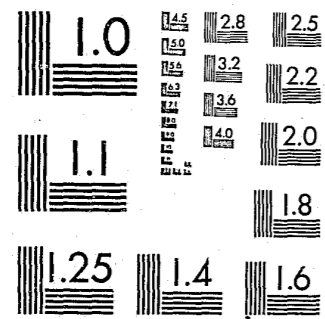


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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Chart
6-10-82



A
SUMMARY OF THE
WORK OF THE
PRISONS DEPARTMENT BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS
T.G. GARNER, C.B.E., J.P.
FOR THE YEAR
1980

81960

NCJRS

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The cover picture shows the team of girls from Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution giving a display of precision marching at a public function in Edinburgh Place Hong Kong.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1 In February 1980 the Department hosted the First Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. This conference which was organised in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Criminology, was formally opened by the Chief Justice of Hong Kong, Sir Denys Roberts, K.B.E., and was attended by Administrators of Prisons and Correctional Services from Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Western Samoa and Hong Kong.

2 Trends and problems, alternatives to imprisonment and management services were considered and discussed, and one of the points which the Conference highlighted was a need to share common experiences. It was accordingly decided that a conference should, if possible, be held every year, and hosted by the participant countries. Arrangements were set in hand for the 1981 Conference to be held in Thailand.

3 During 1980 the department was closely involved with the problem of refugees and illegal immigrants. The change in policy for dealing with illegal immigrants resulted in a number of persons being held in prison custody prior to their repatriation, and parts of Victoria Prison were refitted to assist the Immigration authorities to deal expeditiously with such cases.

4 Prison officers continued to assist in caring for many of the Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Hong Kong, and 85 prison officers were seconded to administer the Canton Road Reception Centre and the Mau Tau Wei and Argyle Street Camps. The Department also provided detention facilities for over 2,500 illegal immigrants, pending a full investigation of their circumstances.

5 Notwithstanding these additional commitments the former Cape Collinson Training Centre, which was converted to a refugee camp during 1979, reverted on 21st March 1980 to become a centre for young offenders and was renamed Cape Collinson Correctional Institution. With accommodation for 142 it houses training centre inmates aged 18 to 21 and prisoners under 21 who have been sentenced to less than three years, in addition to accommodating a number of illegal immigrants. The upper portion of Chimawan also reverted in mid-December to its original role as a prison although the lower portion of the institution continued to serve as a place of containment for illegal immigrants.

6 In May 1980 Tai Tam Gap with accommodation for 160 came into operation as a correctional institution for females; playing a dual role as a training centre and a prison for girls. This provided much needed space for the implementation of the full range of programmes necessary for the rehabilitation of young female offenders. The institution also houses a number of young, single illegal immigrants.

7 1980 also saw the move of certain sections of headquarters from Guardian House to Oi Kwan Court; this move became necessary to provide space for the staff required to implement the expansion of prison industries, the formal establishment of the Complaints Investigation Unit and the creation of a Works Unit.

8 On 31st December 1980 the Department controlled 18 penal institutions, a half-way house and a Staff Training Institute located as in Appendix I. On that date the number of prisoners held in custody compared with one year previously was:

	1979	1980
Prisoners	3,499	4,078
Training Centres Inmates	284	415
Treatment Centres Inmates	1,141	810
Detention Centres Detainees	259	308
On remand	687	833
Committed for trial	38	155
Debtors	11	12
Detained under Immigration Ordinance	4,476	2,559
	<u>10,395</u>	<u>9,170</u>

9 A summary of reception of prisoners/inmates during the year is Appendix II.

10 A decision was taken towards the end of the year to accommodate all adult male inmates under treatment at Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. This permitted plans to be made to enable the role of Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre to be changed to that of a minimum security prison, without adversely affecting the Department's participation in the fight against addiction.

11 Legislation came into effect in May to provide for the supervision of young offenders for up to 12 months following their release from prison. This scheme was introduced to cater for those who, before their 21st birthday, were sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 3 months or more and were released from prison before the age of 25.

12 A total of 3,696 have now undergone the detention centre programme since it was first introduced in June 1972. Of these, 3,002 or 94.97%, have completed the statutory supervision period of 12 months without reconviction, thus reflecting the success of the programme. At the end of 3 years from the date of release 78.43% had not been reconvicted. An evaluation of the detention centre programme for young adults from 21 to under 25 was completed during the year, revealing equally encouraging results. Of the 88 adults who have been sentenced by the courts to detention centre training, 94.32% have not been reconvicted at the end of the mandatory supervision period of 12 months.

13 In November Mr. T. Ecob, I.S.O. who had been Deputy Commissioner since 1972 and had served almost 34 years with the Department left on leave prior to retirement. He was succeeded in the post of Deputy Commissioner by Mr. CHAN Wa-shek.

14 Mr. T.G. Garner attended the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders as a member of the U.K. Delegation. This conference took place in Caracas, Venezuela from the 25th August to 5th September.

15 The Commissioner, accompanied by two members of staff of the Department, attended the 14th World Congress of Rehabilitation International, from 22nd to 27th June 1980 in Winnipeg, Canada.

16 The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. visited Stanley Prison, Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre and Sha Tsui Detention Centre on 19th December, 1980.

17 Officials from overseas continued to visit institutions; a list of such visitors is at Chapter XV.

18 The Annual Departmental Staff Dinner was held on 19th April at the Ocean City Restaurant in Tsimshatsui and was attended by more than 1,100 persons.

19 A "Walk for Welfare" was held on 6th December 1980 in Tai Lam and some 800 members of staff and their families participated. The walk proved extremely successful and the sum raised was donated to the Prisons Department Welfare Fund.

20 The Prison Officers' Club at Stanley continues to serve as a focal point for the recreational activities of the officers of the Department. The Club also provides space for lectures to help ease the present over-stretched facilities at the Staff Training Institute.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

21 The Queen was graciously pleased to award the following honours:

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)	Mr. YOUNG Chak Assistant Officer I
	Mr. YU Chi-shun Assistant Officer I
	Mr. CHAN Piu Technical Instructor

22 The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., inspected the service at the Annual Parade held on 29th February and presented Colonial Prison Service Medals to 42 members of the staff.

23 The Commissioner of Prisons' commendation was awarded to the following members of the staff:

Mr. G.D. Hydes	Senior Superintendent
Mr. MAK Pak-lam	Senior Superintendent
Mr. J.A.D.G. de Assis	Superintendent
Mr. CHOW Sai-wing	Superintendent
Mr. KWONG Chung-wing	Chief Officer
Mr. YING Kwok-ching	Principal Officer
Miss HO Hang-ching	Principal Officer
Miss CHOW Ngan-ming	Officer
Miss KAM Lai-yuk	Officer
Mr. FUNG Wing-chong	Officer
Mr. H.S. Pannu	Officer Cadet
Mr. CHEUNG Kai-kong	Senior Master
Mr. LO Muk-tim	Master
Mrs. HO LAM Kit-bing	Nurse
Mr. Americo Sobral de Silva	Assistant Officer I
Mr. CHOW She-kuen	Assistant Officer I
Mr. CHAN Kai-kuen	Assistant Officer I
Mr. KWONG Chung-ming	Assistant Officer I
Mr. LO Chiu-lam	Assistant Officer I
Mr. YU Yuk-tong	Assistant Officer I
Mr. SZETO Kwai-yuen	Assistant Officer II
Mr. TSANG Fan-kin	Assistant Officer II
Mr. WONG Kwok-hung	Assistant Officer II
Mr. KWOK Wai-hung	Assistant Officer II
Mr. TSANG Hin-ming	Assistant Officer II

Mr. WONG Yat-tong	Assistant Officer II
Mr. LAU Yat-fuk	Assistant Officer II
Mr. KWAN Chung-tat, James	Technical Instructor
Mr. LAW Yiu-hoi	Office Assistant

24 On 28th March the Commissioner of Prisons presented First and Second Clasps to the Colonial Prison Service Medal to a total of 13 members of the staff.

REFUGEES AND PERSONS DETAINED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE

25 During the year the Department continued to assist with the problem of refugees from Vietnam and illegal immigrants from China. Certain institutions were set aside for the care and management of the refugees and illegal immigrants and the roles of these institutions were modified, often at a very short notice, to meet the ever-changing demands of the refugee/illegal immigrant situation.

26 Chimawan Prison continued to house refugees and later illegal immigrants. Victoria Prison, which had housed refugees, had its role modified to provide accommodation for persons held under Section 18 of the Immigration Ordinance. Parts of the institution were refitted for use by the Immigration Department to assist in the processing and repatriation of illegal immigrants. Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Tai Lam Centre for Women and Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution also provided accommodation for illegal immigrants.

27 Within institutions, every effort was made to ensure that the refugees and illegal immigrants were as well provided for as circumstances and resources permitted. Medical Officers and nurses were made available to provide medical examination and treatment for the refugees and illegal immigrants, as well as to take care of their general health and hygiene. Educational classes were organised for children of school age, and recreational activities were provided for all. A number of voluntary organisations and auxiliary services provided invaluable assistance in the institutions.

28 The Commissioner of Prisons as well as other senior officers were regular visitors to the institutions as were Justices of the Peace appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

TRIAD/GANG ACTIVITIES

29 Anti-triad intelligence units operate in all penal institutions, and are normally headed by an Assistant Superintendent or a Chief Officer. In addition an Intelligence Reservoir is set up at Prisons Headquarters to assist the Heads of Institutions to identify those prisoners who are likely to be problematic so that appropriate precautionary measure can be taken in advance.

30 In the current year, a total of 54.8% male prisoners on admission claimed to be, or were suspected of being, triad/gang affiliated. Those prisoners suspected of being leaders or office bearers are segregated from normal association until they are considered to be no longer a risk to the good order and discipline of the institution. In so far as is possible prisoners who have no triad background are housed separately from known triad/gang members.

31 During the year, 19 Detention Centre inmates voluntarily confessed their triad membership and appeared in court; they were each given a conditional discharge and no conviction recorded. Young offenders are encouraged to free themselves of triad affiliation and at the end of the year a further 17 young inmates have expressed a desire to have their cases brought before a court.

32 The following table shows the percentage of admissions in the last three years who admitted to triad/gang affiliations:-

		Total Admission	Triad/Gang Affiliations	%
1978	Male	7,707	4,902	63.6
	Female	201	15	7.5
1979	Male	6,845	4,127	60.3
	Female	241	11	4.6
1980	Male	6,925	3,795	54.8
	Female	224	7	3.1

INFORMATION SERVICES

33 The Public Relations Unit is responsible for publicising the general activities and policies of the Department through the press and other forms of media.

34 In 1980 the unit produced a total of 188 news and feature press releases which were widely used by the media locally and overseas. It handled a large number of enquiries from members of the public and the media, and arranged a number of special interviews with senior officers. This unit assisted in the production of an increasing number of television films including a 10-episode drama series on Tai Lam Centre for Women, a news feature on that centre, a documentary on the prison service in general, a feature on the Department and an educational programme on prison officer training.

35 Assistance was again given to the recruitment campaigns mounted during the year. Career talks and exhibitions were organised, and with the cooperation of the Government Information Services, television and radio commercials and a poster were produced.

WORKS UNIT

36 The Works Unit was set up in June 1980 to make site supervisory staff, currently familiar with Public Works Department standards and procedures, available to the Prisons Department, to extend the use of prison labour to more sophisticated construction projects and to raise the standard of building work.

37 The use of prison labour is primarily to undertake work of a type which will assist in providing corrective training for prisoners and at the same time provide a saving to Government in labour costs.

38 Full details of work services in institutions are at Appendix III.

OUTSTANDING BILLS/DEMAND NOTES

39 In October 1979 the Director of Audit wrote to the Commissioner pointing out that arrears up to the period ended 31st March 1979 which were still outstanding at 30th June 1979 totalled \$174,436. This sum was in respect of both revenue items and repayments to the Prisons Department Welfare Fund.

40 Notwithstanding the efforts made within the Department to ensure repayment, including provision for the repayment of new loans from the departmental welfare fund to be made by deduction from salaries; the considerable increase in the number of bills issued, together with a shortage of accounting staff, permitted only marginal improvement in the situation and the Director of Audit again wrote the Commissioner in April 1980 on this matter.

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41 The Director of Audit was informed, also in April, 1980 that a considerable portion of the sum outstanding was owed by officers who had left the service. Collection of this sum, if at all possible, would therefore take time and possibly require legal action. He was further informed that many bills owed by members of the department were for very small amounts and in view of this the Director of Accounting Services had been consulted on the possibility of implementing a cash coupon system which would obviate the need for bills to be issued. In his response to the Director of Audit the Commissioner reiterated his dissatisfaction with the organisation of the Department's Accounts Section and pointed out that the Director of Accounting Services had, at the Commissioner's request, undertaken a review which was shortly likely to lead to the provision of qualified accounting staff.

42 Following this correspondence the Director of Audit stated in his report for 1979/80 that as at 30th June 1980, \$85,000 was owed by staff and messes of the Prisons Department and that of this amount \$53,000 was due to Government and the balance to the Prisons Department Welfare Fund. Following consideration of the Director of Audit's report the Public Accounts Committee recorded that the sum outstanding had been reduced to \$54,000, all owed by officers who had left the service, of which about \$24,000 was in respect of fines imposed under the Prisons Ordinance and could not be recovered at law. The Public Accounts Committee further indicated that the balance of the outstanding amount was mainly in respect of electricity charges and loss from unreturned items of uniform and equipment, and since the amounts were in the main too small to take legal action for recovery, write-off action would probably be required.

43 In order to ensure that, as far as possible, bills are paid in good time and staff do not leave the service with bills outstanding, the following remedial measures have been taken:

- (i) where individual electricity check meters exist in quarters, arrangements have been made for staff to pay electricity charges direct from salary. This is an interim measure pending collection of accounts direct from the occupants of quarters by the electric companies, who have been requested to make the necessary arrangements;
- (ii) a request has been made for the installation of individual meters in quarters where this facility is not presently available - it is understood that this is in hand at an estimated cost of \$160,000;
- (iii) a cash coupon system will be introduced for payment in respect of certain goods and services where the amounts involved are small.

44 It may be that any attempt to collect outstanding sums from individuals who are no longer members of the Government service, should be the responsibility of a special unit within Government, established on a service-wide basis for the collection of such debts.

ACCOMMODATION

45 With the on-going requirement to adapt accommodation to cater for the needs of illegal immigrants and refugees, there continued to be a fluctuation in the available accommodation during the year.

46 Cape Collinson Training Centre reverted to become a centre for young offenders on 21st March and is functioning as both a training centre and a prison for young prisoners under its new name of Cape Collinson Correctional Institution.

47 Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution has, since 1st May, been used to accommodate young female offenders from 14 to 21 years of age.

48 Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Victoria Prison, Chimawan Prison, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution have all been used to accommodate refugees and/or illegal immigrants under the Immigration Ordinance in addition to functioning in their normal roles during the year.

CO-OPERATION - LAW & ORDER

49 Good liaison was maintained with the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Legal Department and with the Immigration Department with whom the Department has worked very closely during the year on refugee and illegal immigrant matters.

50 Allegations of corruption made by prisoners, inmates or staff were forwarded to the Independent Commission Against Corruption and details of these are contained in Appendix IV.

DISCIPLINE - PENAL INSTITUTIONS

51 The increased prisoner population no doubt contributed to the considerable increase in the number of offences for breaches of discipline recorded during the year, as did also the vigilance of staff and the firm control exercised to maintain a high standard of discipline.

52 A total of 15 escapes were recorded during the year; 11 from training centres, 2 from detention centres and 2 from minimum security prisons. However, 12 of these escapees were recaptured. There was, in addition, one abscondment from an outside working group, and one prisoner and two inmates from treatment centres failed to return from home leave, but the three who failed to return from home leave were subsequently recaptured.

CHAPTER II

ADULT MALE OFFENDERS - PRISONS

53 This Chapter deals with adult prisoners either sentenced to imprisonment or remanded in prison custody.

54 Young prisoners and special classes of prisoners are dealt with in separate chapters.

POPULATION

55 As at 31st December 1980 there were 9 institutions holding male adult offenders. The total number of convicted men sentenced to imprisonment was 4,264 and 7,396 were remanded in custody. The breakdown of those in custody on 31st December 1980 was as follows:-

Institutions	Prisoners	Remands	Illegal Immigrants
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	324	666	
Stanley Prison	1,606		
Ma Hang Prison	168		
Ma Po Ping Prison	674		
Tong Fuk Centre	201		
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	143	9	
Pik Uk Prison	371		
Victoria Prison	172		101
Chimawan Prison	97		1,704

56 Of the above 61 were serving life sentences, 13 were detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, 5 were detained under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance serving indeterminate sentences, 58 were detained under the Mental Health Ordinance, 133 were serving sentences of more than 10 years and 354 were serving between 6 and 10 years imprisonment. Those detained under the Immigration Ordinance and for debt are dealt with in Chapter VI as are other special classes of prisoner.

CATEGORIZATION

57 Many factors are taken into consideration in determining the appropriate category for a prisoner, including where applicable particulars of previous offences and sentences, triad affiliations, former institutional behaviour reports, particulars of the current offence and sentence, escapes and any attempts at suicide. The category allocated to each individual prisoner is reviewed at regular intervals.

58 Following categorization prisoners are accommodated in institutions appropriate to their categorization.

DISCIPLINE

59 Prisoners, on admission or on transfer from other institutions, are required to undergo induction. The induction scheme provides a period for assessing a prisoner's response to discipline and introduces him to the routine and rules of the institutions. It also gives a prisoner the opportunity to settle into his new environment and to sort out any personal and family problems.

60 All prisoners are subject to prison discipline and any breach is an offence. There were 3,009 offences committed and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the daily average prisoner population was 0.742.

61 The following table shows the comparative details over three years of the number of escapes and home leave passes granted to prisoners.

	1978	1979	1980
Average daily male adult prisoner population	4,063	3,767	4,053
Escape from maximum security prison	-	-	-
Escape from minimum security prison	-	-	2
Abscondment from outside(escorts, working parties and hospitals)	-	1	1
Leave Passes granted	21	53	47
Failure to return from home leave	-	-	1

EDUCATION

62 Adult prisoners are given opportunities to attend voluntary educational classes, which follow the syllabus prepared by the Curriculum Development Committee of the Education Department. They cover Primary 1 to Form 3 levels and are held in the evenings. Subjects taught include English, Chinese, Mathematics and Social Studies.

63 Cell Study Courses for prisoners who wish to study on their own, following a set curriculum but at a pace to suit themselves, are available. The most popular of these courses are English and Chinese.

64 Arrangements are also made for prisoners who wish to participate in correspondence courses with local or overseas colleges/universities. Courses studied include Advertisement, Bible and Theology, Forestry, Home Design, Accounting, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Chinese Literature and English.

RECREATION

65 Recreation and Physical Training are important aspects of the prison programme. All prisoners who are certified physically fit by the medical officer participate at least twice a week in Physical Training classes which are conducted by qualified Physical Training Instructors.

66 A variety of sports and recreational activities, including basket-ball, volley-ball, football and table-tennis are organised on a rota basis for the prisoners in the evening and at weekends. Those who do not participate in the games but wish to attend as spectators are permitted to do so. Competitions of various nature are organised during holidays, and voluntary agencies are invited to arrange special programmes during festivals. Other activities include Chinese billiards and hobby classes, and library facilities are available in all institutions.

WORK & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

67 All prisoners, subject to medical fitness, are required to work and are employed either in industrial workshops in the institutions or on maintenance, minor construction and domestic services. The type of work provided varies from institution to institution and is dependent upon location and category of prisoner held. Prisoners in minimum security establishments generally work on outdoor projects, such as afforestation, road building, grass-cutting and other local community projects, often well away from their institutions. Vocational training for short term prisoners is not practicable but in the case of prisoners serving longer term sentences, training in a trade is given.

68 Stanley Prison, being the main industrial institution, has the largest variety of work available, and provides for the manufacture of garments, sign making (silk-screening), items in fibre-glass, shoe-making and carpentry. Ma Po Ping Prison, the next largest in industrial capacity and output, concentrates on metal work, which include the repair of litter bins and the production of sign posts, but there are also workshops for fibre-glass items, tailoring, carpentry and rattan furniture.

69 All domestic services are undertaken by the individual institutions which include preparation and cooking of food, laundry, and general cleaning and maintenance of the institutions.

GERIATRIC PRISONERS

70 Geriatric units are provided at Ma Hang Prison and Ma Po Ping Prison. There were a total of 249 convicted male geriatric prisoners admitted during the year under review. The classification "geriatric" is only given to those who are certified by the medical officer as being clinically old, however this is normally over 60 years old.

71 A special programme is geared to meet the special needs of this class of prisoner. They are employed mainly on light duties limited to their physical capability, and this includes repairing mailbags, making envelopes, light gardening, basket-making and general cleaning duties. This has proved a most satisfactory way of dealing with those prisoners who, by virtue of age or disability, find it difficult to keep pace with the usual vigorous prison routines.

72 One of the main problems of these prisoners on release is to re-integrate them into the family. Prison Welfare Officers in co-operation with the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society give assistance to ensure that they have a place to live and some means of support.

73 On 31st December 1980, there were 15 such prisoners in Ma Hang Prison and 79 in Ma Po Ping Prison.

HANDICAPPED PRISONERS

74 There are several handicapped prisoners housed in various prisons. Special arrangements have been made to ensure that, as far as practicable, the physical disabilities of these prisoners do not prevent them from adjusting to the institutional environment and that their special requirements are met.

THE HONG KONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY

75 The Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is a voluntary agency, established for the care and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in Hong Kong. The Society provides a wide range of services both pre-release and after-care which include case work counselling, group counselling, employment placement and hostel accommodation.

76 Regular visits are made by the social workers of the Society, who assist in overcoming initial problems experienced by prisoners in addition to preparing them for eventual release. All newly convicted prisoners are made aware of the facilities available by the Society during the induction period and any request for help is normally referred to them through the Welfare Officers.

77 The Society also arranged a number of recreational activities in institutions, including variety shows, sporting fixtures and film shows. They were well received and assisted in building a good relationship between the prisoners and the Society.

78 The Never Again Association organised by the department with assistance from the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society aims to help prisoners reform through family participation in group therapy sessions.

CHAPTER III

YOUNG MEN

(A) PRISONS

79 Young prisoners (14 to under 21 years of age) with the exception of those under sentence of death, or detained under Her Majesty's Pleasure, are accommodated either at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, which is an institution specially designed and built for young offenders requiring a high degree of security, or at Cape Collinson Correctional Institution for those with a lower security rating.

80 The population of young prisoner on 31st December, 1980 was 379 and was made up of the following:

Institution	Number of Young Prisoners	
Stanley Prison	convicted (one condemned appellant and two DDHMP)	3
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	convicted	198 (31)
	remanded	126
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	convicted	35 (6)
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	remanded (deportee)	8
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	convicted	9
		<u>379</u>

81 The figures in brackets denote the number of young prisoners who have reached the age of 21 or over at 31st December but are still classified as young prisoners for administrative purposes in order to enable them to continue their training, keeping to the same programme.

82 A complete rehabilitation programme, conducted by qualified staff, which includes counselling, therapeutic group activities, physical education and recreation is undergone by young prisoners in prisons. Vocational training and education classes are also organised for all young prisoners.

83 Pik Uk Correctional Institution maintains a strict disciplinary regime and provides for young persons who lack a sense of social discipline or respect for the law. It also accommodates all young prisoners remanded for trial or on conviction awaiting suitability reports for admission to Detention Centres (including young adults aged 21 but under 25).

84 Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre accommodates young prisoners who are in need of psychiatric care and treatment, and young prisoners under sentence of death or detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure are held at Stanley Prison.

DISCIPLINE

85 During the year a total of 680 offences against discipline were recorded compared with 424 in 1979. This represents a ratio of 2.152 disciplinary offences to the average daily population and compares with a figure of 1.851 in the preceding year. These figures reflect the fact that young prisoners tend to be more volatile and display a more anti-authoritarian attitude.

WELFARE

86 Welfare officers look after the needs of young prisoners including the provision of personal and family welfare assistance. With the enactment of legislation in May 1980 provision was made for mandatory after-care supervision for a period up to 12 months for a young prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months or more if on the date of release, he was under the age of 25. This is considered to be a major step forward in the correction of young prisoners.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

87 Each young prisoner attends half day schooling and half day vocational training. The school syllabus includes language subjects, mathematics and social studies ranging from Primary 1 to Form 3 standard and placements in classes depend on the results of attainment tests given to all new prisoners on admission. Educational television is incorporated in the curriculum to supplement class work. On the vocational training side, the Telecommunication Technician Course continued to be a great success. 18 young offenders took the course and sat for the City and Guild of London Institute examination, 11 for the first year and 7 for the second year. Subjects included practical mathematics, engineering science and telecommunication practice. Other trades taught include tailoring, carpentry and decorating. Internal assessment tests are regularly administered to check on inmates progress.

(B) TRAINING AND DETENTION CENTRE REMANDS

88 In accordance with the provisions of the law, young offenders who are convicted of an offence and are being considered for a training or detention centre are remanded for a period not exceeding 21 days for an assessment as to their suitability. Those remanded for training centres are held in Lai King Training Centre and those for detention centres in Pik Uk Correctional Institution.

89 A complete assessment is carried out on each individual's health as well as his psychological and intellectual development, academic attainment and vocational aptitude. A selection board chaired by the Senior Superintendent (Young Offenders) is convened regularly to study the suitability of each case and to make a recommendation to the court. A comprehensive report which includes information on family, social and criminal background is prepared for the court.

90 The total number of young offenders remanded for suitability reports and the eventual decision of the court, together with the 1979 figures, is as follows:

	1979	1980
Total remanded for reports	1,054	1,460
Suitable for Detention Centre	744	948
Sentenced to Detention Centre	422	601
Suitable for Training Centre	185	360
Sentenced to Training Centre	137	257
Unsuitable	125	152
Sentenced to Imprisonment	70	87
Sentenced to Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	-	1
Non-Custodial Sentence Imposed	425	514

(C) TRAINING CENTRES

91 Training centres cater for the correctional training of young offenders from 14 to under 21 years of age who are sentenced to an indeterminate period of training ranging from 6 months to 3 years. Release must be earned and is dependent on progress which is assessed by a Board of Review.

92 Following admission, inmates are subject to a period of induction at Pik Uk Correctional Institution. During this time, they are instructed on rules and regulations, cleanliness and hygiene, drill and deportment, and are generally prepared for the full training centre programme. On completion of induction, inmates are interviewed by the Board and assigned to either Lai King Training Centre, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution or Pik Uk Correctional Institution.

93 A Board of Review is held monthly during which each inmate is assessed regarding his response to training, conduct, progress on vocational and educational training and participation in the various other aspects of the programme. A progressive system of promotion is in practice and fitness for promotion is determined by the Board. All inmates on release are subject to 3 years' statutory supervision, during which period they may be recalled for further training if they fail to comply with the supervision conditions. Supervision is carried out by Officers of the After Care Unit of the Prisons Department.

94 Cape Collinson Correctional Institution reverted to use as a training centre and prison for young offenders in March 1980.

95 The number of young men in training centres on 31st December 1980 was 360, made up as follows:

Institution	No. of Inmates
Lai King Training Centre	171
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	152
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	36
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	1

WORK

96 Inmates in training centres are taught a basic vocational skill. Tuition under the instructions of qualified instructors is offered in tailoring, metal work, book-binding, carpentry, panel beating, vehicle body repairs, painting and decorating, gardening, brick-laying and cooking. Inmates earn a small sum of money according to an approved earning scheme, and during the year new procedures were implemented which permit the inmates to spend up to 75% of their earnings on canteen items. The unspent balance is saved for payment to them on release.

97 The band which had been transferred to Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution during 1979 returned to Cape Collinson when it resumed its institutional role in March 1980. The band continued to give public performances and demand remained high.

EDUCATION

98 Inmates are subject to half-day education under qualified teachers. Classes range from lower primary to Form 3 level, and placement in classes depends on the results of attainment tests given to all inmates on admission. Special tuition is provided for the few whose standard is higher than Form 3.

99 Educational television programmes are used for both primary and secondary levels, and films and slides are also utilized from time to time. Monthly tests are carried out to assess each inmate's progress and effort and individual achievements are taken into consideration for promotion through the training programme.

RECREATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

100 Activities are organised in the evenings and on Sundays and Public Holidays. Outdoor activities supervised by physical education instructors, who also hold scheduled physical education classes, include football, basketball, volleyball, table-tennis and athletics. Indoor activities and interest groups include music, Chinese calligraphy, art design, drawing and painting. Other activities include reading, chess etc.

DISCIPLINE

101 High standards of discipline are maintained in the institutions, and inmates with behavioural problems are placed under close supervision. A total of 392 offences against discipline were recorded throughout the year, a ratio of 1.390 to the average daily population, compared with a ratio of 1.391 for 1979.

AFTER-CARE

102 An inmate is subject to a period of three years' after-care supervision following his release. An officer on after-care duties is assigned to an inmate on admission, and immediately commences to build up rapport and establish a relationship with the inmate and his family. Personal and family assistance is offered whenever necessary and counselling and guidance are given to help the inmate adjust to institutional life so that he may benefit from the training. After-care officers also work towards reconciliation between inmates and parents when family ties have been broken or are strained.

103 During the statutory period after release the after-care officer visits his supervisee regularly in his home and place of work. A supervisee who fails to comply with any of the conditions laid down in the supervision order may be recalled for further training.

104 On 31st December 1980, there was a total caseload of 412 under active supervision, and during the year 58 were recalled for breach of supervision orders.

HOME LEAVE

105 Home leave is intended to assist inmates to re-integrate to community life before release and to enable preparation for release. A total of 106 leave passes were granted to inmates during the year and all returned before their passes had expired.

(D) DETENTION CENTRES

106 With the opening of Nei Kwu Chau in 1979 the pressure on Sha Tsui Detention Centre was somewhat relieved during 1980, notwithstanding the fact that during the year a total of 601 young offenders (aged 14 to under 21 years) were sentenced to detention centres.

107 The strenuous programme and strict discipline of the detention centres continued to achieve good results in the reformation of young offenders. From 16th June 1972 to 31st December 1980, a total of 3,696 young offenders had passed through the programme and of these 3,002 successfully completed the statutory supervision period without reconviction.

108 78 young adults were sentenced to detention centre during the year, and up to the end of 1980, 155 had passed through the programme, and of the 88 young adults, whose supervision had expired, 83 successfully completed the statutory supervision period of 12 months.

RECEPTION

109 Comparative figures of receptions in the period 1978 to 1980 are as follows:

		Year ending 31.12.78	Year ending 31.12.79	Year ending 31.12.80
(i) RECEPTIONS				
Sentenced	Young offenders	276	422	601
	Young adults	69	75	78
Remanded	Young offenders	758	958	1,307
	Young adults	249	251	356
(ii) DAILY AVERAGE				
Sentenced	Young offenders	109	159	223
	Young adults	32	50	54
Remanded	Young offenders	30	37	50
	Young adults	9	9	13

DETENTION

110 The period of detention for young offenders (14 to under 21) is from a minimum of one month to a maximum of six months, and for young adults (21 to under 25) from a minimum of three months to a maximum of twelve months. A progressive system is adopted and a detainee appears once a month before a Board of Review, chaired by the Senior Superintendent (Young Offenders) which assesses progress, attitude, effort and response. Release is determined by the Board.

111 The average period of detention over the past year was:

Young Offenders — 4.7 months

Young Adults — 8.4 months

PROGRAMMES AND ROUTINE

112 Strict discipline, hard work, strenuous physical effort and rigorous routine with few privileges are emphasized in the programme. The tempo is high and the pace brisk to demand the very best effort from detainees, however the progress of each inmate is closely monitored to ensure that he is not pushed beyond his limit. This programme is supplemented by remedial education classes as well as counselling both individual and in group settings. A clinical psychologist is also available to assist with the emotional and adjustment problems of detainees.

113 Due to the demand of the routine, the medical officer frequently carries out examinations to ensure that detainees continue physically fit for participation in the programme. Surprise medical inspections are also carried out by specialist medical officers from the Medical and Health Department.

DISCIPLINE

114 Strict discipline is maintained at all times and a high standard of deportment, conduct and attitude is demanded. During the year under review, there were a total of 838 cases of breaches of discipline and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the daily population was 2.465 compared to figures of 641 and 2.499 respectively during 1979.

AFTER-CARE

115 After-care plays an important role in the rehabilitation of a detainee on release, and there is a statutory period of supervision of twelve months from the date of release imposed upon all detainees. An after-care officer visits supervisees at their homes and places of work at regular intervals and very often pays home visits late at night. Supervisees who fail to comply with supervision requirements are recalled for a period of further training. During the year a total of 34 cases were recalled for breaching their supervision orders. On 31st December 1980 the after-care caseload of those under statutory supervision was 560 (495 young offenders and 65 young adults).

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CHAPTER IV

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

116 Drug Addiction Treatment Centres continued to play an important role by providing an alternative to imprisonment and a treatment programme for the rehabilitation of a convicted person who is found to be drug dependent, the period for treatment in such centres ranges from a minimum of four to a maximum of twelve months. The average length of treatment for the period under review was 7.8 months.

117 Since the commencement in January 1969 of the programme of treatment under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance, in the period up to 31st December 1980, a total of 17,486 persons have been treated and discharged. During the year under review, 1,472 inmates were admitted to the Department's three Treatment Centres, compared with 1,587 in 1979 and 1,927 in 1978 indicating a continuation of the downward trend in total admissions.

118 Between the start of the programme in 1969 and the end of 1980, 15,768 have completed the statutory one year period of after-care. In this period, 66.15% were certified to have remained drug-free and not been re-convicted of any criminal offence on completion of their one year after-care period.

119 On 15th July 1980, to relieve the problem of over-crowding at Chimawan Camp, the Centre also began to accept single male illegal immigrants without families who were over 18 years of age. On 31st December 1980, the total number of such illegal immigrants stood at 268.

120 Further improvements to Hei Ling Chau Centre were made in 1980. A new segregation unit with 10 cells was taken into use in June and a new piggery, aimed at increasing the pig rearing rate was completed in late December. In addition, a series of projects for the construction of a dining hall/kitchen/dormitory/workshop complex commenced in December with a completion target date of December 1982. In Tai Lam Treatment Centre the conversion of a hall into a hospital ward and the re-surfacing of the kitchen walls with tiles were also completed.

POPULATION

121 A total of 2,669 convicted persons were admitted on remand for reports regarding suitability for admission to treatment centres. Of this total, 1,472 were subsequently admitted. In addition 230 were recalled for further treatment following breaches of supervision orders. During the year, a total of 1,706 inmates were released under supervision and on 31st December 1980, there were 865 persons under treatment, including remands, distributed as follows:

Institution	Approved Accommodation	No. of Inmates	No. of Remands	TOTAL
Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	508	71 (21)*	86 (9)*	157 (30)*
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	1,008	708	—	708
	<u>1,516</u>	<u>779 (21)*</u>	<u>86 (9)*</u>	<u>865 (30)*</u>

(* including young inmates)

122 These figures exclude illegal immigrants, a number of whom were housed at Hei Ling Chau during 1980.

WORK

123 The work programme in a treatment centre is intended to be a form of therapy designed to encourage inmates to cultivate good working habits and build up self-confidence and a sense of responsibility which will assist them in leading a useful life in the community on release. Inmates are employed at work commensurate with their capability, skills and physical condition and those medically unfit for full labour undertake occupational therapy.

124 Hei Ling Chau which accommodates the majority of inmates under treatment fully employs all those who are fit. The size of the island and the many varied projects associated with the expansion of facilities make the work extremely challenging. The inmates, apart from being employed in the five major workshops in the Centre for carpentry, metalwork, laundry, tailoring and rattan, were engaged in construction projects to dismantle eight nissen huts, convert eight inmates' dormitories, finalize construction of the new segregation unit and piggery, and cut a circulation road.

125 As in previous years, Tai Lam continues to provide a labour force for outside projects including those at the frontier in connection with the prevention of entry of illegal immigrants, and, with the Army, the construction of the Base at Yung Shu Au. Inmates from Tai Lam have also assisted Agriculture and Fisheries Department in the humane destruction of stray dogs in the anti-rabies campaign, provided grass cutting services and helped with the outside cleaning of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Lai Chi Kok Hospital and Kowloon Hospital.

EDUCATION AND COUNSELLING

126 Adult Educational Classes continue to be held three evenings a week with the inmates attending on a voluntary basis. There were 78 and 245 inmates from Hei Ling Chau and Tai Lam respectively who attended the classes. English, Chinese, Mathematics and Social Studies are taught and inmates are assigned to various grades in accordance with their educational background.

127 Hobby classes in subjects such as music and painting, which supplement the educational programme, proved to be popular and the library facilities which are provided in each centre were well used.

128 In addition to work therapy, counselling plays an important role in the treatment programme and is carried out individually and in groups.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

129 A variety of recreational facilities are available to all inmates for relaxation and physical training after working hours. Sports ranging from ball games to Chinese billiards are played and a planned programme of physical education also forms part of the treatment programme. Weekly programmes are arranged so that inmates are able to participate in each activity on a rotational basis and all are encouraged to join such activities.

130 Sports days are organised by Physical Education Instructors at regular intervals and special variety shows are arranged during the festive seasons.

DISCIPLINE

131 All inmates are expected to maintain a high standard of discipline as part of the treatment programme and the low incidence of breaches of discipline reflects the standard maintained. However it was found necessary to transfer 4 inmates to prison under section 8(1) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance, Cap. 244. During the year there were 770 offences against discipline.

132 A total of 473 inmates (as compared to 349 in 1979) were granted home leave, of whom two failed to return on the expiry of their leave passes; they were later apprehended by staff of the Department.

AFTER-CARE

133 After-care begins soon after an inmate is admitted to a treatment centre when an after-care officer is assigned to his case. The after-care officer is then responsible for that particular inmate until the termination of the inmate's supervision period following release from the centre.

134 The social re-adjustment aspect of the programme also involves the arrangement of post-release employment and accommodation by the after-care officers who also help in the reconciliation of any conflicts between the inmate and his family. The after-care officer is available for counselling and advice for a minimum period of one year following treatment, the most vulnerable period for relapse to drug use. During this period of supervision, unsatisfactory performance may result in a person under supervision being recalled to a centre for a further period of treatment. 1,706 inmates were released under supervision and of these, 856 were placed in employment through the efforts of relatives, friends, former employers or the after-care section and 848 found employment through their own efforts.

135 Appendix V gives details of the occupations taken up by inmates after discharge.

HALF-WAY HOUSE (NEW LIFE HOUSE)

136 The Half-way House (New Life House), with accommodation for 42 persons is situated at Tai Lam Chung in the New Territories. It is a facility for the continuation of the treatment programme for those who need accommodation for a brief period after release and are considered to be in need of a period of close guidance and supervision. Under the terms of their supervision order, they are required to reside at the house for a stipulated period. A total of 204 passed through this facility.

LOK HEEP CLUB

137 The Lok Heep Club, first established in April 1968 by staff of the Department under the auspices of Caritas, provides recreational and social activities for former drug addicts and their families.

138 Social workers from this Club pay visits to the Centres to introduce to inmates the activities and services of the Club and to encourage them to join after discharge.

139 The Club participated in the Prisons Department Autumn Fair in November. Part of the proceeds collected from the Autumn Fair were donated to Caritas by the Prisons Department Sports Association.

CHAPTER V

WOMEN AND GIRLS

140 On its opening in May, 1980, the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution for young female offenders became the second female centre to be administered by the Prisons Department. The institution, which was formerly used for young male offenders, is divided into three sections; a training centre and a prison for young women under the age of 21, and as from late October a centre for female detainees also under the age of 21. It has accommodation for 160 inmates.

141 The original women's centre, the Tai Lam Centre for Women, which has accommodation for 287, continues to operate as a remand unit, a prison for adult women and as a drug addiction treatment centre. A security wing in the centre now accommodates all the high security prisoners who were previously housed in a separate section of the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre.

142 The programmes in the training and drug addiction treatment sections of the women's institution are similar to those operated in the male institutions.

POPULATION

143 There was a reduction in the number of admissions in 1980 compared to 1979. A total of 457 remands were received (312 prison remands, 79 drug addiction treatment centre remands and 66 training centre remands). There were 224 admissions of whom 146 were sentenced to imprisonment.

144 On 31st December 1980 there were 267 women in custody compared with 227 at the end of 1979, including 56 illegal immigrants on remand as compared with 35 in the previous year. A breakdown is as follows :-

Section	Remands	Inmates
Prison	17	100
Treatment Centre	4	31
Training Centre	2	57
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	56	-

145 Not included in these figures are women detained under the Immigration Ordinance in Chimawan, Victoria and Cape Collinson who are shown in Chapter VI.

WORK

146 The majority of prisoners in Tai Lam Centre for Women are employed in the laundry and operate in two shifts. The Drug Addiction Treatment Centre inmates are employed mainly on tailoring, gardening or domestic chores.

147 Training Centre inmates attend educational and vocational classes daily except on Sundays and Public Holidays. Five educational classes are operated, supplemented by educational television. Vocational classes are provided in domestic science, hairdressing, tailoring, embroidery weaving and typing. Inmates are assigned to each section of training on three monthly rotational basis except for typing where the educational standard of Form III or above is required.

148 During the year a Girls Marching Display Team was formed from the Training Centre inmates and became a popular addition to ceremonial functions. The team operates from Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution.

149 Prisoners and Treatment Centre inmates may attend evening educational classes which are normally held thrice a week.

150 Individual and group counselling and participation in "Never Again Association" meetings continue to play an important role in the rehabilitation of inmates. Pre-release courses are held regularly to assist the prisoners to anticipate problems and give them the practical information required prior to their return to the community.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

151 A variety of sports and recreational activities including basketball, volley-ball, drama, library and hobby groups are available. Sports competitions, internal concert parties, design competitions and films were organised throughout the year. Voluntary agencies arranged special programmes of entertainment during festivals.

DISCIPLINE

152 During the year 75 inmates from Tai Lam Centre for Women and 25 from Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution were charged with offences for breach of prison discipline as compared to a total of 72 such charges in 1979. The ratio of disciplinary offences of the average daily population was 0.429. A total of 66 inmates were granted home leave and all returned on time.

AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

153 After-care is a statutory requirement for all inmates under treatment from training centre, and certain young prisoners also undergo after-care. On 31st December 1980 there were 127 active cases (61 released from the training centre, 64 from the treatment centre, and 2 from prison) under after-care and supervision. This compares with 144 (78 from training centre and 66 from treatment centre) during the same period last year. After-care officers are actively involved in the preparation of pre-sentence reports, case work and group counselling for in-centre cases and pre-release arrangements for individual cases including job placement and accommodation. They also assist in preparing suitability reports for those remanded for detention in a training or treatment centre.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL CLASS OF PRISONERS

DEATH SENTENCES

154 There were eleven persons, ten male and one female, sentenced to death and one person was released after appeal. Three death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

155 Corporal punishment was not awarded under the Prison Rules for an offence against prison discipline. Proposals for the deletion of the provision for corporal punishment from the Prison Rules are still under consideration.

156 A total of nine offenders were given corporal punishment as a result of court orders. The breakdown of offences for which the awards were given is as follows:

Offence	Number of Persons
Possession of an offensive weapon in public place	5
Possession of an offensive weapon	3
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1
Total :	<u>9</u>

157 A total of 25 strokes were awarded by the courts to the 9 offenders, again a decrease in the use of this form of punishment. The following table shows the number of offenders and the strokes awarded over the last 5 years.

Year	Offenders	Strokes
1976	72	518
1977	36	187
1978	26	155
1979	20	96
1980	9	25

DEBTORS

158 Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre is provided with accommodation for male debtors. Female debtors are accommodated at Tai Lam Centre for Women.

159 134 men were admitted for debt during the year, an increase of 24 over last year's admission, and 30 female debtors were received into Tai Lam Centre for Women. There were 50 men released at the request of solicitors acting on behalf of plaintiffs; 62 men and all 30 women by order of the court and six due to the failure of the plaintiff to pay the necessary subsistence fees.

160 The average time a debtor was held in custody was 24.3 days.

DETAINEES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE

161 A breakdown of those detained under the Immigration Ordinance on 31st December, 1980 is as follows:-

Institution	Adult		14 - 20		Under 14		Born whilst mother was in custody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chimawan Prison	433	316	212	229	245	208	38	23
Victoria Prison	72	17	9	3	-	-	-	-
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	148	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	-	2	-	32	-	-	-	-
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	90	86	40	34	102	86	5	5
Tai Lam Centre For Women	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	743	424	381	298	347	294	43	29

CHAPTER VII

INSPECTORATE

162 The Inspector of Prisons continued to be responsible for in depth, full inspections and short inspections of institutions.

163 There were 99 short inspections made to institutions, some were for non-specific reasons but most related to security or to monitor management procedures.

164 During the year, three full inspections were carried out as follows:

Institution	Month of Inspection
Pik Uk Prison	April
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	August
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	November

165 In addition to the full and short inspections, follow-up inspections were conducted on institutions to ensure that the recommendations made following the original inspections had been implemented, or where necessary to vary the recommendations to meet either an alternative suggestion or a changing need. The Complaints Investigation Unit is also under the overall charge of the Inspector of Prisons.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

166 All adult male remands and prisoners are first received into Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre. During 1980 those remanded by the courts for assessment of suitability for treatment centres were admitted to Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Female adult remands and prisoners are held in Tai Lam Centre for Women. Male and female young remands/prisoners are kept in Pik Uk Correctional Institution and Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution respectively. A thorough medical examination is made of all persons on admission.

167 Prisoners with medical complaints requiring in-patient care are generally hospitalised in institutions. Those suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms undergo detoxification either as in-patients or out-patients according to the degree of withdrawal. Ante-natal and post-natal cares are provided as necessary at Tai Lam Centre for Women. Although facilities and trained staff are available for emergencies, arrangements are made for babies to be born in outside hospitals rather than in prison.

168 Blood tests, vaccinations, inoculations and chest X-rays are carried out as a routine for all prisoners on reception. Illegal immigrant children are given measles and poliomyelitis vaccinations. The general health of prisoners/inmates/detainees has been satisfactory throughout the year. Details of hospital and sick bay admissions are given in Appendix VI.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

169 Emergency cases requiring intensive medical care are transferred to outside hospital by ambulance, in the case of outlying institutions by launch or, if necessary, by helicopter. Those less urgent cases requiring specialist care are referred to the appropriate consultant clinics at certain institutions or otherwise referred to outside specialist clinics. There are eight regular specialist clinics in Stanley Prison and also in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre.

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

170 Chest X-rays are seen by the visiting Chest Consultant who screens prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. If necessary, they are admitted to the hospitals at Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre or Stanley Prison for treatment and recovery is generally rapid.

DENTAL CARE

171 Full dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, is given for all prisoners who are serving a sentence of 3 years or more. Those serving a sentence of less than 3 years are provided with routine dental treatment which includes extraction and simple filling.

MENTAL HEALTH

172 Two psychiatrists from the Psychiatric Unit of Medical and Health Department visit Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre daily and the Psychiatric Observation Unit at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre twice weekly to attend all patients and to assess prisoners/remands for whom psychiatric reports are required.

BLOOD DONATIONS

173 Personnel of the Hong Kong Red Cross Society visit penal institutions at regular intervals for the collection of blood. A total of 2,263 prisoners/inmates voluntarily donated blood during the year.

SANITATION

174 Medical Officers and hospital staff frequently inspect premises to ensure high standards of hygiene and cleanliness in all institutions. Any necessary alterations or improvements are recommended and implemented.

DIETS

175 Kitchens in all institutions are under the management and supervision of catering staff who are responsible for the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene in the storage of food and the preparation and presentation of meals. A dietitian is responsible for the planning of well balanced diets in accordance with scales approved by H.E. the Governor.

HOSPITAL STAFF

176 In 1980, 2 Assistant Officers obtained the "Enrolled Nurse" qualification, 1 Officer Cadet obtained that of "Registered Nurse", and 41 Assistant Officers were awarded Certificates for First Aid and Home Nursing by the St. John Ambulance Association.

DEATHS

177 There were 19 deaths during the year, 13 occurring in outside hospitals and 6 in prisons. Of the latter figure 4 died from natural causes and 2 took their own life.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRIES AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

178 The expansion programme gained further momentum during the year and the concept of industrial units staffed by qualified specialists, which was first introduced in 1979 into Stanley Prison, was extended to cover Ma Po Ping Prison and Tai Lam Correctional Institution. It must be recorded, however, that the Department has encountered increasing difficulty in recruiting and retaining industrial staff with the calibre, experience and temperament to work in a penal environment. This problem applied particularly to the supervisory grades of Instructor and Technical Instructor who have the responsibility for training, supervising and controlling an often reluctant labour force, for keeping to production schedules and quality standards and for maintaining control over material usage.

PRODUCTION

179 Despite the shortages of industrial staff (69 posts of Instructors and Technical Instructors were unfilled at 31.12.80 representing 38% of the total establishment for these grades), the value of prison work increased by over 35% during 1980 compared with 1979. The basis for determining the commercial value of prison products was changed in April 1980 in accordance with procedures agreed by the Director of Accounting Services. For the purpose of comparison however, and since the new basis did not cover a full year, the figures of commercial value used in this report have been calculated using the original method.

180 In this connection the introduction of new production techniques enabling the Department to take on large-volume orders towards the end of the year has resulted in a substantial understatement of the true output. This arises from the procedure of crediting work done on an "indent" basis; that is after completion of the full order. Some of these very large partially completed orders covered work done in 1980 which will not be taken into account until 1981. It is anticipated that the situation will be rectified in 1981 and subsequent years when a system of monthly accounts is introduced.

181 A significant development during the year was the introduction of a flow-line system of production for the manufacture of garments at Stanley Prison. This resulted from a detailed market survey of the public sector to identify large volume orders from client departments for stock-sized garments. The manufacturing processes could thus be planned to increase output and quality control. These new procedures have been successfully developed for the summer uniforms of Prison Department's staff and for certain grades of staff working for U.S.D. It is intended to extend the principle of flow-line production as opportunities arise.

182 During the year, new equipment for the manufacture of shoes came into full production at Stanley Prison. The new product, rubber-soled shoes, has been well received by client departments as representing a substantial improvement in quality and reliability compared with the shoes previously manufactured. Furthermore material costs of the new shoes have been cut by half when compared with the previous product. The Government market for shoes of this type is large, and plans have been made to double production in the coming year to a rate of over 200 pairs per working day.

183 The total value of output of Prison Industries in 1980 amounted to \$29.85 million compared with \$22.17 million in 1979, an increase of 35%. A breakdown by trade is shown in Appendix VII and by institution and trade in Appendix VIII. 49% of the total output went to meet the needs of the Prisons Department; 50% for other Government departments and public sector bodies generally and only 1% for the private jobs — principally to charitable organisations and members of staff.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

184 Funds were included in the 1980/81 Estimates to establish an additional workshop at the then Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre for the manufacture of precast concrete kerbstones. Site clearance for the project has been completed and arrangements are in hand for the commencement of building work and the purchase of equipment. The new industry is expected to become fully operational by the middle of 1981.

185 The Pik Uk Laundry, a Medical and Health Department's project, is scheduled for completion and handover to Prisons Department in 1981. With a capacity of approximately 0.5 m kilos dry weight per month it is expected to be operational in late 1981 to provide service for neighbouring hospitals and clinics. A Joint Working Party comprising members from Prisons Department, Medical & Health Department and Government Secretariat was formed to oversee the preparatory work for the opening of the laundry which will employ over 180 prisoners when it is in full operation on a double-shift system.

TRAINING

186 Industrial staff attended various Industrial Safety Training Courses organised by the Labour Department. With the appointment of a Vocational & Industrial Training Manager, plans are being prepared to extend and improve the vocational and industrial training facilities for inmates particularly in the Training Centres for young offenders.

CHAPTER X

EARNINGS SCHEME

187 A new earnings scheme for prisoners and inmates was introduced during the year. It provides for payments for work related to the skill, responsibility and experience required for each job. Earnings overall increased by more than 60% under the new scheme and it is intended to develop productivity payments as an incentive for increased output in selected workshops where reliable work measurement is possible. The rates payable are as follows:-

(a) Weekly Pay for Prisoners and Treatment Centres Inmates

Grade	Apprentice \$	Skilled \$
Unfit for work	1.80	1.80
A	3.30	4.80
B	3.90	6.00
C	4.50	7.20
D	5.70	9.60
E	6.90	12.00
F	8.10	14.40

(b) Weekly Pay for Inmates of Training Centres

Grade	Rate \$
I (Induction)	1.20
II (Basic)	2.40
III (Intermediate)	3.60
IV (Advanced)	4.80

25% of a prisoner's or inmate's earnings are held as savings against his release but he may spend the remainder if he so wishes, to purchase items from a canteen twice a month.

(c) Weekly Grants payable to Inmates of Detention Centre upon their release

Grade	Weekly Rate \$
I	1.20
II	2.40
III	3.60

188 The total amount of earnings and cash grants paid out was \$1,018,024.65. Of this sum, \$739,952.34 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XI

AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

189 After-care plays an important role in helping inmates and prisoners to re-establish themselves in society after release. It commences soon after an inmate is admitted when steps are taken to build up a good relationship between the inmate, the family and the officer on after-care duties. Following discharge the officer maintains close contact with the supervisee through visits to home and place of work, offering advice and counselling as necessary and ensuring that the terms of the supervision order are followed.

190 The enactment of the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance 1980 provides a new form of supervision for young offenders sentenced to 3 months or more who are under 21 on admission and under 25 on discharge. Under the provisions of this legislation, 23 persons (21 male and 2 female) released from prison in the year 1980 were subject to after-care supervision. However, of this number three cases were deported after their release and two cases were charged immediately on release for offences committed prior to their admission. Consequently, as at 31st December 1980, there were 18 active cases (16 male and 2 female) under supervision.

191 The following table shows the number under supervision:-

	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		Training Centre		Detention Centre	Young Prisoner		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	
(i) Number released under supervision in 1980	1,706	70	120	12	588	21	2	2,519
(ii) Number under supervision on 31.12.80	1,328	64	412	61	560	16	2	2,443
(iii) Total number with supervision expired	15,768	615	4,174	159	3,249	0	0	23,965
(iv) Total number who successfully completed supervision period	10,431 (66.15%)	453 (73.66%)	2,194 (52.56%)	143 (89.94%)	3,085 (94.95%)	0	0	16,306

192 At the end of the year the After-care Unit consisted of one Superintendent, one Chief Officer, 5 Principal Officers, 47 Officers and 43 Assistant Officers I, an overall increase of 1 compared with 1979. The two-men team system (1 Officer and 1 Assistant Officer I) in the After-care Units of institutions continued to prove successful and 43 such teams were operational.

193 During the year a series of training programmes including development course, seminars and case discussions were organised for staff on after-care and welfare duties. In addition, seven half-day seminars on corruption prevention were organised by I.C.A.C. for all after-care and welfare staff.

194 Fifteen Assistant Officers I on after-care duties completed a training course in social work lasting eight weeks which was held at the Department of Social Work of the Hong Kong Polytechnic.

195 Twenty Officers on after-care and welfare duties with a university degree or equivalent have been attending a 32-week certificate course on correctional studies at the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Hong Kong since 9th May, 1980 and it is anticipated that they will complete the course in March, 1981.

196 The Never Again Association continued to produce successful results. These are self-help groups consisting of inmates and members of their families, and the aims are:-

- (a) to help inmates examine their own attitude and behaviour through group experiences and activities;
- (b) to promote a better relationship between the inmates and their families; and
- (c) by sessions of group counselling, to prepare inmates physically as well as mentally for eventual discharge.

197 The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society provides accommodation and assistance for certain former prisoners on release.

198 The welfare service of the Department continued to assist prisoners to solve many of their personal problems, grievances and other matters. At the end of the year, there were 23 Officers on welfare duties working in twelve institutions, an overall increase of 1 Officer compared with the year 1979.

199 Prisoners in twelve institutions were given pre-release courses intended to persuade them to look closely at their anticipated problems. The courses also aim to give prisoners practical information and knowledge on a number of matters relating to release. These courses have proved to be beneficial to the prisoners, especially to those who have served long terms of imprisonment.

CHAPTER XII

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

VISITS BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

200 Visiting Justices are appointed by H.E. the Governor and arrangements are made for each penal establishment to be visited by two Justices of the Peace (one Official, one Unofficial) fortnightly or monthly depending on the type of institution. These visits are undertaken at times and on days of their own choosing, within a prescribed period, and take place without prior notice. Visiting Justices are required to carry out certain statutory duties such as the investigation of complaints made to them by prisoners, the inspection of diets, and the examination of accommodation. They are required to make reports in writing to the Governor of any abuses which they observe or discover. They are also required to assist the Commissioner with advice and suggestions as to the employment of prisoners with particular reference to their employment opportunities on discharge. All comments, suggestions and recommendations made are carefully considered and evaluated for appropriate follow-up action. A total of 361 such visits were made to the various institutions during 1980.

201 The Department welcomes such visits and gives Visiting Justices every possible assistance in carrying out their duties, and prisoners and inmates are thereby given the opportunity to approach them direct with any complaint or request.

PRISON VISITORS

202 The Department is appreciative of the interest taken by individual citizens in relation to the prison visitors scheme. In 1968 several public spirited citizens including Mr. M. J. Taylor commenced visiting prisoners mainly other nationals who lacked friends or relatives in Hong Kong. The enthusiasm and effort of such, particularly that of Mr. Taylor who alone of the original group remains in Hong Kong, have been most valuable to the department in its endeavour to expand the programme of prison visiting. As a result of a public appeal in March last year additional volunteers have been visiting prisoners in various institutions.

203 In the United Kingdom the visiting of prisoners by ordinary members of the public, on a voluntary basis, is well established. There is a National Association of Prison Visitors and nearly all prisons have a panel of visitors who come and talk with selected prisoners on a regular basis. The simple philosophy behind this is that prisoners, especially those without friends or family to visit them, can feel that there are people outside the Prison Service who care about their welfare and their future. This can prove to be of enormous help in re-establishing prisoners as useful members of society after their discharge.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIGION

204 The Prison Chaplain, the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, M.M. assisted by Honorary Chaplains, continued to look after the spiritual welfare of prisoners and inmates.

205 In addition to providing moral and spiritual guidance and conducting religious services, a number of the chaplains organized recreational activities such as sports and choral singing.

206 The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John B. Wu, D.D., visited Lai King Training Centre on Boxing Day, 26th December.

207 The service rendered by all Prison Chaplains is greatly appreciated and the time and effort they devote to this work greatly assists in the various programmes of the institutions.

CHAPTER XIV

STAFF

ESTABLISHMENT

208 The establishment increased by 379 permanent and 7 supernumerary posts in 1980. This resulted from the creation of 421 posts and offset by the deletion of 35 posts, and the total number of staff on 31st December stood at 4,189. During the year under review 652 persons left the department; a breakdown of the reasons for leaving is as follows:-

	Officers		Other Ranks		Non-uniformed Employees	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Death	1	—	2	—	1	4
Dismissed	—	—	41	—	1	42
Terminated	11	—	42	2	6	61
Retired	2	—	26	—	9	37
Resigned	39	5	248	46	59	397
Transferred	16	—	37	1	57	111
Total	69 (83)	5 (9)	396 (430)	49 (41)	133 (117)	652 (680)

(Comparative figures for 1979 are in brackets)

209 The number of staff within the department on overseas terms of service at 31st December was 13 out of a strength of 4,189. This is 0.31% and compares with 15 officers out of a strength of 4,186 or 0.36% at 31st December 1979. No overseas officer has been appointed on permanent and pensionable terms since 1963.

LOCAL TRAINING

210 During the year, five orientational training courses for 51 Officers and 18 for 285 Assistant Officers were completed. On 31st December, 1980, 15 Officers and 130 Assistant Officers were under training. There were also 15 Officers and 176 Assistant Officers on field training.

211 Orientational courses were also conducted for one Clinical Psychologist, one Chief Industrial Officer and one Principal Industrial Officer.

212 Refresher courses for Assistant Officers were held on a fortnightly basis. A total of 675 Assistant Officers attended the course during the year. 17 refresher courses for Physical Education Instructors were conducted on a half-day basis.

213 Seven development courses for Heads of Institution and three for their deputies were held during the year.

214 A total of 62 officers attended Detention Centre courses held at Sha Tsui Staff Training Camp.

215 A two-week aftercare course was conducted from 13th March to 26th March for 9 officers. Seminars on "Recording and Reporting in Case Work" were held on 14th October and 16th October for aftercare staff.

RECRUITMENT

216 Recruitment of Officers and Assistant Officers during the year was as follows, with comparative figures for 1979 in brackets:

	Officers	Assistant Officers
Total number of candidates interviewed by Selection Board	668 (332)	2,593 (2,377)
Total number of successful candidates	69 (94)	543 (733)
Total number of candidates appointed	54 (75)	451 (649)

WASTAGE

217 The staff wastage rate remained high during 1980 with 445 Assistant Officers and 74 Officers leaving the service. The relative youth and immaturity of recruits who realised within the first year of service that they were unable to accept the strict discipline demanded of them in the service continued to be a major factor in this wastage rate. From the Department's point of view, however, a further important factor was the weeding out by termination or dismissal of those found to be unsuitable to maintain the high standard of discipline in the Department. Another cause was the remote location of many institutions.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND ATTACHMENTS

218 Miss Pauline CHAN Sim-ying, Assistant Superintendent, undertook the International Training Course in Institutional Treatment of Adult Offenders held at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan, from 3rd April to 8th July.

219 Mr. MAK Wai-keung, Officer, undertook a one year Supplementary Certificate Course in Physical Education at Leeds Polytechnic in the United Kingdom from 17th September, 1979 to 5th July, 1980.

STAFF WELFARE

Prisons Department Welfare Fund

220 The Prisons Department Welfare Fund is established under the Prison Ordinance and is controlled by the Commissioner of Prisons. It provides loans and, in cases of special distress and difficulties, grants for serving and retired staff of the Department who are in need of assistance.

221 A total of 319 applications for loans were dealt with during the year, of which 314 were approved.

222 During the year, the Departmental Welfare Officer paid 268 visits to institutions to advise and assist staff members with personal, financial and family problems. A total of 360 staff were interviewed during these visits. He also attended 26 staff consultative meetings in accordance with Standing Orders and gave 38 talks on various topics relating to staff welfare at the Staff Training Institute and other institutions. A total of 160 hospital and home visits were made.

223 The Departmental Welfare Officer also conducted enquiries into staff welfare in institutions and made appropriate recommendations for improvements where this was found to be necessary.

Public Housing for Married Junior Officers

224 Government's scheme to provide an allocation of public housing units for married junior officers in the Disciplined Services continued to benefit the junior staff and 69 flats were provided for 1980.

Sports and Recreational Activities

225 The Prisons Department Sports Association is open to all members of the Department and is responsible for co-ordinating sports and recreational activities. Staff continued to show a keen interest in activities arranged on an inter-institutional basis, and competitions in football, basket-ball, volley-ball, and billiards were successfully arranged. The association's various teams continued to do well in outside tournaments, particularly the hockey, swimming and track teams. The 28th Annual Autumn Fair proved again to be a great success and raised a considerable sum of money for charity.

226 In addition to regular recreational activities other departmental functions such as parties and dances were held, and like the Annual Staff Dinner, the Officers' Annual Dinner and the "Walk for Welfare", which was followed by a barbecue for staff and their families, all proved extremely successful.

CHAPTER XV

VISITS

227 Among the many visitors to the Department were the following from overseas:-

Australia

Mr. Cedric Johnson, Under Secretary, Department of Welfare Services, Queensland.

Hon. Sam S. Doumany, Minister, Department of Welfare Services, Queensland.

Mr. Oliver Dixon, Chairman of a Committee which is looking into the Rate of Imprisonment in Western Australia.

Dr. T. Vinson, Chairman, Corrective Services Commission, New South Wales.

19 Prison Officers from Long Bay Gaol, New South Wales.

Dr. K.W. Edmondson, First Assistant Director General, Therapeutics Division, Department of Health.

Dr. Tian Po Sumantri Oei, Honorary Consultant Psychologist, Victoria Health Commission.

Mrs. May Shackleton, Probation & Parole Officer, Department of Correctional Services, South Australia.

Canada

Dr. D.M. Smith, Senior Scientific Adviser, Department of National Health & Welfare.

Mrs. Chris Lee, Alcohol and Drug Commissioner, British Columbia.

Ireland

Mr. Dermot Kinlan, Member of the Irish Prisons Authority.

Korea

Mr. Johng Seh Park, Consul of the Republic of Korea

Mr. LEE Sang-Hae)
Mr. SEO Jong Young) Ministry of Justice, Seoul

Malaysia

The Honourable Datuk TEH Eu Lim, Senior State Executive
Dr. AHMAD Shah, Director of Health, Penang
Mr. AAKAR, Deputy Director of Welfare, Penang
Mr. TEOH Hock Soon, Assistant State Secretary for Penang
Mr. ONG Lang Gin, Education Officer
Mr. Peter Rogers, Deputy Superintendent, Malaysian Prison Service

Netherlands

Miss E.A. Haars, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice.

Mr. H.W. van Hijlkema, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice.

Philippines

Mrs. Rizalina A. Opinion)
Mrs. Remedios Castro) Dangerous Drugs Board
Mrs. Gloria V. Odulio)

Singapore

Dr. R. Nagulendran, Woodbridge Hospital.

Mr. Lohman YEW, Assistant Director, Central Narcotics Bureau.

Thailand

Major Vira Khuangsirikul
Lt. Somsong Plangngoen
Sub-Lt. Aree Singthong
Sub-Lt. Wannee Pongsuvan

Dr. Potty Mongkolcheep, M.D.
Dr. Boonterm Tantitavorn, M.D.
Miss Jiraporn Wijithpun, Social Worker
Mrs. Umapan Boonyabuttra, Nurse
Miss Benjawarna Supunnaratana, Nurse
Mrs. Somsiri Lapananoa, M.D.
Mrs. Siriwan Srisumpuvong, Social Worker
Mrs. Suwanee Raktham, M.D.
Miss Suneeporn Anutarakulvanich, Social Worker
Mrs. Ariyaporn Sunnunthatanonta, Nurse

Mr. Kasem Ittiravivong)
Miss Kanchana Pangka-urai) Representatives of the
Mrs. Nantavan Petchwathana) Council of Social Welfare
Miss Dora Dickerson)

Mr. Somchai Pathamasukhon, Deputy Director-General, Secretary of the Public Prosecutor Commission, and Secretary of the Minister of Interior.

Mr. Sanguan Srisermwongse, Director of the Litigation Division.

Mr. Tiebtam Srinopnikom, Director of the Legal Advisory Division.

Thailand
(Cont'd)

Mr. Preecha Kosaiyakanont, Assistant Director of the Legal Advisory Division.

Mr. Yong Kunpanid, Chief Public Prosecutor of Sub-division 2, Technical Division.

Mr. Banyong Jansirisri, Chief Public Prosecutor of Chonburi Province.

Mr. Tawadchai Techadhong, Public Prosecutor, Sub-division 5, Litigation Division.

Mr. Jagawan Gantiranont, Chief Public Prosecutor of Jantaburi Province.

Mr. Kampree Kaocharern, Assistant Secretary of the Public Prosecutor Commission.

Mr. Suthas Muangsiri, Public Prosecutor Attached to the Litigation Division.

Mr. Prasartchai Tontapanish, Public Prosecutor Attached to the Technical Division.

Mr. Kajohn Jantararat, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Litigation Division.

Mr. Urid Tamwatin, Public Prosecutor Attached to the Technical Division.

Mrs. Janthana, Senior Superintendent who was accompanied by five Officers of the Prisons Service.

Mr. Suchin Timsuwan, Deputy Minister of Interior and fourteen public prosecutors.

Mrs. Helen Jeffrey, Member of the Board of Visitors to Gartree Prison.

Mrs. Jean Baird-Smith O.B.E. Chairman of the Polmont Borstal Visiting Committee, Scotland.

Dr. Keith Hampson, M.P.

Mr. David Hunt, M.P.

Mrs. Deborah Hinton, J.P. and Member of Parole Board, London

Miss Joan Maenab, Probation Warden, United Kingdom

United Kingdom
(Cont'd)

Mr. Richard Clift, Head of the Hong Kong and General Department,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr. Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office

Mrs. Lockheed, Magistrate.

Mrs. C.M. Popplewell, J.P. and Mrs. J. Griffiths, J.P.
Members of the Board of Visitors of Aylisbury Prison, Buckinghamshire.

United States
of America

Dr. George A. Roundtree, Education Director, School of Social Welfare,
Louisiana State University.

Mr. Robert Retka, Regional Narcotic Demand Reduction Consultant.

Rev. Thomas Peyton, M.M., National Federation of Priests

228 In addition, General Arnold Brown, International Leader, and Major James Lucas
Prison Chaplain of Queensland, Australia of the Salvation Army visited the department.

229 The following overseas delegates attended the First Asian and Pacific Conference
of Correctional Administrators which was held from 25th February, 1980 to 29th February,
1980:-

Australia

Mr. W. Clifford, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology.

Mr. W.J. Kidston, Director, Department of Corrections, Western
Australia.

Mr. A.J. Watt, Principal Programmes Officer, Australian Institute of
Criminology.

Mr. I. Potas, Senior Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology.

Canada

Dr. John Siu, Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, The Correctional
Service of Canada.

Indonesia

Mr. Ibnu Susanto, Director General of Corrections.

Mr. A. Aspan.

Japan

Mr. Y. Suzuki, Director, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute on
the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Macau

Dr. Abel Tavares Mendonca, Superintendent, Prison Service.

Mr. Jose Pinto Morais, Deputy Director, Central Prison.

Papua New Guinea

Mr. Dato' Ibrahim bin Haji Mohamed, Director General of Prisons.

Mr. Henry Tokam, Ag. Commissioner, Papua New Guinea Corrective
Institutions Service.

Mr. Andrew Dambui, Assistant Commissioner, Papua New Guinea
Corrective Institutions Service.

Philippines

Brig. Gen. V.R. Raval, Director, Bureau of Prisons.

Police Col. Alfredo Lim.

Lt. Col. Federico R. Dela Cruz.

Police Major Dionisio Coloma.

Singapore

Mr. Quek Shi Lei, Director of Prisons.

Sri Lanka

Mr. J.P. Delgoda, Commissioner of Prisons.

Thailand

Mr. Dhavee Choosup, Director-General, Department of Corrections.

Tonga

The Honourable 'Akua' ola, Minister of Police.

Western Samoa

Mr. S.A. Schuster, Commissioner of Police and Prisons.

Mr. Neil Hellesoe, Superintendent of Prisons.

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE

230 The total expenditure for the calendar year 1979 (i.e. 1.1.1979 - 31.12.1979) was \$141,823,128.30 while that of the calendar year 1980 (i.e. 1.1.1980 - 31.12.1980) was \$191,715,074.83 as shown in Appendix IX. These figures do not include capital and maintenance costs of building works and services. The per capita cost on the basis of a daily average population of 9,770 was \$19,622.83 as compared with \$15,956.70 in 1979.

231 Total revenue collected from various sources during the year amounted to \$3,332,426.40 (including \$2,515,179.39 from rent of quarters); the comparable figure for 1979 was \$2,537,978.84.

232 Details of items included in the Public Works Building Programme are shown in Appendix X.

CHAPTER XVII

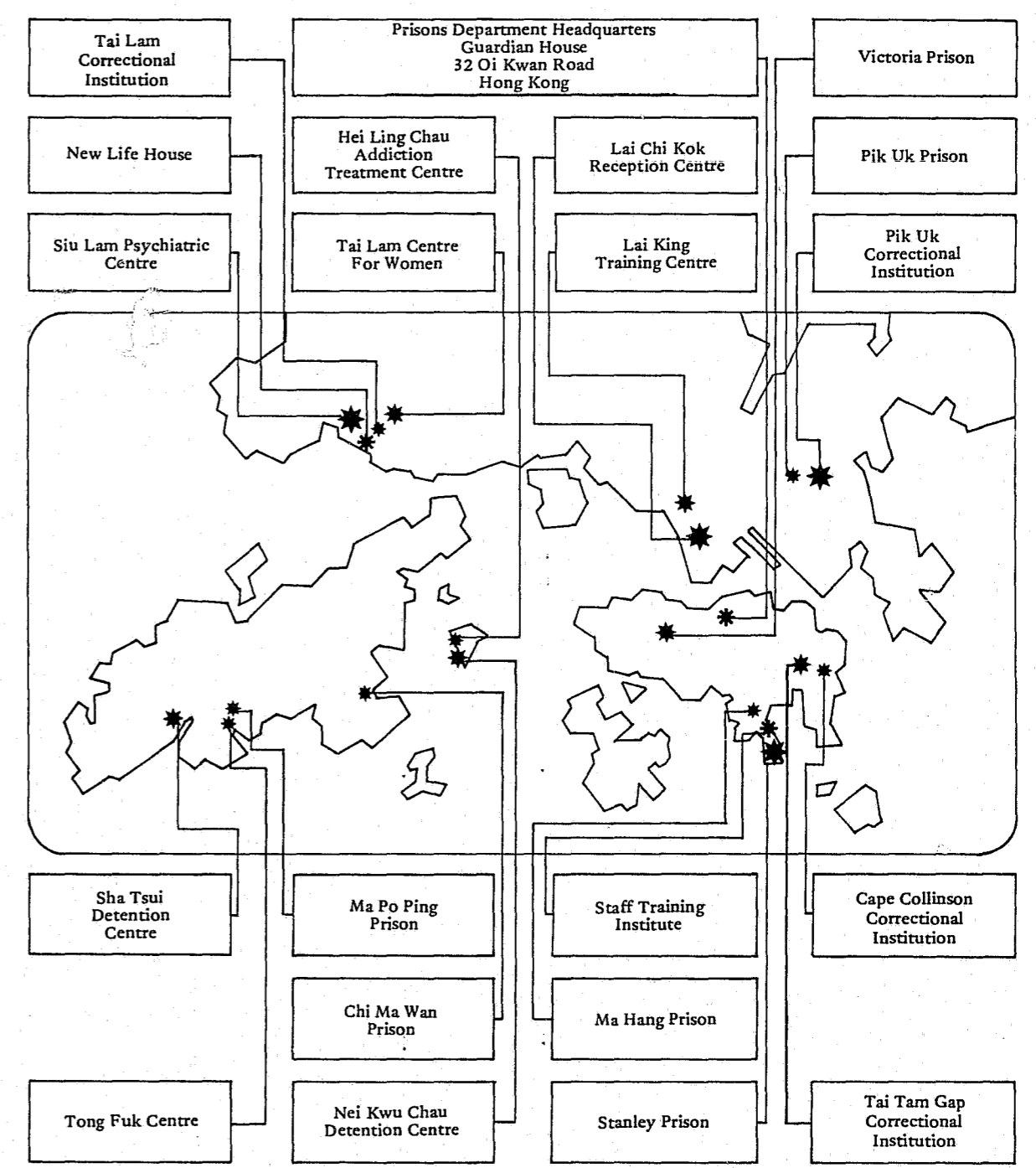
APPRECIATION

233 I wish to record my appreciation and thanks to all members of the staff for their loyalty and support throughout the year.

234 I also wish to record my appreciation for the co-operation and assistance received from various branches of Government and in particular the offices of the Secretary for Security, Deputy Financial Secretary, Secretary for the Civil Service, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Government Supplies and the Director of Medical and Health Services.

T.G. GARNER
Commissioner of Prisons

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND INSTITUTIONS



Appendix II

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
A. Remand Prisoners :-				
(i) For hearing at :				
(a) District Court -				
Under 21 years	217	273	8	9
21 years and over	515	688	21	18
(b) Magistrates' Court -				
Under 21 years	867	1,306	70	73
21 years and over	6,728	6,666	270	208
(ii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244)				
Under 21 years	138	153	11	9
21 years and over	1,984	2,516	93	70
(iii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280)	93	109	67	66
(iv) Remanded under S.4(5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239)				
Under 21 years	958	1,307	-	-
21 years and over	251	356	-	-
(v) Remanded for trial at Supreme Court :				
Under 21 years	16	15	-	-
21 years and over	34	42	-	4
Total :	11,801	13,431	540	457
B. Convicted Prisoners/Inmates :-				
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment :				
(a) Without option of a fine -				
Under 21 years	194	245	12	5
21 years and over	4,266	4,086	94	130
(b) In default of payment of a fine -				
Under 21 years	16	8	7	4
21 years and over	148	178	29	7

Appendix II (Cont'd)

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
(ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	83	47	6	5
21 years and over	1,504	1,425	62	41
(iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	8	4	-	-
21 years and over	221	226	16	11
(iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre	137	257	31	32
(v) Recalled to a Training Centre	43	58	1	3
(vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	422	601	-	-
21 years and over	75	78	-	-
(vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	28	30	-	-
21 years and over	4	4	-	-
C. Civil Prisoners	110	134	17	30
D. Detainees/Deportees	7,839	4,454	6,055	2,773
Total :	15,098	11,835	6,330	3,041
GRAND TOTAL	26,899	25,266	6,870	3,498

DETAILS OF WORKS SERVICES FOR INSTITUTIONS
UNDERTAKEN BY INMATE LABOUR

Institution	Number of Projects	Commercial Value of Building Work
Stanley Prison	12	\$ 104,950.00
Staff Training Institute	6	57,750.00
Ma Hang Prison	13	161,000.00
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	4	4,500.00
Victoria Prison	7	17,675.00
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	8	137,830.00
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	13	50,375.00
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	18	252,450.00
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	3	1,000.00
Tai Lam Centre for Women	8	362,825.00
Lai King Training Centre	3	75,000.00
Pik Uk Prison	4	96,438.00
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	4	2,000.00
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	14	541,645.00
Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre	14	227,155.00
Chimawan Prison	9	159,325.00
Tong Fuk Centre	12	69,675.00
Ma Po Ping Prison	17	147,012.00
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	8	75,243.00
TOTAL	177	\$2,543,848.00

Appendix IV

ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION
MADE BY PRISONERS/INMATES/STAFF AND FORWARDED TO
THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Institution	Allegations Against Prisons Staff	Allegations Against Other Govt. Depts.	Allegations Against Prisoners	Allegations Against Non Govt. Persons	Allegations Against Unidentified Persons
Stanley Prison	3	6	1	—	4
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	4	20	—	—	2
Pik Uk Prison	4	—	1	—	2
Ma Po Ping Prison	1	1	1	—	1
Victoria Prison	1	1	—	—	—
Chi Ma Wan Prison	1	1	2	1	—
Tai Lam Centre for Women	—	—	—	1	1
Lai King Training Centre	—	—	—	—	1
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	2	—	—	—	—
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	3	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	30	5	2	11

**AFTER-CARE STATISTICS ON
DISCHARGEES FROM DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTRES**

1980 (from 1.1.80 to 31.12.80)

OCCUPATION ON DISCHARGE	Duration of Institutional Treatment in Months									TOTAL	Employment on discharge arranged through	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		Own Efforts	A/C Service
1. Barber	—	2	2	7	13	1	1	—	—	26	16	10
2. Bricklayer, Plaster, Skilled construction worker	1	7	12	55	47	22	4	2	—	150	95	55
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	—	3	3	8	18	3	1	—	—	36	19	17
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Attendant	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	8	6	2
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
6. Compositor, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	—	1	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	10	3	7
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotels, Hostels and Clubs	—	4	12	44	81	31	6	4	—	182	104	78
8. Fisherman and Farmer	1	3	6	15	25	6	2	—	—	58	33	25
9. Launderer, washing machine operator etc.	1	4	2	3	11	8	—	—	—	29	9	20
10. Longshore Man	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	—	6	11	25	38	12	3	2	—	97	56	41
12. Seamen	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	3
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster	—	5	14	13	27	1	1	—	—	61	21	40
14. Shop Assistant	1	—	9	7	14	10	1	—	—	42	26	16
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	—	—	15	28	45	17	5	—	—	110	64	46
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Rickshaw Puller, Car Cleaner)	—	3	14	39	34	10	7	—	—	107	72	35
17. Student	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	—	—	3	5	10	13	1	—	1	33	19	14
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plater etc.	1	1	6	35	47	31	15	5	1	142	87	55
20. Transport Worker (Bus, Tram & Taxi Driver, Conductor)	1	—	5	17	16	11	4	1	—	55	38	17
21. Household work	1	2	3	4	10	10	3	2	1	36	35	1
22. Unemployed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—
23. Unskilled Labourer	1	6	20	132	272	106	29	16	—	582	200	382
Total	8	50	141	442	721	296	83	32	3	1,776 (70)	909 (53)	865 (17)

Figures in brackets to indicate the number of female inmates discharged from the treatment centre section of Tai Lam Centre for Women

* 2 inmates referred to S.W.D. for disability & infirmity allowance on discharge.

**PRISONERS/INMATES/DETAINEES/ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
INSTITUTIONAL HOSPITAL AND SICK BAY ADMISSIONS**

Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	49
Chimawan Prison	2,128
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	357
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	4,054
Lai King Training Centre	264
Ma Po Ping Prison	255
Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre	105
Pik Uk Prison	242
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	501
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	139
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	382
Stanley Prison	467
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	1,351
Tai Lam Centre for Women	815
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	3
Tong Fuk Centre	159
Victoria Prison	285
	<u>11,556</u>

A total of 1,015 were transferred to civil hospitals.

Appendix VII

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WORK DONE BY PRISON INDUSTRIES
FOR DIFFERENT MARKET SECTORS FOR THE PERIOD
1ST JANUARY - 31ST DECEMBER, 1980
(In thousands)

Trade	Prisons Department	Other Government Departments	Private Individual	Total
Garment-making	\$ 4,470	\$ 5,680	\$ 69	\$ 10,219
Other Sewing	—	311	—	311
Silkscreening	23	1,146	18	1,187
Shoe-making & Repair	816	562	—	1,378
Printing & Book-binding	87	771	48	906
Panel Beating	—	—	17	17
Radio & T.V. Repair	14	—	1	15
Metal Work	43	722	4	769
Carpentry	137	1,061	73	1,271
Fibreglass	152	536	13	701
Rattan/Bamboo	4	449	12	465
Construction & Maintenance	1,014	2,302	41	3,357
Maintenance- Gardening	—	335	—	335
Laundry	7,845	954	33	8,832
Misc. Services	—	—	90	90
	<u>\$ 14,605</u>	<u>\$ 14,829</u>	<u>\$ 419</u>	<u>\$ 29,853</u>

Appendix VIII

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
FOR THE PERIOD OF 1ST JANUARY - 31ST DECEMBER, 1980

A. BY INSTITUTION	In thousands	In thousands
Stanley Prison		
Garment-making	\$6,750	
Carpentry	751	
Fibreglass	309	
Silkscreening	1,184	
Printing & Book-binding	815	
Shoe-making & Repair	1,347	
Radio & T.V. Repair	3	
Other Sewing	147	
Laundry	1,090	
Miscellaneous Services	2	
	<u> </u>	\$12,398
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution		
Garment-making	\$ 3	
Carpentry	10	
Metal Work	10	
Panel Beating	7	
Laundry	84	
	<u> </u>	114
Chimawan Prison		
Laundry	\$ 141	
	<u> </u>	141
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 241	
Carpentry	15	
Metal Work	132	
Rattan/Bamboo	64	
Laundry	440	
Miscellaneous Services	2	
Construction & Maintenance	1,014	
	<u> </u>	1,908
Ma Hang Prison		
Garment-making	\$ —	
Carpentry	3	
Printing & Book-binding	60	
Construction & Maintenance	157	
Maintenance-Gardening	50	
Laundry	212	
Miscellaneous Services	13	
	<u> </u>	495
	Sub-total C/F	\$15,056

Appendix VIII (Cont'd)

	In thousands	In thousands
	B/F	\$15,056
Pik Uk Correctional Institution		
Garment-making	\$ 33	
Carpentry	98	
Printing & Book-binding	31	
Radio & T.V. Repair	12	
Laundry	525	
Miscellaneous Services	3	
		702
Sha Tsui Detention Centre		
Laundry	\$ 340	
Miscellaneous Services	2	
		342
Pik Uk Prison		
Garment-making	\$1,170	
Carpentry	41	
Metal Work	22	
Shoe-making & Repair	3	
Maintenance & Construction	45	
Maintenance-Gardening	26	
Laundry	640	
Miscellaneous Services	6	
		1,953
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution		
Garment-making	\$ 18	
Carpentry	29	
Metal Work	27	
Silkscreening	3	
Laundry	196	
		273
Tai Lam Treatment Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 1	
Carpentry	57	
Metal Work	264	
Rattan/Bamboo	3	
Maintenance & Construction	2,141	
Laundry	285	
Maintenance-Gardening	259	
Miscellaneous Services	18	
		3,028
Sub-total C/F		\$21,354

Appendix VIII (Cont'd)

	In thousands	In thousands
	B/F	\$21,354
Tai Lam Centre for Women		
Garment-making	\$ 722	
Laundry	2,671	
Miscellaneous Services	28	
		3,421
Victoria Prison		
Garment-making	\$ 24	
Carpentry	2	
Laundry	249	
		275
Ma Po Ping Prison		
Garment-making	\$ 752	
Carpentry	212	
Metal Work	311	
Fibreglass	392	
Rattan/Bamboo	398	
Shoe-making & Repair	28	
Other Sewing	164	
Laundry	648	
Miscellaneous Services	3	
		2,908
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 39	
Carpentry	21	
Laundry	803	
Miscellaneous Services	5	
		868
Lai King Training Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 73	
Carpentry	31	
Metal Work	3	
Printing & Book-binding	—	
Panel Beating	10	
Laundry	336	
Miscellaneous Services	4	
		457
Nei Kwu Detention Centre		
Miscellaneous Services	\$ 2	
		2
Sub-total C/F		\$29,285

Appendix VIII (Cont'd)

	In thousands	In thousands
	B/F	\$29,285
Tong Fuk Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 247	
Laundry	172	
Miscellaneous Services	2	
		421
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre		
Garment-making	\$ 146	
Carpentry	1	
Rattan/Bamboo	-	
		147
TOTAL		\$29,853

Appendix VIII (Cont'd)

B. BY TRADES

In thousands

Garment-making	\$10,219
Carpentry	1,271
Metal Work	769
Fibreglass	701
Silkscreening	1,187
Printing & Book-binding	906
Shoe-making & Repair	1,378
Radio & T.V. Repair	15
Construction & Maintenance	3,357
Maintenance-Gardening	335
Other Sewing	311
Rattan/Bamboo	465
Laundry	8,832
Panel Beating	17
Miscellaneous Services	90
TOTAL	\$29,853

**ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
1980**

**ANNUALLY RECURRENT
I - PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS**

Subhead			
001	Salaries and allowances		\$157,881,760.68
	II - OTHER CHARGES		
002	Administration :-		
	(010) General expenses :		
	Consultations conferences and committees	\$ 37,552.41	
	Incidental expenses	66,870.27	
	Subsistence allowances	269,644.00	
	(020) Fuel, light & power	4,980,450.25	
	(030) Telephones & telegrams	<u>141,912.21</u>	
			5,496,429.14
003	Arms and ammunition		63,953.52
004	Entertainment		4,690.65
007	Relief and welfare of civil servants :-		
	(010) Relief	-	
	(020) Welfare	<u>\$12,755.65</u>	
			12,755.65
008	Stores and equipment :-		
	Clothing for prisoners/inmates	\$ 2,038,450.94	
	Minor works	194,539.80	
	Normal and irregular stores	2,649,976.21	
	Prison farm	49,683.87	
	Publications	90,416.65	
	Subsistence of prisoners/inmates	17,760,067.37	
	Uniforms & accoutrements	<u>1,431,832.07</u>	
			24,214,966.91

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011	Transport and travelling :-		
	Running expenses of vehicles	\$345,525.00	
	Travelling expenses	<u>897,160.22</u>	
			\$ 1,239,685.22
100	Materials for prison industries :-		
	(010) Materials	\$317,002.52	
	(020) Deduct recovery cost of raw materials from clients	<u>Cr. 16,725.91</u>	
			300,276.61
101	Prisoners' earning scheme		1,018,024.65
102	Prisoners' welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	\$192,732.51	
	Disbursement of welfare donations	10,422.49	
	Recreation expenses	36,199.11	
	Religious ministrations	49,710.00	
	Young offenders' education classes	<u>71,366.54</u>	
			360,430.65
	SPECIAL EXPENDITURE		
250	Plant and equipment :-		
	Additional motor vehicles	\$ 16,644.00	
	Calorifier	1,035.64	
	Fibreglass cell furniture	225,021.41	
	Fumigator	1,720.00	
	Laundry equipment	190,712.44	
	PABX system	57,061.65	
	Radio network	94,917.90	
	Sewing machines	2,371.23	
	Swill-boiling equipment for piggery	<u>895.00</u>	
			590,379.27
251	Replacement motor vehicles		294,486.92
260	Expansion of prison industries		<u>394,482.18</u>
	Total Gross Expenditure		\$191,872,322.05

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Appendix IX (Cont'd)

APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID

999	(010)	Recovery other than cost of raw materials for prison industries	\$ 157,247.22
Total Net Expenditure :-			<u>\$191,715,074.83</u>

Note :

The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's book of accounts as at 31.12.1980 and as reconciled with the Treasury's statement of expenditure as at the same date. No attempt has been made to adjust any accounts which are due but not settled within the calendar year.

Appendix X

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
BUILDING PROGRAMME

Category 'A'

15 PR	Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre – Additional Works
35 PR	Halfway House and Pre-release Centre
40 PR	Stanley Prison Annexe and Store
51 PR	Stanley Prison – Security Alterations
53 PR	Shek Pik Maximum Security Prison
56 PR	Sha Tsui Detention Centre – Staff Quarters
58 PR	Staff Training Institute – Extension
60 PR	Improvements to Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre and Ma Po Ping Medium Security Prison
64 PR	Stanley Prison – Rebuilding Phase I
65 PR	Workshop for Pik Uk Prison
66 PR	Expansion of Drug Addiction Treatment Centre – Hei Ling Chau

Category 'B'

28 PR	Tai Lam Treatment Centre – Administration and Hospital Block
54 PR	Medium Security Prison on Hei Ling Chau
57 PR	Stanley Prison – Rebuilding Phases II & III
68 PR	Additional Departmental Quarters on Hong Kong Island
69 PR	Additional Departmental Quarters on Kowloon and the New Territories
70 PR	Additional Departmental Quarters on Lantau Island
71 PR	Expansion of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre

Category 'C'

44 PR	Tai Tam Gap Training Centre – Single Staff Quarters
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Appendix X (Cont'd)

Category 'D'

72 PR Additional Workshop for Tai Lam Treatment Centre

73 PR Air-conditioning of Single Assistant Officers' Messes

Category 'E'

67 PR Long Term Development of Hei Ling Chau — Planning Study

Note :

Category 'A' Projects for which authority has been given for the creation of a sub-head and to proceed with working drawings and to call for tenders.

Category 'B' Projects the planning of which should commence (or continue) during the forthcoming year.

Category 'C' Projects conforming with approved policy or which are otherwise agreed to merit adoption and which may be expected to enter Category 'B' within 3 years.

Category 'D' Items which are expected to cost less than \$500,000 which could be proceeded with as and when opportunity offers.

Category 'E' Building Projects which are urgently required and estimated to cost less than \$500,000.

END