



2024 矯正署

113年年報

Annual Report





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法 務 部
Ministry of Justice



署長序言

Preface by Director General

謹以無比感恩與敬畏的心情，接任矯正署這項責任重大的職務。雖然我在矯正體系服務多年，但此刻肩負首長之責，深知這不僅是一份職位，更是一份對收容人、對同仁、對社會的承諾與使命。

With a profound sense of gratitude and humility, I assume the heavy responsibility of serving as Director-General of the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice (MJAC). Although I have served within the correctional system for many years, shouldering this leadership role reminds me that it is not merely a position, but a solemn commitment and mission toward the inmates under our care, our colleagues, and society at large.

矯正工作是默默耕耘的志業，沒有喧囂的光環，卻承載著轉化生命與修復社會的重量。我有幸在上任之初，接續過去領導團隊打下的良好基礎，看見這一年來在各方面的豐碩成果：從「柔性教化」的紮根推展，到「打破框架、擁抱多元」的創新實踐，再到安全與專業的堅守與提升，每一項都深刻展現矯正體系不斷前行的腳步，也讓我對未來更加充滿信心。

Correctional work is a vocation carried out quietly and diligently, absent of fanfare, yet bearing the profound responsibility of transforming lives and restoring society. At the outset of my tenure, I have had the privilege of building upon the strong foundation laid by my predecessors, witnessing the remarkable results achieved over the past year: from steadfast professionalism in corrections and custodial security management, to the advancement of “humane justice,” and to innovative practices that “break boundaries and embrace diversity.” Each of these endeavors demonstrates the unceasing progress of the correctional system and fills me with great confidence for the future.

透過書法比賽、技訓聯展、黑水虻養殖、美潔行銷等課程，我們不僅引導收容人改悔向善，更為其鋪設復歸社會之路；同時，也看見性別平權在矯正現場逐步落實，顯示我們不僅重視制度建構，更關心每一位個體的尊嚴與權益。對於這些成就，我深深敬佩所有同仁的付出與創意。

Through the promotion of cultural and educational activities, as well as life education initiatives, we have not only guided inmates to repent and reform but also laid pathways for their reintegration into society. At the same time, we have observed the gradual realization of gender equality in correctional facilities, reflecting our commitment not only to institutional frameworks but also to the dignity and rights of every individual. For these achievements, I extend my deepest respect and gratitude to all colleagues for their dedication and creativity.

我也看到同仁們在改善環境、數位監控、健康照護與生命關懷等面向全力以赴，讓矯正工作不僅止於管理，更昇華為一場場溫暖人心的修復與重建。這些努力，使我們不僅守住了安全，也守住了人性。

I have also witnessed colleagues giving their utmost in improving the environment, advancing digital surveillance, enhancing healthcare, and providing compassionate support, thereby elevating correctional work beyond management to a mission of healing and reconstruction. These efforts safeguard not only security but also humanity.

站在這個新的起點，我將秉持延續與創新並重的精神，傾聽基層聲音、強化團隊連結，致力於打造更具人性化、專業化、現代化的矯正機關。我相信，只要我們持續堅守初心，攜手前行，就能讓矯正工作在穩健中創新、在改革中前進，為社會注入更多光明與希望。

Standing at this new juncture, I am committed to balancing continuity with innovation, listening to voices at the grassroots level, and strengthening team solidarity, with the goal of building correctional institutions that are more humane, professional, and modern. I firmly believe that by holding true to our original mission and moving forward hand in hand, we can achieve steady progress through reform, bringing greater light and hope to society.

讓我們一起，開啟矯正署的新篇章。

Let us join together in opening a new chapter for corrections.

法務部矯正署署長

謹識

Sincerely,

林憲銘

Hsien-Ming Lin,

Director-General,

Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice

年度回顧 - 113 年關鍵指標

2024 Annual Review - 2024 Key Indicators



113 年矯正機關舉辦收容人書法比賽，結合藝文教化活動與研習會成果，鼓勵收容人閱讀經典文句，經由內省與創作陶冶性情、淨化心靈。活動不僅促進教學交流，更彰顯收容人正向改變，得獎作品編製成電子書，傳遞教化成果與更生希望。

In 2024, correctional institutions organized an inmate calligraphy competition, integrating cultural and educational activities and showcasing the achievements of related workshops. The initiative encouraged inmates to read classical texts and, through introspection and artistic expression, to cultivate character and purify the mind. The event not only facilitated academic and teaching exchange but also underscored inmates' positive transformation. The award-winning works were compiled into an e-book, conveying the achievements of correctional education and the hope of rehabilitation.



本署致力推動隨母入監幼兒能在監所內獲得良好照顧，特與財團法人中國信託反毒教育基金會廣續合作，全力推動「強化攜子入監處遇措施方案」，照顧弱勢兒童及家庭需求。

The Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice (MJAC) has remained committed to ensuring that infants residing with their incarcerated mothers receive proper care. In continued cooperation with the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation, MJAC actively advanced the "Enhanced Care Program for Children Living with Incarcerated Mothers," providing comprehensive support to disadvantaged children and families.



元宵節前夕，矯正署舉辦花燈參賽成果發表會，展現各機關參與 2024 臺灣燈會的獲獎作品，傳遞傳統工藝傳承與藝文教化理念，彰顯收容人悔改與成長。

On the eve of the Lantern Festival, MJAC organized a presentation of lantern works created by correctional institutions, showcasing award-winning entries from the 2024 Taiwan Lantern Festival. The exhibition highlighted the inheritance of traditional craftsmanship and the values of cultural rehabilitation, reflecting the repentance and growth of inmates.



113 年度矯正機關教化藝文及技訓作業聯展於宜蘭舉行，展出逾 300 件收容人手工藝創作，並結合商品展售與活動，展現改悔與成長成果，鼓勵社會接納、支持更生復歸。

In 2024, the Annual Joint Exhibition of Inmate Cultural, Educational, and Vocational Training Achievements was held in Yilan, featuring more than 300 handcrafted works by inmates. Combined with product sales and interactive activities, the exhibition demonstrated the results of reform and growth while encouraging public acceptance and support for reintegration.



113 年舉辦第 8 屆「戒菸就贏比賽」，首度設立矯正人員戒菸獎，鼓勵以身作則，營造無菸環境，共有 8 組成功戒菸組別獲獎並分享經驗，典禮溫馨圓滿。

The 8th “Quit & Win” Smoking Cessation Contest was organized in 2024, marking the first time an award was established for correctional staff who successfully quit smoking. This initiative encouraged staff to lead by example and foster a smoke-free environment. Eight groups were recognized for their achievements, sharing their experiences in a warm and meaningful ceremony.



本署推動「企業助『更』、互利共生」企業服務廉政平臺，並跨部會整合多方資源，呼應聯合國反貪腐公約及強化更生人復歸社會的需要。

MJAC also advanced the “Corporate Support for Rehabilitation, Mutual Benefit and Symbiosis” enterprise integrity platform, integrating cross-agency resources in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and strengthening support for the reintegration of rehabilitated offenders.



新竹監獄舉辦陸上龍舟活動，融合創意與競賽，落實環保與教化；高雄監獄舉辦環保佈置比賽，鼓勵收容人用回收材料展現創意，傳遞重生與親情價值。

Hsinchu Prison organized a land-based dragon boat event that combined creativity with competition while promoting both environmental sustainability and rehabilitation. Kaohsiung Prison held an environmental decoration contest, encouraging inmates to use recycled materials to showcase their creativity and to convey the values of renewal and family bonds.



打破傳統的性別框架，回顧過往的矯正歷史，男女工作職場嚴為分界，如今在眾人的努力之下，已有首位女性擔任男性為主監所之主管，邁向性別平等之一大步。

Breaking traditional gender boundaries, the correctional system reached a historic milestone as, for the first time, a woman was appointed as the head of a male-dominated correctional facility—an important step toward gender equality.



為推動性別平權，女性監獄開設堆高機、水電、數位剪輯等傳統以男性為主之技訓課程，協助女性收容人培養就業技能、突破性別限制，提升自立能力。

To further advance gender equity, women’s prisons introduced vocational training courses traditionally dominated by men, including forklift operation, electrical work, and digital editing. These programs enabled female inmates to acquire employable skills, overcome gender barriers, and strengthen self-reliance.



臺中監獄收容人以短影音參與「性別 x 數位 x 創意」活動，榮獲佳作與人氣獎，展現對性別平等的關注與創意，打破刻板印象，實踐 SDG5 目標。

At Taichung Prison, inmates participated in the “Gender × Digital × Creativity” short video initiative, winning merit and popularity awards. Their entries reflected creativity and awareness of gender equality, breaking stereotypes and advancing the goals of SDG 5 (Gender Equality).



考選部性平委員於 113 年 3 月 15 日參訪臺北看守所，實地瞭解矯正工作，評估司法人員考試男女錄取名額分定之必要性，促進考選制度性別平等。

On March 15, 2024, members of the Examination Yuan’s Gender Equality Committee visited Taipei Detention Center to gain first-hand understanding of correctional work and to evaluate the necessity of gender-based quotas in the recruitment of judicial personnel, thereby promoting gender equality in the examination system.



臺南監獄為提升公共空間的友善性與包容性，於接見室廁所整修工程中依法增設「無障礙、親子與性別友善多元廁所」，充分考量不同性別認同者的實際需求，降低性別刻板印象與使用壓力，展現對多元性別族群的尊重與接納。。

Tainan Prison undertook renovations of visitation area restrooms to enhance inclusivity and accessibility, adding accessible, family-friendly, and gender-friendly multi-use facilities. This measure addressed the practical needs of individuals with diverse gender identities, reduced stereotypes and usage pressure, and demonstrated respect and acceptance for diverse gender groups.



為提升各矯正機關戒護人員之危機處理及自我保護能力，建立相關戰技知能，並培養矯正體系自有戰技師資，以達成本署及所屬機關養成教育、在職訓練及常年教育內容一致化之長遠目標。

To strengthen the crisis response and self-defense capabilities of custodial officers, MJAC established specialized training in martial skills and cultivated in-house instructors to achieve a long-term objective of unified training content across basic education, in-service training, and continuing education.



為強化矯正機關危機處理能力，矯正署每 2 年召集全國優秀幹練之戒護管理人員，今年首度運用數位監視系統進行人臉辨識，鎖定暴徒身分，及啟動無人機巡航避免其餘收容人藉機滋事。

Furthermore, to enhance the crisis-handling capacity of correctional institutions, MJAC convenes a national assembly of outstanding custodial officers every two years. This year, for the first time, digital surveillance systems were used for facial recognition to identify violent inmates, and drone patrols were deployed to prevent disturbances by others.



屏東監獄成立「美潔創意行銷技能訓練班」，期盼藉由此技能訓練，促成產、官、學三方之合作，開創黑水虻的第二春；澎湖監獄成為澎湖地區第一個具有系統規劃的養殖場，從養殖過程中，讓收容人體會生命教育之意義，並積累養殖經驗和技能，可提供澎湖地區公私部門參考並推廣，期待將黑水虻養殖帶進社會各角落，透過將廚餘再度資源化，為地球環保貢獻一份心力。

Pingtung Prison established the “Mei-Chieh Creative Marketing Skills Training Program,” aiming to foster collaboration among industry, government, and academia through vocational training and to give new life to black soldier fly farming. Penghu Prison became the first systematically planned aquaculture site in the Penghu region. Through the aquaculture process, inmates not only gained hands-on experience and skills but also developed an appreciation of life education. The program offers a model that can be referenced and promoted by public and private sectors in Penghu, with the expectation of expanding black soldier fly farming across society. By transforming food waste into reusable resources, the program contributes meaningfully to global environmental sustainability.



本署秉持推動生命教育理念之政策，積極發展生命教育及品格教育，113 年起請矯正機關廣為運用動物陪伴及動物輔助治療 (AAT) 辦理收容人生命教育，或融入既有處遇課程中，並優先提供高齡、身心障礙、具自殺風險等特定族群收容人相關處遇。

Adhering to MJAC’s policy of advancing life education, correctional institutions have since 2024 been encouraged to actively incorporate animal companionship and animal-assisted therapy (AAT) into inmate education programs or to integrate them into existing courses. Priority has been given to elderly inmates, persons with disabilities, and those at risk of suicide, ensuring targeted and compassionate care.



各矯正機關持續配合行政院推動「新世代打擊詐欺策略行動綱領」，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," correctional institutions continued 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.



本署持續依「新世代反毒策略行動綱領」、「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫」、「強化毒品施用者個別處遇及復歸轉銜實施計畫」、「毒品暨酒駕處遇督導制度實施計畫」等相關計畫推動及精進矯正機關毒品犯處遇。

MJAC continued to promote and advance treatments of drug abuse inmates at correctional institutions in compliance with the "New Generation Anti-Drug Strategy Action Plan," "Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Model Project," the "Implementation Plan for Reinforced Individual Treatment and Reinstatement/Transition of Drug Abusers," and the "Drug Abuse and DUI Treatment Supervisory System Implementation Plan."



延續 111 年推動「健康監獄推動及實踐計畫」，首先推動藥物自主管理，提升收容人健康識能，強化其對健康管理與公共衛生之認知，確保收容人具備正確用藥觀念，進一步提升藥品自主管理的成效與普及率。

Building on the "Healthy Prison Promotion and Implementation Plan" launched in 2022, MJAC has prioritized medication self-management to improve inmates' health literacy. These initiatives strengthen awareness of healthcare and public health, ensuring that inmates adopt proper concepts of medication use while increasing the effectiveness and prevalence of self-managed medication practices.



本署與衛生福利部疾病管制署自 109 年度起共同合作推動「矯正機關潛伏結核感染篩檢與治療計畫」，辦理成效良好，有效控制及預防矯正機關內結核病感染，並於衛生福利部辦理之「113 年防疫績優頒獎典禮」榮獲「公務類團體獎」。

Since 2020, MJAC has been working in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare, to implement the "Latent Tuberculosis Infection Screening and Treatment Program" in correctional facilities. The program has achieved significant results, effectively controlling and preventing tuberculosis infections within correctional facilities. In recognition of these efforts, MJAC received the "Public Sector Group Award" at the Ministry of Health and Welfare's 2024 Epidemic Prevention Excellence Awards Ceremony.



矯正機關在推動 C 型肝炎防治工作中取得顯著成果，廣泛提升收容人對 C 型肝炎的認識與防範意識，確保更多收容人能夠順利完成療程，攜手向「2025 年消除 C 型肝炎」之目標邁進。

Correctional institutions have made significant progress in the prevention and treatment of hepatitis C. By raising inmates' knowledge and awareness of hepatitis C, more individuals have successfully completed treatment, contributing to the national goal of eliminating hepatitis C by 2025.



為紓解監所超收問題，行政院核定彰化看守所遷建工程，目前主體結構皆已完成，刻進行室內裝修、機電、消防及附屬週邊工程，將於 114 年下半年完成驗收後啟用並開始收容，預計容額為 1,500 名 (新增 1,188 名)。

To alleviate overcrowding in correctional facilities, the Executive Yuan approved the relocation project of the Changhua Detention Center. The main structure has now been completed, with interior fit-out, electrical and mechanical work, fire safety installations, and ancillary construction underway. The facility is scheduled for completion and commissioning in the second half of 2025, with a capacity of 1,500 inmates (an increase of 1,188).



本署所屬矯正機關收容人給養費標準係以消費者物價數明顯成長及參照「國軍主副食費用」滾動檢討評估，並依社會整體環境，酌予考量，適當調整收容人給養費用，以維護收容人健康。

The standards for inmate subsistence allowances in MJAC facilities are periodically reviewed and adjusted with reference to significant increases in the Consumer Price Index and the "Armed Forces Rations Expenditure" benchmarks. Adjustments are made in light of overall social and economic conditions to ensure that inmates receive adequate nutrition and maintain good health.



臺南第二監獄藉由設置「吸菸區」，以集中控管之理念，減少二手菸危害，維護非吸菸者健康，為收容人及值勤人員提供更舒適的生活處遇與工作環境。

Tainan Second Prison established designated smoking areas under a centralized management approach to reduce the harm of secondhand smoke and protect the health of non-smokers, thereby providing a more comfortable living and working environment for inmates and staff.



新竹監獄為因應性侵害犯罪及家庭暴力犯罪受刑人逐年增長趨勢，自 112 年起進行專區整修工程，相關整修工程業於 113 年 11 月完竣，並於同年 12 月起收治新竹地區性侵害犯罪及家庭暴力犯罪受刑人及提供是類個案專業處遇課程。

In response to the year-on-year increase of inmates convicted of sexual offenses and domestic violence, Hsinchu Prison undertook a renovation project to establish a specialized housing unit. The project, launched in 2023, was completed in November 2024. Since December of the same year, the unit has housed inmates convicted of sexual and domestic violence offenses in the Hsinchu area and provided them with specialized treatment programs.



為保障同仁的休息品質與健康權益，屏東監獄推動教輔大樓備勤室改善計畫，體恤值勤人員夜間輪班的辛勞，並兼顧勤務特性與排班制度，重新規劃備勤室空間與床位配置。

To safeguard staff well-being and rest quality, Pingtung Prison implemented an improvement project for duty rooms in its Education and Support Building. Recognizing the hardships of night shifts, the project reconfigured spaces and optimized bed layouts to meet operational needs while enhancing rest conditions for duty personnel.



為營造優質且安全的工作環境，高雄戒治所美化戒護區中庭水池，除種植荷花等水生植物提升景觀與淨水功能，亦設置仿牛車輪樣式護欄兼顧美觀與安全。

To create a safer and more pleasant work environment, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center beautified the courtyard pond within its custodial area. Water lilies and other aquatic plants were introduced to improve both the landscape and water quality, while wheel-shaped railings modeled after traditional ox-cart wheels were installed to combine aesthetics with safety.



臺北監獄於接見室候見區設置「親子互動園地」，提供兒童閱讀與玩樂空間，並結合圖書館資源，讓育兒民眾可兼顧照護與休憩。同時修繕候見區屋頂漏水問題，設置維修孔與引流管，提升整體候見環境品質與便利性。

Taipei Prison established a “Parent-Child Interaction Zone” in the waiting area of its visitation facility, offering reading and play spaces for children. Integrated with library resources, the area allows parents to care for their children while enjoying a place for relaxation. At the same time, the prison repaired a leaking roof in the waiting area by installing maintenance access points and drainage pipes, thereby improving overall comfort and convenience for visitors.



自強外役監獄與水土保持局花蓮分署於 2024 年 10 月下旬合作推動農塘蓄水改善工程，透過永續農塘管理，不僅改善地方用水條件，更體現監所資源與地方合作共榮的價值，有助於推動綠色治理與在地永續發展目標。

In late October 2024, the Zihciang Minimum-Security Prison, in collaboration with the Hualien Branch, Agency of Rural Development and Soil and Water Conservation, jointly promoted a farm pond water storage improvement project. Through sustainable pond management, the initiative not only improved local water use conditions but also exemplified the value of collaboration between correctional institutions and local communities, contributing to green governance and advancing local sustainable development goals.



為順利推展矯正處遇個別化及專業化，本署持續推動「矯正機關心理社工專輔人力試辦計畫」，由 6 所矯正機關進行試辦，以完善心社專輔人力，打造專業矯正輔導新未來。

For the smooth promotion of individualized and professionalized correctional treatment, MJAC has continued to promote the “Pilot Program on Specialized Psychological and Social Work Personnel in Correctional Organizations.” Six correctional institutions have conducted a trial run, aiming to consummate specialized psychological and social work personnel and to create a new future of professional correctional counseling.



本署於 113 年 8 月 20 日至 23 日赴泰國進行監獄交流訪問，為兩國矯正體系史上首度正式互訪。此行在泰國駐台代表文那隆推動下成行，源於其對本署重視人權與外籍收容人照護的肯定。

From August 20 to 23, 2024, MJAC conducted its first official correctional exchange visit to Thailand—the first mutual visit in the history of the correctional systems of both countries. This milestone was made possible with the support of Mr. Narong Boonsatheanwong, Executive Director of the Thailand Trade and Economic Office, who recognized MJAC’s commitment to human rights and to the care of foreign nationals in custody.



配合國家推動育兒政策，規劃利用現有公用建築物，設立員工子女教保中心或非營利幼兒園，減輕家庭育兒負擔，提供員工無後顧之憂的工作環境。

In line with the government’s childcare policy, MJAC has also planned to repurpose existing public buildings to establish employee childcare centers or non-profit kindergartens. These facilities will help reduce the childcare burden on families while ensuring that staff can work in an environment free of such concerns.

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壹

機關簡介

Introduction

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

Annual Achievements

貳、年度成果

Two. Annual Achievements

教化與藝文活動

Educational and Cultural Activities

一、靜心淨心：年度藝文教化活動書法比賽

為增進收容人之身心健康、陶冶渠等性情，各矯正機關定期舉辦各項文藝及康樂活動，並考量收容人性質、場地空間，結合當地社會資源開辦各式才藝班。

本署 113 年與臺灣法學領航協會合辦「2024 矯正藝文教化活動研習會」，邀請書法領域大師、研究美感藝術學者、各矯正機關書法指導老師以及已更生復歸的更生人進行演講分享，並邀請各矯正機關教化業務同仁共襄盛舉，相互切磋書法技巧、琢磨教學心得，彼此教學相長。

為延續研習會的影響力，本署 113 年度全國矯正機關收容人藝文性教化活動擇定辦理書法比賽，並訂定「勵志、勸善、慎獨、珍惜」等主題，希望收容人不單單是寫書法，而是先閱讀大量古典詩詞文賦、名言佳句及文章，找尋符合主題之文句，經過消化、反思及內省，進而受之鼓舞，以達到教化效果。得獎作品均為上上之作，本署將其編撰成冊，以電子書的形式延續本次書法比賽之榮暉，讓更多人看到收容人的改變成果及矯正機關在教化上的努力，期望書法能持續協助矯正化育收容人。

I. Cultivating Calmness and Clarity: Annual Inmate Calligraphy Competition

To enhance inmates' physical and mental well-being and to cultivate character, correctional institutions regularly organize various literary, artistic, and recreational activities. These programs are tailored to the characteristics of the inmate population and available facilities, while also integrating local community resources to offer diverse talent classes.

In 2024, MJAC co-hosted the Correctional Arts and Cultural Education Workshop with the Taiwan Legal Leadership Association. The event invited renowned calligraphy masters, scholars specializing in aesthetics, calligraphy instructors from correctional institutions, and rehabilitated individuals who had successfully reintegrated into society to share their experiences. Staff responsible for educational programs in correctional institutions across the nation also participated, engaging in mutual exchange of teaching experiences and calligraphy skills, thereby advancing collective growth.

To extend the workshop's impact, MJAC organized a nationwide inmate calligraphy competition in 2024, with themes such as "Inspiration," "Encouraging Moral Conduct," "Self-Discipline," and "Cherishment." Participants were encouraged not merely to practice calligraphy, but first to engage with classical poetry, prose, maxims, and essays. By selecting passages that aligned with the themes and reflecting upon them through reading, introspection, and artistic expression, inmates were

inspired and guided toward moral transformation and self-cultivation. The winning works were of exceptional quality. MJAC compiled them into an e-book, preserving the accomplishments of the competition and allowing a wider audience to witness the positive changes among inmates and the dedicated efforts of correctional institutions in educational reform. It is hoped that calligraphy will continue to serve as a meaningful avenue for nurturing inmates' growth and transformation.



頒獎典禮
Award Ceremony



參賽佳作
Selected works from the competition

二、強化攜子入監處遇

法務部重視矯正機關各項收容人之家庭支持方案，並致力推動隨母入監幼兒能在監所內獲得良好照顧，特與財團法人中國信託反毒教育基金會續合作，全力推動「強化攜子入監處遇措施方案」，照顧弱勢兒童及家庭需求。

113年由黃政務次長出席捐贈儀式、林副署長明達及高女監吳典獄長永琛代表矯正機關出席，致中信反毒教育基金會王副董事長卓鈞感謝狀，主辦機關高雄女子監獄更安排由長官們與孩子們一同手作餅乾，透過餅乾壓模過程，不僅有助於靈活幼兒手部精細度，也能促進幼兒社會情緒穩定發展，與會長官並關心收容人及幼兒在監生活，贈送幼兒禮品，捐贈儀式在溫馨和樂氣氛中圓滿完成。

II. Strengthening Care for Children Living with Incarcerated Mothers

The Ministry of Justice attaches great importance to family support programs in correctional institutions and is committed to ensuring that infants residing with their incarcerated mothers receive proper care. To this end, MJAC has continued its cooperation with the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation to promote the “Enhanced Care Program for Children Living with Incarcerated Mothers,” addressing the needs of disadvantaged children and families.

In 2024, Deputy Minister Huang attended the donation ceremony, joined by MJAC Deputy Director-General Lin Ming-Ta and Kaohsiung Women’s Prison Warden Wu, who represented correctional institutions in presenting a certificate of appreciation to Mr. Wang, Vice Chairman of the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation. The host institution, Kaohsiung Women’s Prison, also arranged a cookie-making activity for officials and children to enjoy together. The hands-on process of shaping cookies not only enhanced the fine motor skills of young children but also supported their social-emotional development. During the event, officials expressed concern for the living conditions of both inmates and their children, presented gifts to the children, and created a warm and harmonious atmosphere that marked the successful conclusion of the ceremony.



中國信託反毒教育基金會捐贈儀式
Donation Ceremony with the CTBC Anti-Drug Educational Foundation



攜子入監之現況
Current situation of children living with incarcerated mothers

三、藝展長才：矯正機關花燈作品與傳統工藝傳承

本署各矯正機關花燈參賽成果發表記者會於 113 年 2 月 23 日元宵節前夕在臺南市徠歸仁飯店盛大舉行，揭幕儀式由本署周署長輝煌主持，並邀請交通部觀光署林副署長信任及各矯正機關首長參加，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「2024 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。

III. Showcasing Artistic Talent: Lantern Creations and the Preservation of Traditional Crafts

On February 23, 2024, on the eve of the Lantern Festival, MJAC held a press conference at the Lai Hotel Guiren to present lantern works created by correctional institutions. The unveiling ceremony was hosted by MJAC Director-General Chou and attended by Deputy Director-General Lin of the Tourism Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, as well as heads of various correctional institutions. The event provided an opportunity to convey the Ministry of Justice's commitment to "Preserving Traditional Craftsmanship" and "Deepening Cultural and Educational Rehabilitation." It also showcased the award-winning results of correctional institutions' participation in the 2024 Taiwan Lantern Festival Lantern Competition, sharing with the public the achievements of correctional education and the transformation of inmates.



成果發表
Presentation event



參賽獲選燈王
Winning lantern work

四、舞藝高牆 展夢飛翔：矯正機關教化藝文及技訓作業聯展

113 年度矯正機關教化藝文及技訓作業聯展於宜蘭舉行，推出為期 3 天的盛大展售會，各矯正機關帶來老字號熱銷商品，更推出限量禮品抽獎活動。此外亦展出書法、國畫、漆器、陶藝等超過 300 件手工藝創作品，讓民眾看到收容人為過去所犯下的錯誤而全力改變的成果，期盼各界能多予肯定接納，使其出監後能勇敢逐夢，不再陷入犯罪淵藪。

IV. Beyond the Walls: Joint Exhibition of Correctional Arts, Culture, and Vocational Training

In 2024, the Annual Joint Exhibition of Inmate Arts, Culture, and Vocational Training was held in Yilan as a three-day fair. Correctional institutions presented their long-standing best-selling products and offered exclusive gift prize draws. The exhibition also featured more than 300 handcrafted works, including calligraphy, traditional Chinese painting, lacquerware, and pottery, demonstrating inmates' efforts to change and make amends for past mistakes. The event encouraged society to acknowledge and accept these positive outcomes, creating opportunities for inmates to bravely pursue new dreams upon release and to break free from the cycle of crime.



藝展風華，匠心獨運
Artistic Exhibition – Ingenuity and Creativity



會場展售區
Exhibition Sales Area

五、矯正有愛戒菸無礙：矯正戒菸先鋒共創無菸新篇章

戒菸就贏比賽自 2010 年起迄今，本署業已辦理 7 屆比賽，本次為第 8 屆舉辦，首度增加「矯正人員戒菸成功獎」，希藉由矯正人員以身作則，營造矯正機關戒菸氛圍，強化收容人戒菸意願。頒獎典禮於本 (113) 年 7 月 3 日假本署臺中監獄辦理，由法務部徐次長錫祥、本署周署長輝煌、董氏基金會張董事長博雅、國民健康署羅組長素英、得獎機關及中部地區矯正機關首長共同出席，本次比賽 8 組成功戒菸得獎候選組皆通過公開檢測並進行頒獎及戒菸心得分享，活動過程溫馨圓滿結束。

V. Corrections with Care: Leading the Way Toward a Tobacco-Free Future

Since 2010, MJAC has organized seven rounds of the Quit & Win smoking cessation contest. The 2024 event marked the 8th edition and, for the first time, introduced the "Correctional Staff Smoking Cessation Award." This new category encouraged staff to set a positive example, fostering a smoke-free environment within correctional institutions and strengthening inmates' motivation to quit smoking. The award ceremony was held on July 3, 2024, at Taichung Prison, with Deputy Minister of Justice Hsu, MJAC Director-General Chou, John Tung Foundation Chairperson Chang, and Health Promotion Administration Division Chief Lo in attendance, along with heads of correctional institutions in central Taiwan. Eight groups of award recipients successfully passed public verification tests before receiving recognition and sharing their experiences. The event concluded in a warm and uplifting atmosphere.



戒菸路上我你他
Walking Together on the Path to Quitting Smoking

六、強化社會安全網

法務部矯正署推動「企業助『更』、互利共生」企業服務廉政平臺，呼應聯合國反貪腐公約及強化更生人復歸社會的需要。此平臺整合企業資源，串聯臺灣更生保護會與勞動部，聚焦提升企業對更生人聘用意願，並藉由深化交流、問卷調查與焦點論壇，推動企業社會責任與誠信治理。113 年度執行成果包含 113 場活動、接觸企業數達 540 人次，收集企業建議 86 件，多數集中於政策諮詢及制度建議。

論壇探討五大議題，如職場安全、轉銜關鍵、媒合機制等，透過產官學對話，凝聚協力更生共識。短期效益為提升社會能見度與包容性，中期可降低再犯率，長期則助於國家競爭力提升。後續建議包括持續運作平臺、精準回應外界需求與建立數據追蹤機制，作為矯正政策之依據。此舉不僅展現矯正機關積極作為，也深化廉政工作的社會連結與價值展現。

VI. Strengthening the Social Safety Net

MJAC advanced the “Corporate Support for Rehabilitation, Mutual Benefit and Symbiosis” enterprise integrity platform, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and with the aim of reinforcing offender reintegration into society. The platform integrates corporate resources and connects with the Taiwan After-Care Association and the Ministry of Labor, focusing on enhancing companies’ willingness to hire rehabilitated individuals. Through in-depth exchanges, surveys, and focus forums, the platform promotes corporate social responsibility and integrity governance. In 2024, the platform achieved tangible results, including the organization of 113 events, engagement with 540 corporate participants, and the collection of 86 corporate suggestions—most related to policy consultation and institutional recommendations.

The forums explored five major topics, including workplace safety, transitional support, and matching mechanisms. Dialogue among industry, government, and academia helped build consensus on supporting rehabilitation. Short-term benefits included raising social visibility and inclusiveness, medium-term outcomes are expected to reduce recidivism, and long-term impacts will contribute to national competitiveness. Future recommendations include maintaining platform operations, responding more precisely to external needs, and establishing data-tracking mechanisms as a basis for correctional policy. These initiatives not only demonstrated the proactive efforts of correctional institutions but also strengthened the social value and relevance of integrity work.



焦點論壇
Focus Forum



與各大企業留影合照
Group photo with corporate partners

七、創意文康活動

(一) 新竹監獄 - 端午陸上龍舟

新竹監獄於 113 年 6 月 6 日舉辦端午節彩繪龍舟暨陸上競速比賽，結合藝術創作與體能競賽，展現受刑人創意與合作精神。活動鼓勵資源再利用，落實環保理念，並透過寓教於樂的方式強化更生信念與身心健康，助其順利復歸社會。

VII. Creative Cultural and Recreational Activities

(I) Hsinchu Prison – Land-based Dragon Boat Activities for the Dragon Boat Festival

On June 6, 2024, Hsinchu Prison organized a painted dragon boat and land-based dragon boat racing competition in celebration of the Dragon Boat Festival. The event combined artistic creativity with physical competition, showcasing inmates' ingenuity and spirit of teamwork. The activity also encouraged resource reuse and environmental protection, while using an entertaining and educational approach to strengthen inmates' belief in rehabilitation, enhance physical and mental health, and support their successful reintegration into society.



龍舟競速，熱血奔騰
Passion and determination on full display at the Dragon Boat Race

(二) 高雄監獄 - 春節龍年環保布置比賽

高雄監獄於 113 年春節前舉辦環保創意佈置比賽，收容人運用回收材料打造喜氣佈景，展現創意與反思，並透過活動激發成長動力，傳達對親情與重生的渴望，展現自我蛻變與環保兼具的節慶精神。

(II)Kaohsiung Prison – Spring Festival Dragon Year Environmental Decoration Contest

Ahead of the 2024 Lunar New Year, Kaohsiung Prison organized an environmental creative decoration contest. Inmates used recycled materials to create festive displays that embodied both creativity and reflection. The activity inspired personal growth and conveyed hopes for family bonds and renewal, presenting a festive spirit that combined transformation with environmental sustainability.



龍來運轉
Dragon Brings Good Fortune

性別框架的突破與改變

Breaking and Redefining Gender Boundaries

一、女性首長及主管在男性為主的監所

民國 100 年本署成立之始，在法務部指導下，積極推動兩性平權的方向，致力於培育女性矯正主管人員，不僅矯正署中高階主管陸續有女性同仁出任，迄至 113 年臺北監獄、臺東監獄、臺中戒治所、臺南少年觀護所、勵志中學等，收容人對象以男性為主的矯正機關，亦有女性同仁出任機關首長職務。

矯正人員的辛勞及維護社會安全的功勞值得民眾支持敬重。可以在北監退休是種圓滿「我公職的起點跟結束都在台北監獄」，欣喜能見證台灣男女平權。

I. Women Leaders in Male-Dominated Correctional Institutions

Since MJAC's establishment in 2011, under the guidance of the Ministry of Justice, the Agency has actively promoted gender equality and cultivated female correctional leaders. Over the years, women have been appointed to senior management positions within MJAC. By 2024, women had also assumed the role of head in several predominantly male institutions, including Taipei Prison, Taitung Prison, Taichung Detention Center, Tainan Juvenile Detention House, and Li Zhi High School.

The dedication of correctional personnel and their contribution to maintaining public safety deserve recognition and respect. As one retiring warden from Taipei Prison remarked: "My career in the civil service both began and ended here. I am grateful to have witnessed Taiwan's progress toward gender equality."



前臺北監獄典獄長 - 葉貞伶
Former Taipei Prison Warden Chen-Ling Yeh

二、打破性別框架的技訓課程

為推動性別平權，落實女性多元就業選擇及技能培養，於桃園、臺中、高雄 3 所女子監獄開辦堆高機證照班、數位剪輯班及水電技術修繕班等實用技能訓練課程，培養女性受刑人一技之長，打破性別刻板印象。113 年 1-10 月辦理職業訓練班合計：桃園女子監獄堆高機證照班 1 期、臺中女子監獄網頁設計證照班及電腦文書處理班各 1 期、高雄女子監獄水電技術修繕班 1 期、臺北女子看守所水電班 1 期。

II. Breaking Gender Stereotypes Through Vocational Training

To promote gender equality and expand diverse employment options for women, correctional institutions have introduced practical vocational training programs in fields traditionally dominated by men. In 2024, Taoyuan, Taichung, and Kaohsiung Women's Prisons offered courses such as forklift certification, digital editing, and electrical and plumbing maintenance. From January to October 2024, vocational training courses included: one forklift certification class at Taoyuan Women's Prison; one web design certification class and one computer applications class at Taichung Women's Prison; one electrical and plumbing maintenance course at Kaohsiung Women's Prison; and one electrical course at Taipei Women's Detention Center.



實戰操作
Practical training in action



強化專業知能
Strengthening professional skills

三、性別平等創意自製多媒體

臺中監獄參與臺中市政府舉辦之「性別 x 數位 x 創意」性別多媒體活動，自製短影音作品「穿涼一點」與「我很厲害」分別獲得佳作與人氣獎，充分展現對性別平等議題的深刻關注與創意詮釋。作品透過換位思考與生活化情境，挑戰傳統性別刻板印象，傳達「能力不分性別」的理念，強調尊重多元、杜絕歧視，打造更友善的職場與社會氛圍。雖身處高牆之內，參與者憑藉有限資源與集體創作精神完成拍攝，體現對聯合國永續發展目標 SDG5「性別平等」的實踐與貢獻，展現收容人正向思維與反思能力。

III. Creative Multimedia on Gender Equality

Taichung Prison participated in the Taichung City Government's "Gender × Digital × Creativity" multimedia initiative, producing two short films—*Dress a Little Cooler* and *I Am Very Capable*. The works received merit and popularity awards, reflecting deep concern for gender equality and innovative interpretation of the theme. Through perspective-shifting storytelling and relatable scenarios, the films challenged traditional gender stereotypes and conveyed the message that "ability knows no gender." They emphasized respect for diversity, rejection of discrimination, and the creation of a more inclusive workplace and society. Although produced within prison walls and under resource constraints, the projects embodied collective creativity and highlighted inmates' positive thinking and reflective capacity. They also demonstrated MJAC's contribution to advancing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality).



榮獲佳績
Award-winning



性別平等路上不孤單
No one walks alone on the road to gender equality

四、考選部性平委員參訪

考選部國家考試性別平等諮詢委員會於 113 年 3 月 15 日至本署臺北看守所參訪，藉由參訪過程貼近矯正工作實際情形，以瞭解公務人員特種考試司法人員三等監獄官及四等監所管理員分定男女錄取名額之必要性。

IV. Gender Equality Committee Visit

On March 15, 2024, the Examination Yuan's Gender Equality Committee visited Taipei Detention Center. Through on-site observation, committee members gained a closer understanding of correctional operations and assessed the necessity of maintaining gender-based quotas for candidates in the National Civil Service Examinations for Class III Prison Officers and Class IV Correctional Officers.



北所一日訪
A day at Taipei Detention Center

五、監所不同性別認同者之友善措施

臺南監獄為提升公共空間的友善性與包容性，於接見室廁所整修工程中依法增設「無障礙、親子與性別友善多元廁所」，充分考量不同性別認同者的實際需求。透過提供不分性別皆可安心使用的廁所空間，降低性別刻板印象與使用壓力，展現對多元性別族群的尊重與接納。同時配合改善通風、設置緊急求救設備及清潔維護設施，使所有使用者在安全、舒適的環境中，獲得平等且尊嚴的如廁體驗，實踐性別平權與人權保障的理念。

V. Gender-Friendly Facilities for Diverse Identities

To enhance inclusivity and accessibility of public spaces, Tainan Prison renovated its visitation area restrooms in 2024, adding accessible, family-friendly, and gender-friendly multi-use facilities. These improvements took into account the practical needs of individuals with diverse gender identities, reducing stereotypes and usage pressures while demonstrating respect and acceptance of diverse gender groups. The fit-outs also included upgraded ventilation, installation of emergency call devices, and improved hygiene facilities, ensuring that all users enjoy a safe, comfortable, and dignified restroom experience. These measures advanced both gender equality and the protection of human rights.



友善設施照顧你和我
Gender-friendly facilities for you and me

專業訓練與技術發展

Professional Training and Skills Development

一、矯正人才扎根：打造戰技楷模

為提升各矯正機關（以下簡稱各機關）戒護人員之危機處理及自我保護能力，建立相關戰技知能，並培養矯正體系自有戰技師資，以達成本署及所屬機關養成教育、在職訓練及常年教育內容一致化之長遠目標，爰本署於 113 年度辦理第 9 期矯正戰技教官回訓班及第 4 期矯正戰技種子師資班共兩班次訓練課程，期以精選、嚴訓之方式型塑本署戰技師資楷模。

I. Cultivating Correctional Talent: Shaping Models of Tactical Excellence

To enhance the crisis response and self-defense capabilities of custodial officers across correctional institutions, MJAC has worked to establish comprehensive tactical knowledge and to cultivate in-house instructors. This long-term goal seeks to unify the content of basic education, in-service training, and continuing education within the correctional system. In 2024, MJAC organized the 9th Refresher Course for Correctional Tactical Instructors and the 4th Seed Instructor Training Program, selecting participants with rigor and training them intensively to establish role models of tactical expertise within the correctional system.



戰技模擬
Tactical simulation



基礎訓練
Basic training

二、靖安成軍科技助陣：穩固矯正安全網

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

本署指定嘉義監獄於 113 年 9 月 13 日舉辦靖安小組第 14 期成軍總驗收，是日法務部部長鄭銘謙由本署署長周輝煌陪同親臨現場校閱，演訓內容含括八極拳術、綜合逮捕術、警棍使用術及鎮暴隊形等各項戰技操演，並首度運用數位監視系統進行人臉辨識，鎖定暴徒身分，及啟動無人機巡航避免其餘收容人藉機滋事；模擬工場及舍房收容人暴動實況逼真緊湊，實兵應變示範過程更展現出純熟戰技及迅捷應變能力。

II. Jing-An Task Force Established: Technology-Enhanced Security for Corrections

To reinforce the ability of correctional institutions to cope with crises, MJAC assembles outstanding custodial officers from across the country once every two years to undergo three months of intensive regional tactical training, with one week of training each month. This program builds a rapid response unit trained to act swiftly and effectively in crisis situations.

On September 13, 2024, Chiayi Prison hosted the final review for the 14th cohort of the Jing-An Task Force. The event was personally inspected by Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien, accompanied by MJAC Director-General Chou. Training demonstrations included Bajiquan martial arts, integrated arrest techniques, baton use, and riot-control formations. For the first time, digital surveillance systems were deployed for facial recognition to identify aggressors, while drone patrols were launched to prevent opportunistic disturbances by other inmates. The simulated riot scenarios in workshops and living quarters were both realistic and intense. The live tactical demonstrations showcased the officers' refined skills and rapid response capabilities.



模擬情境，瞬息萬變
Rapidly changing simulation scenario

三、永續再利用 – 黑水虻去化廚餘技術

本署屏東監獄首創全台矯正機關黑水虻再利用技能訓練班，成立「美潔創意行銷技能訓練班」，期盼藉由此技能訓練，促成產、官、學三方之合作，開創黑水虻的第二春。其中特別感謝華懋科技股份有限公司鄭石治董事長無償捐贈黑水虻養殖池 4 座予該監教學用，及國立屏東科技大學李祈緯教授及私立南華大學吳孟昆助理教授至屏東監獄授課，並經教授講解其導入專業養殖、分解、萃取及製造等技術，共同見證屏東監獄淨化生態，減輕環境負擔的第一步。

澎湖監獄收容人逾千名，每日產生的廚餘量高達 500-1000 公斤，因此積極飼養黑水虻去化監內廚餘，結合產官學，齊心推動永續善循環，成為澎湖地區第一個具有系統規劃的養殖場，別具示範的指標性意義。從養殖過程中，讓收容人體會生命教育之意義，並積累養殖經驗和技能，可提供澎湖地區公私部門參考並推廣，期待將黑水虻養殖帶進社會各角落，透過將廚餘再度資源化，為地球環保貢獻一份心力。

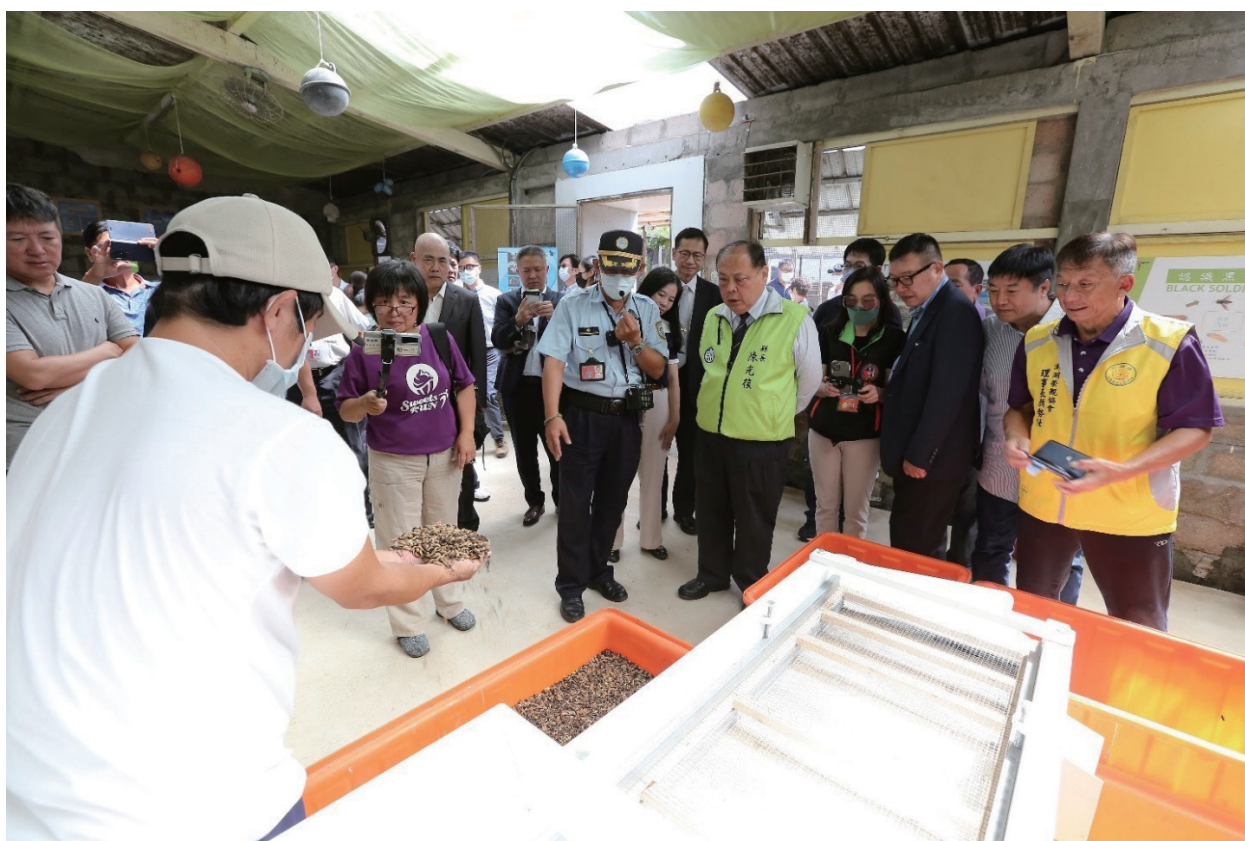
III. Sustainable Reuse: Black Soldier Fly Technology for Food Waste Reduction

*MJAC's Pingtung Prison pioneered the nation's first correctional training program in black soldier fly reuse technology, establishing the "Mei-Chieh Creative Marketing Skills Training Program." The initiative seeks to foster collaboration among industry, government, and academia, giving new vitality to black soldier fly applications. Special appreciation is extended to Mr. Cheng, Chairman of Hua-Mao Technology Co., Ltd., for the donation of four black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) breeding pools for instructional use, as well as to Professor Lee from National Pingtung University of Science and Technology and Assistant Professor Wu from Nanhua University, who provided professional training in cultivation, decomposition, extraction, and processing. Together, they witnessed the first steps of Pingtung Prison toward ecological purification and environmental sustainability.*

At Penghu Prison, where over 1,000 inmates generate 500–1,000 kilograms of food waste daily, black soldier fly cultivation has been actively implemented to process kitchen waste. With joint efforts from industry, government, and academia, the facility became the first systematically planned black soldier fly farm in the Penghu region, serving as a model for sustainable practice. Through this process, inmates not only learned valuable aquaculture skills but also deepened their understanding of life education. The program offers reference and inspiration for both public and private sectors in Penghu and beyond, with the hope of expanding black soldier fly farming into communities across Taiwan. By transforming food waste into renewable resources, the initiative contributes meaningfully to global environmental protection.



黑水虻養殖場
Black soldier fly breeding facility



來賓參訪黑水虻養殖場運作
Visitors observing black soldier fly breeding operations

多元處遇與心理健康

Diverse Treatment Approaches and Mental Health

一、「犬」心陪伴：運用動物輔助治療推動收容人生命教育

動物輔助治療 (Animal-assisted Therapy) 是一種旨在改善個人生理、情緒、認知或社會功能的介入方式，透過專業師資引導，達到穩定情緒、放鬆身心、增進情緒調節、培養自我肯定、提升自我覺察與自我效能等效果。課程透過專業師資帶領，運用動物與學員互動，使學員產生療癒感受，協助穩定情緒、放鬆身心；藉由指令練習使學員從中認識和探索自己，提升自我狀態的覺察能力；協助學員適當表達與處理情緒，增進自我情緒調節能力；針對個別學員的狀態提供合適的因應策略，培養學員自我肯定與提升自我效能。

本署秉持推動生命教育理念之政策，積極發展生命教育及品格教育，113 年起請矯正機關廣為運用動物陪伴及動物輔助治療 (AAT) 辦理收容人生命教育，或融入既有處遇課程中，並優先提供高齡、身心障礙、具自殺風險等特定族群收容人相關處遇。期透過相關處遇之提供，使收容人看到生命的蛻變成長，獲得成就感與自信心，建構自我價值，並透過與動物的互動學習自我控制與情緒管理，進而療癒自我、學習懂得愛護自己、珍惜生命，改悔向上重新出發。

I. Companionship with Care: Using Animal-Assisted Therapy to Promote Life Education

Animal-Assisted Therapy (AAT) is an intervention designed to improve individuals' physical, emotional, cognitive, or social functioning. Under the guidance of professional instructors, AAT helps stabilize emotions, relieve stress, enhance emotional regulation, foster self-affirmation, and improve self-awareness and self-efficacy. Through guided interaction between animals and participants, the program generates therapeutic experiences that support emotional stability and relaxation. Exercises involving commands encourage participants to recognize and explore themselves, improving self-awareness. Participants are further assisted in expressing and managing emotions appropriately, strengthening emotional regulation. Tailored coping strategies are provided to meet individual needs, cultivating self-confidence and a greater sense of capability.

Adhering to MJAC's policy of advancing life education, correctional institutions have since 2024 been encouraged to actively incorporate animal companionship and animal-assisted therapy (AAT) into inmate education programs or to integrate them into existing courses. Priority has been given to elderly inmates, persons with disabilities, and those at risk of suicide, ensuring targeted and compassionate care. By offering these interventions, inmates are guided to experience transformation and growth, develop self-confidence and self-worth, and, through interaction with animals, learn self-control and emotional management. Ultimately, the programs promote healing, encourage self-care, and instill respect for life, supporting inmates in their journey toward rehabilitation.



運用動物輔助治療辦理處遇課程
Treatment program using animal-assisted therapy (AAT)

二、向詐欺 Say NO：導正詐欺犯罪者觀念、提供理財理債課程

鑒於詐欺案件頻傳，政府強力打詐，各矯正機關持續配合行政院推動「新世代打擊詐欺策略行動綱領」，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。臺中女子監獄及新竹監獄積極配合本署政策訂定詐欺犯處遇計畫，計畫採三級預防模式，將收容人分類進行處遇課程及宣導，包含初級的全員宣導、二級的認知教育及三級的團體處遇及輔導課程。

II. Saying No to Fraud: Correcting Fraud Offenders' Perspectives and Offering Financial Management Courses

With fraud cases on the rise, the government has strengthened anti-fraud efforts. In line with the Executive Yuan's "New Generation Anti-Fraud Strategy Action Plan," correctional institutions have continued 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.

Taichung Women's Prison and Hsinchu Prison have actively implemented MJAC's policy by developing treatment plans for fraud offenders, adopting a three-tier prevention model to categorize inmates and provide corresponding education and intervention programs. The model includes primary awareness campaigns, secondary cognitive education, and tertiary group counseling and guidance.

初級預防部分，針對全體收容人進行反詐騙宣導及介紹詐騙之態樣與刑責；二級預防部分，針對詐欺收容人邀請法律扶助基金會加強其法律常識及知識，辨識構成犯罪要件的行為，以及邀請金管會銀行局給予詐欺犯收容人理財及理債相關課程，協助他們打理自己的債務及帳務，建立良好正確之金錢觀念，避免這些非核心成員再次受到犯罪集團所利用；三級預防部分，自二級成員中經訪談評估，挑選具有動機且能力合適之成員進行團體，加強渠等對自我之覺察，輔以修復式司法精神設身處地思考被害人受騙之處境等。除三級處遇模式外，亦辦理職場力培訓班及就業轉銜，協助收容人順利復歸社會。

At the primary prevention level, all inmates receive anti-fraud awareness sessions, including introductions to common fraud schemes and explanations of corresponding criminal liabilities. At the secondary prevention level, fraud offenders attend targeted programs in which the Legal Aid Foundation strengthens their legal knowledge and helps them identify behaviors that constitute criminal elements. In addition, the Banking Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission provides courses on financial management and debt repayment, enabling offenders to manage their debts and accounts responsibly, establish proper financial values, and avoid being exploited again by criminal organizations if they were not core members. At the tertiary prevention level, participants are selected from the secondary group through interviews and assessments to determine motivation and suitability. These offenders receive group counseling designed to strengthen self-awareness and, guided by the principles of restorative justice, are encouraged to place themselves in the victims' position in order to reflect on the harm caused by fraud.

In addition to the three-tier model, vocational skills training and employment transition support are also provided to strengthen inmates' readiness for reintegration into society.



臺中女子監獄辦理詐欺收容人處遇課程
Fraud Offender Treatment Program at Taichung Women's Prison

三、藥癮治療入矯正，療效品質雙提升：毒品處遇結合「矯正機關整合性藥癮治療服務暨品質提升計畫」

本署持續依「新世代反毒策略行動綱領」、「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫」、「強化毒品施用者個別處遇及復歸轉銜實施計畫」、「毒品暨酒駕處遇督導制度實施計畫」等相關計畫推動及精進矯正機關毒品犯處遇。

III. Drug Addiction Treatment into Corrections: Advancing Drug Treatment Efficacy and Quality in Correctional Organizations through the Integrated Drug Addiction Treatment Services and Quality Improvement Program

MJAC continued to promote and advance treatments of drug abuse inmates at correctional institutions in accordance with the “New Generation Anti-Drug Strategy Action Plan,” “Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Model Project,” the “Implementation Plan for Reinforced Individual Treatment and Reintegration/Transition of Drug Abusers,” and the “Drug Abuse and DUI Treatment Supervisory System Implementation Plan.”

統計 113 年各矯正機關施用毒品犯接受團體處遇人數為 6,183 人、75,935 人次；各機關辦理個案研討會、課程檢討及復歸轉銜會議共 625 場次；處遇人員教育訓練方面，113 年北、中、南三區督導訓練分別由新店、臺中及高雄 3 所戒治所承辦，各區督導訓練共辦理 87 場次，參訓總人次 2,651 人次，課程內容涵蓋矯正機關心理社會處遇各面向，增進對收容人問題行為評估及處遇知能。

In 2024, a total of 6,183 drug abuse inmates participated in group treatment programs, with an accumulated total of 75,935 attendances. Correctional institutions organized 625 case seminars, course evaluations, and transition conferences. For education and training of treatment personnel, 87 supervisory training sessions were conducted across northern, central, and southern Taiwan by Sindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Centers, with 2,651 participants in total. The course content covered various aspects of psychosocial treatment in correctional institutions, enhancing the ability to assess and address inmates’ behavioral problems.

此外，本署以中正大學辦理「科學實證毒品處遇模式實施成效評估與策進研究計畫」之研究結果(第 3 期)為基礎編訂「科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式工作指引」，於 113 年 2 月函頒所屬機關，以供第一線處遇工作者參考。

In addition, MJAC compiled the “Work Guidelines for Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Models” in February 2024, based on the third phase of a research project conducted by National Chung Cheng University titled “Implementation Evaluation and Policy Advancement Project of Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Models.” The guidelines were issued to affiliated institutions as a reference for frontline treatment practitioners.

另衛生福利部自 103 年起推動「矯正機關整合性藥癮治療服務暨品質提升計畫」，提供藥、酒癮醫療資源，並在法務部「毒品防制基金」挹注下，擴大計畫服務量能，自原先 4 家醫院、5 所矯正機關之合作，擴展至 113 年由 15 家醫療機構進入 17 所矯正機關提供服務，涵蓋 33% 之矯正機關，本署將持續與衛生福利部合作推動辦理該計畫。

Separately, since 2014, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has promoted the “Integrated Drug Addiction Treatment Services and Quality Improvement Program for Correctional Institutions.” With support from the Ministry of Justice’s Drug Abuse Prevention Fund, the program service capacity has expanded from cooperation with 4 hospitals and 5 correctional institutions in its initial stage, to 15 medical institutions providing services in 17 correctional institutions in 2024, covering 33% of all correctional institutions. MJAC will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Health and Welfare to advance and expand this program.



臺中監獄 - 以沙盤分享衝突的溝通型態
Taichung Prison – Sharing Conflict Communication Through Sandplay Therapy



高雄監獄 - 在藝術創作中發現自我團體
Kaohsiung Prison – Discovering the Self Through Artistic Creation Group

四、藥你來管，健康不難：共築收容人用藥自主新生活

- (一) 目前我國收容人既已全面納入健保，至今已逾 12 年，將「健康」導入矯正機關，並與「醫療」結合，建構健康促進監獄場域。本署爰於 111 年推動「健康監獄推動及實踐計畫」，同年首先推動藥物自主管理，以落實《監獄行刑法》第 55 條及《監獄行刑法施行細則》第 43 條等規定，完善收容人自主健康管理相關措施。並自 112 年起，由各機關依據軟硬體設施、收容人特性及資源配置，兼顧戒護安全管理原則，評估收容人是否具備能力，循序漸進推動收容人參與藥物自主管理方案。

IV. Managing Medication, Living Healthy: Building a New Life of Self-Care for Inmates

(I) Inmates in Taiwan have been fully covered under National Health Insurance for over 12 years, bringing “health” into correctional institutions and integrating it with “medical” care to create health-promoting prison environments. In 2022, MJAC launched the Healthy Prison Promotion and Implementation Program. That same year, the Agency introduced inmate self-management of medication, implementing Article 55 of the Prison Act and Article 43 of the Enforcement Rules of the Prison Act, thereby strengthening measures to support inmates’ autonomous health management. Since 2023, correctional institutions have gradually promoted inmate participation in self-medication management programs. Implementation is based on facility conditions, inmate characteristics, and resource allocation, while upholding custodial security principles and assessing each inmate’s ability to manage medication.

(二) 規劃對象

1. 下列類型收容人應由機關代為保管及服藥：

- (1) 新收舍、違規舍、保護室或於隔離保護、隔離調查期間之收容人。
- (2) 矯正學校及少年觀護所之少年收容人。
- (3) 依醫囑或經機關評估不適宜自行保管藥物之收容人，例如：衰老、心智障礙等情況及收容期間有轉讓、受讓、濫用、囤積或隱匿藥物等行為之收容人。
- (4) 有管制藥物者。

2. 其他自行保管藥物之收容人，由機關自行規劃實施階段。

(II) Target Groups

1. Certain categories of inmates remain under supervised medication management, including:

- (1) Newly admitted inmates, those in violation wards, protective custody, or under investigation and isolation.
- (2) Juveniles in correctional schools and detention houses.
- (3) Inmates deemed unsuitable for self-medication by medical advice or institutional assessment, such as the elderly, those with cognitive disabilities, or inmates with histories of transferring, abusing, hoarding, or concealing medication.

(4) Inmates prescribed controlled substances.

2. Other inmates designated for supervised medication management as determined by each institution.

（三）成效與未來展望

112 年 8 月至 113 年 7 月，全國矯正機關已有 20,911 名收容人參與藥物自主管理方案，其中因用藥不當遭辦理違規者僅 76 人，違規率極低，顯示本方案有效提升收容人對自身健康之重視，並促進其學習負責管理個人用藥。此外，此舉亦有助於提升收容人健康識能，強化其對健康管理與公共衛生之認知，達成健康監獄政策目標，為未來順利復歸社會奠定穩固基礎。

(III) Results and Future Outlook

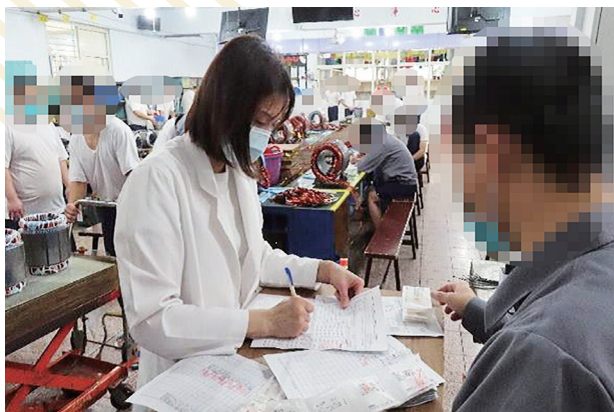
Between August 2023 and July 2024, 20,911 inmates nationwide participated in the self-medication management program. Only 76 cases of violations due to improper medication use were reported—a remarkably low rate—demonstrating the program’s effectiveness in enhancing inmates’ health awareness and fostering responsibility for personal medication management. The program also strengthened inmates’ health literacy, deepened their understanding of health management and public health, and advanced the goals of the Healthy Prison initiative, laying a solid foundation for successful reintegration into society.

（四）未來發展方向

此方案不僅提升收容人自主管理能力，更有效減輕醫療人員與管理人員的行政負擔，使矯正機關能更專注於資源最佳化配置與健康促進計畫之推展。未來，矯正機關將持續精進相關配套措施，透過教育宣導與個案輔導，確保收容人具備正確用藥觀念，進一步提升藥品自主管理的成效與普及率。

(IV) Future Development

Beyond improving inmates’ capacity for self-care, the program has effectively reduced the administrative workload of healthcare and custodial staff, enabling correctional institutions to focus on optimizing resource allocation and advancing health promotion initiatives. Looking ahead, institutions will continue to refine complementary measures, ensuring that through education and individual counseling, inmates acquire correct concepts of medication use, further improving the program’s effectiveness and accessibility.



不定期藥物管理與抽查
Spot inspections of medication management system



藥品自主管理衛教宣導
Health education on self-management of medication

五、潛病無聲，結護有方：落實潛伏結核主動防治行動

本署與衛生福利部疾病管制署自 109 年度起共同合作推動「矯正機關潛伏結核感染篩檢與治療計畫」，辦理成效良好，113 年計有 20 所矯正機關參與，經統計 LTBI 檢驗人數計 4,908 人；LTBI 檢驗陽性計 658 人（陽性率 13%），加入治療率 91%，完成治療率 88%，有賴機關積極配合推動，有效控制及預防矯正機關內結核病感染，並於衛生福利部辦理之「113 年防疫績優頒獎典禮」榮獲「公務類團體獎」，由林副署長憲銘代表出席領獎。

V. Silent but Serious: Proactive Action Against Latent Tuberculosis Infection

Since 2020, MJAC has collaborated with the Taiwan Centers for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare (CDC), to implement the “Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) Screening and Treatment Program in Correctional Institutions.” The initiative has yielded excellent results. In 2024, a total of 20 correctional institutions participated, with 4,908 individuals screened for LTBI, of whom 658 tested positive (positivity rate of 13%). Of those diagnosed, 91% initiated treatment, with an 88% completion rate. These outcomes were made possible through the active cooperation of participating institutions, effectively controlling and preventing tuberculosis transmission within correctional facilities. For these achievements, MJAC was honored with the “Public Sector Group Award” at the Ministry of Health and Welfare’s 2024 Epidemic Prevention Excellence Awards Ceremony, with Deputy Director-General Hsien-Ming Lin accepting the award on behalf of the Agency.



113 年防疫績優頒獎典禮
2024 Epidemic Prevention Excellence Awards Ceremony



辦理潛伏結核 (LTBI) 治療計畫抽血及衛教
LTBI Screening and Health Education Session

VI. Clearing Hepatitis C, Restoring Health: Advancing Toward Hepatitis C Elimination

截至 113 年 9 月止，矯正機關在推動 C 型肝炎防治工作中取得顯著成果，共有 43 所矯正機關參與協辦，並完成 43,523 場次的衛教宣導，廣泛提升收容人對 C 型肝炎的認識與防範意識。篩檢方面，共篩檢 23,179 人，其中有 5,485 人 Anti-HCV 篩檢結果為陽性。經過醫療合作機制安排，已有 2,295 人接受了 C 型肝炎的治療，並透過進一步的檢查與治療措施，有效提高治療的完成率。本署將繼續與國健署及醫療單位緊密合作，依據國際扶輪社的資助計畫，進一步擴大 C 肝治療的可及性，確保更多收容人能夠順利完成療程，攜手向「2025 年消除 C 型肝炎」之目標邁進。

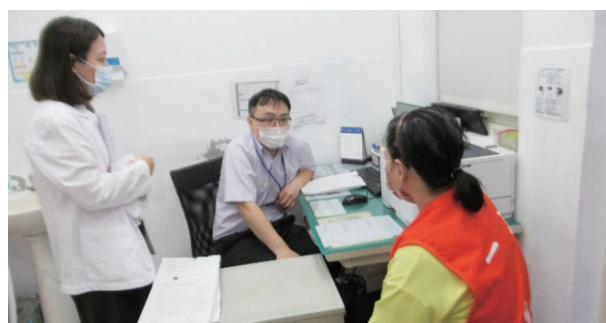
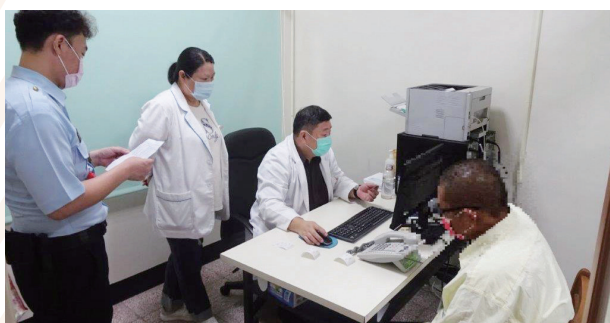
II. Lantern Competition

As of September 2024, correctional institutions have made significant progress in hepatitis C prevention and treatment. A total of 43 correctional institutions have participated, conducting 43,523 educational sessions, which have greatly improved inmates' understanding of hepatitis C and raised awareness of preventive measures. Screening efforts covered 23,179 inmates, of whom 5,485 tested positive for Anti-HCV. Through medical referral and treatment arrangements, 2,295 inmates have already received hepatitis C therapy, with ongoing follow-up and monitoring significantly improving treatment completion rates. MJAC will continue to work closely with the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and partner medical institutions, further expanding access to hepatitis C treatment with the support of Rotary International's sponsorship program. These efforts aim to ensure that more inmates successfully complete treatment, contributing to the national goal of eliminating hepatitis C by 2025..



辦理 C 型肝炎感染篩檢與治療計畫衛教

Dedicated clinic for Hepatitis C screening and treatment



辦理 C 型肝炎感染篩檢與治療計畫專診

Health education on Hepatitis C screening and treatment

設施空間及環境改善

Facility Space and Environmental Improvements

一、紓解超收 - 彰化看守所遷建工程

彰化看守所遷建工程中長程個案計畫係行政院於 109 年 5 月 26 日核定，期程自 107 年起至 114 年止，主體建物包含第一舍房、第二舍房、炊場及小單位、中央台、戒護、行政及懇親宿舍等大樓等，目前主體結構皆已完成，刻進行室內裝修、機電、消防及附屬周邊工程，將於 114 年下半年完成驗收後啟用並開始收容，預計容額為 1,500 名 (新增 1,188 名)。

I. Relocation Project of Changhua Detention Center to Alleviate Overcrowding

The long-term relocation project for Changhua Detention Center was approved by the Executive Yuan on May 26, 2020, with a project timeline spanning from 2018 to 2025. The main facilities include the first and second housing units, kitchen and subsidiary units, central control tower, custodial and administrative buildings, as well as family visitation dormitories. At present, the main structural works have been completed, and interior finishing, mechanical and electrical installations, fire safety systems, and surrounding ancillary works are underway. The project is scheduled for completion and final inspection in the second half of 2025, after which the new facility will be officially operational. The center will have a total capacity of 1,500 inmates, representing an increase of 1,188 places.



彰化看守所
Changhua Detention Center

二、食來運轉、好好吃飯 – 爭取收容人伙食經費

本署所屬矯正機關收容人給養費標準係以消費者物價數明顯成長及參照「國軍主副食費用」滾動檢討評估，並依社會整體環境，酌予考量，適當調整收容人給養費用，以維護收容人健康。依此，行政院 113 年 4 月 17 日院授主預政字第 1130100995 號函同意自 114 年 1 月 1 日起調整成年收容人給養費每人每月支給標準，本島地區收容人給養費為 2,700 元（含用費 400 元），澎湖、綠島及金門地區收容人給養費為 3,100 元（含用費 500 元），馬祖地區收容人給養費為 4,000 元（含用費 600 元）。

II. Ensuring Balanced Nutrition: Securing Adequate Food Budgets for Inmates

The standards for inmate subsistence allowances in MJAC facilities are periodically reviewed and adjusted with reference to significant increases in the Consumer Price Index and the “Armed Forces Rations Expenditure” benchmarks. Adjustments are made in light of overall social and economic conditions to ensure that inmates receive adequate nutrition and maintain good health. Accordingly, by official letter Yuan-Shou-Zhu-Yu-Zheng-Zi No. 1130100995 dated April 17, 2024, the Executive Yuan approved an adjustment to the monthly subsistence allowance for adult inmates, effective January 1, 2025. The revised standards are as follows: NT\$2,700 per inmate in Taiwan proper (including NT\$400 for utilities), NT\$3,100 per inmate in Penghu, Green Island, and Kinmen (including NT\$500 for utilities), and NT\$4,000 per inmate in Matsu (including NT\$600 for utilities).



烹飪菜餚

Meal preparation in progress

三、吸菸有界尊重無限：推動吸菸分區共築清新矯正環境

收容人吸菸管理向為環境衛生及戒護管理之重要課題。本署臺南第二監獄推動設置「吸菸區」，採集中控管方式規範收容人吸菸行為，以降低二手菸影響，維護非吸菸者健康。

該監經一段時間推行，設置之吸菸區除有效降低二手菸對非吸菸收容人健康權之影響外，亦促進收容人使用公共空間規範，吸菸者遵守吸菸相關法令規定，為收容人及值勤人員提供更舒適的生活處遇與工作環境。

III. Respecting Boundaries, Promoting Health: Smoking Zone Initiatives for a Cleaner Correctional Environment

Smoking management among inmates has long been a key issue in maintaining environmental hygiene and custodial order. Tainan Second Prison has established designated smoking areas under a centralized management approach to regulate inmate smoking behavior, reduce the impact of secondhand smoke, and protect the health of non-smokers.

After a period of implementation, the designated smoking areas have effectively minimized the health impact of secondhand smoke on non-smoking inmates, encouraged adherence to public space regulations, and promoted compliance with smoking-related laws. This initiative has created a more comfortable living and working environment for both inmates and staff.



規劃吸菸區
Dedicated Smoking Zones

四、新竹監獄新增為性侵家暴治療專監

為因應性侵害犯罪及家庭暴力犯罪受刑人逐年增長趨勢，本署於 111 年 11 月責成新竹監獄為性侵害犯罪及家庭暴力犯罪受刑人專業處遇執行機關，並補助該監 5,420 千元進行專區整修工程，相關整修工程業於 113 年 11 月完竣，並於同年 12 月起收治新竹地區性侵害犯罪及家庭暴力犯罪受刑人及提供是類個案專業處遇課程。

IV.Hsinchu Prison Designated as Specialized Facility for Sexual Offense and Domestic Violence Treatment

To address the increasing number of inmates convicted of sexual offenses and domestic violence, MJAC designated Hsinchu Prison in November 2022 as the specialized institution responsible for providing treatment for such offenders. The Agency allocated NT\$5.42 million to renovate a dedicated treatment area. The renovation was completed in November 2024, and beginning in December 2024, Hsinchu Prison officially commenced admitting inmates from the Hsinchu region convicted of sexual and domestic violence offenses, while also providing specialized treatment programs tailored to these cases.



團體輔導
Group counseling courses

五、改造職員備勤室

為保障同仁的休息品質與健康權益，屏東監獄推動教輔大樓備勤室改善計畫，體恤值勤人員夜間輪班的辛勞，並兼顧勤務特性與排班制度，重新規劃備勤室空間與床位配置。每間備勤室原則上僅安排一人於同一時段內休息，避免彼此干擾，提升睡眠品質與恢復效率。此舉不僅有助於同仁在備勤期間獲得充分休息，更能強化身心健康與專業表現，進一步促進機關整體戒護管理工作之穩定與效能。

V. Renovation of Staff Rest Facilities

To safeguard staff well-being and rest quality, Pingtung Prison implemented an improvement project for duty rooms in its Education and Support Building. Recognizing the hardships of night shifts, the project reconfigured spaces and optimized bed layouts to meet operational needs while enhancing rest conditions for duty personnel. Each rest room is now generally assigned to only one staff member at a time, minimizing disturbances and enhancing sleep quality and recovery. This initiative not only ensures that staff members receive adequate rest during duty periods but also strengthens physical and mental health, improves professional performance, and further contributes to the stability and effectiveness of custodial management.



職員休息室
Staff Rest Lounge

六、美化戒護區

為營造優質且安全的工作環境，高雄戒治所美化戒護區中庭水池，除種植荷花等水生植物提升景觀與淨水功能，亦設置仿牛車輪樣式護欄兼顧美觀與安全。此舉不僅緩和戒護區嚴肅氛圍，更讓每日經過的同仁在繁忙勤務中獲得視覺療癒與身心放鬆，展現機關矯正工作踏實與前行的信念。

VI. Enhancing the Treatment of Fraud Offenders

To create a safer and more pleasant work environment, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center beautified the courtyard pond within its custodial area. Water lilies and other aquatic plants were introduced to improve both the landscape and water quality, while wheel-shaped railings modeled after traditional ox-cart wheels were installed to combine aesthetics with safety. This initiative has softened the solemn atmosphere of the custodial area, offering staff visual relief and mental relaxation during their busy duties, while also symbolizing the institution's steady progress in correctional work.



環境美化
Environmental Beautification

七、改善接見室親子園地

臺北監獄於接見室候見區設置「親子互動園地」，提供兒童閱讀與玩樂空間，並結合圖書館資源，讓育兒民眾可兼顧照護與休憩。同時修繕候見區屋頂漏水問題，設置維修孔與引流管，提升整體候見環境品質與便利性。

VII. Improvement of Visitation Room Family Area

Taipei Prison established a “Parent-Child Interaction Zone” in the waiting area of its visitation facility, offering reading and play spaces for children. Integrated with library resources, the area allows parents to care for their children while enjoying a place for relaxation. At the same time, the prison repaired a leaking roof in the waiting area by installing maintenance access points and drainage pipes, thereby improving overall comfort and convenience for visitors.



接見室親子園地
Visitation Room - Family Area

八、農塘蓄水改善之跨域合作

自強外役監獄與水土保持局花蓮分署於 2024 年 10 月下旬合作推動農塘蓄水改善工程，旨在提升水資源利用效率與灌溉穩定性，緩解極端氣候帶來的水源短缺問題。此次工程導入友善環境的施工方式，強化水土保持與生態保育觀念，兼顧農業生產與生態永續，展現監所參與環境工程的社會責任。透過永續農塘管理，不僅改善地方用水條件，更體現監所資源與地方合作共榮的價值，有助於推動綠色治理與在地永續發展目標。

VIII. Cross-Sector Collaboration on Farm Pond Water Storage Improvements

In late October 2024, Zihciang Minimum-Security Prison partnered with the Hualien Branch of the Agency of Rural Development and Soil and Water Conservation to implement a farm pond water storage improvement project. The initiative aims to enhance water use efficiency and irrigation stability, addressing water shortages caused by extreme climate events. The project adopted environmentally friendly construction methods, strengthened concepts of soil and water conservation and ecological protection, and balanced agricultural productivity with ecological sustainability, thereby demonstrating the correctional institution's social responsibility in environmental projects. Through sustainable farm pond management, the project not only improved local water resources but also embodied the values of correctional resource sharing and local collaboration, contributing to green governance and the achievement of regional sustainability goals.



農塘蓄水場勘
Farm pond water storage site inspection



參

組織發展與合作交流

Organizational Development
and Collaborative Exchange

參、組織發展與合作交流

Three. Organizational Development and Collaborative Exchange

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

In light of the importance of correctional talent development, since 1992, the correctional staff training center under the Ministry of Justice has been in charge of training correctional professionals. The “Training Institute for Correctional Officers, Ministry of Justice” was established as required by law in 1997. After the Agency of Corrections (MJAC) was established in 2011, respective training tasks have been the responsibilities of the “Agency of Corrections Correctional Staff 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.” The Center assists new recruits in becoming part of the correctional family while enhancing the professional competence of in-service staff. Through these efforts, correctional personnel are equipped with the expertise and commitment needed to advance correctional policies and achieve continuous progress.

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。113 年共培訓 31 名監獄官，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

I. Training and Cultivating New Correctional Staff

(1) Cadre Training for Class 3 Prison Officers

As mid-level managers within correctional institutions, prison officers are required to possess professional competencies, crisis management skills, and leadership abilities. To this end, the Correctional Personnel Training Center provides newly appointed officers—those recruited through the Class III Prison Officer Examination—with an eight-month training program. The program is divided into two major components: general education training and specialized professional training. Educational training is primarily designed to instill in civil servants the fundamental concepts and competencies required for public service, including the rule of law, humanistic values, integrity, and lawful administration. The program also includes a four-month practicum, during which trainees personally carry out basic custodial and supervisory duties. This hands-on experience helps them gain an understanding of institutional operations, develop the essential knowledge and skills required of newly appointed prison officers, and integrate theoretical learning with practical application. Professional training, on the other hand, is designed to equip newly appointed prison officers with the professional knowledge and skills, service-oriented mindset, and sense of professional dedication required for their role. Through a variety of practical seminars and workshops, the program also fosters the exchange and transmission of work experience, further strengthening their readiness for duty. A total of 31 prison officers completed training in 2024; they were assigned to respective correctional institutions after having passed the required exam.



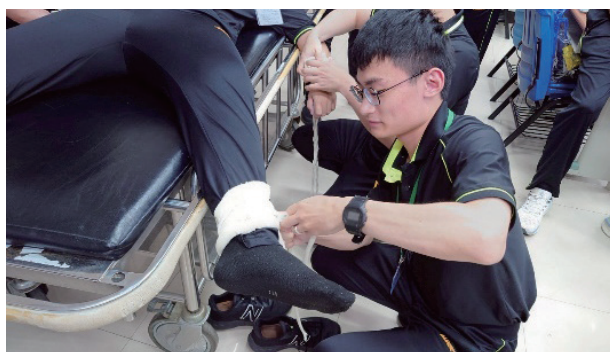
三等監獄官班受訓情形
Training for Class 3 Prison Officers

(二) 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，113 年共培訓 327 名監所管理員，考試及格後分發至各矯正機關。

(2) Foundational Training for Class 4 Prison Administrators

To prepare candidates who have passed the national civil service examination to serve as prison administrators responsible for protecting the safety at correctional institutions and for closely guarding and controlling inmates, the correctional staff training center conducts a four-month intensive training program. The program instills in participants the core values and dedication expected of civil servants while equipping them with the professional skills required in corrections. The curriculum consists of two main components: classroom-based professional courses and hands-on practicum. The professional courses cover subjects such as law, human rights, custodial management, and professional ethics, while the physical skills training includes firearms practice, riot control, arrest techniques, use of restraints, and basic drill instruction. In addition, trainees complete practicums at correctional institutions to gain first-hand understanding of operational practices. 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 2024, there were a total of 327 prison administrators developed and assigned to respective correctional institutions after having been qualified through tests.



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

二、任務的傳承與延續、承先啟後的榮光時刻

本署為使矯正業務順利推展及促進整體機關間人才交流，於每年 1 月及 7 月間舉辦首長交接典禮，113 於 1 月 16 日舉辦「法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關卸、新任首長交接暨宣誓典禮」及 7 月 15 日舉辦「法務部矯正署卸、新任高階主管及機關首長聯合交接暨宣誓典禮」。

II. Passing the Torch: Honoring the Continuity of Leadership

To ensure the smooth advancement of correctional affairs and to promote talent exchange across institutions, the Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections (MJAC) organizes leadership handover ceremonies each January and July. In 2024, MJAC held the Handover and Oath-Taking Ceremony for Outgoing and Incoming Wardens of Correctional Institutions under the MJAC on January 16, and the Joint Handover and Oath-Taking Ceremony for Outgoing and Incoming Senior Executives and Wardens on July 15.



1 月首長交接典禮
January leadership handover ceremony



7 月首長交接典禮
July leadership handover ceremony

三、矯正處遇心轉變：完善心社專輔人力，打造專業矯正輔導新未來

為順利推展矯正處遇個別化及專業化，本署持續推動「矯正機關心理社工專輔人力試辦計畫」，由6所矯正機關（臺北監獄、桃園女子監獄、明德外役監獄、臺北看守所、臺北少年觀護所、敦品中學）進行試辦，於113年3月15日及同年6月21日召開執行共識會議及專家委員會議，以凝聚共識並蒐集專家委員意見。

113年各矯正機關心理及社工專輔人力共計322名，包含編制109名、聘用43名、約用人員25名及勞務承攬145名，較107年的81名，共增加234名員額，未來將持續充實心社專輔人力，並爭取署本部正式人力編制，俾提升專業輔導處遇效能。

III. Transforming Correctional Treatment: Improving the Human Resources of Specialized Psychological and Social Work Personnel and Creating a New Future for Professional Correctional Counseling

To smoothly promote individualized and professionalized correctional treatment, MJAC continues to promote the “Pilot Program on Specialized Psychological and Social Work Personnel in Correctional Organizations.” Six correctional institutions—Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women’s Prison, Mingde Minimum-Security Prison, Taipei Detention Center, Taipei Juvenile Detention House, and Dunpin High School—participated in the pilot. Consensus meetings and expert committee meetings were convened on March 15 and June 21, 2024 to consolidate agreement and collect expert opinions.

As of 2024, a total of 322 specialized psychological and social work personnel were deployed across correctional institutions, including 109 establishment staff, 43 contracted personnel, 25 temporary personnel, and 145 outsourced personnel—an increase of 234 compared to 81 personnel in 2018. Looking ahead, MJAC will continue to strengthen specialized personnel and seek the inclusion of official staffing positions within its headquarters, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of professional counseling treatment.



113年南區毒品暨酒駕犯處遇人員教育暨督導訓練照片
Training session for drug and DUI treatment personnel in the Southern District, 2024

四、績優表揚典禮



績優人員特殊貢獻者 - 范峻瑜先生
specific achievements of Specialist Chun-Yu Fan:

得獎感言擷取：

矯正工作經緯萬端，不僅需要專業知識的培養，經驗的積累更為重要。到矯正署服務之前，超過 10 年的時間，本人都在矯正機關從事第一線戒護工作，那時候只知道依法令規定來管理收容人，不要發生事故就好，未曾想過規範制定及政策擬具這類高層次的問題。直到 108 年有幸調入矯正署工作，藉由陸續參與政策形成的討論過程，個人的視野及思考高度才有了質的躍進，在此，再次感謝矯正署這個大家庭，給了我成長的空間及機會。

Excerpt from acceptance remarks:

Correctional work is vast and multifaceted, requiring not only the cultivation of professional knowledge but also the accumulation of experience. Before serving at MJAC, I had worked for more than ten years on the front line of custodial duties in correctional institutions. At that time, my only concern was managing inmates according to regulations and ensuring that no incidents occurred, without ever considering higher-level issues such as policy formulation or regulatory development. It was not until 2019, when I was fortunate to be transferred to MJAC, that I gradually participated in policy discussions. Through this process, my perspective and level of thinking experienced a qualitative leap. Here, I would like once again to thank the big family of the Agency of Corrections for giving me the space and opportunity to grow.

以下為獲獎者范峻瑜專員具體事蹟：

IV. Commendation Ceremony for Outstanding Personnel

The following are the specific achievements of Specialist Chun-Yu Fan:

1、嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎（COVID-19）流行期間辦理防疫工作。

1. Conducted epidemic prevention work during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2、東部地區矯正機關組織改制負責戒護人力配置規劃。

2. Planned custodial manpower allocation for the organizational restructuring of correctional institutions in Eastern Taiwan.

3、規劃及擬定矯正機關戒護人員勤務制度。

3. Planned and formulated duty systems for custodial staff of correctional institutions.

4、修訂法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關分區聯防實施要點。

4. Revised the “Implementation Guidelines for Regional Joint Defense of Correctional Institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice.”

5、修訂法務部矯正署所屬矯正機關「強化紀律及戒護管理效能」實施計畫。

5. Revised the “Implementation Plan for Strengthening Discipline and Enhancing Custodial Management Effectiveness” for correctional institutions under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice.

6、辦理「防治收容人自殺事件」戒護勤（業）務檢核專案。

6.Implemented a special inspection project on custodial duties for the “Prevention of Inmate Suicide Incidents.”

7、辦理靖安小組業務盡責用心並首創結合科技設備演練。

7.Took charge of Jing-An Task Force operations with dedication and pioneered the integration of technological equipment into drills.

8、辦理本署替代役業務成功爭取分配員額且屢獲殊榮。

8.Successfully secured personnel allocation for substitute military service affairs of the MJAC and received repeated commendations.

9、危機事件處置得宜且勇於任事，成功救護人命。

9.Properly handled crisis events with courage and responsibility, successfully saving lives.

10、從事戒護管理工作恪遵誠命，屢獲獎勵。

10.Conscientiously adhered to regulations in custodial management work and received multiple commendations.



績優人員 - 黃筱雯女士
Outstanding personnel – Ms. Huang, Hsiao-Wen

得獎感言擷取：

還記得我剛入行的時候，大學畢業，在花蓮戒治所擔任臨床心理師，當時矯正機關才剛起步有心理社工，彼此都很陌生。我走進戒護區時好多眼睛都盯著我，找個案會談，後來有一個戒護人員跟我說，在晚上他有聽到同學在討論和我會談的事情，他說我問得特別詳細。好在有同學的”作證”，證明我找同學不是在閒聊，機關慢慢地信任我。事實上這是心理評估的歷程。

現在想起來，我很感謝機關當時非常的尊重我，授權給我做專業，當時的同事，包含教誨師、科員也會提醒我很多應該注意的事項。

Excerpt from acceptance remarks:

I still remember when I first entered the profession, fresh out of university, working as a clinical psychologist at Hualien Rehabilitation Institution. At that time, correctional institutions had just begun to bring in psychologists and social workers, and we were all unfamiliar with each other. When I walked into the custodial area, many eyes were fixed on me as I went to conduct case interviews. Later, a custodial officer told me he had overheard inmates at night discussing my interviews, saying that I asked questions in particularly detailed ways. Thanks to their “testimony,” it proved that my case interviews were not casual chats, and the institution gradually began to trust me. In fact, this was part of the psychological assessment process.

Looking back now, I am very grateful that the institution at that time showed great respect for me and authorized me to exercise my professional role. My colleagues then, including counselors and section staff, also reminded me of many important matters I should pay attention to.

以下為獲獎者桃園女子監獄黃筱雯心理師具體事蹟：

The following are the specific achievements of Psychologist Hsiao-Wen Huang of Taoyuan Women's Prison:

1、擔任法務部矯正署 113 年「毒品暨酒駕犯處遇督導制度實施計畫」之政策規劃組與研究分析組委員，敬業樂群。

1. Served as a member of the Policy Planning Group and Research and Analysis Group for the “Implementation Plan for the Supervision System of Drug- and DUI-Related Offender Treatment in 2024” under MJAC, demonstrating dedication and teamwork.

2、自 107 年至 113 年辦理科學實證之毒品犯處遇模式計畫，協助矯正署提供毒品犯治療實務會議資料及報告，不辭辛勞。

2. From 2018 to 2024, implemented the “Scientifically Proven Drug Abuse Inmate Treatment Model Project,” assisting MJAC in providing materials and reports for practical meetings on drug offender treatment, working tirelessly.

3、自 110 年至 113 年辦理矯正機關心理社工專輔人力試辦計畫，整合監內心理師及個管師持續辦理治療性小團體及演講。

3. From 2021 to 2024, participated in the “Pilot Program on Dedicated Psychological and Social Work Personnel in Correctional Institutions,” integrating prison psychologists and case managers to continuously conduct therapeutic group sessions and lectures.

五、泰國矯正機關參訪

本署於 113 年 8 月 20 日至 23 日赴泰國進行監獄交流訪問，為兩國矯正體系史上首度正式互訪。此行在泰國駐台代表文那隆推動下成行，源於其對本署重視人權與外籍收容人照護的肯定。訪問團由副署長林憲銘（現任矯正署署長）率領，參訪佛統府中央監獄及呵叻府考普里克農工懲教機構，深入了解泰國「毒品犯處遇計畫」與「醫療促進計畫」等矯正措施。

我方對泰國監獄以極少戒護人力有效管理逾 4,000 人運作模式表示讚賞，並關注其技能訓練與更生轉銜作法。訪問期間，本署也分享《監獄行刑法》等修法後的改革成果，包括導入柔性司法、推動低風險收容人監外作業、數位安全監控、以及高齡與身障收容人的人性化照護等措施。

此次交流深化兩國司法合作基礎，雙方互相學習、互惠共榮。林副署長最後致贈臺灣矯正機關特色作業成品，並表示未來將邀請泰國矯正官員來臺回訪，以促進雙邊矯正領域的持續合作與發展。

V. Visit to Correctional Institutions in Thailand

From August 20 to 23, 2024, MJAC conducted its first official correctional exchange visit to Thailand—the first mutual visit in the history of the correctional systems of both countries. This milestone was made possible with the support of Mr. Narong Boonsatheanwong, Executive Director of the Thailand Trade and Economic Office, who recognized MJAC’s commitment to human rights and to the care of foreign nationals in custody. The delegation was led by Deputy Director-General Hsien-Ming Lin (now Director-General of MJAC), and visited the Nakhon Pathom Central Prison and the Khao Prik Agricultural Industrial Institution in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, gaining in-depth understanding of Thailand’s “Drug Offender Treatment Program” and “Health Promotion Program.”

Our delegation expressed admiration for Thailand’s ability to effectively manage over 4,000 inmates with minimal custodial staff, and also observed with interest its vocational training and reintegration practices. During the visit, MJAC also shared the reform achievements following amendments to the Prison Act, including the introduction of restorative justice, implementation of outside-work programs for low-risk inmates, digital security monitoring, and humane care measures for elderly and disabled inmates.

This exchange deepened the foundation for judicial cooperation between the two countries, fostering mutual learning and reciprocal development. At the conclusion of the visit, Deputy Director-General Lin presented distinctive products from Taiwan’s correctional institutions and expressed his intention to invite Thai correctional officials to Taiwan for a reciprocal visit, to further advance bilateral cooperation and development in the field of corrections.



泰國監獄交流
Prison exchange visit in Thailand



經驗分享
Experience sharing

六、環境教育與慶生活動

(一) 生態中的知與行、時光中的綠課堂、在自然中閱讀風景

本署於 6 月 21 日及 6 月 27 日分二梯次辦理員工環境教育活動，鼓勵同仁多接觸大自然療癒身心，並促進環境保護意識；藉由綠意盎然的八德埤然自然生態公園，讓同仁放鬆身心靈，認識生態永續發展，並增進同仁彼此間交流及情誼。

VI. Environmental Education and Birthday Celebrations

(I) Knowledge and action in ecology, green classrooms across time, and reading the landscape in nature.

MJAC organized employee environmental education activities in two sessions on June 21 and June 27, encouraging staff to spend more time in nature to heal body and mind while also fostering environmental awareness. At the lush Bade Pond Ecological Park, colleagues were able to relax, learn about ecological sustainability, and strengthen communication and camaraderie with one another.



環境教育行
Environmental education event

(二) 歲月印記 · 歡慶此刻 · 時序輪轉 · 祝福不息

本署規劃於每年各季舉辦集體慶生會，邀請長官對當季壽星給予祝福，現場提供豐富多樣茶水點心，讓長官與同仁於祝福的氛圍下交流談心，凝聚同仁的向心力，並鼓舞士氣，營造友善職場環境。

(II) The imprint of time. Celebrating the moment as the seasons turn. Blessings unceasing.

MJAC holds quarterly collective birthday celebrations, inviting senior officials to extend blessings to staff members with birthdays in the season. The events feature a variety of tea and refreshments, creating a warm atmosphere in which leaders and staff can share conversations and build solidarity, boost morale, and cultivate a friendly and supportive workplace.



職員慶生會
Staff birthday celebration

七、「友善教保 安心職場」

本署配合國家推動育兒政策，規劃利用現有公用建築物，設立員工子女教保中心或非營利幼兒園，減輕家庭育兒負擔，提供員工無後顧之憂的工作環境，所屬機關新竹監獄、嘉義監獄、高雄第二監獄、臺東戒治所分別於 111 年至 112 年間成立員工子女公共化教保服務，共設置 4 所教保中心、1 所幼兒園，其中 4 所招生滿額，又經教育部辦理 112 學年度績效考評分數平均約 87 分，其中嘉義監獄設置的維新職場互助教保服務中心更高達 95.5 分。

署長周輝煌於 113 年 3 月至新竹監獄參加螺鈿班成果展時，一併參訪該監教保中心，與師生開心合影。

VII. Friendly Childcare, Reassuring Workplace

In line with the national childcare policy, MJAC has utilized existing public buildings to establish employee childcare centers or nonprofit kindergartens, reducing the burden of family childcare and providing staff with a supportive work environment. Between 2022 and 2023, four childcare centers and one kindergarten were established at Hsinchu Prison, Chiayi Prison, Kaohsiung Second Prison, and Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center. Four of the centers quickly reached full enrollment. According to evaluations conducted by the Ministry of Education for the 2023 academic year, the average performance score was about 87, with the Weixin Workplace Mutual Aid Childcare Service Center at Chiayi Prison achieving an outstanding score of 95.5.

Director-General Hui-Huang Chou visited the mother-of-pearl inlay class exhibition at Hsinchu Prison in March 2024 and also toured the prison's childcare center, happily taking photos with teachers and children.



教保中心
Childcare Center



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

113 年底矯正機關核定容額 6 萬 552 人，收容人數共計 5 萬 9,080 人，與上年底 5 萬 6,202 人比較，增加 2,878 人（5.1%），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 2,125 人；監禁率 252.5，亦較去年 240 有所提升。

I. Overview of Inmate Status at Correctional Institutions

(I) Capacity

At the end of 2024, the approved capacity of correctional institutions was 60,552, with a total inmate population of 59,080. Compared with 56,202 at the end of the previous year, this represented an increase of 2,878 persons (5.1%), primarily due to an increase of 2,125 prisoners (including sentenced inmates, persons under rehabilitative measures, and those awaiting execution of sentence). The incarceration rate was 252.5, up from 240 the previous year.

依收容人種類區分，113 年底監獄收容人計 5 萬 3,218 人為最多（占 90.1%），其次是被告及被管收入 3,665 人占 6.2%，再其次為受觀察勒戒 630 人與受戒治 440 人合計 1,070 人占 1.8%；餘受感化教育學生 719 人與收容少年 408 人合計 1,127 人占 1.9%。（詳表 1-1 與圖 1）

Broken down by category, by the end of 2024, the prison population stood at 53,218 inmates, accounting for the largest share at 90.1%. This was followed by 3,665 defendants and people under custody, representing 6.2%, and 1,070 individuals undergoing observation and rehabilitation, which includes 630 individuals in observation and 440 in rehabilitation, accounting for 1.8%. Additionally, 719 students undergoing reform education and 408 juveniles in detention accounted for a total of 1,127 individuals or 1.9%. (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	監禁率
	總計	監獄受刑人 / 受保安處分人 / 押候執行人	被告 / 被管收入	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								
112 年底	56,202	51,093	2,779	785	559	986	60,113	-	240.0
113 年底	59,080	53,218	3,665	630	440	1,127	60,552	-	252.5
較上年底增減量	2,878	2,125	886	-155	-119	141	-		
較上年底增減 (%)	5.1	4.2	31.9	-19.7	-21.3	14.3	-		

表 1-1：矯正機關收容情形

Item	Number of inmates						Approved capacity	Excess	Incarceration Rate
	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)							%	Persons per 100,000 Population
End of 2023	56,202	51,093	2,779	785	559	986	60,113	-	240.0
End of 2024	59,080	53,218	3,665	630	440	1,127	60,552	-	252.5
Increase/Decrease from the end of last year	2,878	2,125	886	-155	-119	141	-		
Increase/decrease(%) from the end of last year	5.1	4.2	31.9	-19.7	-21.3	14.3	-		

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

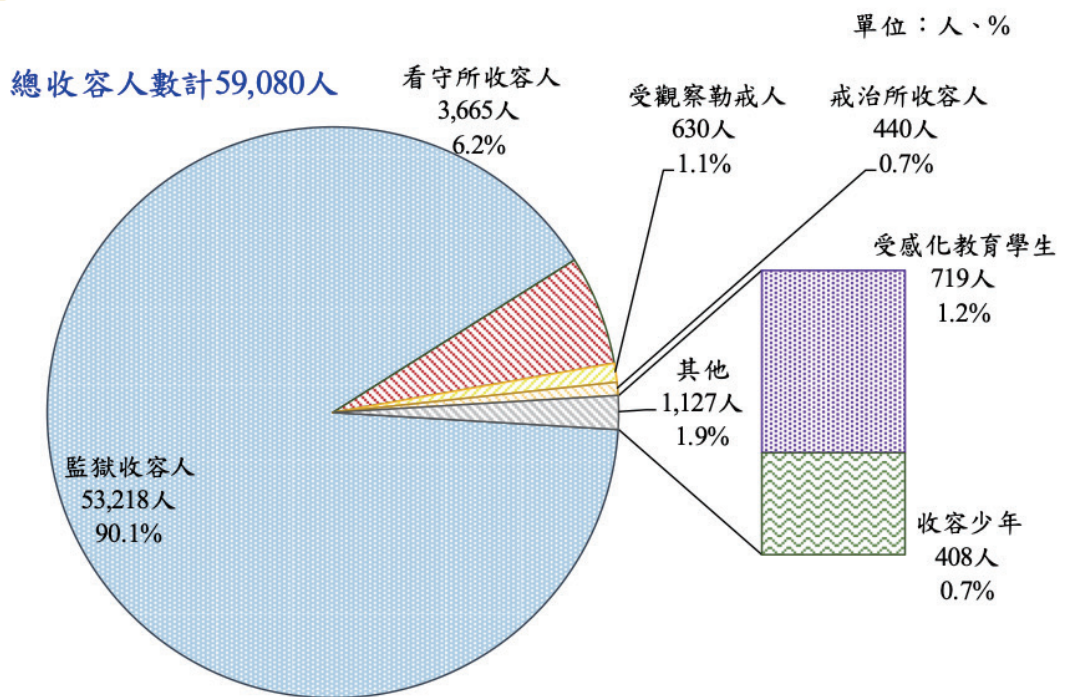


圖 1：矯正機關收容人數 (112 年底)
Overview of the number of inmates in correctional institutions(End of 2024)

中文	English
單位：人、%	Unit: Person, %
總收容人數計 59,080 人	Total number of inmates 59,080
看守所收容人 3,665 人 6.2%	Detention Center Inmates: 3,665 persons (6.2%)
觀察勒戒處所收容人 630 人 1.1%	Observation and Rehabilitation Center Inmates: 630 persons (1.1%)
戒治所收容人 440 人 0.7%	Drug Abuser Treatment Center Inmates: 440 persons (0.7%)
受感化教育學生 719 人 1.2%	Students in Reform Education: 719 persons (1.2%)
其他 1,127 人 1.9%	Others: 1,127 persons (1.9%)
監獄收容人 53,218 人 90.1%	Prison Inmates: 53,218 persons (90.1%)
收容少年 408 人 0.7%	Juvenile Inmates: 408 persons (0.7%)

(二) 監獄收容情形

1. 新入監人數

113 年經檢察官指揮入監服刑之新入監受刑人計 3 萬 3,119 人，較上年 3 萬 1,763 人增加 1,356 人（4.3%）。其中前 5 大罪名依序為公共危險罪 7,151 人，較上年減少 15.3%；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）5,706 人，較上年增加 11.6%；洗錢防制法 4,742 人，較上年增加 50.1%；詐欺罪 4,299 人，較上年增加 30.2%；竊盜罪 3,990 人，較上年減少 3.7%。（詳表 1-2）

(II) Prison Population Status

1. Number of new prisoners

In 2024, a total of 33,119 new inmates were admitted to prisons on the orders of prosecutors, an increase of 1,356 (4.3%) compared to 31,763 in the preceding year. The top five offenses were, in order: offenses against public safety, 7,151 persons, a decrease of 15.3% from the preceding year; violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (including the Drug Control Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998, same as below), 5,706 persons, a year-on-year increase of 11.6%; violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, 4,742 persons, a year-on-year increase of 50.1%; fraud, 4,299 persons, a year-on-year increase of 30.2%; and theft, 3,990 persons, a year-on-year decrease of 3.7%. (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	洗錢 防制法	詐欺罪	竊盜罪	傷害罪	槍砲彈藥刀 械管制條例	其他
112 年底	31,763	8,444	5,113	3,159	3,301	4,142	1,440	748	5,416
113 年底	33,119	7,151	5,706	4,742	4,299	3,990	1,384	646	5,201
較上年 增減 (%)	4.3	-15.3	11.6	50.1	30.2	-3.7	-3.9	-13.6	-4.0

表 1-2：監獄新入監受刑人主要罪名

Total	Offenses Against Public Safety	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Money Laundering Control Act	Fraud	Offense of larceny	Offense of causing bodily harm	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	Others	Others
2023	31,763	8,444	5,113	3,159	3,301	4,142	1,440	748	5,416
2024	33,119	7,151	5,706	4,742	4,299	3,990	1,384	646	5,201
Increase/Decrease from the end of last year(%)	4.3	-15.3	11.6	50.1	30.2	-3.7	-3.9	-13.6	-4.0

Table 1-2 : Primary offences of new inmates

2. 新入監受刑人特性

113 年新入監受刑人 3 萬 3,119 人中，男性 2 萬 9,104 人占 87.9%，女性 4,015 人占 12.1%；就年齡分布情形觀察，以 50 歲以上者 8,842 人占 26.7% 為最多，其次是 40 至 50 歲未滿者 8,711 人占 26.3%，再其次 30 至 40 歲未滿者 7,575 人占 22.9%，即 40 歲以上之受刑人占 五成三。（詳表 1-3）

2. Characteristics of new prisoners

Among the 33,119 new prisoners in 2024 were 29,104 males (87.9%) and 4,015 females (12.1%). In terms of age distribution, there were 8,842 persons aged 50 and above (26.7%), followed by 8,711 persons aged 40 to under 50 (26.3%), and 7,575 persons aged 30 to under 40 (22.9%). In other words, prisoners aged 40 and above accounted for 53%. (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
113 年	33,119	29,104	4,015	5	2,748	5,238	7,575	8,711	8,842
結構比	100.0	87.9	12.1	0.0	8.3	15.8	22.9	26.3	26.7

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
2024	33,119	29,104	4,015	5	2,748	5,238	7,575	8,711	8,842
Structural ratio	100.0	87.9	12.1	0.0	8.3	15.8	22.9	26.3	26.7

Table 1-3 : Characteristics of new prisoners

3. 年底在監人數

113 年底在監受刑人 5 萬 2,825 人，就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 995 人占 1.9%，有期徒刑之刑期十年以上者 1 萬 5,660 人占 29.6%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 6,655 人占 31.5%；而五年以上至十年未滿者 1 萬 2,241 人占 23.2%，三年以上至五年未滿者 7,082 人占 13.4%，一年以上至三年未滿者 9,282 人占 17.6%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 7,565 人占 14.3%。（詳表 1-4）

3. Number of prisoners at the end of the year

At the end of 2024, there were 52,825 prisoners. As far as the duration of sentence is concerned, there were 995 prisoners (1.9%) serving a life sentence and 15,660 prisoners (29.6%) serving a sentence of at least 10 years in prison, that is, 16,655 prisoners (31.5%) in total for the two types of felonies. There were 12,241 prisoners (23.2%) serving a sentence of at least 5 years and less than 10 years in prison, 7,082 prisoners (13.4%) serving a sentence of at least 3 years and less than 5 years in prison, 9,282 prisoners (17.6%) serving a sentence of at least 1 year and less than 3 years in prison, and 7,565 prisoners (14.3%) serving a sentence of less than 1 year, detention, or commutation to labor penalty. (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		
113 年底	52,825	995	7,157	9,282	7,082	12,241	6,869	8,791	293	115
結構比	100.0	1.9	13.5	17.6	13.4	23.2	13.0	16.6	0.6	0.2

說明：「應執行刑刑名」係為罪犯觸犯數罪經法院分別判處先後確定，由法官裁判合併定應接受執行之刑期，若罪犯僅觸犯一罪，其應執行刑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 2024	52,825	995	7,157	9,282	7,082	12,241	6,869	8,791	293	115
Structural ratio	100.0	1.9	13.5	17.6	13.4	23.2	13.0	16.6	0.6	0.2

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

113 年少年矯正學校新入校受感化教育學生 471 人，男性 435 人占 92.4%，女性 36 人占 7.6%。新入校受感化教育學生中，觸犯刑罰法令行為者 455 人占 96.6%，曝險行為 16 人占 3.4%；依罪名別分，以詐欺罪 144 人占 30.6% 為最多，其次為傷害罪 68 人占 14.4%，再次之為竊盜罪 49 人占 10.4%。113 年底在校受感化教育者計有 719 人。（詳表 1-5）

(III) Overview of Inmate Status at Juvenile Correctional Institutions

In 2024, there were 471 new students receiving correctional education at juvenile correctional schools, including 435 male students (92.4%) and 36 female students (7.6%). Among the new students receiving correctional education were 455 (96.6%) who violated the Criminal Code and 16 (3.4%) with risk exposure behavior. In terms of the name of the offense, there were 144 students with the offense of fraud (30.6%), followed by 68 with the offense of causing bodily harm (14.4%), and then 49 with the offense of larceny (10.4%). As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 719 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	妨害 秩序罪	毒品危害 防制條例	其他		
113	471	435	36	455	144	68	49	41	35	118	16	719
結構比	100.0	92.4	7.6	96.6	30.6	14.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	25.1	3.4	

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								
		Male	Female	Total	Fraud	Offense of causing bodily harm	Offense of larceny	Offenses of interference with public order	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Others	Risky behavior	
2024	471	435	36	455	144	68	49	41	35	118	16	719
Structural ratio	100.0	92.4	7.6	96.6	30.6	14.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	25.1	3.4	

Description: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control 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

113 年看守所新入所計 10,765 人，就其收容種類區分，屬刑事被告者 10,737 人占 99.7%，被管收人 28 人占 0.3%。刑事被告中，男性 9,621 人占 89.6%，女性 1,116 人占 10.4%；依羈押罪名區分，觸犯詐欺罪 4,935 人占 46.0% 為最多，其次為毒品危害防制條例 1,904 人占 17.7%，再次之為竊盜罪 722 人占 6.7%。113 年底在所人數計有 3,665 人。（詳表 1-6）

(IV) Status of Inmates in Detention Centers

In 2024, there were a total of 10,765 new inmates, which, by category, included 10,737 criminal defendants (99.7%) and 28 people under custody (0.3%). Among the criminal defendants, 9,621 were male (89.6%) and 1,116 were female (10.4%). The most common charges were fraud (4,935 cases, 46.0%), followed by violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (1,904 cases, 17.7%), and theft (722 cases, 6.7%). As of the end of 2024, there were a combined total of 3,665 inmates at detention centers throughout Taiwan. (Refer to Table 1-6 for details.)

項目別		新入校人數									年底 在所 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	
113	10,765	10,737	9,621	1,116	4,935	1,904	722	444	330	2,402	3,665
結構比		100.0	89.6	10.4	46.0	17.7	6.7	4.1	3.1	22.4	

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	Fraud	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Offense of larceny	Money Laundering Control Act	Homicide	Others	
2024	10,765	10,737	9,621	1,116	4,935	1,904	722	444	330	2,402	3,665
Structural ratio		100.0	89.6	10.4	46.0	17.7	6.7	4.1	3.1	22.4	

Description: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998

Table 1-6: Defendants and people under custody

(五) 少年觀護所收容情形

113 年少年觀護所新入所收容少年計 3,400 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 2,802 人占 82.4%，待執行感化教育者 117 人占 3.4%，留置觀察者 481 人占 14.1%。收容及羈押少年 2,802 人中，男性 2,513 人占 89.7%，女性 289 人占 10.3%；依罪名觀察，以詐欺罪 974 人占 34.8% 最多，傷害罪 295 人占 10.5% 居次，毒品危害防制條例 281 人占 10.0% 第三。113 年底在所人數為 408 人。（詳表 1-7）

(V) Status of Inmates at Juvenile Detention Houses

In 2024, there were a total of 3,400 new juveniles admitted to juvenile detention houses. By category, 2,802 (82.4%) were juveniles detained under investigation or trial for protection incidents or held in custody for criminal cases, 117 (3.4%) were pending correctional education, and 481 (14.1%) were placed under observation. Among the 2,802 inmates and detained teenagers were 2,513 males (89.7%) and 289 females (10.3%). By the offense, there were 974 (34.8%) with the offense of fraud, followed by 295 (10.5%) with the offense of causing bodily harm, and then 281 (10.0%) with violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. As of the end of 2024, there were a combined total of 408 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									年底 在所人數
		收容及羈押少年人數									
		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	
113 年底	3,400	2,802	2,513	289	974	295	281	267	186	799	408
結構比		100.0	89.7	10.3	34.8	10.5	10.0	9.5	6.6	28.5	

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	
2024	3,400	2,802	2,513	289	974	295	281	267	186	799	408
結構比		100.0	89.7	10.3	34.8	10.5	10.0	9.5	6.6	28.5	

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

2. The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control 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

113 年新入所接受觀察勒戒者 6,736 人，其中收容於看守所及戒治所附設勒戒處所者 6,732 人，於少年觀護所附設勒戒處所者 4 人；113 年完成觀察勒戒實際出所者 10,138 人，其中經判定無繼續施用傾向予以釋放者 5,991 人占 88.2%，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 801 人占 11.8%。113 年底在所接受觀察勒戒者 630 人。（詳表 1-8）

(VI) Status of Inmates at Rehabilitation Centers and Drug Abuser Treatment Centers

1. Number of inmates in rehabilitation

In 2024, a total of 6,736 individuals were newly admitted for observation and rehabilitation, with 6,732 housed in facilities attached to detention centers and Drug Abuser Treatment Centers, and 4 in facilities attached to juvenile detention houses. During the same year, 10,138 individuals completed their observation and rehabilitation, of whom 5,991 (88.2%) were released after being assessed as having no tendency to continue drug use, while 801 (11.8%) were determined to have a tendency to continue drug use and were transferred to Drug Abuser Treatment Centers for compulsory treatment. As of the end of 2024, there were 630 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		
113 年	6,736	6,732	4	1,594	5,142	10,138	6,795	801	5,991	630
結構比	100.0	99.9	0.1	23.7	76.3		100.0	11.8	88.2	

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)										
2024	6,736	6,732	4	1,594	5,142	10,138	6,795	801	5,991	630
Structural ratio	100.0	99.9	0.1	23.7	76.3		100.0	11.8	88.2	

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

113 年新入所接受強制戒治處分者 808 人中，施用第一級毒品者 621 人占 76.9%，第二級毒品者 187 人占 23.1%。經完成戒治處分實際出所者 922 人，皆為停止戒治。113 年底在所接受強制戒治者 440 人。（詳表 1-9）

2. Number of inmates under compulsory treatment

In 2024, among the 808 new admissions subjected to compulsory treatment, 621 (76.9%) were users of Category 1 narcotics and 187 (23.1%) were users of Category 2 narcotics. In 2024, a total of 922 individuals completed compulsory treatment and were all released as their rehabilitation was terminated. By the end of 2024, there were 440 individuals still undergoing compulsory treatment. (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		
113 年	808	621	187	1,131	922	-	922	-	440
結構比	100.0	76.9	23.1		100.0	-	100.0	-	

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	
2024	808	621	187	1,131	922	-	922	-	440
Structural ratio	100.0	76.9	23.1		100.0	-	100.0	-	

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

113 年底非本國籍在監受刑人計 610 人，其中以越南籍 239 人最多（占 39.2%），泰國籍 105 人次之（占 17.2%），馬來西亞籍 67 人再次之（占 11.0%）。（詳表 2-1）

II. Analysis of Non-National Inmates

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

As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 610 foreign inmates serving their sentences. Among them, 239 were Vietnamese (39.2%), followed by 105 Thai (17.2%), and 67 Malaysians (11.0%). (Refer to Table 2-1 for details)

項目別	總計	越南	泰國	馬來西亞	印尼	香港	菲律賓	其他
113 年	610	239	105	67	55	53	20	71
結構比	100.0	39.2	17.2	11.0	9.0	8.7	3.3	11.6

表 2-1：在監非本國籍受刑人人數

Item	Total	Vietnam	Thailand	Malaysia	Indonesia	Hong Kong	Philippines	Others
2024	610	239	105	67	55	53	20	71
Structural ratio	100.0	39.2	17.2	11.0	9.0	8.7	3.3	11.6

Table 2-1 : Number of foreign inmates serving their sentence

(二) 非本國籍在監受刑人犯罪類型

就 113 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、馬來西亞及印尼籍均以犯毒品危害防制條例者為首位（分別占 24.3%、69.5%、74.6% 及 41.8%），香港則以犯詐欺罪者居冠（占 66.0%）。（詳表 2-2）

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

Analyzing the crimes committed by foreign inmates from the top five countries (regions) of origin at the end of 2024, the most common offense among inmates from Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia was violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (24.3%, 69.5%, 74.6%, and 41.8%, respectively). For inmates from Hong Kong, the leading offense was fraud (66.0%). (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	239	毒品危害 防制條例	58	24.3	殺人罪	45	18.8	公共危險罪	25	10.5
泰國	105		73	69.5	公共危險罪	11	10.5	殺人罪	7	6.7
馬來西亞	67		50	74.6	詐欺罪	15	22.4	洗錢防制法	1	1.5
印尼	55		23	41.8	殺人罪	13	23.6	傷害罪	4	7.3
香港	53	詐欺罪	35	66.0	毒品危害 防制條例	17	32.1	妨害性自主罪	1	1.9

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、馬來西亞之洗錢防制法及銀行法並列第三。

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（113 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	239	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	58	24.3	Homicide	45	18.8	Offenses Against Public Safety	25	10.5
Thailand	105		73	69.5	Offenses Against Public Safety	11	10.5	Homicide	7	6.7
Malaysia	67		50	74.6	Fraud	15	22.4	Money Laundering Control Act ²	1	1.5
Indonesia	55		23	41.8	Homicide	13	23.6	Offense of causing bodily harm	4	7.3
Hong Kong	53	Fraud	35	66.0	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	17	32.1	Offense against sexual autonomy	1	1.9

Description: 1. The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control Act and the Narcotics Control Act before the amendment was enforced on May 20, 1998.

2. For Malaysian nationals, violations of the Money Laundering Control Act and the Banking Act were tied for the third most common offense.

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

113 年底 65 歲以上高齡在監受刑人計 2,536 人占全體受刑人 4.8%。就性別觀察，男性高齡受刑人計 2,281 人，女性高齡受刑人計 255 人，男女比例約 8.9：1。（詳表 3-1）

III. Analysis of Elderly Inmates

(I) Number of Elderly Inmates Serving Their Sentence

As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 2,536 elderly inmates aged 65 and above serving their sentence, accounting for 4.8% of all inmates. In terms of gender, there were 2,281 male elderly inmates and 255 female elderly inmates, with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 8.9:1. (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
113 年底	52,825	50,289	2,536	47,857	45,576	2,281	4,968	4,713	255
結構比	100.0	95.2	4.8	90.6	95.2	4.8	9.4	94.9	5.1

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 2024	52,825	50,289	2,536	47,857	45,576	2,281	4,968	4,713	255
Structural ratio	100.0	95.2	4.8	90.6	95.2	4.8	9.4	94.9	5.1

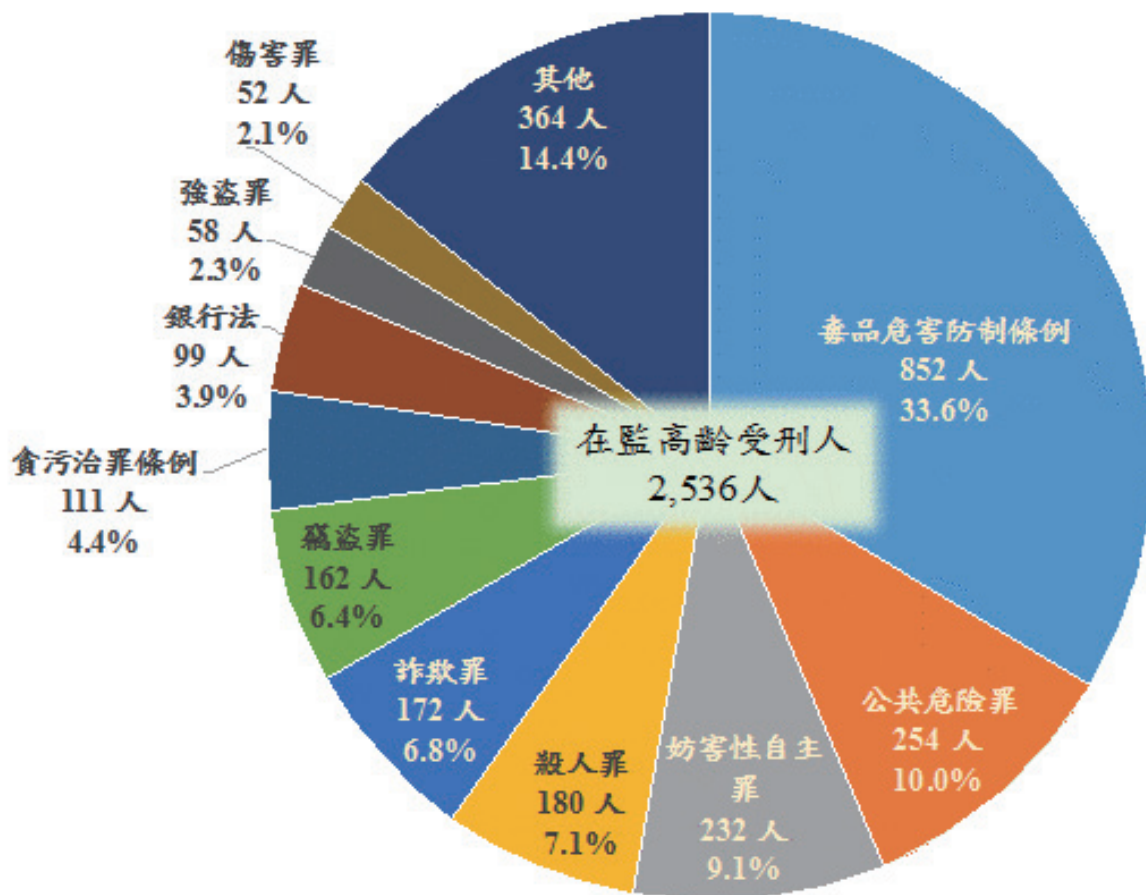
Table 3-1 Number of elderly inmates serving their sentence

(二) 高齡在監受刑人犯罪類型

113 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 852 人占 33.6% 最多，公共危險罪 254 人占 10.0% 次之，妨害性自主罪 232 人占 9.1% 再次之，三項罪名合占五成三。（詳圖 2）

(II) Types of Crimes Committed by Elderly Inmates

As of the end of 2024, among elderly inmates aged 65 and above, the most common offense was violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (852 individuals, 33.6%), followed by offenses against public safety (254 individuals, 10.0%), and offenses against sexual autonomy (232 individuals, 9.1%). Together, these three categories accounted for 53% of the total. (Refer to Figure 2 for details)



中文	英文
傷害罪	Offense of causing bodily harm
強盜罪	Robbery
銀行法	Banking Act
貪污治罪條例	Anti-Corruption Act
竊盜罪	Offense of larceny
詐欺罪	Fraud
殺人罪	Homicide
妨害性自主罪	Offense against sexual autonomy
公共危險罪	Offense Against Public Safety
毒品危害防制條例	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act
其他	Others
在監高齡受刑人	Elderly inmates serving their sentence

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

Description: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control 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

四、毒品受刑人分析

(一) 毒品新入監受刑人人數

113 年毒品新入監受刑人計 5,706 人，男性 4,972 人（占 87.1%），女性 734 人（占 12.9%），男女比例約 6.8：1。就犯罪類別分析，以製賣運輸毒品者 2,498 人（占 43.8%）最多，施用毒品者 2,742 人（占 48.1%）次之。施用毒品者中以第二級毒品者 2,011 人占最大宗。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 5,542 人占比九成七為最多。（詳表 4-1）

IV. Analysis of Inmates Convicted of Drug Offenses

(I) Number of Newly Incarcerated Drug Inmates

In 2024, a total of 5,706 new inmates convicted of drug offenses were admitted to prison, including 4,972 males (87.1%) and 734 females (12.9%), with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 6.8 to 1. As far as the type of offense is concerned, those who manufactured, sold, and transported illicit drugs accounted for the largest portion (2,498 inmates, 43.8%), followed by having used illicit drugs (2,742 inmates, 48.1%). Among those convicted of drug use, the majority (2,011 individuals) were related to Category 2 drugs. By nationality, Taiwanese nationals accounted for the overwhelming majority, with 5,542 individuals (97%). (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				
113 年	5,706	4,972	734	2,498	2,742	731	2,011	304	162	5,542	164
結構比	100.0	87.1	12.9	43.8	48.1	12.8	35.2	5.3	2.8	97.1	2.9

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

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				
2024	5,706	4,972	734	2,498	2,742	731	2,011	304	162	5,542	164
Structural ratio	100.0	87.1	12.9	43.8	48.1	12.8	35.2	5.3	2.8	97.1	2.9

Description: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control 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

113 年底毒品在監受刑人計 2 萬 1,304 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，無期徒刑者 211 人占 1.0%，有期徒刑刑期十年以上者 1 萬 3 人占 47.0%，亦即屬重刑犯之兩類受刑人合計 1 萬 214 人占 47.9%；一年以上至三年未滿者 2,402 人占 11.3%，三年以上至五年未滿者 2,347 人占 11.0%，五年以上至七年未滿者 2,312 人占 10.9%，七年以上至十年未滿者 3,098 人占 14.5%，一年未滿及拘役、罰金易服勞役者共 931 人占 4.4%。（詳表 4-2）

(II) Prison Terms of Drug Inmates

As of the end of 2024, there were 21,304 inmates incarcerated for drug-related offenses. In terms of sentence distribution, 211 inmates (1.0%) were serving life sentences, and 10,003 inmates (47.0%) were serving sentences of more than 10 years, totaling 10,214 inmates (47.9%) in these two felony categories. There were 2,402 inmates (11.3%) serving sentences of more than 1 year but less than 3 years, 2,347 inmates (11.0%) serving sentences of more than 3 years but less than 5 years, 2,312 inmates (10.9%) serving sentences of more than 5 years but less than 7 years, and 3,098 inmates (14.5%) serving sentences of more than 7 years but less than 10 years. Additionally, 931 inmates (4.4%) were serving sentences of less than 1 year, or detention, or commutation to labor penalty. (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		
113 年	21,304	211	435	487	2,402	2,347	2,312	3,098	10,003	7	2
結構比	100.0	1.0	2.0	2.3	11.3	11.0	10.9	14.5	47.0	0.0	0.0

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

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		
2024	21,304	211	435	487	2,402	2,347	2,312	3,098	10,003	7	2
Structural ratio	100.0	1.0	2.0	2.3	11.3	11.0	10.9	14.5	47.0	0.0	0.0

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 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 2024, among inmates convicted for use of Category 1 controlled drugs, the largest group were those aged 40 to under 50 (43.9%), followed by those aged 50 to under 60 (32.5%). For Category 2 controlled drug offenders, the largest group were also those aged 40 to under 50 (37.8%), followed by those aged 30 to under 40 (28.9%). (Refer to Figure 3 for details)

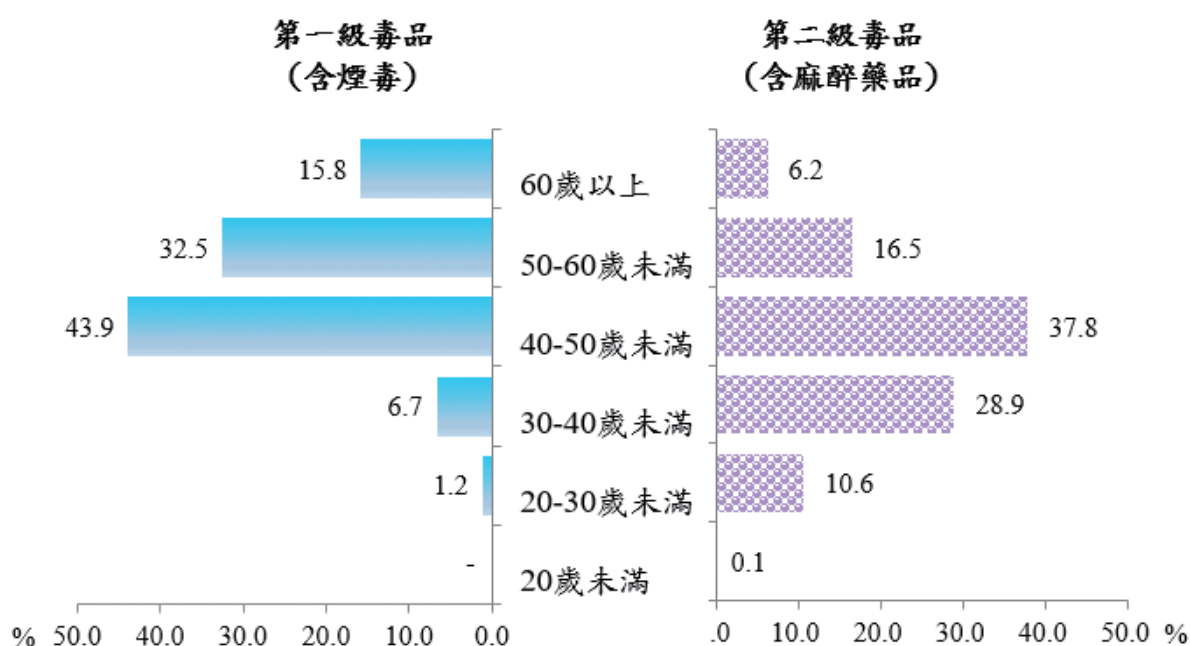


圖 3：第一、二級毒品在監受刑人年齡結構比（112 年底）

Figure 3 Age distribution of inmates convicted for Category 1 and Category 2 drug abuse(End of 2024)

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

113 年酒駕新入監受刑人計 6,650 人，男性 6,266 人（占 94.2%），女性 384 人（占 5.8%）。就犯罪類別分析，以一般酒駕者 6,623 人（占 99.6%）最多，酒駕致人於死或重傷者 27 人（占 0.4%）次之。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 6,515 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 2024, there were a total of 6,650 new DUI inmates, including 6,266 males (94.2%) and 384 females (5.8%). By offense category, the majority were general DUI cases, accounting for 6,623 inmates (99.6%), followed by 27 inmates (0.4%) convicted of DUI resulting in death or serious injury. In terms of nationality, there were 6,515 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
113 年	6,650	6,266	384	6,623	27	6,515	135
結構比	100.0	94.2	5.8	99.6	0.4	98.0	2.0

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
2024	6,650	6,266	384	6,623	27	6,515	135
Structural ratio	100.0	94.2	5.8	99.6	0.4	98.0	2.0

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

(二) 酒駕在監受刑人刑度

113 年底酒駕在監受刑人計 3,102 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑六月以下者 1,706 人（占 55.0%）最多，逾六月至一年未滿者 735 人（占 23.7%）次之，一年以上至三年未滿者 507 人（占 16.3%）再次之，三者合計 2,948 人占酒駕在監受刑人九成五。（詳表 5-2）

(II) Prison terms of DUI Inmates

As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 3,102 DUI inmates. In terms of sentence distribution, the largest group were those sentenced to less than 6 months of imprisonment, totaling 1,706 inmates (55.0%). They were followed by 735 inmates (23.7%) sentenced to more than 6 months but less than 1 year, and 507 inmates (16.3%) sentenced to more than 1 year but less than 3 years. These three categories combined, totaling 2,948 inmates, accounted for 95% of all DUI inmates. (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		
113 年	3,102	1,706	735	507	76	41	30	6	-	1
結構比	100.0	55.0	23.7	16.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	-	0.0

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		
2024	3,102	1,706	735	507	76	41	30	6	-	1
Structural ratio	100.0	55.0	23.7	16.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	-	0.0

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

(三) 酒駕在監受刑人年齡分布

113 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 50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 977 人最多，40 歲以上至 50 歲未滿者 912 人居次；女性受刑人以 40 歲以上至 50 歲未滿者 64 人最多，50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 37 人居次。（詳表 5-3、圖 4）

(III) Age Distribution of DUI Inmates

As of the end of 2024, in analyzing the age structure of DUI inmates by gender, among male inmates, the largest group were those aged 50 to under 60 (977 inmates), followed by those aged 40 to under 50 (912 inmates). Among female inmates, the largest group were those aged 40 to under 50 (64 inmates), followed by those aged 50 to under 60 (37 inmates). (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
113 年		3,102	160	407	976	1,014	545
結構比		100.0	5.2	13.1	31.5	32.7	17.6
性別	男性	2,951	154	380	912	977	528
	女性	151	6	27	64	37	17

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
2024		3,102	160	407	976	1,014	545
Structural ratio		100.0	5.2	13.1	31.5	32.7	17.6
Gender	Male	2,951	154	380	912	977	528
	Female	151	6	27	64	37	17

Table 5-3 DUI inmates by age

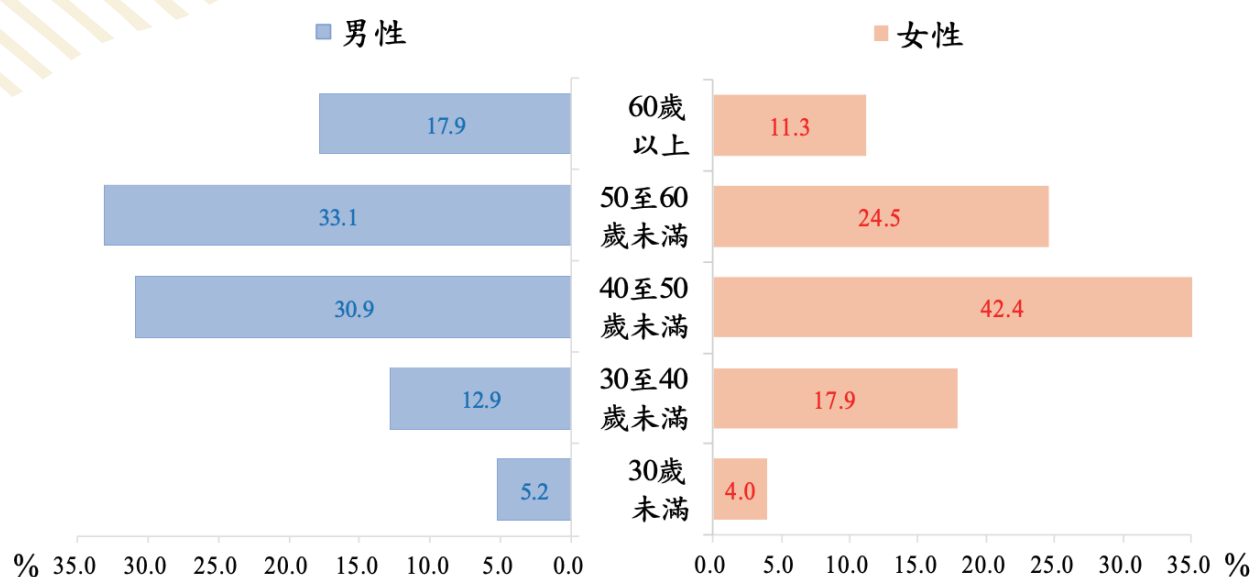


圖 4：在監酒駕受刑人年齡分布－按性別分
Figure 4 : Age distribution of DUI inmates - by gender

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

113 年詐欺罪新入監受刑人計 4,299 人，男性 3,681 人（占 85.6%），女性 618 人（占 14.4%），男女比例約 6.0：1。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 4.3 倍。就國籍別分析，以本國籍 4,223 人占比逾九成八為最多。（詳表 6-1）

VI. Analysis of Fraud Inmates

(I) Number of Newly Incarcerated Fraud Inmates

In 2024, there were a total of 4,299 new fraud inmates, including 3,681 males (85.6%) and 618 females (14.4%), with a male-to-female ratio of about 6.0:1. Analysis of crime categories indicates that the number of offenders charged with aggravated fraud (Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code) was 4.3 times higher than those charged with general fraud (Article 339 of the Criminal Code). By nationality, the vast majority were Taiwanese nationals, with 4,223 inmates accounting for over 98%. (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
113 年	4,299	3,681	618	799	3,423	77	4,223	76
結構比	100.0	85.6	14.4	18.6	79.6	1.8	98.2	1.8

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
2024	4,299	3,681	618	799	3,423	77	4,223	76
Structural ratio	100.0	85.6	14.4	18.6	79.6	1.8	98.2	1.8

Description: General fraud refers to Article 339 of the Criminal Code; aggravated fraud refers to Article 339-4 of the Criminal Code

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 New Fraud Inmates

Among the prison terms imposed on the 4,299 new prisoners convicted of fraud in 2024, the largest group were those sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of at least one year but less than three years, totaling 2,638 inmates (61.4%), with aggravated fraud accounting for the majority. (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		
113 年	4,299	684	658	2,638	38	2	246	33
結構比	100.0	15.9	15.3	61.4	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.8
普通詐欺	799	340	100	115	14	-	219	11
加重詐欺	3,423	307	556	2,512	21	2	-	22
其他	77	37	2	8	3	-	27	-

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		
2024	4,299	684	658	2,638	38	2	246	33
Structural ratio	100.0	15.9	15.3	61.4	0.9	0.0	5.7	0.8
General fraud	799	340	100	115	14	-	219	11
Aggravated fraud	3,423	307	556	2,512	21	2	-	22
Others	77	37	2	8	3	-	27	-

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 113 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 2024 indicates that the proportion of younger age groups is relatively higher for both offenses. Among those convicted of aggravated fraud, 50% were aged 20 to under 30, while among those convicted of ordinary fraud, the largest group were aged 30 to under 40 (30.0%). (Refer to Figure 5 for details)

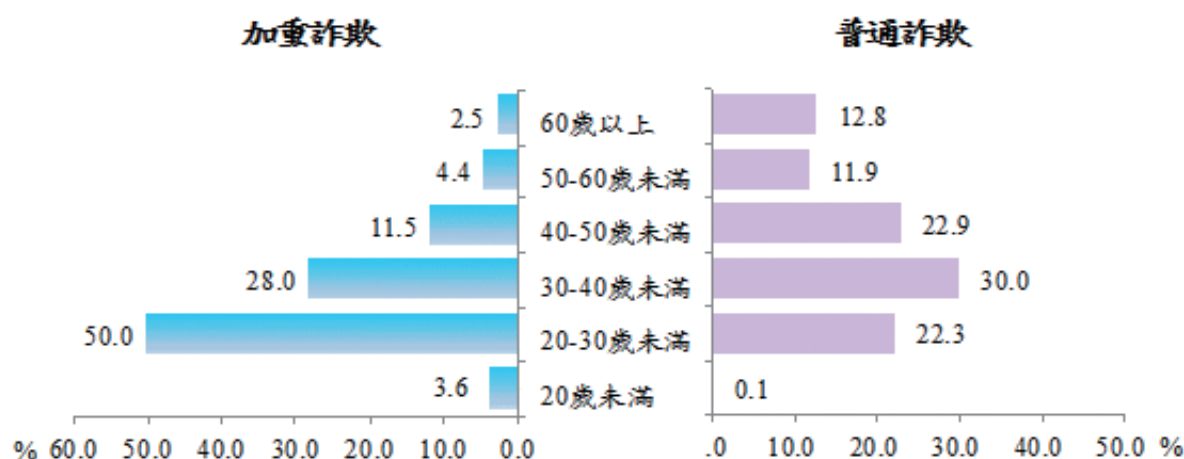


圖 5：普通詐欺及加重詐欺新入監受刑人年齡結構比

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

113 年底詐欺罪在監受刑人計 7,412 人。就刑期分布情形觀察，有期徒刑一年以上至三年未滿者 2,812 人（占 37.9%）最多，五年以上者 2,397 人（占 32.3%）次之，兩者占比超過七成。（詳表 6-3）

(IV) Prison Terms of Fraud Inmates

At the end of 2024, there were 7,412 fraud offenders serving prison sentences. In terms of sentence distribution, the largest group were those sentenced to at least one year but less than three years (2,812 inmates, 37.9%), followed by those sentenced to over five years (2,397 inmates, 32.3%). Together, these two groups accounted for more than 70%. (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		
113 年	7,412	121	356	2,812	1,690	2,397	33	3
結構比	100.0	1.6	4.8	37.9	22.8	32.3	0.4	0.0
普通詐欺	704	64	61	215	121	211	29	3
加重詐欺	6,642	53	288	2,579	1,558	2,164	-	-
其他	66	4	7	18	11	22	4	-

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		
2024	7,412	121	356	2,812	1,690	2,397	33	3
Structural ratio	100.0	1.6	4.8	37.9	22.8	32.3	0.4	0.0
General fraud	704	64	61	215	121	211	29	3
Aggravated fraud	6,642	53	288	2,579	1,558	2,164	-	-
Others	66	4	7	18	11	22	4	-

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 113 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。加重詐欺除 20 歲未滿者外，均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 2024 reveals differing patterns between the two. For aggravated fraud, with the exception of those under age 20, the lower the age group, the higher the proportion. For ordinary fraud, the largest group were those aged 40 to under 50, with proportions decreasing toward both ends of the age spectrum. (Refer to Figure 6 for details)

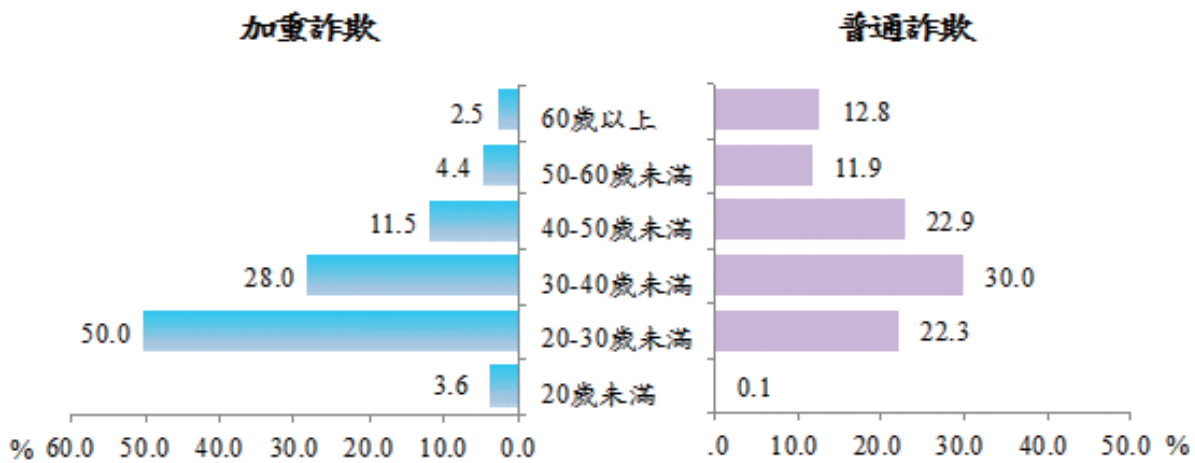


圖 6：普通詐欺及加重詐欺在監受刑人年齡結構比

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

113 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 6,655 人，約占全體受刑人 31.5%，其中應執行有期徒刑十年以上至十五年以下者 6,869 人最多，逾十五年至二十年未滿者 4,144 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 4,614 人，約占 8.7%。長短刑期兩者相差逾 22%。（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 2024, there were 16,655 inmates serving long-term sentences (defined as life imprisonment or a fixed term of ten years or more), accounting for approximately 31.5% of the total inmate population. Among them, the largest group comprised those sentenced to fixed terms of ten to under fifteen years (6,869 individuals), followed by those sentenced to fifteen to under twenty years (4,144 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 4,614, making up about 8.7% of the inmate population. The difference between long-term and short-term sentence inmates was over 22%. (Refer to Figure 7 for details)

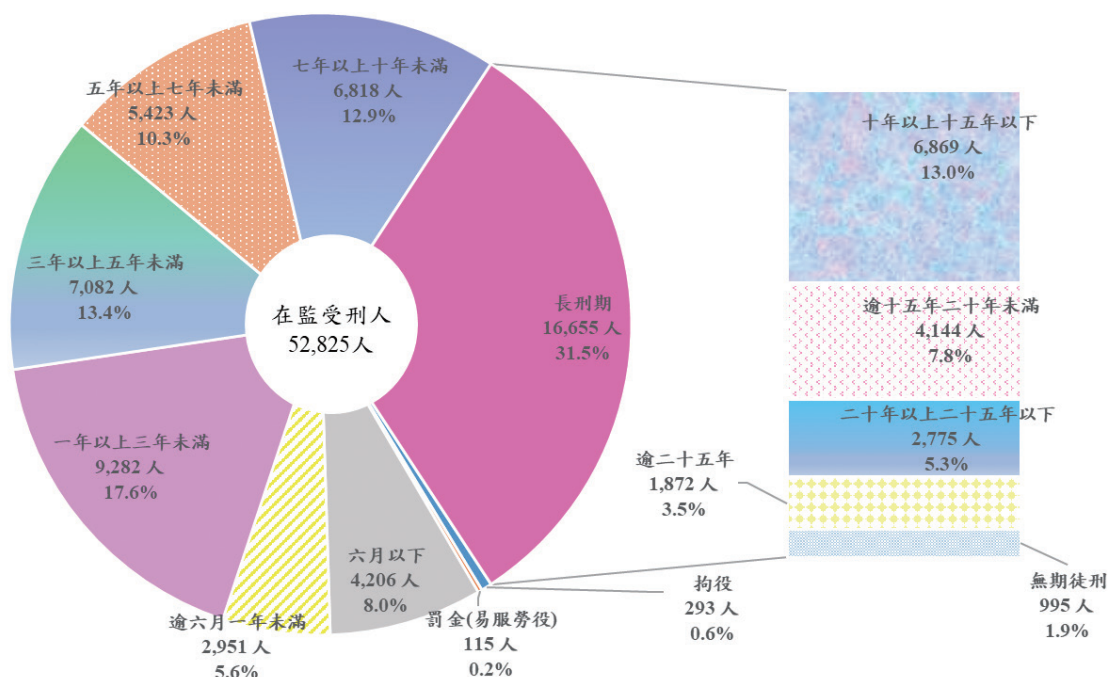


圖 7：在監受刑人人數 - 按應執行刑 (112 年底)

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

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 113 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 61.3%），遠高於其他罪名；而短刑期受刑人中以違反公共危險罪占 38.9% 最高。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 Offenses among Long- and Short-Term Sentence Inmates

As of the end of 2024, the most common offense among inmates serving long-term sentences was violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (61.3%), far exceeding all other offenses. Among short-term sentence inmates, the most common offense was offenses against public safety (38.9%). 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	61.3	公共危險罪	38.9
2	殺人罪	7.8	洗錢防制法	23.8
3	強盜罪	7.7	竊盜罪	10.7
4	詐欺罪	4.6	毒品危害防制條例	9.6
5	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	4.5	詐欺罪	3.4
6	妨害性自主罪	4.2	傷害罪	3.4
7	竊盜罪	2.9	槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例	1.2
8	傷害罪	1.5	妨害自由罪	1.1
9	貪污治罪條例	0.8	侵占罪	1.1
10	懲治盜匪條例	0.8	妨害性秩序罪	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 (113 年底)

排名	Long term		Short term	
	Offense	Ratio	Offense	Ratio
1	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	61.3	Offenses Against Public Safety	38.9
2	Homicide	7.8	Money Laundering Control Act	23.8
3	Robbery	7.7	Offense of larceny	10.7
4	Fraud	4.6	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	9.6
5	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	4.5	Fraud	3.4
6	Offense against sexual autonomy	4.2	Offense of causing bodily harm	3.4
7	Offense of larceny	2.9	Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act	1.2
8	Offense of causing bodily harm	1.5	Offense against freedom	1.1
9	Anti-Corruption Act	0.8	Offenses of Criminal Conversion	1.1
10	Robbery Punishment Act	0.8	Offenses of Interference with Public Order	1.0

Description: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act included the Drug Control 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 2024)

(三) 長、短刑期在監受刑人年齡結構

觀察 113 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 61.2 歲最高，懲治盜匪條例 59.6 歲次高；詐欺罪 35.5 歲最低，傷害罪 37.7 歲次低。（詳圖 8）

113 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 48.8 歲最高，竊盜罪 46.7 歲次高；妨害秩序罪 27.2 歲最低，洗錢防制法 35.6 歲次低。（詳圖 9）

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

At the end of 2024, among inmates serving long-term sentences, the highest average age was for violations of the Anti-Corruption Act (61.2 years), followed by violations of the Robbery Punishment Act (59.6 years). The lowest average age was for fraud (35.5 years), followed by offenses of causing bodily harm (37.7 years). (Refer to Figure 8 for details)

At the end of 2024, among inmates serving short-term sentences, the highest average age was for offenses against public safety (48.8 years), followed by larceny (46.7 years). The lowest average age was for offenses against public order (27.2 years), followed by violations of the Money Laundering Control Act (35.6 years). (Refer to Figure 9 for details)

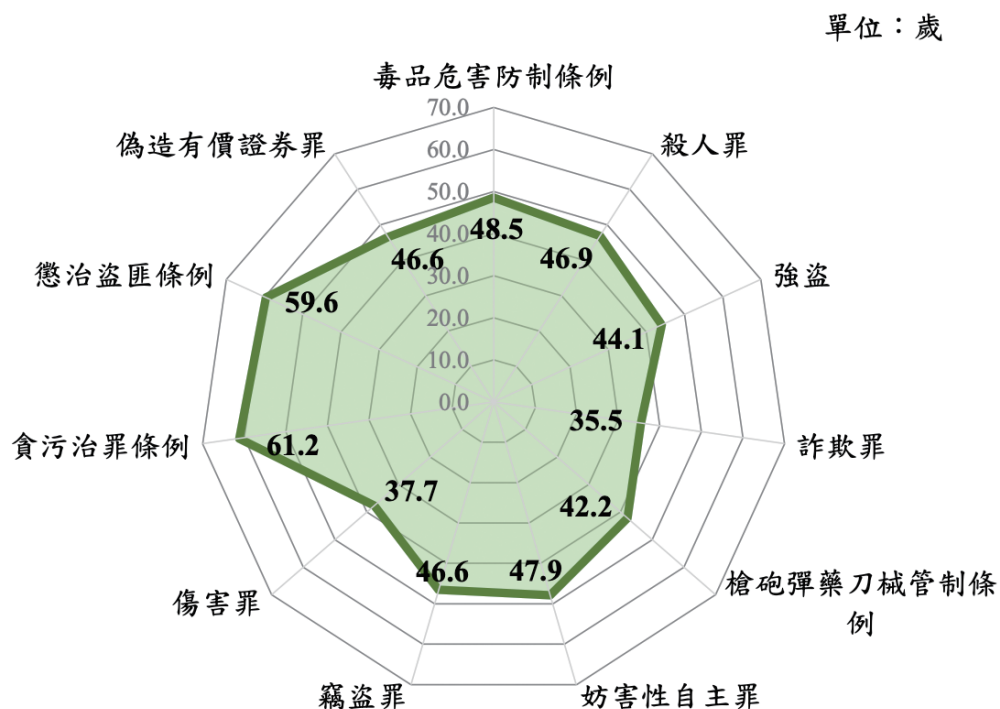


圖 8：長刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名 (113 年底)

Figure 8 : Average age of inmates serving long-term sentences - by principal offense(End of 2024)

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 included the Drug Control 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.



圖 9：短刑期在監受刑人平均年齡 - 按主要罪名

Figure 9 : Average age of inmates serving short-term sentences - by principal offense (End of 2024)

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

113 年新入監女性受刑人共計 4,015 人，與上年 3,417 人比較，增加 598 人（增幅為 17.5%），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，而詐欺罪亦有明顯上升。（詳表 8-1）

VIII. Analysis of Female Inmates

(I) Newly Incarcerated Female Inmates

In 2024, there were 4,015 newly incarcerated female offenders, an increase of 598 inmates (+17.5%) compared to the previous year's 3,417 inmates. The main offenses in order of prevalence were violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, fraud, larceny, and offenses against public safety. Violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, in particular, increased significantly, while fraud also showed a marked increase 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	3,417	659	651	326	532	468	424	388	683
113 年	4,015	1,086	734	406	618	489	418	385	670
較上年增減 (%)	17.5	64.8	12.7	24.5	16.2	4.5	-1.4	-0.8	-1.9

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

表 8-1：新入監女性受刑人主要罪名

Item	Total	Money Laundering Control Act	Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act	Administration of illicit drug	Fraud	Offense of larceny	Offense against public safety	Crime of inability to drive safely	Others
2023	3,417	659	651	326	532	468	424	388	683
2024	4,015	1,086	734	406	618	489	418	385	670
Increase/decrease(%) from the preceding year	17.5	64.8	12.7	24.5	16.2	4.5	-1.4	-0.8	-1.9

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 : Principal offenses of new female inmates serving their sentences

(二) 在監女性受刑人

113 年底在監女性受刑人共計 4,968 人，毒品危害防制條例占比 47.3%，前三大罪名（毒品危害防制條例、詐欺罪及洗錢防制法）占比 75.1%。就年齡分布情形觀察，40 歲至 50 歲未滿者 1,776 人占 35.7% 最多，30 歲至 40 歲未滿者 1,167 人占 23.5% 次之，50 歲至 60 歲未滿者 846 人占 17.0% 再次之，三者合計逾七成六。（詳圖 10、表 8-2）

(II) Female Inmates Serving Their Sentences

At the end of 2024, there were 4,968 female offenders in custody, with 47.3% 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 75.1% of the total. In terms of age distribution, the largest group was those aged 40 to under 50, totaling 1,776 inmates (35.7%), followed by 1,167 inmates (23.5%) aged 30 to under 40, and 846 inmates (17.0%) aged 50 to under 60. Together, these three groups accounted for more than 76% of the total. (Refer to Figure 10, Table 8- 2 for details)

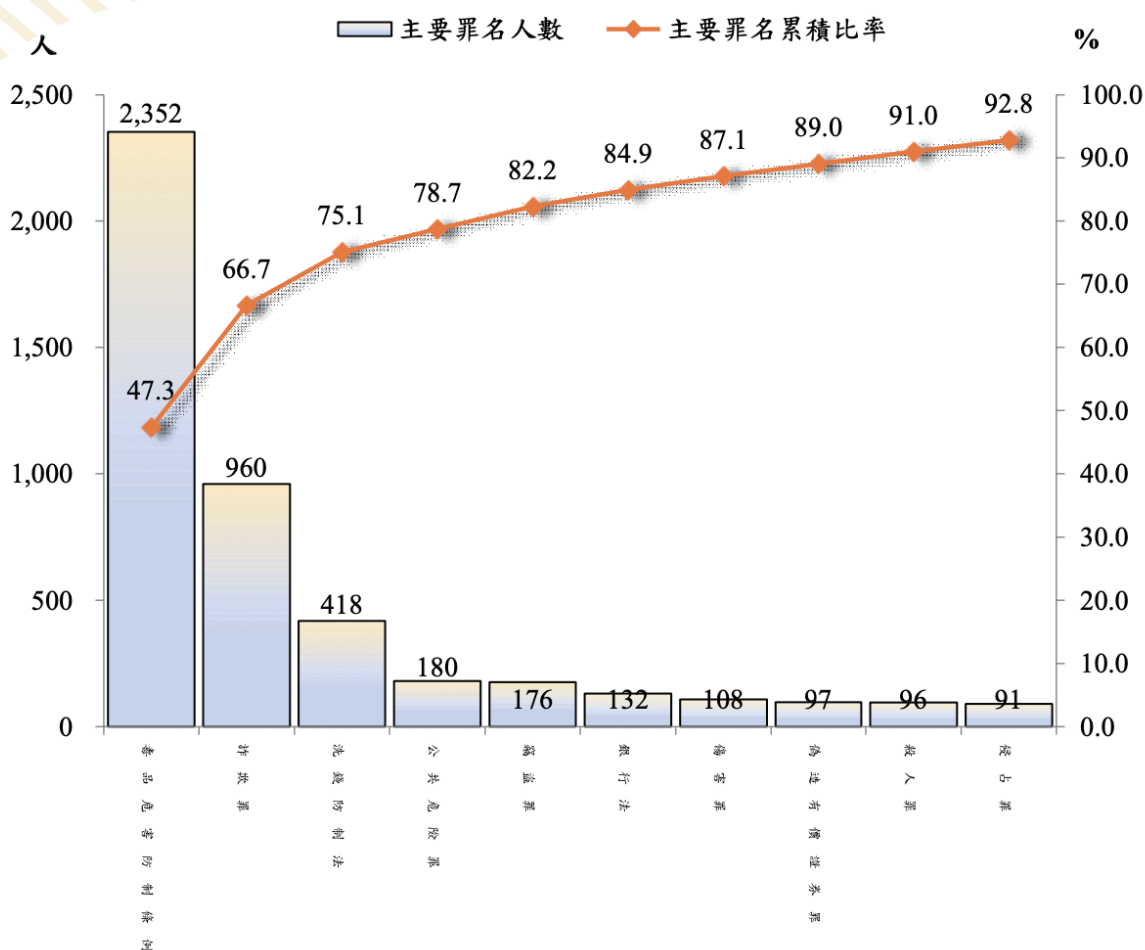


圖 10：女性在監受刑人主要罪名

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	Offense of causing bodily harm
偽造有價證券罪	Offenses of Counterfeiting Securities
傷害罪	Homicide
侵占罪	Offenses of Criminal Conversion

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
113年	4,968	-	5	150	528	1,167	1,776	846	382	106	8
結構比	100.0	-	0.1	3.0	10.6	23.5	35.7	17.0	7.7	2.1	0.2

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
2024	4,968	-	5	150	528	1,167	1,776	846	382	106	8
Structural ratioStructural ratio	100.0	-	0.1	3.0	10.6	23.5	35.7	17.0	7.7	2.1	0.2

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

九、少年收容人分析

113 年底在監（校、所）少年收容人共計 1,477 人，其中以感化教育 719 人（占 48.7%）為最多，收容於少年觀護所少年 408 人（占 27.6%）次之。觀察在監（校、所）少年收容人年齡，以 17 至 18 歲未滿占 320 人（21.7%）為最多，18 至 19 歲未滿 293 人（占 19.8%）次之；性別則以男性 1,382 人（占 93.6%）為主。（詳圖 11、表 9-1）

IX. Analysis of Juvenile Inmates

As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 1,477 juvenile inmates held in correctional institutions, schools, and centers. The majority were undergoing reform education, accounting for 719 individuals (48.7%), followed by 408 juveniles housed in juvenile detention houses (27.6%). In terms of age distribution, the largest group was those aged 17 to under 18, totaling 320 juveniles (21.7%), followed by 293 juveniles (19.8%) aged 18 to under 19. As for gender, the majority were male, with 1,382 juveniles (93.6%). (Refer to Figure 11, Table 9- 1 for details)

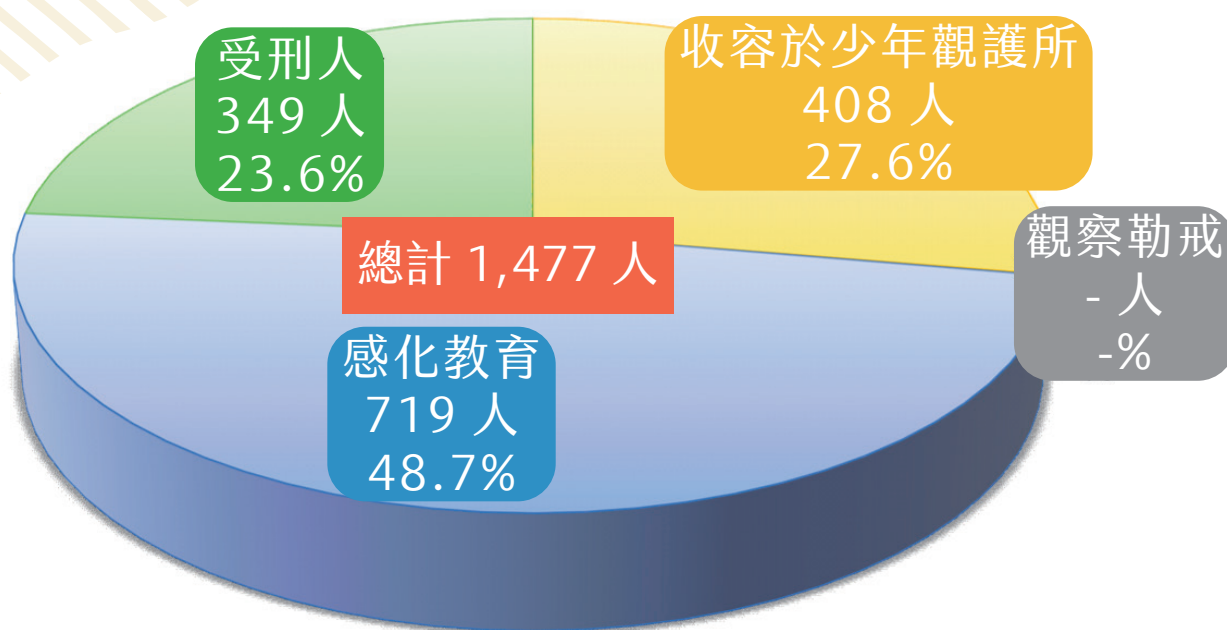


圖 11：各類少年收容人在監（校、所）人數

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

中文	English
受刑人	Inmates
收容於少年觀護所	Held in Juvenile Detention Houses
總計	Total
觀察勒戒 - 人	Observation and Rehabilitation - Person(s)
感化教育	Reform Education

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
113年底	1,477	1,382	95	-	3	12	43	91	168	320	293	174	89	34	250
結構比	100.0	93.6	6.4	-	0.2	0.8	2.9	6.2	11.4	21.7	19.8	11.8	6.0	2.3	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 2024	1,477	1,382	95	-	3	12	43	91	168	320	293	174	89	34	250
Structural ratio	100.0	93.6	6.4	-	0.2	0.8	2.9	6.2	11.4	21.7	19.8	11.8	6.0	2.3	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 113 年 12 月底止，本署暨全國矯正機關總預算員額 9,357 人，現有員額 8,555 人。

X. Analysis of Staff and Manpower at Correctional Institutions

(I) Overview

As of the end of December 2024, MJAC and correctional institutions nationwide had a total of 9,357 budgeted staff positions, with 8,555 positions currently filled.

（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 5,002 人及約僱人員 175 人，占矯正機關總預算員額之 64.9%，如下表 6-1。而現有戒護人力計 5,551 人，其中男性戒護人力有 4,982 人（占 89.7%），女性戒護人力有 569 人（占 10.3%），如下表 6-2。

(II) Manpower Analysis by Respective Professions

1. Guard and control manpower

Correctional institution custodial manpower include chief administrators, administrators, and contract staff, with a total of 6,078 budgeted positions. These comprised 899 chief administrators, 5,002 administrators, and 175 contract staff, accounting for 64.9% of the total budgeted positions at correctional institutions, as shown in Table 6-1. As of the end of 2024, the actual number of custodial officers was 5,551, including 4,982 male staff (89.7%) and 569 female staff (10.3%), as shown in Table 6-2.

113 年底	整體人力	戒護人力	戒護人力比率
	9,357 人	6,076 人	64.9%

表 6-1：整體戒護人力

End of 2024	Overall manpower	Custodial manpower	custodial officer manpower ratio
	9,357	6,076	64.9%

Table 6-1 Overall custodial officer manpower

113 年底	現有戒護人力	男性	女性
總人數	5,551 人	4,982 人	569 人
比率	100%	89.7%	10.3%

表 6-2：戒護人力性別比率

End of 2024	Current custodial officer manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	5,551	4,982	569
Ratio	100%	89.7%	10.3%

Table 6-2 : Custodial officer 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 4.7%，如下表 6-3。而現有教化人力計 437 人，其中男性教化人力有 356 人 (占 81.5%)，女性教化人力有 81 人 (占 18.5%)，如下表 6-4。

2.Educational manpower

Educational manpower at correctional institutions include counselors, investigators, advisors, and educational assistants, with a total of 437 budgeted positions, accounting for 4.7% of the overall manpower at correctional institutions, as shown in Table 6-3. As of the end of 2024, there were 437 correctional education staff in place, including 356 males (81.5%) and 81 females (18.5%), as shown in Table 6-4.

113 年底	整體人力	教化人力	教化人力比率
	9,357 人	437 人	4.7%

表 6-3：整體教化人力

End of 2024	Overall manpower	Educational manpower	Educational manpower ratio
	9,357	437	4.7%

Table 6-3:Overall educational manpower

113 年底	現有教化人力	男性	女性
總人數	437 人	356 人	81 人
比率	100%	81.5%	18.5%

表 6-4：教化人力性別比率

End of 2024	Current educational manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	437	356	81
Ratio	100%	81.5%	18.5%

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 3.4%，如下表 6-5。

3. Psychology and social work manpower

Correctional institutions comprise both staff and non-staff clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, psychologists, social workers, and social work assistants (including outsourced, contracted, and temporary staff). A total of 315 manpower, accounting for 3.4% of the overall manpower at correctional institutions, as shown in Table 6-5.

113 年底	整體人力	心理及社工人力	心理及社工人力比率
	9,357 人	315 人	3.4%

表 6-5：整體心理及社工人力

End of 2024	Overall manpower	Psychology and social work manpower	Psychology and social work manpower ratio
	9,357	315	3.4%

Table 6-5：Overall psychology and social work manpower

現有心理人力 172 人 (男性 56 人，占 32.6%、女性 116 人，占 67.4%)；現有社工人力 138 人 (男性 21 人，占 15.2%、女性 117 人，占 84.8%)，如下表 6-6 及 6-7。

At the end of 2024, there were 172 psychology manpower (56 males, 32.6%; 116 females, 67.4%) and 138 social work manpower (21 males, 15.2%; 117 females, 84.8%), as shown in Tables 6-6 and 6-7.

113 年底	現有心理人力	男性	女性
總人數	172 人	56 人	116 人
比率	100%	32.6%	67.4%

表 6-6：心理人力性別比率

End of 2024	Current psychology manpower	Male	Female
Total manpower	172	56	116
Ratio	100%	32.6%	67.4%

Table 6-6：Gender ratio of psychology manpower

113 年底	現有社工人力	男性	女性
總人數	138 人	21 人	117 人
比率	100%	15.2%	84.8%

表 6-7：社工人力性別比率

End of 2024	Current social work manpower	Male	Female
Total manpower	138	21	117
Ratio	100%	15.2%	84.8%

Table 6-7 : Gender ratio of social work 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 the Sanitation and Health Section (including medical office directors), 1 physician, nurses, pharmacists (including pharmacy technicians), and 157 medical technologists, totaling 205 personnel, accounting for 2.2% of the overall workforce, as shown in Table 6-8. As of the end of 2024, there were 201 medical staff members, comprising 74 males (36.8%) and 127 females (63.2%), as detailed in Table 6-9.

113 年底	整體人力	醫事人力	醫事人力比率
	9,357 人	205 人	2.2%

表 6-8：整體醫事人力

End of 2024	Overall manpower	Medical manpower	Medical manpower ratio
	9,357	205	2.2%

Table 6-8 : Overall medical manpower

113 年底	現有醫事人力	男性	女性
總人數	198 人	75 人	123 人
比率	100%	37.9%	62.1%

表 6-9：醫事人力性別比率

End of 2024	Current medical manpower	Male	Female
Total number of people	198	75	123
Ratio	100%	37.9%	62.1%

Table 6-9 : Gender ratio of medical manpower

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 2,324 人，占矯正機關整體人力的 24.8%，如下表 6-10。

5. Other manpower

Other staff refers to personnel not included in the professional categories mentioned above, including the heads and deputy heads of MJAC and its affiliated correctional institutions, section chiefs, administrative staff, drivers, and janitors. They totaled 2,324 individuals, accounting for 24.8% of the overall workforce at correctional institutions, as shown in Table 6-10.

年別	整體人力	其他人力	其他人力比率
113 年底	9,357 人	2,324 人	24.8%

表 6-10：矯正機關其他人力比率

Year	Overall manpower	Other manpower	Other manpower ratio
End of 2024	9,357 人	2,324 人	24.8%

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 6,076 人，占 64.9%，其他人力次之，計 2,324 人，占 24.8%，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

At correctional institutions, staff are still predominantly custodial personnel, totaling 6,076 individuals (64.9%). This is followed by other staff, numbering 2,324 (24.8%). Next in order are education staff, psychological and social work personnel, and medical staff. See Figure 8-1 for details.

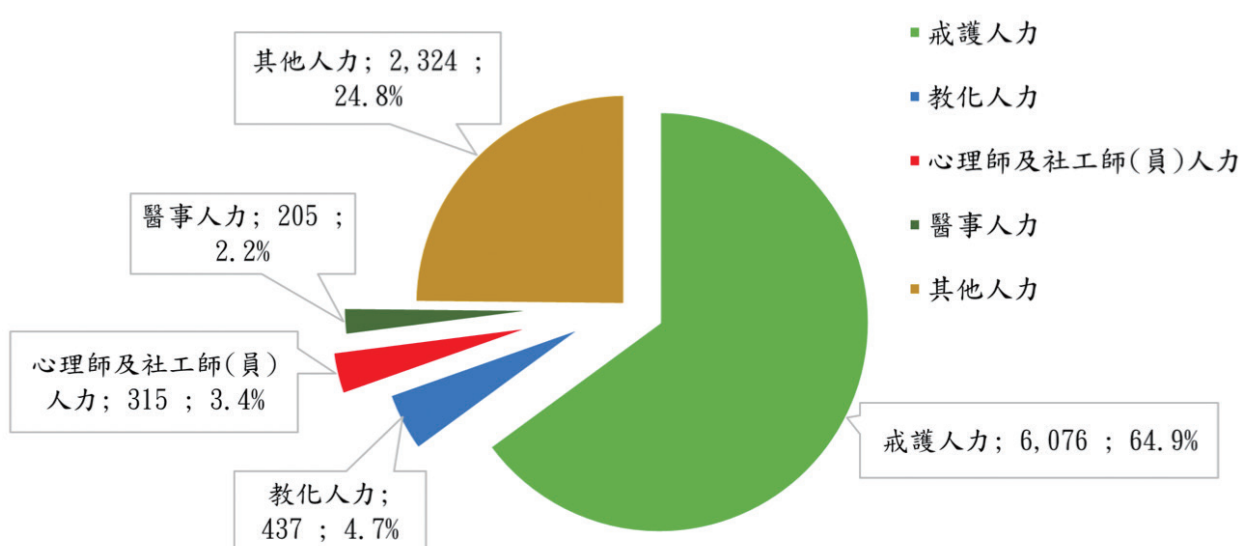


圖 8-1：矯正機關整體人力分析

中文	English
其他人力；2,324；24.8%	Other manpower; 2,324; 24.8%
醫事人力；205；2.2%	Medical manpower; 205; 2.2%
心理及社工人力；315；3.4%	Psychological and social workers; 315; 3.4%
教化人力；437 人；4.7%	Educational manpower; 437; 4.7%
戒護人力；6,076 人；64.9%	Guard and control manpower; 6,076; 64.9%
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

Figure 8-1 : Analysis of overall manpower at correctional institutions

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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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