to the Legislative Yuan for review.*

案經立法院於 112 年 7 月 31 日三讀通過，總統於同年 8 月 16 日公布。修正重點包含提高遴選門檻，排除故意犯罪致死、最輕本刑 10 年以上有期徒刑重罪、重大貪污及經濟犯罪，以及其他重大暴力、高再犯及高逃亡風險犯罪，並延長在監考核期間、縮短外役監收容日數及強化資格審查，增列淘汰事由及返家探視要件等，期達成受刑人復歸社會目的，建構更加綿密之社會安全網。

*The amendment was passed in its third reading by the Legislative Yuan on July 31, 2023, and promulgated by the President on August 16, 2023. Key revisions included raising eligibility criteria, excluding individuals convicted of intentional homicide, major crimes with a minimum sentence of 10 years, significant corruption, economic crimes, serious violent offenses, high recidivism risk, and high escape risk. The amendments also extended the evaluation period for inmates, reduced the number of days in open prison custody, strengthened qualification reviews, and introduced additional disqualification criteria and home visitation conditions to support the goal of inmate reintegration and reinforce the social safety net.*



此外配合外役監條例修正，法務部亦於 112 年 12 月 22 日修正發布外役監受刑人遴選實施辦法及外役監受刑人返家探視辦法，增進外役監受刑人遴選程序之正確性、專業性、透明性，也在返家探視次數、申請程序、返家探視期間之動態掌控等方面，全面精進外役監受刑人返家探視程序，重新打造一個完善而安全的外役監制度。

*In conjunction with amendments to the Statute of Open Prisons, the Ministry of Justice revised the Regulations Governing Inmate Selection for Open Prison and Regulations Governing Home Visits by Open Prison Inmates on December 22, 2023, to enhance transparency, accuracy, and professionalism in the selection process. Furthermore, improvements were made in areas such as the frequency of home visits, the application procedures, and the real-time tracking of inmates during their home visits, thereby establishing a more comprehensive and secure open prison system.*

## 二、東部地區矯正機關改制

自民國 74 年 7 月 19 日公布檢肅流氓條例後，本署為收容是類破壞社會秩序、危害人民權益之流氓，於 81 年 7 月將泰源監獄正名為「臺灣泰源技能訓練所」，改建臺灣東部地區警備司令部感訓第一總隊為「臺灣東成技能訓練所」，及改建臺灣警備總司令部職業訓導第二總隊為「臺灣岩灣技能訓練所」等專責收容，同時亦收容違反保安處分強制工作之人，致力於維護社會秩序。惟檢肅流氓條例施行約 20 餘年後，於 98 年司法院釋字第 636 號解釋宣告違憲，致使埋下東部改制的種子。本署於 100 年即著手進行改制作業，時至 110 年司法院釋字第 812 號解釋宣告強制工作違憲後，考量臺東本島地區矯正機關歷史悠久，配合矯正思潮轉變，藉由此契機，盤點臺東監獄收容環境及臺東戒治所處遇效能，就矯正機關之定位與功能進行整體規劃，歷時 12 年努力，爰於 112 年 9 月 15 日報經行政院核准裁撤岩灣技能訓練所，將臺東監獄遷至其現址、臺東戒治所遷至臺東監獄原址、臺東戒治所原址成立武陵外役監獄、東成技能訓練所及泰源技能訓練所則分別改制東成監獄及泰源監獄，同日並辦理臺東地區矯正機關聯合揭牌暨首長交接布達宣誓典禮，為東部矯正機關揭開新頁。

## II. Institutional Restructuring of Eastern Region Correctional Facilities

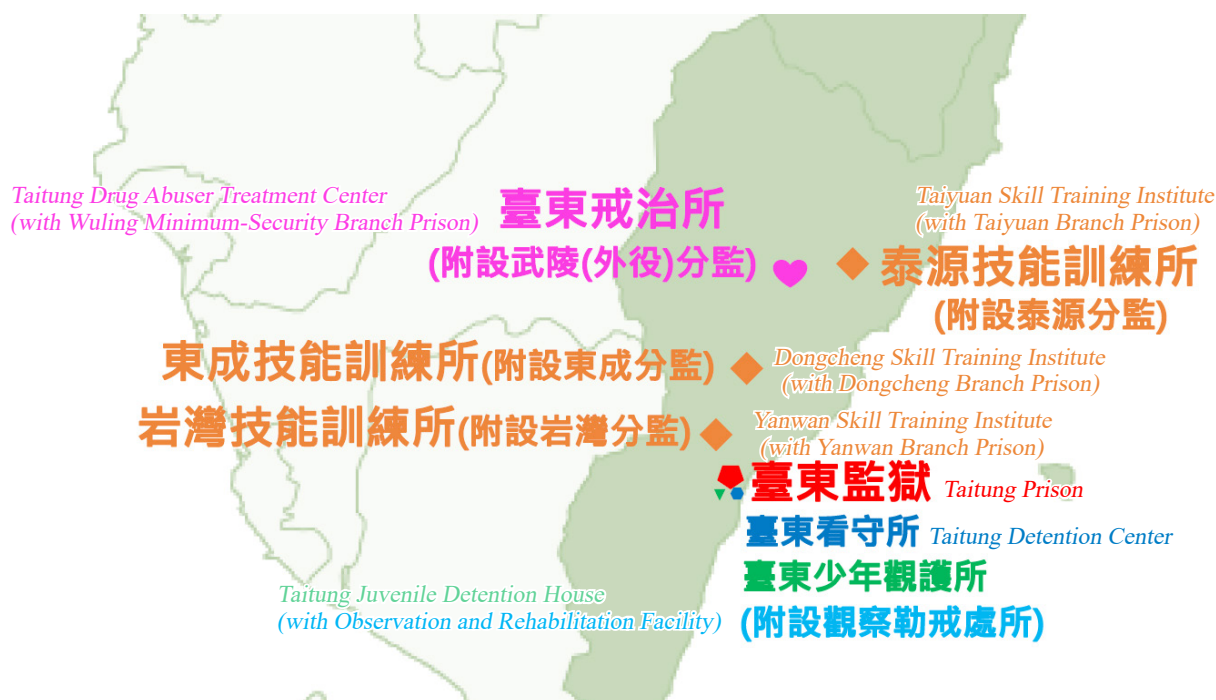
*Since the enactment of the Gangster Prevention Act on July 19, 1985, the Agency has been tasked with detaining individuals who disrupt social order and endanger public safety. In July 1992, the Agency renamed Taiyuan Prison to "Taiwan Taiyuan Skill Training Institute," repurposed the Eastern Taiwan Garrison Command's First Disciplinary Training Corps into the "Taiwan Dongcheng Skill Training Institute," and converted the Taiwan Garrison Command's Second Vocational Training Corps into the "Taiwan Yanwan Skill Training Institute." These facilities were designated for the specialized detention of offenders, including those subjected to compulsory labor as part of security measures, with the goal of maintaining social order. However, after over two decades of enforcing the Act, the Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 636 in 2009 declared parts of the law unconstitutional, initiating the groundwork for the restructuring of correctional institutions in Eastern Taiwan. The Agency began restructuring efforts in 2011, and following Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 812 in 2021, which declared compulsory labor unconstitutional, a comprehensive evaluation of correctional*

institutions in Taitung was initiated. Given the historical significance of correctional facilities in the Taitung area, this opportunity was used to review and reassess the conditions at Taitung Prison and the treatment effectiveness at Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center. An overall plan was developed to redefine the roles and functions of these correctional institutions. After 12 years of diligent efforts, on September 15, 2023, the Executive Yuan approved the decommissioning of the Yanwan Skill Training Institute. As part of the restructuring, Taitung Prison was relocated to its current site, Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center was moved to the former location of Taitung Prison, and the former Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center was reestablished as Wuling Minimum-Security Prison. Additionally, the Dongcheng Skill Training Institute and Taiyuan Skill Training Institute were restructured into Dongcheng Prison and Taiyuan Prison, respectively. On the same day, a joint inauguration ceremony and leadership transition event for the Taitung correctional institutions was held, marking a new chapter in the history of correctional facilities in Eastern Taiwan.



臺東地區矯正機關聯合揭牌暨首長交接布達宣誓典禮  
Joint inauguration and leadership handover ceremony of Taitung correctional institutions





## 改制前 Before restructuring



## 改制後 After Restructuring

改制前後 Before and after restructuring

### 三、勤務制度修正

本署配合司法院釋字第 785 號解釋、公務員服務法、公務人員保障法之兩法修正條文及相關授權辦法規定，於 111 年 12 月 21 日函頒法務部矯正署及所屬矯正機關人員勤務管理要點（下稱勤務管理要點），並自 112 年 1 月 1 日起實施，整體勤務規範可謂確立，其中有關戒護人員辦公日中休息時數、連續值勤時間、每日（月）延長辦公時數、更換班次時連續休息時間及休息日數等框架性規範，亦均明文於前開勤務管理要點。

### III. Revisions of the Personnel Duty System

*In accordance with Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 785, amendments to the Public Functionary Service Act, the Civil Service Protection Act, and related authorized regulations, the Agency issued the "Guidelines for the Management of Personnel Duties at the Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections and Affiliated Institutions" (hereinafter referred to as the Duty Management Guidelines) on December 21, 2022. These Duty Management Guidelines were implemented on January 1, 2023, establishing a comprehensive framework for duty regulations. Key aspects, such as rest hours during workdays, maximum consecutive work hours, daily (monthly) overtime limits, rest periods between shifts, and the number of rest days, were clearly defined in these Guidelines.*

為保障矯正機關戒護人員健康權，避免戒護人員延長辦公時數過長，於勤務管理要點明文規定，戒護人員每月延長辦公時數原則不得超過 60 小時，如遇搶救重大災害、處理緊急或重大突發事件、辦理重大專案業務或辦理季節性、週期性工作等法定事由，則以每月不得超過 80 小時控管之。

*To safeguard the health of correctional officers and prevent excessive overtime, the Duty Management Guidelines stipulate that monthly overtime for correctional officers should not exceed 60 hours under normal circumstances. However, in cases involving major disaster response, emergency situations, significant special projects, or seasonal and cyclical tasks, the monthly overtime cap may be extended to a maximum of 80 hours.*

另為使戒護人員獲得充分休息，勤務管理要點亦明文規定，戒護人員於辦公日中至少應有連續 1 小時之休息（排班制戒護人員依機關排定時間服勤，每日辦公時數以 16 小時為原則），更換班次時至少應有連續 11 小時之休息時間，另排班制戒護人員每二週內應有 4 日之休息日，或每四週內應有 8 日之休息日。

*To ensure adequate rest for correctional officers, the Guidelines mandate that officers must have a minimum of one continuous hour of rest during each workday (with a standard workday of up to 16 hours for those on a rotating shift schedule). When changing shifts, officers are required to have at least 11 consecutive hours of rest. Additionally, officers on rotating shifts must receive at least 4 rest days within a two-week period or 8 rest days within a four-week period.*



#### 四、爭取專業輔導人力

自 110 年試辦至今，發現心社人員扮演收容人入監調查、在監輔導到出監轉銜之關鍵角色，能有效幫助適應、及時轉介進而提升復歸效能。現行分正式編制、約用、聘用與勞務承攬方式進用，造成管理與優秀人才留用不易。

#### IV. Securing Professional Counseling Personnel

*Since the pilot program began in 2021, it has been observed that psychological and social workers play a crucial role in the intake assessment, in-prison counseling, and post-release transition for inmates, significantly enhancing their adaptation and reintegration success. Currently, the hiring of these personnel involves various employment arrangements, including formal positions, contracts, appointments, and outsourced services, which complicates management and retention of talented individuals.*

人力 / 年度	編制	約用	聘用	勞務承攬	總數	增加
108 年	81			56	147	2.2 倍
109 年	81		19	113	213	
110 年	81	23	29	147	280	
111 年	107	23	43	147	320	
112 年	109	25	43	145	322	
113 年	109	25	43	145	322	

表 4-1：專業輔導人力

Manpower/ Year	Position	Contract Personnel	Hired Personnel	Outsourced Positions	Total	Increase
2019	81			56	147	2.2 times
2020	81		19	113	213	
2021	81	23	29	147	280	
2022	107	23	43	147	320	
2023	109	25	43	145	322	
2024	109	25	43	145	322	

Table 4-1: Professional Counseling Personnel



參

矯正人才培訓

Cultivating  
Correctional  
Workforce

# 參、矯正人才培訓

## *Three. Training of Correctional Personnel*

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 officers training center, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Justice, has been in charge of training correctional professionals. The “Training Institute for Correctional Officers, Ministry of Justice” 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 “Agency of Corrections Correctional Officers Training Center, Ministry of Justice” 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

#### (一) 三等監獄官幹部培訓

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。112 年共培訓 36 名監獄官，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。



## I. Training and Cultivating New Correctional Staff

### (I) Cadre Development for Prison Officers III

*Prison Officers III 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 Officers Training Center provides those accepted through the Grade 3 Special Examination for Judicial Personnel (Prison Officers III category) 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 36 prison officers were developed throughout 2023; 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 Prison Officers III

## (二) 四等監所管理員養成教育

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，112 年共培訓 519 名監所管理員，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

### (II) Preparatory Education for Prison Officers IV. (Basic Prison Officers)

*In order for those having been approved through national exams to become basic prison officers responsible for protecting the safety at correctional institutions and for closely guarding and controlling inmates, the correctional officer 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 2023, there were a total of 519 basic prison officers 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 Prison Officers IV

## 二、提升專業職能

### (一) 在職訓練班

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。除了每年定期辦理之基層人員訓練，如管理員、主任管理員、科(組)員在職訓練班外，另亦辦理各業務主管研習班，如戒護主管、作業主管、教化主管研習班等，俾使本署各項業務推展順利。

## II. Improving Professional Skills

### (I) In-service Training

*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 addition to the regular annual training for frontline staff, such as training programs for all prison officers, the Agency also organizes training workshops for various department managers, including workshops for custodial managers, industrial managers, and educational managers. These initiatives ensure that the Agency's operations continue to run smoothly and efficiently.*

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：外役監制度變革說明研習班、性侵及家暴收容人處遇研習班、少年保護業務進階研習班、創傷知情與實作工作坊等。112 年共計辦理在職訓練班 54 班次、6,048 人次。

*To further enhance the professionalism of correctional treatment, the training center offers specialized courses for professional personnel within correctional institutions. These courses aim to improve their expertise in areas such as legislation of the Open Prison, treatment strategies for inmates convicted of sexual offenses or domestic violence, advanced juvenile protection training, and trauma-informed practice workshops. In 2023, a total of 54 in-service training sessions were conducted, with 6,048 participants in attendance.*



## (二) 機關首長研習班

矯正署為精進矯正業務，於 112 年 9 月 6 至 8 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。另安排廉政法令及案例分享，以達廉能政府之目標，以及藉由時事案件 -Me too 運動，瞭解性別比例懸殊之矯正機關，應如何落實職場性別上之相互尊重與平等，以及性平案件發生後之因應方式，並透過精進各機關面對新興媒體新聞事件處理之能力，強化回應策略，以化解公關危機。

## (II) Institutional Chief Officer Workshop

To enhance the effectiveness of correctional operations, the Agency of Corrections convened a "Superintendent Workshop" from September 6 to 8, 2023, gathering the heads of 51 correctional institutions nationwide. The workshop included focused discussions on critical correctional issues, encouraging exchange and consensus-building to effectively implement relevant correctional policies. The program also featured sessions on anti-corruption laws and case studies to promote the goal of a clean and competent government. In light of the emergence of the "Me Too Movement", discussions were held on how correctional institutions with significant gender imbalances could foster mutual respect and gender equality in the workplace, as well as on the appropriate responses to incidents involving gender-based issues. Furthermore, training was provided to enhance the institutions' ability to handle emerging media events and improve public relations strategies to mitigate crises.



首長研習班  
Superintendent Workshop

### 三、112 年度戒護職能競技大賽

為強化矯正人員戒護值勤技能與危機處理能力，藉由團隊競賽活動培養合作精神，並達精進戰技與情感交流之目的，本署於 112 年 11 月 17 日假彰化監獄辦理 112 年度戒護職能競技大賽—戒護職能競技闖關賽，全國矯正機關共有 45 支隊伍參與競技。是日上午由周署長輝煌陪同蔡部長清祥親臨會場，此外另邀請臺中、彰化地區司法機關首長、全國各矯正機關首長及戒護業務主管等各界貴賓到場參與盛會。經過一番激烈競逐，分別由宜蘭監獄、桃園監獄、基隆監獄榮獲男子組 A、B、C 組第 1 名，女子組則由臺中女子監獄奪冠。周署長輝煌對各機關展現之成果予以肯定與讚賞，期勉參賽同仁藉由競賽培育膽識，建立團隊合作精神，並提升危機事件處理能力。

### III. 2023 Custodial Skills Competition

*To strengthen the custodial skills and crisis management abilities of correctional officers, and to foster teamwork through competitive activities, the Agency organized the 2023 Custodial Skills Competition on November 17, 2023, at Changhua Prison. The event, titled the "Custodial Skills Challenge," featured participation from 45 teams representing correctional institutions across the nation. Director-General Chou Hui Huang, accompanied by Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang, attended the event that morning, joined by distinguished guests, including heads of judicial institutions from Taichung and Changhua, as well as leaders and custodial managers from correctional institutions nationwide. After intense competition, Yilan Prison, Taoyuan Prison, and Keelung Prison secured first place in Groups A, B, and C of the men's division, respectively. In the women's division, Taichung Women's Prison emerged as the champion. Director-General Chou commended and praised the outstanding performances of all participating institutions, encouraging the contestants to use the competition to develop courage, strengthen team spirit, and enhance their crisis management capabilities.*



部長親臨比賽現場  
Minister Tsai attending the competition



# 肆

## 統計數據

Statistics

# 肆、統計數據

## Four. Statistics

### 一、矯正機關收容情形

#### (一) 收容額

112 年底矯正機關收容人共計 5 萬 6,202 人，與上年底 5 萬 5,118 人比較，增加 1,084 人（2.0%），主要是因監獄收容人（含受刑人、受保安處分人及押候執行者）增加 1,002 人。

#### I. Overview of Inmate Status at Correctional Institutions

##### (I) Capacity

*As of the end of 2023, correctional institutions housed a total of 56,202 inmates, an increase of 1,084 (2.0%) compared to the 55,118 inmates at the end of the previous year. The rise is primarily attributed to an increase of 1,002 inmates, including convicted prisoners, individuals subject to rehabilitative measures, and those awaiting execution.*

依收容人種類區分，112 年底監獄收容人計 5 萬 1,093 人為最多（占 90.9%），其次是被告及被管收入 2,779 人占 4.9%，再其次為受觀察勒戒 785 人與受戒治 559 人合計 1,344 人占 2.4%；餘受感化教育學生 619 人與收容少年 367 人合計 986 人占 1.8%。（詳表 1-1 與圖 1）

*Broken down by category, by the end of 2023, the prison population stood at 51,093 inmates, accounting for the largest share at 90.9%. This was followed by 2,779 defendants and detainees, representing 4.9%, and 1,344 individuals undergoing observation and rehabilitation, which includes 785 individuals in observation and 559 in rehabilitation, accounting for 2.4%. Additionally, 619 students undergoing reform education and 367 juveniles in detention accounted for a total of 986 individuals or 1.8%. (Refer to Table 1-1 and Figure 1 for details)*



項目別	收容人數						核定 容額	超額 收容
	總計	監獄受刑人 / 受保安處分人 / 被管收人	被告 / 被管收人	受觀察 勒戒人	受戒治 人員 / 待執行 戒治人	受感化 教育學生 / 收容少年		
	人							%
111 年底	55,118	50,091	2,151	1,122		859		-
112 年底	56,202	51,093	2,779	785		559		-
較上年底 增減量	1,084	1,002	628	-337		-300	91	-
較上年底 增減 (%)	2.0	2.0	29.2	-30.0		-34.9	10.2	-

表 1-1：矯正機關收容情形

Item	Number of inmates						Approved capacity	Excess
	Total	Prisoners, people under guard and control, and people in detention and pending execution	Defendants and people under custody	People in rehabilitation	People being treated and pending treatment	Students and juvenile inmates receiving correctional education		
	Person(s)							
End of 2022	55,118	50,091	2,151	1,122		859		
End of 2023	56,202	51,093	2,779	785		559		
Increase/ Decrease from the end of last year	1,084	1,002	628	-337		-300		
Increase/ decrease(%) from the end of last year	2.0	2.0	29.2	-30.0		-34.9	10.2	-

Table 1-1: Overview of Inmate Status at Correctional Institutions

單位：人、%

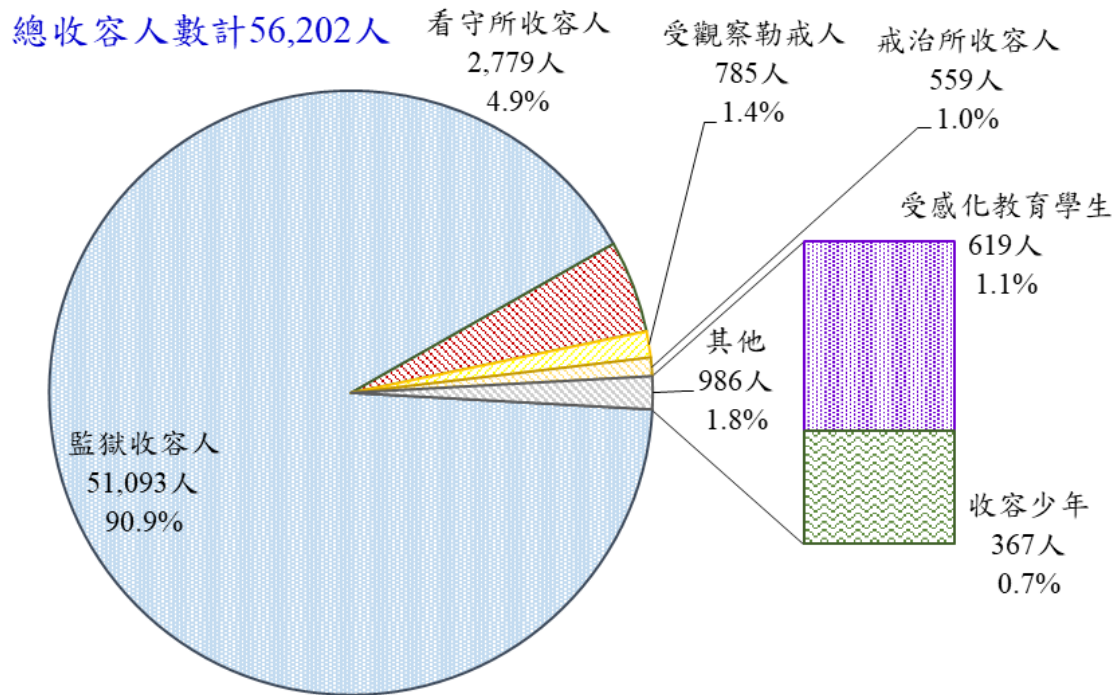


圖 1：矯正機關收容人數 (112 年底)

Figure 1: Overview of the Number of Inmates at Correctional Institutions

中文	English
單位：人、%	Unit: Person, %
總收容人數計 56,202 人	Total number of inmates 56,202
看守所收容人 2,779 人 4.9%	Detention Center Inmates: 2,779 persons (4.9%)
觀察勒戒處所收容人 785 人 1.4%	Observation and Rehabilitation Center Inmates: 785 persons (1.4%)
戒治所收容人 559 人 1.0%	Drug Abuser Treatment Center Inmates: 559 persons (1.0%)
受感化教育學生 619 人 1.1%	Students in Reform Education: 619 persons (1.1%)
其他 986 人 1.8%	Others: 986 persons (1.8%)
監獄收容人 51,093 人 90.9%	Prison Inmates: 51,093 persons (90.9%)
收容少年 367 人 0.7%	Juvenile Inmates: 367 persons (0.7%)

## （二）監獄收容情形

### 1. 新入監人數

112 年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計 3 萬 1,763 人，較上年 3 萬 196 人增加 1,567 人（5.2%）。其中前 5 大罪名依序為公共危險罪 8,444 人，較上年減少 9.7%；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）5,113 人，較上年增加 16.5%；竊盜罪 4,142 人，較上年減少 2.5%；詐欺罪 3,301 人，較上年增加 0.03%；洗錢防制法 3,159 人，較上年大幅增加 122.3%。（詳表 1-2）

## (II) Prison Population Status

### 1. Number of new prisoners

In 2023, a total of 31,763 new inmates were admitted to prisons on the orders of prosecutors, an increase of 1,567 (5.2%) compared to 30,196 in the preceding year. The Top 5 offenses were, sequentially, offenses against public safety 8,444 prisoners, a decrease of 9.7% from the preceding year, violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (including the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998, same as below) 5,113 prisoners, an increase of 16.5% from the preceding year, offense of larceny 4,142 prisoners, a decrease of 2.5% from the preceding year, fraud 3,301 prisoners, an increase of 0.03% from the preceding year, and violations of the Money Laundering Control Act 3,159 prisons, a significant increase of 122.3% from the preceding year. (Refer to Table 1-2 for details)

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 sharp rise in admissions for money laundering offenses can be attributed to the expansion of the specified crime range in the amended Money Laundering Control Act of December 2016, which explicitly categorized the use of "dummy accounts" and actions of fraud syndicates as money laundering. Furthermore, Supreme Court Criminal Grand Chamber Rulings Tai-Shang-Da-Zi No. 3101 of 2019 and Tai-Shang-Da-Zi No. 1797 of 2021 established a consensus that individuals providing dummy accounts and fraud syndicate members could be prosecuted for general money laundering under certain conditions.

項目別	總計	公共危險罪	毒品危害防制條例	竊盜罪	詐欺罪	洗錢防制法	傷害罪	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	其他
111 年底	30,196	9,356	4,390	4,248	3,300	1,421	1,344	841	5,296
112 年底	31,763	8,444	5,113	4,142	3,301	3,159	1,440	748	5,416
較上年增減 (%)	5.2	-9.7	16.5	-2.5	0.03	122.3	7.1	-11.1	2.3

表 1-2：監獄新入監受刑人主要罪名



Item	Total	Offense against public safety	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Offense of larceny	Fraud	Anti-Money Laundering Act	Offense of causing bodily harm	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	Others
2022	30,196	9,356	4,390	4,248	3,300	1,421	1,344	841	5,296
2023	31,763	8,444	5,113	4,142	3,301	3,159	1,440	748	5,416
Increase/Decrease from the end of last year(%)	5.2	-9.7	16.5	-2.5	0.03	122.3	7.1	-11.1	2.3

Table 1-2: Primary Offenses of New Prisoners

## 2. 新入監受刑人特性

112 年新入監受刑人 3 萬 1,763 人中，男性 2 萬 8,346 人占 89.2%，女性 3,417 人占 10.8%；就年齡分布情形觀察，以 40 至 50 歲未滿者 8,837 人占 27.8% 為最多，其次是 50 歲以上者 8,780 人占 27.6%，再其次 30 至 40 歲未滿者 7,165 人占 22.6%，即 40 歲以上之受刑人逾五成五。（詳表 1-3）

## 2. Characteristics of new prisoners

Among the 31,763 new prisoners in 2023 were 28,346 men (89.2%) and 3,417 women (10.8%). Age distribution revealed that the largest group consisted of inmates aged 40 to under 50 (8,837 inmates or 27.8%), followed by those aged 50 and above (8,780 inmates or 27.6%), and those aged 30 to under 40 (7,165 inmates or 22.6%). Thus, over 55% of the newly admitted inmates were aged 40 and above. (Refer to Table 1-3 for details)

項目別	總計	性別		年齡					
		男	女	14 至 18 歲未滿	18 至 24 歲未滿	24 至 30 歲未滿	30 至 40 歲未滿	40 至 50 歲未滿	50 歲以上
112 年	31,763	28,346	3,417	9	2,387	4,585	7,165	8,837	8,780
結構比	100.0	89.2	10.8	0.03	7.5	14.4	22.6	27.8	27.6

表 1-3：監獄新入監受刑人特性

Item	Total	Gender		Age					
		Male	Female	14-18 years old	18-24 years old	24-30 years old	30-40 years old	40-50 years old	50 years and above
112 年	31,763	28,346	3,417	9	2,387	4,585	7,165	8,837	8,780
Structural ratio	100.0	89.2	10.8	0.03	7.5	14.4	22.6	27.8	27.6

Table 1-3: Characteristics of New Prisoners

### 3. 年底在監人數

112 年底在監受刑人 5 萬 664 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 996 人占 2.0%，有期徒刑之刑期十年以上者 1 萬 5,779 人占 31.1%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 6,775 人占 33.1%；而五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 1,632 人占 23.0%，三年以上至五年未滿者 6,527 人占 12.9%，一年以上至三年未滿者 8,152 人占 16.1%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 7,578 人占 15.0%。（詳表 1-4）

### 3. Number of prisoners at the end of the year

At the end of 2023, there were 50,664 prisoners. As far as the duration of sentence is concerned, there were 996 (2.0%) prisoners serving a life sentence and 15,779 prisoners (31.1%) serving a sentence of at least 10 years in prison, that is, 16,775 prisoners (33.1%) in total for the two types of felonies. There were 11,632 prisoners (23.0%) serving a sentence of at least 5 years and less than 10 years in prison, 6,527 prisoners (12.9%) serving a sentence of at least 3 years and less than 5 years in prison, 8,152 prisoners (16.1%) serving a sentence of at least 1 year and less than 3 years in prison, and 7,578 prisoners (15.0%) serving a sentence of less than 1 year and entitled to detention or a fine or convertible to labor. (Refer to Table 1-4 for details)

項目別	總計	無期徒刑	有期徒刑						拘役	罰金 (易服勞役)
			一年未滿	一年以上 三年未滿	三年以上 五年未滿	五年以上 十年未滿	十年以上 十五年以下	逾十五年		
112 年底	50,664	996	7,115	8,152	6,527	11,632	6,815	8,964	325	138
結構比	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	12.9	23.0	13.5	17.7	0.6	0.3

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，其應執行刑名即為法院裁判確定之宣告刑刑名。

表 1-4：監獄在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Item	Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed-term imprisonment						Detention	Fine (Conversion to labor penalty)
			< 1 year	1-3 years, exclusive	3-5 years, exclusive	5-10 years, exclusive	10-15 years, exclusive	> 15 years		
End of 2023	50,664	996	7,115	8,152	6,527	11,632	6,815	8,964	325	138
Structural ratio	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	12.9	23.0	13.5	17.7	0.6	0.3

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.

Table 1-4: Offenses for Applicable Penalties to Prisoners

### (三) 少年矯正學校收容情形

112 年少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生 408 人，男性 377 人占 92.4%，女性 31 人占 7.6%。新入校受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法令行為者 378 人占 92.6%，曝險行為 30 人占 7.4%；依罪名別分，以詐欺罪 89 人占 21.8% 為最多，其次為傷害罪 78 人占 19.1%，再次之為竊盜罪 62 人占 15.2%。112 年底在校受感化教育者計有 619 人。

### (III) Overview of Inmate Status at Juvenile Correctional Institutions

In 2023, there were 408 new students receiving correctional education at juvenile correctional schools, including 377 (92.4%) male and 31 (7.6%) female students. Among the new students receiving correctional education were 378 (92.6%) who violated the Criminal Code and 30 (7.4%) with risk exposure behavior. In terms of the name of the offense, there were 89 students with the offense of fraud (21.8%), followed by 78 with the offense of causing bodily harm (19.1%), and then 62 with the offense of larceny (15.2%). As of the end of 2023, there were a total of 619 people receiving correctional education. (Refer to Table 1-5 for details)

項目別	新入校人數											年底 在校 人數
	總計	性別		罪名								
				觸犯刑罰法律之行為								
		男	女	計	詐欺罪	傷害罪	竊盜罪	毒品危害 防制條例	妨害 秩序罪	其他	曝險 行為	
112 年底	408	377	31	378	89	78	62	44	23	82	30	619
結構比	100.0	92.4	7.6	92.6	21.8	19.1	15.2	10.8	5.6	20.1	7.4	

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

表 1-5：少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生人數

Item	Number of new students											Number of students at the end of the year
	Total	Gender		Offense								
				Violation of criminal penalty laws							Delinquents and At-risk Behaviors	
		Male	Female	Total	Fraud	Offense of causing bodily harm	Offense of larceny	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Offenses of interference with public order	Others		
2023	408	377	31	378	89	78	62	44	23	82	30	619
Structural ratio	100.0	92.4	7.6	92.6	21.8	19.1	15.2	10.8	5.6	20.1	7.4	

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

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



#### (四) 看守所收容情形

112 年看守所新入所計 8,732 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 8,701 人占 99.6%，被管收人 31 人占 0.4%。刑事被告中，男性 7,970 人占 91.6%，女性 731 人占 8.4%；依羈押罪名區分，觸犯詐欺罪 2,864 人占 32.9% 為最多，其次為毒品危害防制條例 1,948 人占 22.4%，再次之為竊盜罪 737 人占 8.5%。112 年底在所人數計有 2,779 人。（詳表 1-6）

#### (IV) Status of Inmates in Detention Centers

In 2023, there were a total of 8,732 new inmates, which, by the type, included 8,701 criminal defendants (99.6%) and 31 people under custody (0.4%). The criminal defendants included 7,970 males (91.6%) and 731 females (8.4%). The most common charges were fraud (2,864 cases or 32.9%), followed by violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (1,948 cases or 22.4%), and theft (737 cases or 8.5%). As of the end of 2023, there were a combined total of 2,779 inmates at detention centers throughout Taiwan. (Refer to Table 1-6 for details)

項目別		新入校人數									年底 在校 人數
		被告人數									
		總計	性別		罪名						
			男	女	詐欺罪	毒品危害 防制條例	竊盜罪	洗錢 防制法	殺人罪	其他	
112 年底	8,732	8,701	7,970	731	2,864	1,948	737	333	317	2,502	2,779
結構比		100.0	91.6	8.4	32.9	22.4	8.5	3.8	3.6	28.8	

表 1-6：看守所被告及被管收人數

No.		Number of new inmates									Number of inmates at the end of the year
		Number of defendants									
		Total	Gender		Offense						
			Male	Female	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Fraud	Offense of larceny	Homicide	Domestic Violence Prevention Act	Others	
2023	8,732	8,701	7,970	731	2,864	1,948	737	333	317	2,502	2,779
Structural ratio		100.0	91.6	8.4	32.9	22.4	8.5	3.8	3.6	28.8	

Table 1-6: Defendants and people under custody

### (五) 少年觀護所收容情形

112 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 3,099 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 2,479 人占 80.0%，待執行感化教育者 98 人占 3.2%，留置觀察者 522 人占 16.8%。收容及羈押少年 2,479 人中，男性 2,279 人占 91.9%，女性 200 人占 8.1%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 693 人占 28.0% 最多，傷害罪 330 人占 13.3% 居次，毒品危害防制條例 276 人占 11.1% 第三。112 年底在所人數為 367 人。（詳表 1-7）

### (V) Status of Inmates at Juvenile Detention Houses

In 2023, there were a total of 3,099 new inmates at juvenile detention houses. When divided by the type, there were 2,479 inmates (80.0%) under investigation or deliberation for teenager protection incidents and those detained due to criminal cases, 98 inmates (3.2%) pending reform education, and 522 inmates (16.8%) retained and under observation. Among the 2,479 inmates and detained teenagers were 2,279 men (91.9%) and 200 women (8.1%). By the offense, there were 693 (28.0%) with the offense of fraud, followed by 330 (13.3%) with the offense of causing bodily harm, and then 276 (11.1%) with violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. As of the end of 2023, there were a combined total of 367 inmates in juvenile detention houses. (Refer to Table 1-7 for details)

項目別	新入所 人數	新入所人數 收容及羈押少年人數									年底 在校 人數
		總計	性別		罪名						
			男	女	詐欺罪	傷害罪	毒品危害 防制條例	竊盜罪	妨害 秩序罪	其他	
112 年底	3,099	2,479	2,279	200	693	330	276	263	162	755	367
結構比		100.0	91.9	8.1	28.0	13.3	11.1	10.6	6.5	30.5	

說明：1. 少年觀護所收容少年包括收容及羈押、代執行感化教育、留置觀察之少年。

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。

表 1-7：少年觀護所收容少年人數

Item	Number of new inmates	Number of new inmates									Number of inmates at the end of the year
		Number of inmates and detained teenagers									
		Total	Gender		Ranking						
			Male	Female	Fraud	Offense of causing bodily harm	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Offense of larceny	Offenses of interference with public order	Others	
112 年底	3,099	2,479	2,279	200	693	330	276	263	162	755	367
結構比		100.0	91.9	8.1	28.0	13.3	11.1	10.6	6.5	30.5	

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 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

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

## (六) 勒戒處所及戒治所收容情形

### 1. 受觀察勒戒人數

112 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 9,042 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 9,039 人，於少年觀護所附設勒戒處所者 3 人；112 年完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 9,277 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 8,189 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 1,083 人占 11.7%。112 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 785 人。（詳表 1-8）

## (VI) Status of inmates at rehabilitation centers and drug abuser treatment centers

### 1. Number of inmates in rehabilitation

In 2023, a total of 9,042 individuals were newly admitted for observation and rehabilitation, with 9,039 housed in facilities attached to detention centers and Drug Abuser Treatment Centers, and 3 in facilities attached to juvenile detention houses. During the same year, 9,277 individuals completed their observation and rehabilitation, of whom 8,189 (88.3%) were released after being assessed as having no tendency to continue drug use, while 1,083 (11.7%) were determined to have a tendency to continue drug use and were transferred to Drug Abuser Treatment Centers for compulsory rehabilitation. As of the end of 2023, there were 785 people in institutionalized rehabilitation. (Refer to Table 1-8 for details)

項目別	新入所人數					出所人數				年底 在校 人數
	總計	身分		毒品級別		實際出所人數				
		成年	少年	第一級 毒品	第二級 毒品			有繼續施用傾 向移送戒治	無繼續施用 傾向出所	
人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	
112 年	9,042	9,039	3	1,978	7,064	12,363	9,277	1,083	8,189	785
結構比	100.0	100.0	0.03	1.9	78.1		100.0	11.7	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。

表 1-8：勒戒處所受觀察勒戒人數



Item	Number of new inmates					Number of inmates discharged				Number of inmates at the end of the year
		Status		Drug Class			Actual number of inmates discharged			
		Adults	Juveniles	First-degree drugs	Second-degree drugs			Treatment for those with inclination to continue with drug abuse	Discharge for those with no inclination to continue with drug abuse	
Person(s)										
2023	9,042	9,039	3	1,978	7,064	12,363	9,277	1,083	8,189	785
Structural ratio	100.0	100.0	0.03	1.9	78.1		100.0	11.7	88.3	

*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.*

Table 1- 8: Number of Inmates in Institutionalized Rehabilitation

## 2. 受戒治人數

112 年新入所接受強制戒治處分者 1,096 人中，施用第一級毒品者 795 人占 72.5%，第二級毒品者 301 人占 27.5%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者 1,364 人，其中停止戒治 1,363 人，執行期滿 1 人。112 年底在所接受強制戒治者 559 人。（詳表 1-9）

## 2. Number of inmates under compulsory treatment

*In 2023, of the 1,096 individuals newly admitted for compulsory treatment, 795 (72.5%) were users of Schedule I controlled drugs, while 301 (27.5%) were users of Schedule II controlled drugs. A total of 1,364 individuals completed their treatment, with 1,363 ceasing treatment and one completing their term. At the end of 2023, 559 individuals remained in compulsory treatment at the center. (Refer to Table 1-9 for details)*

項目別	新入所人數			出所人數					年底 在校 人數
	總計	第一級 毒品	第二級 毒品	實際出所人數					
				總計	執行期滿	停止戒治	免除處分		
112 年	1,096	795	301	1,597	1,364	1	1,363	-	559
結構比	100.0	72.5	27.5		100.0	0.1	99.9	-	

表 1-9：戒治所受戒治人人數

Item	Number of new inmates			Number of inmates discharged					Number of inmates at the end of the year
	Total	First-degree drugs	Second-degree drugs		Actual number of inmates discharged				
					Total	Completion of the implementation period	Discontinued treatment	Waiver of treatment	
2023	1,096	795	301	1,597	1,364	1	1,363	-	559
Structural ratio	100.0	72.5	27.5		100.0	0.1	99.9	-	

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

## 二、非本國籍受刑人分析

### (一) 非本國籍在監受刑人數

112 年底非本國籍在監受刑人計 474 人，其中以越南籍 224 人最多（占 47.3%），泰國籍 69 人次之（占 14.6%），印尼籍 48 人再次之（占 10.1%）。（詳表 2-1）

## II. Analysis of Non-National Inmates

### (I) Number of Non-National Inmates Serving Their Sentence

*As of the end of 2023, there were 474 non-national inmates in custody, with Vietnamese nationals accounting for the highest number at 224 (47.3%), followed by Thai nationals at 69 (14.6%), and Indonesian nationals at 48 (10.1%). (Refer to Table 2-1 for details)*

項目別	總計	越南	泰國	印尼	馬來西亞	中國	香港	其他
112 年	474	224	69	48	40	25	16	52
結構比	100.0	47.3	14.6	10.1	8.4	5.3	3.4	11.0

表 2-1：在監非本國籍受刑人人數

Item	Total	Vietnam	Thailand	Indonesia	Malaysia	Mainland China	Hong Kong	Others
2023	474	224	69	48	40	25	16	52
Structural ratio	100.0	47.3	14.6	10.1	8.4	5.3	3.4	11.0

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

## (二) 非本國籍在監受刑人犯罪類型

就 112 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、泰國、印尼及馬來西亞籍均以犯毒品危害防制條例者為首位（分別占 18.8%、50.7%、39.6% 及 77.5%），大陸地區則以犯動物傳染病防治條例者居冠（占 40.0%）。（詳表 2-2）

### (II) Types of Crimes Committed by Non-National Inmates

Analyzing the crimes committed by non-national inmates from the top five countries (regions) of origin at the end of 2023, the most common offense for inmates from Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia was violating the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (accounting for 18.8%, 50.7%, 39.6%, and 77.5% of offenders, respectively). For inmates from Mainland China, the most common offense was violating the Act on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases (40.0%). (Refer to Table 2-2 for details)

項目別	在監受刑人人數									
		排名 1			排名 2			排名 3		
		罪名	人數	比率	罪名	人數	比率	罪名	人數	比率
越南	224	毒品危害 防制條例	42	18.8	殺人罪	40	17.9	森林法	40	17.9
泰國	69		35	50.7	公共危險罪	9	13.0	殺人罪	8	11.6
印尼	48		19	39.6	殺人罪	13	27.1	傷害罪	4	8.3
馬來西亞	40		31	77.5	詐欺罪	8	20.0	個人資料 保護法	1	2.5
中國	25	動物傳染病 防治條例	10	40	毒品危害 防制條例	7	28.0	詐欺罪	2	8.0

說明：1、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。

2、越南之殺人罪及森林法並列第二；中國之詐欺罪、殺人罪及擄人勒贖罪並列第三。

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（112 年底）

Item	Number of native inmates serving their sentence									
		Ranking #1			Ranking #2			Ranking #3		
		Offense	Number of inmates	Ratio	Offense	Number of inmates	Ratio	Offense	Number of inmates	Ratio
Vietnam	224	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	42	18.8	Homicide2	40	17.9	Forestry Act 2	40	17.9
Thailand	69		35	50.7	Offense Against Public Safety	9	13.0	Homicide	8	11.6
Indonesia	48		19	39.6	Homicide	13	27.1	Offense of causing bodily harm	4	8.3
Malaysia	40		31	77.5	Fraud	8	20.0	Personal Data Protection Act	1	2.5
Mainland China	25	Act on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Animal Diseases	10	40	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	7	28.0	Fraud2	2	8.0

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

*2. Fraud 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.*

**Table 2-2: Number of non-native inmates serving their sentence from major countries (regions) - Top 3 offenses**



### 三、高齡受刑人分析

#### (一) 高齡在監受刑人人數

112 年底 65 歲以上高齡在監受刑人計 2,319 人占全體受刑人 4.6%。就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 2,108 人，女性高齡受刑人計 211 人，男女比例約 10.0：1。（詳表 3-1）

### III. Analysis of Elderly Inmates

#### (I) Number of Elderly Inmates Serving Their Sentence

At the end of 2023, there were 2,319 inmates aged 65 and above, accounting for 4.6% of the total inmate population. In terms of gender, there were 2,108 male elderly inmates and 211 female elderly inmates, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 10:1. (Refer to Table 3-1 for details)

年別	全體			男性			女性		
	計	65 歲 未滿	65 歲 以上	計	65 歲 未滿	65 歲 以上	計	65 歲 未滿	65 歲 以上
112 年	50,664	48,345	2,319	46,190	44,082	2,108	4,474	4,263	211
結構比	100.0	95.4	4.6	91.2	95.4	4.6	8.8	95.3	4.7

表 3-1：高齡在監受刑人人數

Year	All			Male			Female		
	Total	< 65 years old	≥ 65 years	Total	< 65 years old	≥ 65 years	Total	< 65 years old	≥ 65 years
End of 2023	50,664	48,345	2,319	46,190	44,082	2,108	4,474	4,263	211
Structural ratio	100.0	95.4	4.6	91.2	95.4	4.6	8.8	95.3	4.7

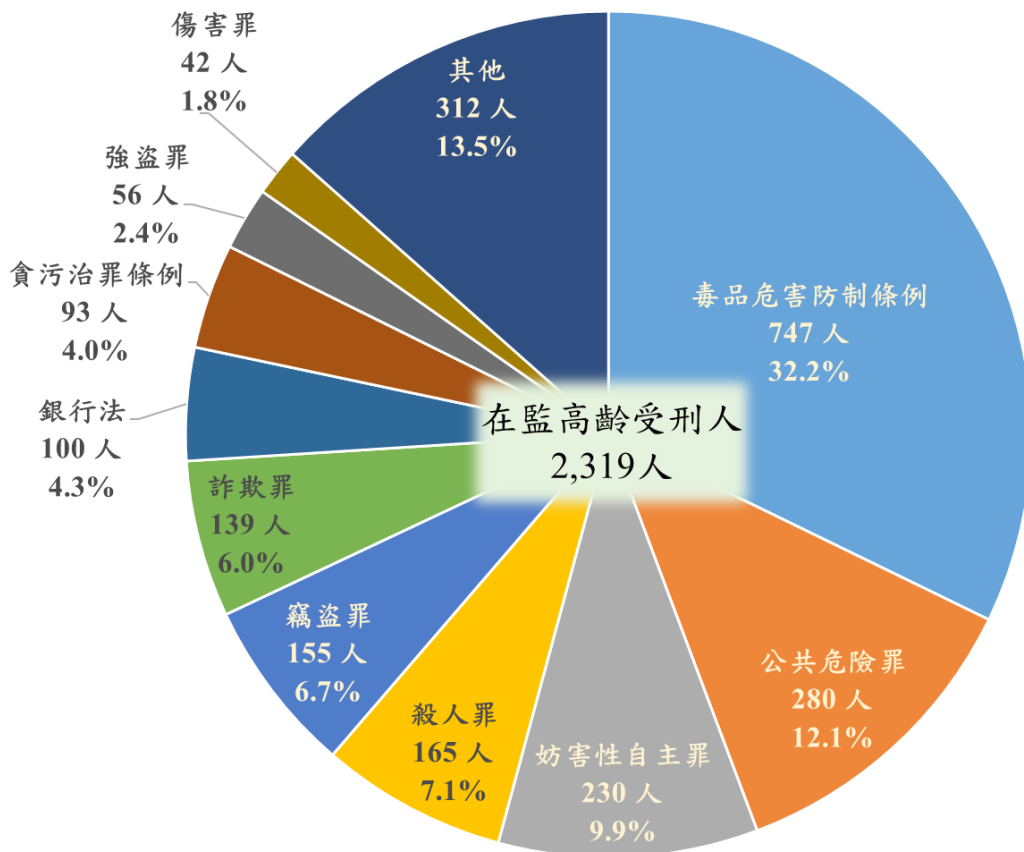
Table 3-1 :Number of elderly inmates serving their sentence

## (二) 高齡在監受刑人犯罪類型

112 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 747 人占 32.2% 最多，公共危險罪 280 人占 12.1% 次之，妨害性自主罪 230 人占 9.9% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成四。（詳圖 2）

### (II) Types of Crimes Committed by Elderly Inmates

At the end of 2023, among the 2,319 elderly inmates aged 65 and above, the most common offense was violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, involving 747 individuals (32.2%). The second most common was Offenses Against Public Safety, involving 280 individuals (12.1%), followed by Sexual Assault offenses, involving 230 individuals (9.9%). These three offenses accounted for 54% of all cases. (Refer to Figure 2 for details)



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 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

圖 2：高齡在監受刑人前十大罪名 (112 年底 )  
Figure 2: Top 10 offenses of elderly inmates serving their sentence (End of 2023)

中文	英文
傷害罪 42 人 1.8%	Offense of causing bodily harm 42 1.8%
強盜罪 56 人 2.4%	Robbery 56 2.4%
貪污治罪條例 93 人 4.0%	Anti-Corruption Act 93 4.0%
銀行法 100 人 4.3%	Banking Act 100 4.3%
詐欺罪 139 人 6.0%	Fraud 139 6.0%
竊盜罪 155 人 6.7%	Offense of larceny 155 6.7%
殺人罪 165 人 7.1%	Homicide 165 7.1%
妨害性自主罪 230 人 9.9%	Offense against sexual autonomy 230 9.9%
公共危險罪 280 人 12.1%	Offense Against Public Safety 280 12.1%
毒品危害防制條例 747 人 32.2%	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act 747 32.2%
其他 312 人 13.5%	Others 312 13.5%
在監高齡受刑人 2,319 人	Elderly inmates serving their sentence 2,319

#### 四、毒品受刑人分析

##### (一) 毒品新入監受刑人人數

112 年毒品新入監受刑人計 5,113 人，男性 4,462 人（占 87.3%），女性 651 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 2,492 人（占 48.7%）最多，施用毒品者 2,181 人（占 42.7%）次之。施用毒品者中以第二級毒品者 1,705 人占最大宗。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 5,026 人占比九成八為最多。（詳表 4-1）

#### IV. Analysis of Drug Abuse Inmates

##### (I) Number of Newly Incarcerated Drug Inmates

In 2023, there were a total of 5,113 new drug abuse inmates, including 4,462 men (87.3%) and 651 women (12.7%), that is, around 6.9 men for 1 woman. Among these, 2,492 inmates (48.7%) were involved in the manufacture, sale, or transportation of drugs, making it the most common offense, followed by 2,181 inmates (42.7%) involved in drug use. Among those having used illicit drugs were 1,705 inmates on second-degree drugs, accounting for a majority. In terms of nationality, there were 5,026 Taiwanese (98%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 4-1 for details)

項目別	總計	性別		犯罪類別						國籍	
		男	女	製賣運輸	施用	施用		持有	其他	本國籍	非本國籍
						第一級毒品	第二級毒品				
112 年	5,113	4,462	651	2,492	2,181	476	1,705	319	121	5,026	87
結構比	100.0	87.3	12.7	48.7	42.7	9.3	33.3	6.2	2.4	98.3	1.7

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

表 4-1：毒品新入監受刑人人數

Item	Total	Gender		Type of offense						Nationality	
		Male	Female	Manufacturing, distribution, and transport	Administration	Administration		Possession	Others	Native	Non-native
						First-degree drugs	Second-degree drugs				
2023	5,113	4,462	651	2,492	2,181	476	1,705	319	121	5,026	87
Structural ratio	100.0	87.3	12.7	48.7	42.7	9.3	33.3	6.2	2.4	98.3	1.7

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

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



## (二) 毒品在監受刑人刑度

112 年底毒品在監受刑人計 2 萬 695 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 225 人占 1.1%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 220 人占 49.4%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 445 人占 50.5%；一年以上至三年未滿者 1,936 人占 9.4%，三年以上至五年未滿者 2,241 人占 10.8%，五年以上至七年未滿者 2,215 人占 10.7%，七年以上至十年未滿者 3,004 人占 14.5%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 854 人占 4.1%。（詳表 4-2）

### (II) Prison Terms of Drug Inmates

As of the end of 2023, there were a total of 20,695 inmates serving their sentence because of drug abuse. As far as the term in prison is concerned, 225 inmates (1.1%) were serving life imprisonment and 10,220 inmates (49.4%) serving a term of at least ten years, that is, the two types of inmates that are considered as felons totaled 10,445 individuals and accounted for 50.5%. There were 1,936 inmates (9.4%) serving a term of 1 to 3 years, 2,241 (10.8%) of 3 to 5 years, 2,215 (10.7%) of 5 to 7 years, 3,004 (14.5%) of 7 to 10 years, and 854 (4.1%) of less than 1 year and entitled to detention or fine or convertible to labor. (Refer to Table 4-2 for details)

項目別	總計	無期徒刑	有期徒刑							拘役	罰金 (易服勞役)
			六月以下	逾六月 一年未滿	一年以上 三年未滿	三年以上 五年未滿	五年以上 七年未滿	七年以上 十年未滿	十年以上		
112 年	20,695	225	407	437	1,936	2,241	2,215	3,004	10,220	8	2
結構比	100.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	9.4	10.8	10.7	14.5	49.4	0.04	0.01

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。

表 4-2：毒品在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Item	Total	Life imprisonment	Fixed-term imprisonment							Detention	Fine (Conversion to labor penalty)
			≤6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	≥ 10 years or more		
2023	20,695	225	407	437	1,936	2,241	2,215	3,004	10,220	8	2
Structural ratio	100.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	9.4	10.8	10.7	14.5	49.4	0.04	0.01

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

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

### (三) 毒品在監受刑人年齡分布

112 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 45.6%）最多，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者（占 31.2%）次之；第二級毒品受刑人亦以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者（占 38.0%）最多，而 30 歲至 40 歲未滿者（占 29.0%）次之。（詳圖 3）

### (III) Age Distribution of Drug Inmates

As of the end of 2023, among those convicted for use of Schedule I controlled drugs, the majority were aged 40 to under 50 (45.6%), followed by those aged 50 to under 60 (31.2%). For Schedule II controlled drug offenders, the largest group was also aged 40 to under 50 (38.0%), followed by those aged 30 to under 40 (29.0%). (Refer to Figure 3 for details)

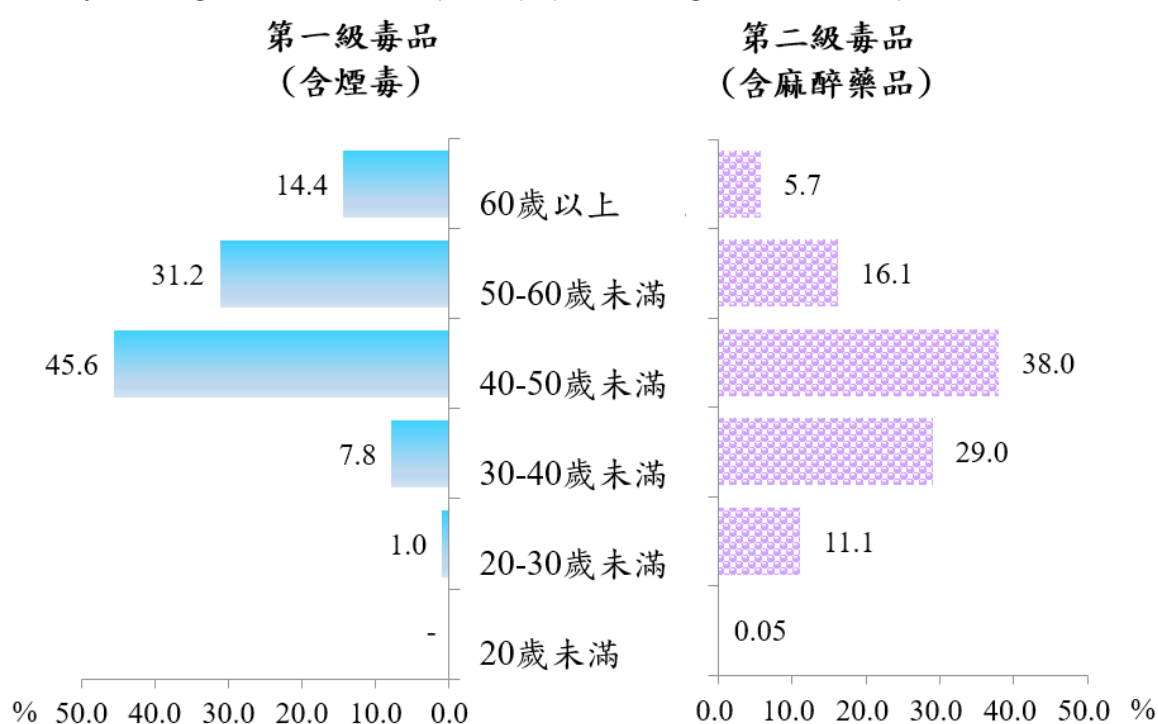


圖 3：第一、二級毒品在監受刑人年齡結構比（112 年底）

Figure 3: Age structure of first and second-degree drug abuse inmates (End of 2023)

中文	英文
第一級毒品 (含煙毒)	First-degree drugs (including tobacco abuse)
第二級毒品 (含麻醉藥品)	Second-degree drugs (including narcotics)
60 歲以上	≥ 60 years old
50-60 歲未滿	50-60 years old
40-50 歲未滿	40-50 years old
30-40 歲未滿	30-40 years old
20-30 歲未滿	20-30 years old
20 歲未滿	< 20 years old

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 Narcotics Hazard Prevention 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

### （一）酒駕新入監受刑人人數

112年酒駕新入監受刑人計 7,983 人，男性 7,595 人（占 95.1%），女性 388 人（占 4.9%）。就犯罪類別分析，以一般酒駕者 7,938 人（占 99.4%）最多，酒駕致人於死或重傷者 45 人（占 0.6%）次之。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 7,833 人占比九成八為最多。（詳表 5-1）

## V. Analysis of DUI Inmates

### (I) Number of Newly Incarcerated DUI Inmates

*In 2023, there were 7,983 newly incarcerated DUI inmates, with 7,595 males (95.1%) and 388 females (4.9%). Analysis of crime categories shows that most cases involved general DUI offenses, totaling 7,938 inmates (99.4%), while DUI resulting in death or serious injury accounted for 45 inmates (0.6%). In terms of nationality, there were 7,833 Taiwanese (98%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 5-1 for details)*

項目別	總計	性別		犯罪類別		國籍	
		男	女	一般酒駕	酒駕致人於死或重傷	本國籍	非本國籍
112 年	7,983	7,595	388	7,938	45	7,833	150
結構比	100.0	95.1	4.9	99.4	0.6	98.1	1.9

表 5-1：酒駕新入監受刑人人數

Item	Total	Gender		Type of offense		Nationality	
		Male	Female	General DUI	DUI-resultant deaths or traumas	Native	Non-native
2023	7,983	7,595	388	7,938	45	7,833	150
Structural ratio	100.0	95.1	4.9	99.4	0.6	98.1	1.9

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

### （二）酒駕在監受刑人刑度

112 年底酒駕在監受刑人計 3,873 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑六月以下者 2,175 人（占 56.2%）最多，逾六月至一年未滿者 869 人（占 22.4%）次之，一年以上至三年未滿者 644 人（占 16.6%）再次之，三者合計 3,688 人占酒駕在監受刑人逾九成。（詳表 5-2）

### (II) Prison Terms of DUI Inmates

*At the end of 2023, there were 3,873 DUI offenders serving prison sentences. With regards to prison terms, there were 2,175 inmates (56.2%) serving a term of less than 6 months, followed by 869 (22.4%) serving a term of 6 months to 1 year, and then 644 (16.6%) serving a term of 1 year to 3 years. These three categories collectively amount to 3,688 inmates, accounting for over 90% of the DUI offenders serving prison sentences. (Refer to Table 5-2 for details)*

項目別	總計	有期徒刑							拘役	罰金 (易服勞役)
		六月以下	逾六月 一年未滿	一年以上 三年未滿	三年以上 五年未滿	五年以上 七年未滿	七年以上 十年未滿	十年以上		
112 年	3,873	2,175	869	644	90	52	31	7	-	5
結構比	100.0	56.2	22.4	16.6	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	-	0.1

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

表 5-2：酒駕在監受刑人人數

Item	Total	Fixed-term imprisonment							Detention	Fine (or forced labor)
		≤ 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	5 - 7 years	7 - 10 years	≥ 10 years or more		
End of 2023	3,873	2,175	869	644	90	52	31	7	-	5
Structural ratio	100.0	56.2	22.4	16.6	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	-	0.1

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

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

### (三) 酒駕在監受刑人年齡分布

112 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 1,215 人最多，50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 1,202 人居次；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 69 人最多，50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 41 人居次。（詳表 5-3、圖 4）

### (III) Age Distribution of DUI Inmates

As of the end of 2023, among DUI offenders in prison, the age distribution showed that the majority of male offenders were aged 40 to under 50, with 1,215 individuals, followed by those aged 50 to under 60, with 1,202 individuals. The age distribution for female offenders was similar, with 69 individuals aged 40 to under 50 being the most, followed by 41 individuals aged 50 to under 60. (Refer to Table 5-3 and Figure 4 for details)

項目別		總計	30 歲未滿	30 至 40 歲未滿	40 至 50 歲未滿	50 至 60 歲未滿	60 歲以上
112 年		3,873	197	551	1,284	1,243	598
結構比		100.0	5.1	14.2	33.2	32.1	15.4
性別	男性	3,710	189	522	1,215	1,202	582
	女性	163	8	29	69	41	16

表 5-3：酒駕在監受刑人年齡



Item		Total	< 30 years old	30 - 40 years old	40 - 50 years old	50 - 60 years old	≥ 60 years
2023		3,873	197	551	1,284	1,243	598
Structural ratio		100.0	5.1	14.2	33.2	32.1	15.4
Gender	Male	3,710	189	522	1,215	1,202	582
	Female	163	8	29	69	41	16

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

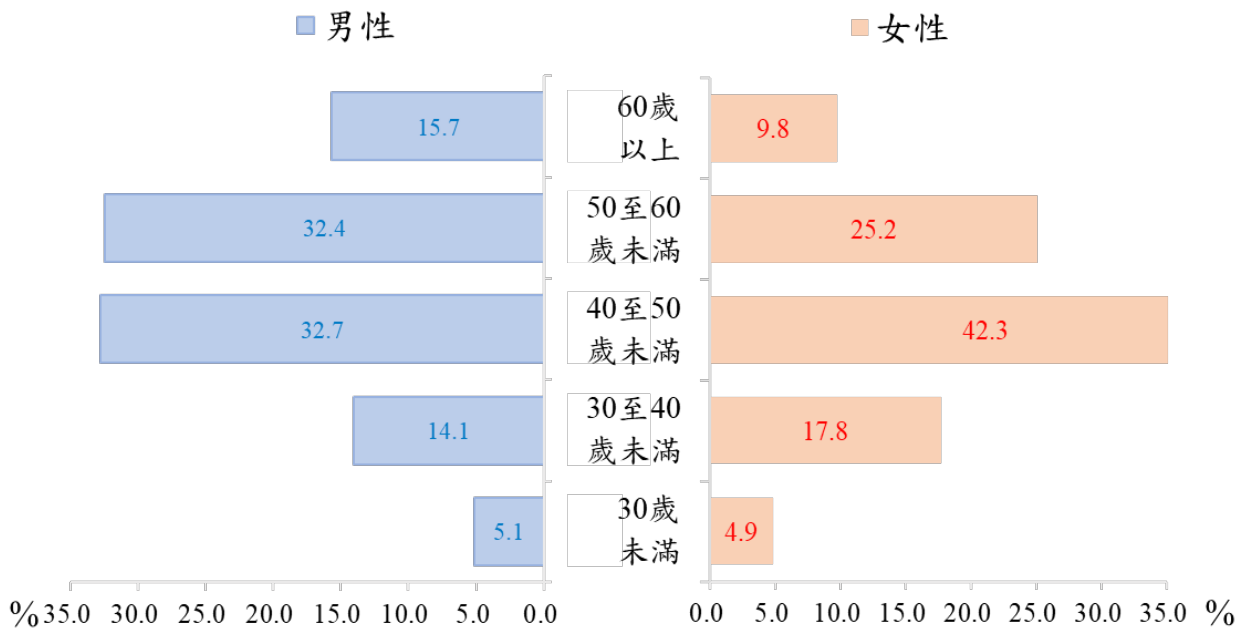


圖 4：在監酒駕受刑人年齡分布－按性別分

Figure 4: Age distribution of DUI inmates - by gender

中文	英文
男性	Male
女性	Female
60 歲以上	≥ 60 years
50 至 60 歲未滿	50-60 years old
40 至 50 歲未滿	40-50 years old
30 至 40 歲未滿	30-40 years old
30 歲未滿	< 30 years old

## 六、詐欺罪受刑人分析

### (一) 詐欺罪新入監受刑人人數

112 年詐欺罪新入監受刑人計 3,301 人，男性 2,769 人（占 83.9%），女性 532 人（占 16.1%），男女比例約 5.2：1。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 2.9 倍。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 3,278 人占比逾九成九為最多。（詳表 6-1）

## VI. Analysis of Fraud Inmates

### (I) Number of Newly Incarcerated Fraud Inmates

In 2023, there were 3,301 newly incarcerated fraud offenders, with 2,769 males (83.9%) and 532 females (16.1%), resulting in a male-to-female ratio of approximately 5.2:1. Analysis of crime categories indicates that the number of offenders charged with aggravated fraud (Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code) was 2.9 times higher than those charged with general fraud (Article 339 of the Criminal Code). In terms of nationality, there were 3,278 Taiwanese (more than 99%), accounting for a majority. (Refer to Table 6-1 for details)

項目別	總計	性別		犯罪類別			國籍	
		男	女	普通詐欺罪 (刑法 339 條)	加重詐欺罪 (刑法 339 條之 4)	其他	本國籍	非本國籍
112 年	3,301	2,769	532	833	2,388	80	3,278	23
結構比	100.0	83.9	16.1	25.2	72.3	2.4	99.3	0.7

說明：普通詐欺罪係指刑法第 339 條，加重詐欺罪係指刑法第 339 條之 4。

表 6-1：詐欺罪新入監受刑人人數

Item	Total	Gender		Type of offense			Nationality	
		Male	Female	General fraud (Article 339 of the Criminal Code)	Aggravated fraud (Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code)	Others	Native	Non-native
2023	3,301	2,769	532	833	2,388	80	3,278	23
Structural ratio	100.0	83.9	16.1	25.2	72.3	2.4	99.3	0.7

說明：普通詐欺罪係指刑法第 339 條，加重詐欺罪係指刑法第 339 條之 4。

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

## (二) 詐欺罪新入監受刑人刑度

觀察 112 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，其中又以加重詐欺罪比例最高。（詳表 6-2）

### (II) Prison Terms of Newly Incarcerated Fraud Inmates

In 2023, most newly incarcerated fraud offenders were sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than one year but less than three years, totaling 2,043 individuals (61.9%), with the highest proportion being aggravated fraud cases. (Refer to Table 6-2 for details)

項目別	總計	有期徒刑					拘役	罰金 (易服勞役)
		六月以下	逾六月 一年未滿	一年以上 三年未滿	三年以上 五年未滿	五年以上		
112 年	3,301	707	258	2,043	40	3	222	28
結構比	100.0	21.4	7.8	61.9	1.2	0.1	6.7	0.8
普通詐欺	833	406	79	115	22	-	202	9
加重詐欺	2,388	257	175	1,919	17	2	-	18
其他	80	44	4	9	1	1	20	1

表 6-2：詐欺罪新入監受刑人宣告刑刑名

Item	Total	Fixed-term imprisonment					Detention	Fine (or forced labor)
		≤ 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	≥ 5 years		
End of 2023	3,301	707	258	2,043	40	3	222	28
Structural ratio	100.0	21.4	7.8	61.9	1.2	0.1	6.7	0.8
General fraud	833	406	79	115	22	-	202	9
Aggravated fraud	2,388	257	175	1,919	17	2	-	18
Others	80	44	4	9	1	1	20	1

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

### （三）詐欺罪新入監受刑人年齡分布

觀察 112 年新入監加重詐欺與普通詐欺受刑人之年齡結構比，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 20 歲至 30 歲未滿受刑人占比近五成；而普通詐欺受刑人則以 30 歲至 40 歲未滿受刑人為最多（占 30.0%）。（詳圖 5）

### (III) Age Distribution of Newly Incarcerated Fraud Inmates

The age distribution analysis of newly incarcerated offenders convicted of aggravated fraud and general fraud in 2023 shows that the proportion of younger age groups is relatively higher for both offenses. For aggravated fraud, nearly 50% of offenders were aged 20 to under 30, while for general fraud, the most common age group was 30 to under 40 (30.0%). (Refer to Figure 5 for details)

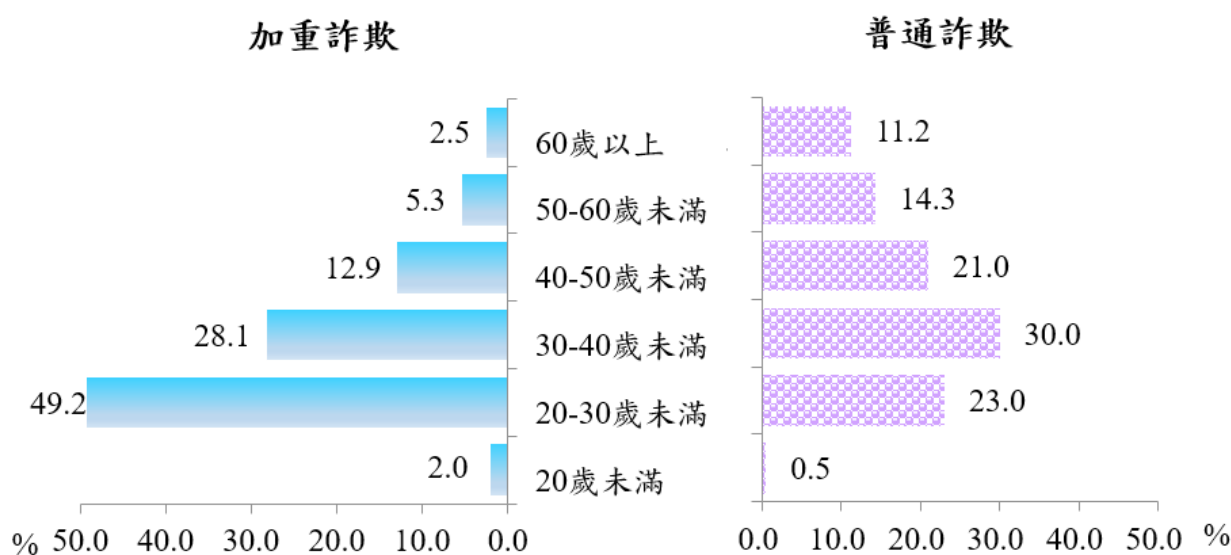


圖 5：普通詐欺及加重詐欺新入監受刑人年齡結構比

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

中文	英文
加重詐欺	Aggravated fraud
普通詐欺	General fraud
60 歲以上	≥ 60 years
50-60 歲未滿	50-60 years old
40-50 歲未滿	40-50 years old
30-40 歲未滿	30-40 years old
20-30 歲未滿	20-30 years old
20 歲未滿	< 20 years old



#### (四) 詐欺罪在監受刑人刑度

112 年底詐欺罪在監受刑人計 5,785 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑一年以上至三年未滿者 2,168 人（占 37.5%）最多，五年以上者 2,011 人（占 34.8%）次之，兩者占比超過七成。（詳表 6-3）

#### (IV) Prison Terms of Fraud Inmates

At the end of 2023, there were 5,785 fraud offenders serving prison sentences. By the distribution of term in prison, there were 2,168 inmates (37.5%) serving a term of 1 to 3 years, exclusive, followed by 2,011 (34.8%) serving a term of 5 years and above. These two categories accounted for over 70% of the total. (Refer to Table 6-3 for details)

項目別	總計	有期徒刑					拘役	罰金 (易服勞役)
		六月以下	逾六月 一年未滿	一年以上 三年未滿	三年以上 五年未滿	五年以上		
112 年	5,785	139	168	2,168	1,272	2,011	24	3
結構比	100.0	2.4	2.9	37.5	22.0	34.8	0.4	0.1
普通詐欺	700	80	58	221	110	208	23	-
加重詐欺	5,017	50	103	1,928	1,153	1,780	-	3
其他	68	9	7	19	9	23	1	-

表 6-3：詐欺罪在監受刑人應執行刑刑名

Item	Total	Fixed-term imprisonment					Detention	Fine (or forced labor)
		≤ 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	≥ 5 years		
End of 2023	5,785	139	168	2,168	1,272	2,011	24	3
Structural ratio	100.0	2.4	2.9	37.5	22.0	34.8	0.4	0.1
General fraud	700	80	58	221	110	208	23	-
Aggravated fraud	5,017	50	103	1,928	1,153	1,780	-	3
Others	68	9	7	19	9	23	1	-

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

## (五) 詐欺罪在監受刑人年齡分布

觀察 112 年加重詐欺與普通詐欺在監受刑人年齡結構比，兩者態樣不同。加重詐欺呈現年齡層越低占比越高的情形；而普通詐欺則以 40 歲至 50 歲未滿者為最高，並呈現往兩邊遞減之情形。（詳圖 6）

### (V) Age Distribution of Fraud Inmates

Observation of the age structure of incarcerated individuals convicted of aggravated fraud and general fraud in 2023 reveals differing patterns between the two. Aggravated fraud shows a higher proportion of younger age groups, while general fraud peaks among those aged 40 to under 50, with a decline observed in both younger and older age groups. (Refer to Figure 6 for details)

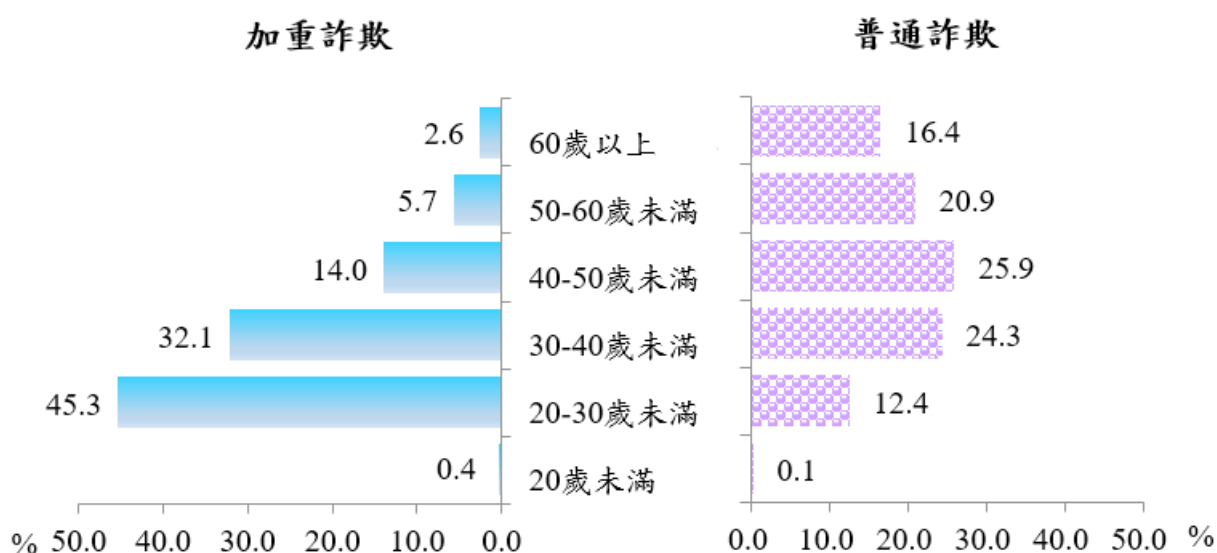


圖 6：普通詐欺及加重詐欺在監受刑人年齡結構比

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

中文	英文
加重詐欺	Aggravated fraud
普通詐欺	General fraud
60 歲以上	≥ 60 years
50-60 歲未滿	50-60 years old
40-50 歲未滿	40-50 years old
30-40 歲未滿	30-40 years old
20-30 歲未滿	20-30 years old
20 歲未滿	< 20 years old

## 七、長、短刑期受刑人比較分析

### (一) 長、短刑期在監受刑人人數

112 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 6,775 人，約占全體受刑人 33.1%，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上至十五年以下者 6,815 人最多，逾十五年至二十年未滿者 4,285 人次之；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 4,872 人，約占 9.6%。長短刑期兩者相差逾 23 個百分點。（詳圖 7）

## VII. Analysis of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

### (I) Number of Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

As of the end of 2023, there were 16,775 inmates serving long-term sentences (defined as life imprisonment or a fixed term of ten years or more), accounting for approximately 33.1% of the total inmate population. Among them, the largest group comprised those sentenced to fixed terms of ten to under fifteen years (6,815 individuals), followed by those sentenced to fifteen to under twenty years (4,285 individuals). Meanwhile, short-term sentence offenders (defined as those sentenced to fixed terms of six months or less, detention, or fines converted to labor) numbered 4,872, making up about 9.6% of the inmate population. The difference between long-term and short-term sentence offenders exceeds 23 percentage points. (Refer to Figure 7 for details)

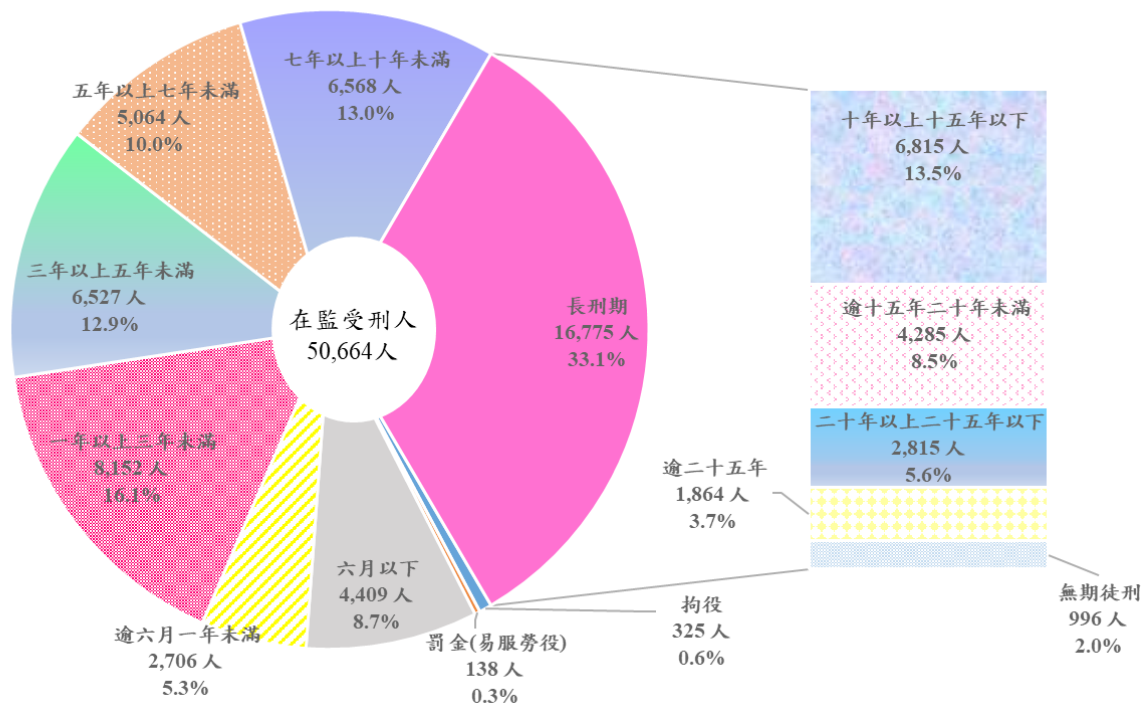


圖 7：在監受刑人人數 - 按應執行刑 (112 年底)

Figure 7: Number of inmates serving their sentence - by the enforceable sentence (End of 2023)

中文	英文
三年以上五年未滿 6,527 人 12.9%	3-5 years 6,527 inmates 12.9%
一年以上三年未滿 8,152 人 16.1%	1-3 years 8,152 inmates 16.1%
逾六月一年未滿 2,706 人 5.3%	6 months - 1 year 2,706 inmates 5.3%
六月以下 4,409 人 8.7%	≤ 6 months 4,409 inmates 8.7%
罰金 (易服勞役) 138 人 0.3%	Fine (or forced labor) 138 inmates 0.3%
拘役 325 人 0.6%	Detention 325 inmates 0.6%
長刑期 16,775 人 33.1%	Long term in prison 16,775 inmates 33.1%
在監受刑人 50,664 人	Inmates 50,664
十年以上十五年以下 6,815 人 13.5%	10-15 years 6,815 inmates 13.5%
逾十五年二十年未滿 4,285 人 8.5%	15-20 years 4,285 inmates 8.5%
二十年以上二十五年以下 2,815 人 5.6%	20-25 years 2,815 inmates 5.6%
逾二十五年 1,864 人 3.7%	> 25 years 1,864 inmates 3.7%
無期徒刑 996 人 2.0%	Life imprisonment 996 inmates 2.0%



## (二) 長、短刑期在監受刑人犯罪類型

觀察 112 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 62.3%），遠高於其他罪名；而短刑期受刑人中以違反公共危險罪占 45.8% 最高，接近半數。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）

### (II) Types of Crime Committed by Inmates Serving Long or Short Terms

*Analysis of the primary offenses of long-term and short-term sentence offenders in custody at the end of 2023 shows that the majority of long-term offenders were incarcerated for violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (62.3%), significantly higher than other offenses. For short-term offenders, violations of public safety laws constituted the highest proportion at 45.8%, nearly half of the total. Distribution by the crime revealed that, regardless of the duration of the term, violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act consistently accounted for a majority among inmates serving their sentence. (Refer to Table 7-1 for details)*

排名	長刑期		短刑期	
	罪名	比率	罪名	比率
1	毒品危害防制條例	62.3	公共危險罪	45.8
2	強盜罪	8.0	洗錢防制法	17.8
3	殺人罪	7.7	竊盜罪	10.4
4	妨害性自主罪	4.3	毒品危害防制條例	8.6
5	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	4.3	詐欺罪	3.4
6	詐欺罪	9.7	傷害罪	3.1
7	竊盜罪	3.0	家庭暴力防治法	1.1
8	傷害罪	1.5	森林法	1.0
9	貪污治罪條例	0.9	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	1.0
10	懲治盜匪條例	0.8	侵占罪	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。

表 7-1：長、短刑期在監受刑人主要罪名 (112 年底)

排名	Long term		Short term	
	Offense	Ratio	Offense	Ratio
1	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	62.3	Offenses Against Public Safety	45.8
2	Robbery	8.0	Anti-Money Laundering Act	17.8
3	Homicide	7.7	Offense of larceny	10.4
4	Offense against sexual autonomy	4.3	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	8.6
5	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	4.3	Fraud	3.4
6	Fraud	9.7	Offense of Causing Bodily Harm	3.1
7	Offense of larceny	3.0	Domestic Violence Prevention Act	1.1
8	Offense of Causing Bodily Harm	1.5	Forestry Act	1.0
9	Anti-Corruption Act	0.9	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	1.0
10	Act of Penalties for Bandits	0.8	Offenses of Embezzlement	1.0

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

Table 7-1: Primary offenses of inmates serving long or short terms (End of 2023)

### (三) 長、短刑期在監受刑人年齡結構

觀察 112 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 60.7 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 58.7 歲次高；詐欺罪 35.2 歲最低，傷害罪 37.0 歲次低。（詳圖 8）

112 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 48.7 歲最高，竊盜罪 45.4 歲次高；妨害秩序罪 29.6 歲最低，洗錢防制法 35.9 歲次低。（詳圖 9）

### (III) Age Structure of Inmates Serving Long-Term and Short-Term Sentences

The mean ages of primary offenses of inmates serving long terms in prison as of the end of 2023 indicated 60.7 years old for violations of the Anti-Corruption Act, followed by 58.7 years old for violations of the Robbery Punishment Act. In contrast, fraud offenders had the lowest average age at 35.2 years, followed by those convicted of assault and battery at 37.0 years. (Refer to Figure 8 for details)

For short-term sentence offenders, those convicted of offenses against public safety had the highest average age at 48.7 years, followed by theft offenses at 45.4 years. In contrast, those convicted of crimes against public order had the lowest average age at 29.6 years, followed by those under the Money Laundering Control Act at 35.9 years. (Refer to Figure 9 for details)

單位：歲

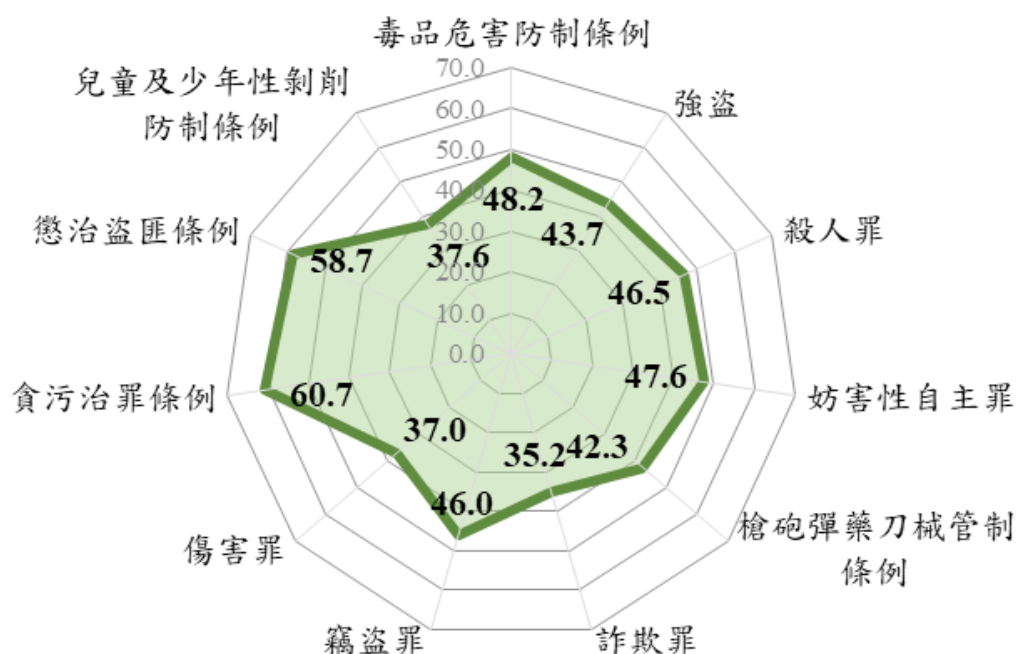


圖 8：長刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名 (112 年底)

Figure 8-1: Mean age of inmates serving long terms - by primary offense

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 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

中文	英文
毒品危害防制條例	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act
兒童及少年性剝削防制條例	Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act
懲治盜匪條例	Act of Penalties for Bandits
貪污治罪條例	Anti-Corruption Act
傷害罪	Offense of Causing Bodily Harm
竊盜罪	Offense of larceny
詐欺罪	Fraud
槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act
妨害性自主罪	Offense against sexual autonomy
殺人罪	Homicide
強盜罪	Robbery

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

單位：歲

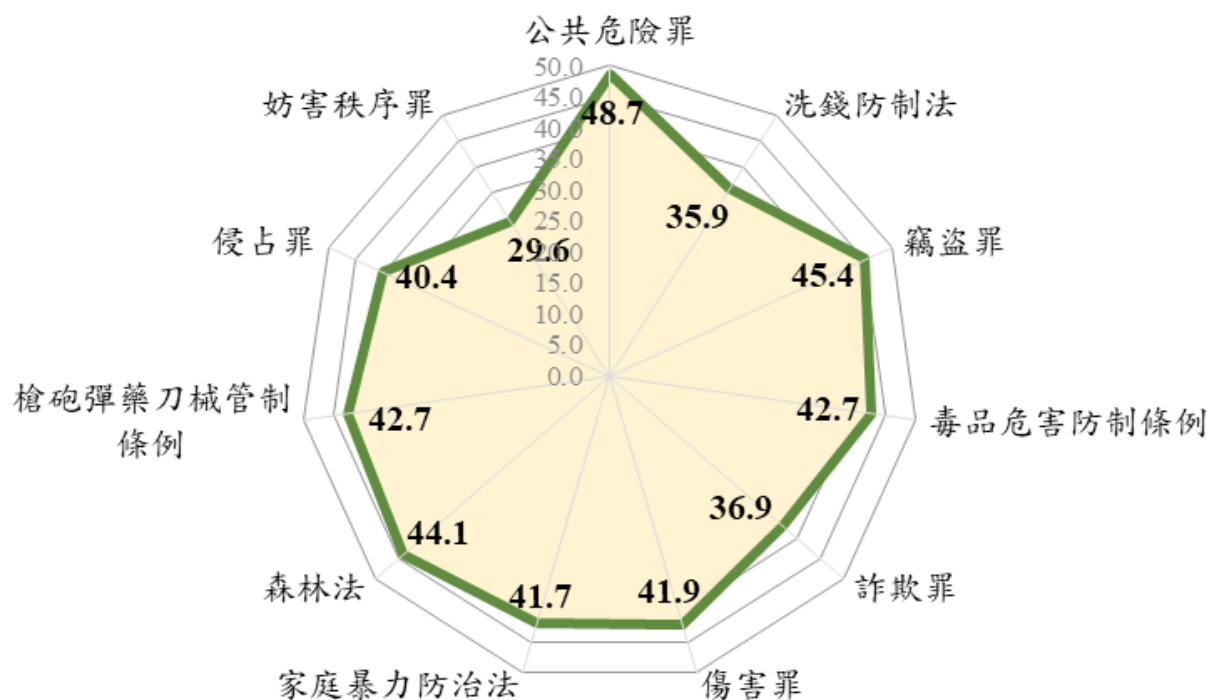


圖 9：短刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名

Figure 9: Mean age of inmates serving short terms - by primary offense (End of 2023)



中文	英文
公共危險罪	Offense against public safety
妨害秩序罪	Offenses of Interference with Public Order
侵占罪	Embezzlement
槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act
森林法	Forestry Act
家庭暴力防治法	Domestic Violence Prevention Act
傷害罪	Offense of causing bodily harm
詐欺罪	Fraud
毒品危害防制條例	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act
竊盜罪	Offense of larceny
洗錢防制法	Anti-Money Laundering Act

## 八、女性受刑人分析

### (一) 新入監女性受刑人

112年新入監女性受刑人共計3,417人，與上年2,910人比較，增加507人（增幅為17.4%），主要罪名依序為洗錢防制法、毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪、竊盜罪及公共危險罪。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亦有明顯上升。（詳表8-1）

## VIII. Analysis of Female Inmates

### (I) Newly Incarcerated Female Inmates

*In 2023, there were 3,417 newly incarcerated female offenders, an increase of 507 inmates (17.4%) compared to the previous year's 2,910 inmates. The main offenses in order of prevalence were violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, theft, and offenses against public safety. Violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, in particular, increased significantly while violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act also increased significantly compared to the preceding year. (Refer to Table 8-1 for details)*

項目別	總計	洗錢防制法	毒品危害防制條例	施用毒品	詐欺罪	竊盜罪	公共危險罪	不能安全駕駛罪	其他
112年	2,910	299	557	220	518	478	412	385	646
結構比	3,417	659	651	326	532	468	424	388	683
較上年增減 (%)	17.4	120.4	16.9	48.2	2.7	-2.1	2.9	0.8	5.7

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

表 8-1：新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

Item	Total	Anti-Money Laundering Act	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Administration of illicit drug	Fraud	Offense of larceny	Offense against public safety	Crime of inability to drive safely	Others
2022	2,910	299	557	220	518	478	412	385	646
2023	3,417	659	651	326	532	468	424	388	683
Increase/decrease(%) from the preceding year	17.4	120.4	16.9	48.2	2.7	-2.1	2.9	0.8	5.7

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

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

## (二) 在監女性受刑人

112 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,474 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 51.3%，前三大罪名（毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪及洗錢防制法）占比 73.8%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,651 人占 36.9% 最多，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,057 人占 23.6% 次之，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 771 人占 17.2% 再次之，三者合計逾七成七。（詳圖 10、表 8-2）

## (II) Female Inmates Serving Their Sentences

*At the end of 2023, there were 4,474 female offenders in custody, with 51.3% serving sentences for violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. The top three offenses (Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, and violations of the Money Laundering Control Act) accounted for 73.8% of the total. Analysis of the age distribution showed that the largest group of female inmates were aged 40 to under 50, with 1,651 individuals (36.9%), followed by those aged 30 to under 40, with 1,057 individuals (23.6%), and those aged 50 to under 60, with 771 individuals (17.2%). These three groups collectively made up more than 77% of the female inmate population. (Refer to Figure 10, Table 8-2 for details)*

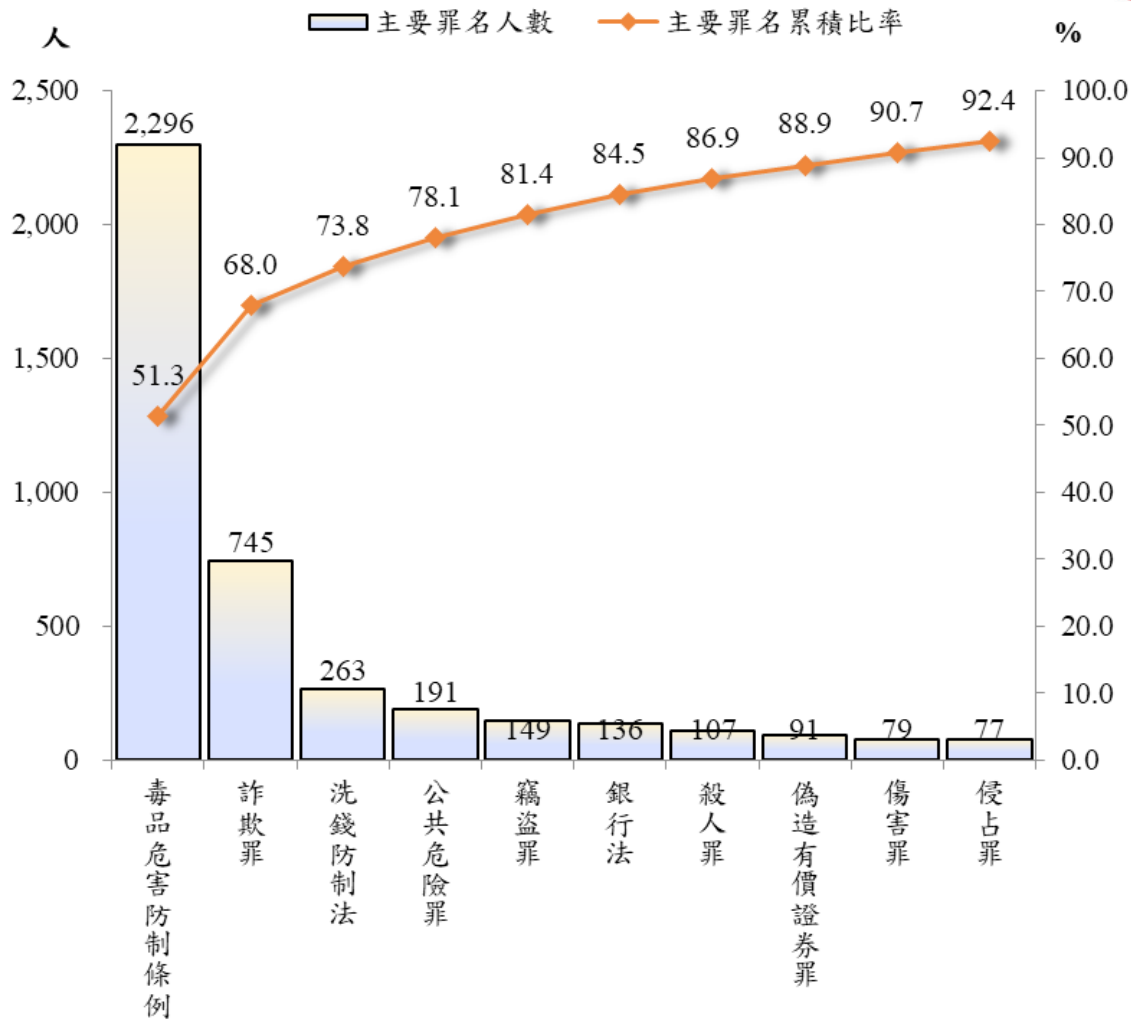


圖 10：女性在監受刑人主要罪名

Figure 10: Primary offenses of female inmates serving their term

中文	英文
人	Person(s)
主要罪名人數	Number of inmates for primary offenses
主要罪名累積比率	Cumulative ratio of primary offenses
毒品危害防制條例	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act
詐欺罪	Fraud
洗錢防制法	Money Laundering Control Act
公共危險罪	Offense Against Public Safety
竊盜罪	Offense of larceny
銀行法	Banking Act
殺人罪	Homicide
偽造有價證券罪	Forgery of securities
傷害罪	Offense of causing bodily harm
侵占罪	Embezzlement

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 Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act includes the Tobacco Abuse Clearance Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

項目別	總計	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
112年	4,474	-	2	146	421	1,057	1,651	771	339	82	5
結構比	100.0	-	0.04	3.3	9.4	23.6	36.9	17.2	7.6	1.8	0.1

表 8-2：女性在監受刑人－按年齡別分

Item	Total	14-18 years old	18-20 years old	20-24 years old	24-30 years old	30-40 years old	40-50 years old	50-60 years old	60-70 years old	70-80 years old	80 years and above
End of 2023	4,474	-	2	146	421	1,057	1,651	771	339	82	5
Structural ratio	100.0	-	0.04	3.3	9.4	23.6	36.9	17.2	7.6	1.8	0.1

Table 8-2: Female inmates serving their term - by age

## 九、少年收容人分析

112 年底在監（校、所）少年收容人共計 1,335 人，其中以感化教育 619 人（占 46.4%）為最多，收容於少年觀護所少年 367 人（占 27.5%）次之。觀察在監（校、所）少年收容人年齡，以 17 至 18 歲未滿占 258 人（19.3%）為最多，22 歲以上 225 人（占 16.9%）次之；性別則以男性 1,256 人（占 94.1%）為主。（詳圖 11、表 9-1）

## IX. Analysis of Juvenile Inmates

*As of the end of 2023, there were a total of 1,335 juvenile inmates held in correctional institutions, schools, and centers. The majority were undergoing reform education, accounting for 619 individuals (46.4%), followed by 367 juveniles housed in juvenile detention houses (27.5%). Ages of juvenile inmates showed that there were 258 inmates aged 17 to 18, exclusive (19.3%), followed by 225 aged 22 and above (16.9%) and in terms of gender, they were primarily men (1,256, 94.1%). (Refer to Figure 11, Table 9-1 for details)*



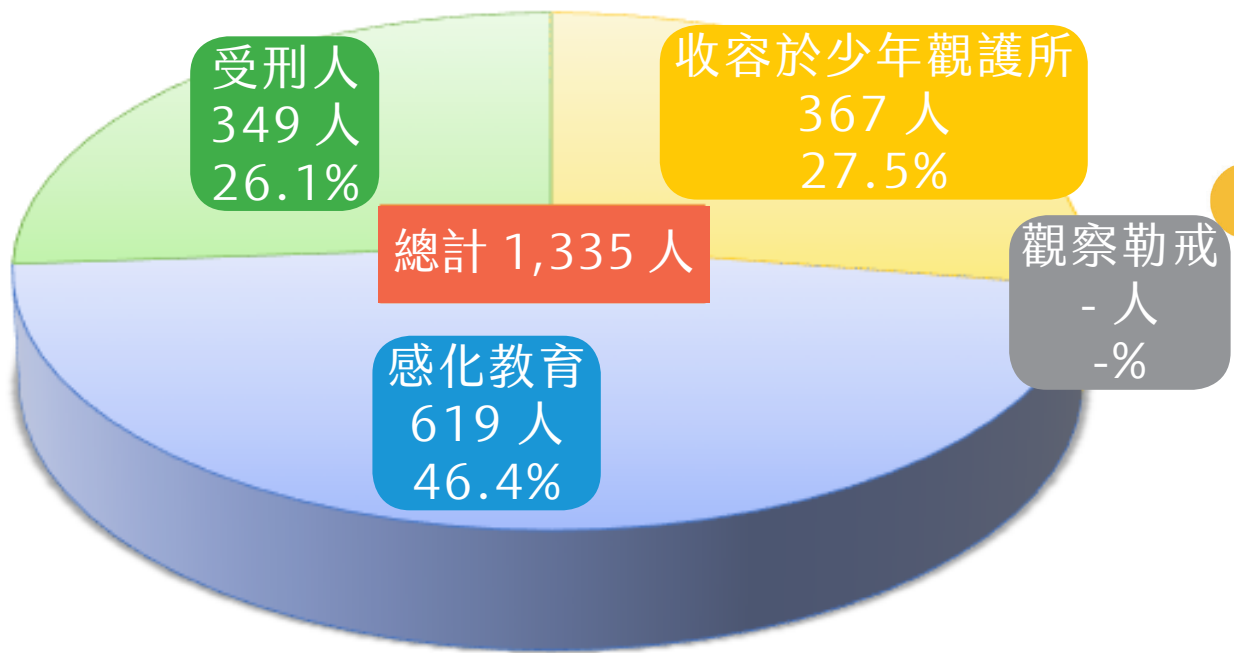


圖 11：各類少年收容人在監（校、所）人數

Figure 11: Number of juvenile inmates in correctional institutions, schools, and centers (End of 2023)

中文	English
受刑人	Inmates
349 人	349
26.1%	26.1%
收容於少年觀護所	Held in Juvenile Detention Houses
367 人	367
27.5%	27.5%
總計 1,335 人	Total 1,335
觀察勒戒	Observation and Rehabilitation
- 人	- Person(s)
0%	0%
感化教育	Reform Education
619 人	619
46.4%	46.4%

項目別	總計	性別		年齡											
		男	女	11至12歲未滿	12至13歲未滿	13至14歲未滿	14至15歲未滿	15至16歲未滿	16至17歲未滿	17至18歲未滿	18至19歲未滿	19至20歲未滿	20至21歲未滿	21至22歲未滿	22歲以上
112年	1,335	1,256	79	-	-	11	31	80	194	258	223	178	89	46	225
結構比	100.0	94.1	5.9	-	-	0.8	2.3	6.0	14.5	19.3	16.7	13.3	6.7	3.4	16.9

表 9-1：在監（校、所）少年收容人特性

Item	Total	Gender		Age											
		Male	Female	11-12 years old	12-13 years old	13-14 years old	14-15 years old	15-16 years old	16-17 years old	17-18 years old	18-19 years old	19-20 years old	20-21 years old	21-22 years old	22 years and above
End of 2023	1,335	1,256	79	-	-	11	31	80	194	258	223	178	89	46	225
Structural ratio	100.0	94.1	5.9	-	-	0.8	2.3	6.0	14.5	19.3	16.7	13.3	6.7	3.4	16.9

Table 9-1: Characteristics of juvenile inmates

## 十、矯正機關職員人力分析

### （一）員額概況

統計至 112 年 12 月底止，本署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 9,412 人，現有員額 8,720 人。

## X. Analysis of Staff and Manpower at Correctional Institutions

### (I) Overview

*As of the end of December 2023, the total budgeted staff for the Agency and all correctional facilities nationwide was 9,412, with an actual staffing level of 8,720.*

### （二）各項專業人力分析

#### 1. 戒護人力

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 6,078 人（預算員額），其中主任管理員 899 人、管理員 5,004 人及約僱人員 175 人，占矯正機關總預算員額之 64.6%，如下表 6-1。而現有戒護人力計 5,650 人，其中男性戒護人力有 5,068 人（占 89.7%），女性戒護人力有 582 人（占 10.3%），如下表 6-2。

## (II) Manpower Analysis by Respective Professions

### 1. Guard and control manpower

The guard and control manpower at correctional institutions mainly includes the chief controllers, administrators and contractors, totaling 6,078 people (available given the budget). In particular, there were 899 chief administrators, 5,004 administrators, and 175 contractors, accounting for 64.6% of the overall budget available for staffing at correctional institutions. See Table 6-1 below. Currently, there are a total of 5,650 people devoted to guard and control, including 5,068 men (89.7%) and 582 women (10.3%). See Table 6-2 below.

112 年底	整體人力	戒護人力	戒護人力比率
	9,412 人	6,078 人	64.6%

表 6-1：整體戒護人力

End of 2023	Overall manpower	Guard and control manpower	Guard and control manpower ratio
	9,412 人	6,078 人	64.6%

Table 6-1: Overall guard and control manpower

End of 2023	Current guard and control manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	5,650 人	5,068 人	582 人
Ratio	100%	89.7%	10.3%

表 6-2：戒護人力性別比率

112 年底	現有戒護人力	男性	女性
總人數	5,650 人	5,068 人	582 人
比率	100%	89.7%	10.3%

Table 6-2: Guard and control manpower gender ratio

## 2. 教化人力

矯正機關教化人力包含教誨師、調查員、輔導員、教導員，共計 437 人 (預算員額)，占矯正機關整體人力之 4.6%，如下表 6-3。而現有教化人力計 436 人，其中男性教化人力有 355 人 (占 81.4%)，女性教化人力有 81 人 (占 18.6%)，如下表 6-4。

### 2.Educational manpower

*Educational manpower at correctional institutions include counsels, investigators, advisors, and educational assistants, 437 (available for the budget) in total and accounting for 4.6% of the overall manpower available at correctional institutions. See Table 6-3. Currently, there are a total of 436 people devoted to education, including 355 men (81.4%) and 81 women (18.6%). See Table 6-4 below.*

112 年底	整體人力	教化人力	教化人力比率
	9,412 人	437 人	4.6%

表 6-3：整體教化人力

End of 2023	Overall manpower	Educational manpower	Educational manpower ratio
	9,412 人	437 人	4.6%

Table 6-3:Overall educational manpower

112 年底	現有教化人力	男性	女性
總人數	436 人	355 人	81 人
比率	100%	81.4%	18.6%

表 6-4：教化人力性別比率

End of 2023	Current educational manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	436 人	355 人	81 人
Ratio	100%	81.4%	18.6%

Table 6-4:Educational manpower gender ratio



### 3. 心理及社工人力

矯正機關心理及社工人力包含編制及非編制 (含勞務承攬、聘用及約用人員) 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 315 人，占整體人力之 3.3%，如下表 6-5。

#### 3. Psychologists and social workers

*The psychological and social work personnel in correctional facilities includes both formal and non-formal personnel (including labor contractors, hired, and contract personnel). This workforce comprises clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, psychological counselors, social workers, and social work officers, totaling 315 individuals, accounting for 3.3% of the overall workforce, as shown in Table 6-5.*

112 年底	整體人力	心理及社工人力	心理及社工人力比率
	9,412 人	315 人	3.3%

表 6-5：整體心理及社工人力

End of 2023	Overall manpower	Psychological and social workers	Proportion of psychological and social workers
	9,412 人	315 人	3.3%

Table 6-5: Overall Number of Psychological and Social Workers

現有心理人力 175 人 (男性 66 人，占 37.7%、女性 109 人，占 62.3%)；現有社工人力 137 人 (男性 23 人，占 16.8%、女性 114 人，占 83.2%)，如下表 6-6 及 6-7。

*Currently, there are 175 psychological manpower (66 men, accounting for 37.7%, and 109 women, accounting for 62.3%) and 137 social workers (23 men, accounting for 16.8%, and 114 women, accounting for 83.2%), as detailed in Tables 6-6 and 6-7.*

112 年底	現有心理人力	男性	女性
總人數	175 人	66 人	109 人
比率	100%	37.7%	62.3%

表 6-6：心理人力性別比率

End of 2023	Current total psychological manpower	Male	Female
Total manpower	175 人	66 人	109 人
Ratio	100%	37.7%	62.3%

Table 6-6: Gender Ratio of Psychological Manpower

112 年底	現有社工人力	男性	女性
總人數	137 人	23 人	114 人
比率	100%	16.8%	83.2%

表 6-7：社工人力性別比率

End of 2023	Current total social workers	Male	Female
Total manpower	137 人	23 人	114 人
Ratio	100%	16.8%	83.2%

Table 6-7: Gender Ratio of Social Worker Manpower

#### 4. 醫事人力

醫事人力包含衛生科科長 (含醫務室主任) 47 人、醫師 1 人、護理師 (含護士) 人、藥師 (含藥劑生) 人及醫事檢驗師 (生) 157 人，計 205 人，占整體人力之 2.2%，如下表 6-8；而現有醫事人力 201 人，男性 74 人 (占 36.8%)，女性 127 人 (占 63.2%)，如下表 6-9。

#### 4. Medical manpower

*The medical staff includes 47 Section chiefs of Sanitation and Health Section (including medical office directors), 1 physician, nurses, pharmacists (including pharmacy technicians), and 157 medical technologists, totaling 205 people, accounting for 2.2% of the overall workforce, as shown in Table 6-8. Currently, there are 201 medical staff members, with 74 men (36.8%) and 127 women (63.2%), as detailed in Table 6-9.*

112 年底	整體人力	醫事人力	醫事人力比率
	9,412 人	205 人	2.2%

表 6-8：整體醫事人力

End of 2023	Overall manpower	Medical manpower	Medical manpower ratio
	9,412 人	205 人	2.2%

Table 6-8: Overall medical manpower

112 年底	現有醫事人力	男性	女性
總人數	201 人	74 人	127 人
比率	100%	36.8%	63.2%

表 6-9：醫事人力性別比率

End of 2023	Current medical manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	201 人	74 人	127 人
Ratio	100%	36.8%	63.2%

Table 6-9: Medical manpower gender ratio

### 5. 其他人力

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 2,377 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 25.3%，如下表 6-10。

#### 5. Other manpower

*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, 2,377 people in total. They account for 25.3% of the overall power available at correctional institutions. See Table 6-10 below.*

年別	整體人力	其他人力	其他人力比率
112 年底	9,412 人	2,377 人	25.3%

表 6-10：矯正機關其他人力比率

Year	Overall manpower	Other manpower	Other manpower ratio
End of 2023	9,412 人	2,377 人	25.3%

Table 6-10: Ratio of other manpower at correctional institutions

### (三) 整體人力分析

矯正機關之人力，仍以戒護人力為主體，計6,078人，占64.9%，其他人力次之，計2,334人，占24.9%，接下來依序為教化人力、心理師及社工師(員)人力以及醫事人力，詳下圖8-1。

### (III)Overall Manpower Analysis

The workforce of correctional institutions predominantly consists of custodial staff, totaling 6,078 people, which accounts for 64.9% of the overall personnel. Following this, there are 2,377 other staff members, representing 25.3% of the workforce. The remaining workforce is comprised of educational staff, psychological and social workers, and medical staff, as detailed in Figure 8-1.

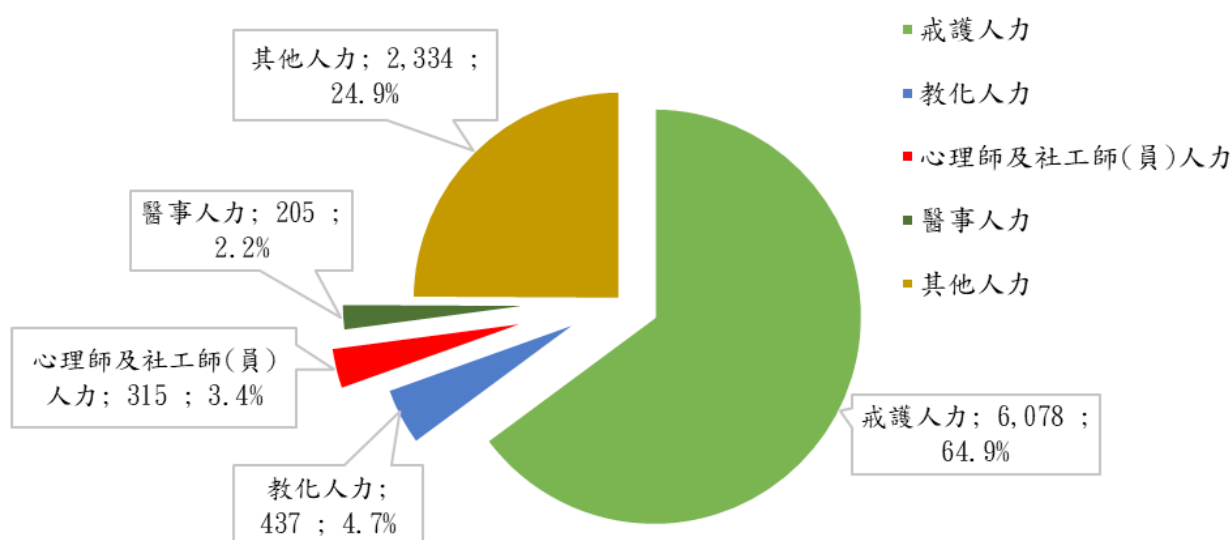


圖 8-1：矯正機關整體人力分析

中文	English
其他人力；2,377；25.3%	Other manpower; 2,377; 25.3%
醫事人力；205；2.2%	Medical manpower; 205; 2.2%
心理及社工人力；315；3.3%	Psychological and social workers; 315; 3.3%
教化人力；437 人；4.6%	Educational manpower; 437; 4.6%
戒護人力；6,078 人；64.6%	Guard and control manpower; 6,078; 64.6%
戒護人力	Guard and control manpower
教化人力	Educational manpower
心理及社工人力	Psychological and social workers
醫事人力	Medical manpower
其他人力	Other manpower
圖 8-1 矯正機關整體人力分析	Figure 8-1 Analysis of overall manpower at correctional institutions





# 2023 矯正署 112 年年報 Annual Report



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信心 (Faith)

肯定自我 建立信心  
Affirm oneself and build faith

希望 (Hope)

積極改變 擁抱希望  
Make changes and embrace hope

真愛 (Love)

尊重生命 付出真愛  
Respect life and give love

幸福 (Happiness)

翻轉人生 追求幸福  
Turn life around and find happiness



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