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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
1981

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This report relates to the work of the Department in 1981 when it was called the Prisons Department. In February 1982 this title was changed to the Correctional Services Department.

The cover picture shows the Tai Tam Gap girl pipers giving a performance at a departmental function.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1 The year 1981 saw the implementation of a number of important amendments to the Prison Rules. The sanction of dietary and corporal punishment is removed. Persons on remand who are found guilty of a breach of discipline may now be awarded a forfeiture of remission, which will be activated if subsequently sentenced to imprisonment. Prisoners may, subject to proper use, receive an unlimited number of letters from relatives or close friends.

2 During the year over 3,500 illegal immigrants were held in 6 of the institutions controlled by the Department, and 85 members of staff continued their secondment to Security Branch to assist in administering several refugee camps.

3 Excluding illegal immigrants the average daily penal population in 1981 was 6,912 compared with 6,499 in 1980, a continuation of an upward trend.

4 Since January 1981 all male offenders admitted to the compulsory drug addiction placement programme have been housed at Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre changed its role from that of a treatment centre to a minimum security prison and was re-named Tai Lam Correctional Institution. Tong Fuk Centre which previously held adults also changed its role in June 1981 to accommodate young prisoners under the age of 21. This did much to relieve the pressure in Pik Uk Correctional Institution caused by the increasing number of young prisoners in custody.

5 An extension to the piggery at Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre was completed in January 1981. The new laundry at Pik Uk Prison became operational in July and provides laundering services for government hospitals. Later in the year a new industry, the manufacture of precast concrete kerbstones, was introduced at Tai Lam Correctional Institution. Towards the end of 1981 inmates from Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre assisted in the fight against pollution by participating in a trial scheme to collect refuse from the harbour.

6 During the year work commenced on extending the facilities at the Staff Training Institute and the building of a half-way house / pre-release centre in Lung Cheung Road. Construction of the new maximum security prison at Shek Pik and the minimum security Tung Tau Prison continued, as did work on a development project on Hei Ling Chau which when completed will provide additional facilities for 150 inmates as well as additional staff quarters.

7 On 31st December 1981, the Commissioner was responsible for the administration of 18 institutions, a half-way house and a Staff Training Institute, (locations shown in Appendix I). On that date the numbers held in custody compared with one year previously were :-

	1980	1981
Prisoners	4,078	4,478
Training Centre Inmates	415	531
Treatment Centre Inmates	810	821
Detention Centre Inmates	308	220
On remand	833*	652
Pending pre-sentence reports	—	127
Committed for trial	155	312
Debtors	12	18
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	<u>2,559</u>	<u>3,409</u>
	<u>9,170</u>	<u>10,388</u>

*This figure included those held pending pre-sentence reports.

8 Persons classified as pending pre-sentence reports are in fact sentence-respited prisoners, who have already been convicted but are being assessed as to their suitability for particular programmes prior to sentence being passed.

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

10 The 2nd Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators was held in Bangkok, Thailand from the 6 — 10 July 1981. The Commissioner, Mr. T.G. Garner and Mr. J. WONG, Superintendent, comprised the Hong Kong delegation. They were accompanied by Messrs. Raymond LAI and CHOW Chun-chow who attended as observers at their own expense. The main items on the agenda were Prison Industry, Remands, the Status of Prison Officers and Human Rights, Prisoner Exchange Arrangements in Asia and the Pacific, the Problem of Drug Offenders in Prisons of Asia and the Pacific, and Accreditation and International Status. The conference was attended by delegates from 14 countries and organizations.

11 The John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York sponsored the Seventh Annual International Criminal Justice Speakers Consortium from 25th April to 16th May 1981. This consortium has become a major international event in the United States of America, and Mr. Garner was invited to participate as a speaker in the 1981 lecture tour programme speaking on "Penology in Hong Kong". He lectured at a number of universities and colleges in five states during the period of the consortium.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

12 It is pleasing to record that the following members of staff were honoured by Her Majesty the Queen during 1981 :

Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)	Mr. CHAN Wa-shek Deputy Commissioner of Prisons
British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)	Mr. CHEUNG Sheung-fong Assistant Officer I
	Mr. LEUNG Kin-cheung Assistant Officer I
	Mr. Aloysius LAU Telephone Operator
	Mr. FONG Wai Technical Instructor

13 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 23rd January and presented Colonial Prison Service Medals to 29 members of the staff.

14 The Commissioner's commendation was awarded to the following members of staff :

Mr. CHENG Tat-hung	Principal Officer
Mr. TSANG Sik-ping	Assistant Officer I
Mr. Bhupindar Singh	Assistant Officer II
Mr. CHOI Kwai-fai	Assistant Officer II
Mr. CHAN Kwok-keung	Assistant Officer II
Mr. NG Sui-ming	Assistant Officer II

15 On 27th February the Commissioner presented First and Second Clasps to the Colonial Prison Service Medal to a total of 11 members of staff.

16 Although the influx of illegal immigrants was less than during previous years, the Department continued to provide experienced and trained staff, as well as other facilities, to help in their care and detention. Apart from seconding staff to the Security Branch of the Government Secretariat to assist in the manning of various refugee camps, portions of Chimawan Prison, Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Tai Lam Centre for Women and Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution were set aside to accommodate illegal immigrants. Victoria Prison, besides housing illegal immigrants, continued to be used by the Immigration Department for the processing and repatriation of illegal immigrants and persons held under Section 18 of the Immigration Ordinance.

17 Within institutions, every effort was made to ensure that the illegal immigrants were as well provided for as circumstances and resources permitted. In respect of their health and hygiene, adequate care and attention were provided by Medical Officers and staff specially trained in the nursing field.

18 The frustration and boredom at long periods of detention in closed camps has created volatile situations. This was demonstrated at Chimawan Camp on 20th December when illegal immigrants physically assaulted some members of staff and trapped others in the sick bay, eventually escalating into a full scale disturbance which resulted in considerable damage to the camp; 34 members of staff and 2 illegal immigrants were injured during the outbreak of violence and a large number of crude weapons were confiscated. Following this disturbance the ring-leaders were transferred from Chimawan to various other institutions.

CENSUS OF PENAL POPULATION

19 A census of the penal population was undertaken during the period 17 - 19 April. The census covered all persons in custody except those classified as civil debtors, deportees, detainees and illegal immigrants, and children of female prisoners detained under section 21 of the Prison Rules.

20 A report presenting statistical information from the census was compiled and published. The report was divided into two parts; Part I contained detailed statistical information on convicted persons while Part II provided similar information on remanded persons. The compilation of the report of this census was made possible through the co-operation of the Hong Kong University Computer Centre which rendered invaluable assistance in data processing.

21 In November 1981 Dr. R.G. Andry, United Nations Adviser (Psychologist) submitted a report on the Maintenance of Psychological Services in the Prisons Department. This was his third report. His first submitted in 1975 was concerned with the introduction of psychological services and consisted of a feasibility study within the Department. The second report produced in 1978 reported on the establishment of a psychological service, and dealt with how best to deploy and train psychologists and integrate their services with those of other sections within the Department. The report submitted in 1981 dealt with the problems encountered in maintaining an efficient and functioning psychological service and recommended measures to bring about improvements.

RECIDIVISM

22 Supplementary to his examination into psychological services Dr. Andry conducted a study on the problem of recidivism in Hong Kong and he included a section on this subject in his report.

ESCORT UNIT

23 The Escort Unit, established in 1974, plays an important role and provides appropriate security within District and High Courts. Staff of the unit escort prisoners remanded for, or convicted of, various offences to and from courts, hospitals, clinics and institutions and man the courts and holding facilities within these precincts.

24 To cope with the further demand for escort services brought about by additional courts and an increasing offender population, the unit was expanded during 1981 by 40 additional posts.

CO-OPERATION - LAW AND ORDER

25 Good relations and liaison continued with the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Legal Department and the Immigration Department.

26 Details of allegations of corruption made by prisoners, inmates or staff, which were forwarded to the Independent Commission Against Corruption, are contained in Appendix III. It should be noted that the majority of these offences came to light as a result of intelligence reports made by the staff of the Department.

27 The larger prisoner population again contributed to the increase in the number of offences against discipline. Furthermore the admission of many prisoners with anti-authoritarian attitudes required increased vigilance and firmer control on the part of staff.

28 A total of five persons escaped during the year; one from a training centre and four from minimum security prisons. However, all five were recaptured. In addition, there was one who absconded from an outside hospital, and one inmate from a training centre and two from treatment centres failed to return from home leave. With one exception all were recaptured during 1981.

WORKS UNIT

29 The Works Unit, which deals with all construction and maintenance work in penal institutions, was expanded during the year 1981, with the introduction of a Superintendent as the head of the Unit, and an Executive Officer to assist in administrative work.

30 Personnel seconded from the Public Works Department to the Unit provide the expertise to advise institutional staff on technical matters, enabling more sophisticated projects to be undertaken using inmate labour. An example of this was the construction of a concrete kerbstone factory at Tai Lam Correctional Institution where the cost of the construction materials alone for the work area and buildings amounted to nearly half a million dollars.

31 The Unit, with financial resources of approximately \$2.5 million, has considerably increased its output (23% of its productivity in terms of commercial value) compared to that of the previous year.

32 Full details of building and maintenance services for institutions are at Appendix IV.

CHAPTER II

MALE OFFENDERS - PRISONS

(A) ADULTS

33 During 1981, the total number of convicted adult males sentenced to imprisonment was 5,265; in addition, a total of 7,954 were received for safe custody on remand. As at 31st December, 1981, there were 9 institutions holding adult male offenders. Breakdown is as follows :

Institution	Prisoners	Remands	Illegal Immigrants
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	208	602	
Stanley Prison	1,350		168
Ma Hang Prison	152		
Ma Po Ping Prison	586		
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	128	15	
Pik Uk Prison	387		
Victoria Prison	215		160
Chimawan Prison	413		2,005
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	537		

34 Included in the above figures are 68 prisoners serving a life sentence, 12 detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, 8 detained under the Criminal Procedures Ordinance serving indeterminate sentences, 59 detained under the Mental Health Ordinance and 166 serving sentences of imprisonment in excess of 10 years.

35 The following table shows the comparative details over three years of the number of escapes, abscondences and home leave passes granted to male adult prisoners.

	1979	1980	1981
Daily average male adult prisoners	3,767	4,053	4,517
Escapes from maximum security prisons	-	-	-
Escapes from minimum security prisons	-	2	1
Abscondences from hospitals or outside working detail etc.	1	1	1
Leave Passes granted	53	47	18
Failures to return from home leave	-	1	-

36 A person is classified as an absconder when he absconds from an escort outside an institution, such as from a hospital or work detail. An escapee is one who in escaping does so from within the perimeter of the institution.

37 The Commissioner may grant leave of absence not exceeding 5 days at any one time to any prisoner who :

- (a) has been sentenced to not less than four years' imprisonment;
- (b) is within six months of the earliest date of release ; and
- (c) has no deportation order made against him.

EDUCATION

38 Adult prisoners are encouraged to enrol in educational classes which are conducted in the evenings. Subjects offered include Chinese, English, Mathematics and Social Studies. Academic levels vary from Primary 1 to Form 3.

39 Cell Study Courses are a form of internal correspondence course aided by contact sessions and are available for individual prisoners, following a set curriculum at a pace they set for themselves. The most popular subjects are English and Chinese.

40 Prisoners are permitted to participate in correspondence courses with local or overseas colleges / universities.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

41 Physical education classes are organized and conducted by qualified physical education instructors for all prisoners who are certified physically fit by the Medical Officer. Participation in such classes is compulsory for those under 35 years of age, but those over this age, if fit, can participate on a voluntary basis.

42 A variety of sports including basket-ball, volley ball, football and table-tennis are organized on a rota basis. Prisoners who do not participate or who prefer more sedentary recreation may attend as spectators or engage in recreational activities such as Chess and Chinese billiards.

43 Welfare officers, often in co-operation with prison visitors, organize special programmes of activities and performances during public holidays, especially during festive occasions.

WORK AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

44 All prisoners certified fit by the Medical Officer are required to work either in industrial workshops or on maintenance, minor construction or domestic services. The type of work provided varies from institution to institution and prisoners are assigned work depending upon their individual skill, aptitude and physical fitness.

45 Industries range widely but the most important in terms of providing training skills are :

- Carpentry and Furniture Making;
- Construction and Maintenance;
- Fibre-glass Production;
- Garment Making;
- Light Engineering;
- Pre-cast Concrete Manufacture;
- Printing and Book-binding;
- Silk-screening; and
- Shoe-making.

46 All industries are operated, under conditions and at a tempo comparable as far as possible to outside industry.

47 Prisoners in minimum security establishments generally work on outdoor projects, such as afforestation, road building, and local community projects, mostly at some distance from the institutions.

DISCIPLINE

48 Firm and fair discipline was maintained in all institutions for adult male offenders. During the year a total of 3,641 disciplinary offences were committed by 1,980 adult male prisoners.

GERIATRIC PRISONERS

49 Geriatric units are located at Ma Hang Prison and Ma Po Ping Prison for those who are certified by the Medical Officer as being clinically old, however normally such prisoners are over 60 years of age. There were a total of 270 convicted male geriatric prisoners admitted during the year under review. On 31st December, 1981, 15 were in Ma Hang Prison and 83 in Ma Po Ping Prison.

50 A special programme has been designed for these prisoners who find difficulty in keeping pace with the normal prison routine and who have special needs and require special medical attention. They are employed mainly on light duties, such as making envelopes, light gardening tasks and basket-weaving.

51 To assist in their re-integration after release, staff of the welfare unit in co-operation with the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society give assistance to ensure that they have a place to live and a means of support.

HANDICAPPED PRISONERS

52 Special arrangements are made to help handicapped prisoners adjust to an institutional environment and particular attention is paid to those prisoners who are blind, deaf, mute, amputees, those suffering from paralysis or other serious disability. The medical officers, welfare officers and other concerned staff all assist in meeting the special needs of these prisoners during their period of imprisonment, and in preparing them for release.

(B) YOUNG MEN

53 Young prisoners (under 21 years of age) are accommodated in institutions separate from adults, and those who require a high degree of security are accommodated in Pik Uk Correctional Institution which is a purpose built maximum security institution for young offenders. Those with a shorter sentence and lower security rating were kept in Cape Collinson Correctional Institution during the first half of the year but later transferred to Tong Fuk Centre when the latter's role was changed to enable it to cater for young prisoners.

54 On 31st December, 1981 a total of 528 young prisoners were held in institutions as follows :

Pik Uk Correctional Institution	detained	—	182 (34)
	remanded	—	141
Tong Fuk Centre	detained	—	198 (24)
	remanded	—	3
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	detained	—	4
	remanded	—	3

55 Figures in brackets show the number of young prisoners who have since admission attained the age of 21 or over but are still classified as young prisoners for administrative purposes in order to enable them to continue with their training programme.

56 Young prisoners in institutions are required to undergo a comprehensive correctional programme conducted by qualified staff, which includes vocational training, educational classes, counselling, therapeutic group activities, physical education and recreation.

57 All young offenders remanded for trial or on conviction awaiting categorization or suitability reports for admission to Detention Centres were held in Pik Uk Correctional Institution.

DISCIPLINE

58 During the year the number of offences against discipline again reflected the trend of many young prisoners towards violence, and 139 assaults were recorded. A total of 1,275 breaches of discipline involving 356 young offenders were recorded in the year under review.

AFTER-CARE

59 Statutory aftercare supervision for a period of 12 months is provided for every young prisoner who is sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months or more, if on the date of his release he is under the age of 25.

(C) THE HONG KONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY

60 The Society arranged a number of recreational activities in institutions, including variety shows, sporting fixtures and film shows which were well received.

61 In December, 1981, meetings were instituted between senior executives of the Society and Heads of Institutions to discuss matters of common interest. In addition, quarterly meetings were also held between the Society's workers and after-care officers of the Department.

CHAPTER III

MALE OFFENDERS — TRAINING & DETENTION CENTRE REFERRALS

62 Young offenders (14 — 20 years of age) convicted of an offence, who prior to sentence are being considered by a court for a training centre or detention centre, are remanded in the first instance for an assessment as to their suitability for such training. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the young offenders so remanded stay in the centre for a period of about 14 days during which time a complete assessment of their suitability is carried out. This includes an investigation into their health, psychological and intellectual development, academic attainment and vocational aptitude. A selection board is convened to study each case, and a comprehensive report which includes information on family, social and criminal history is prepared and forwarded to the court together with the board's recommendation.

63 The total number of young offenders remanded for suitability reports and the final sentence by the courts is as follows :-

	1980	1981
Total remanded	1,460	1,488
Sentenced to Detention Centre	601	542
Sentenced to Training Centre	257	279
Sentenced to Imprisonment	88	151
Non-Custodial Sentence imposed	514	516

CHAPTER IV

MALE OFFENDERS — TRAINING CENTRES

64 Training Centres, which cater for the correctional training of young offenders from 14 to under 21 years of age, have been a useful alternative to imprisonment since 1953 when the Training Centres Ordinance was first enacted. At that time, young offenders were admitted to a training centre for a minimum period of nine months to a maximum of 3 years, followed by 4 years aftercare supervision from the date of conviction, with the possibility of recall for failing to comply with the terms of a Supervision Order.

65 In the mid-1970's legislative amendments were made to strengthen the programme. This resulted in a minimum sentence of six months and a maximum of 3 years, to be followed by 3 years after-care supervision from the date of release with the sanction of recall being retained. In addition, a closed training centre for boys opened at Pik Uk, providing the Department with accommodation to house the more difficult trainees. Respite from the perennial problem of overcrowding was also evident towards the end of 1977, which meant that youths could be detained for longer training periods if this was considered necessary.

66 It is now evident that changes in legislation, longer training periods, more secure conditions and separation of the more recalcitrant from the less sophisticated are having a beneficial effect.

67 The training centre programme places much emphasis on self-discipline and achievement. With this in mind, a discipline oriented environment is provided, encompassing the best of both western and oriental values.

68 This year, 62% of male young offenders completed 3 years after-care supervision without re-conviction. These statistics are encouraging, taking into account that young men sent to a training centre usually have a long criminal history, and any young offenders can be sent to a training centre providing they are in the 14 — 20 age bracket.

69 All male inmates are, on admission, sent to Pik Uk Correctional Institution, where they undergo a period of induction, which includes instruction on rules and regulations, personal hygiene, drill, deportment and preparation for the training programme to follow. Inmates who are a greater risk to the community, or who have a more sophisticated criminal background, are retained at this institution for further training, whilst the remainders are transferred to open type centres at Lai King and Cape Collinson.

70 Within the Centres release must be earned and is dependent on progress which is assessed by a Board of Review. Such Boards are held monthly when each inmate is assessed as to his attitude, conduct, response and 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 and release is determined by the Board. However arrangements must be made by officers of the After-care Unit for a school place or a job to be available for an inmate upon release. Following release supervision is carried out by officers of this unit.

71 At the end of 1981, the distribution of inmates in training centres was :

Institution	No. of Inmates
Lai King Training Centre	237
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	205
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	30

WORK

72 Inmates in training centres are taught a basic vocational skill and tuition is given in such trades as tailoring, metal work, carpentry, panel beating, vehicle body repair, painting and decorating, gardening, brick-laying and cooking. Inmates are credited with a small sum of money according to an approved earning scheme, and are permitted to spend up to 75% of their earnings on canteen items. The unspent balance is saved for payment to them on release.

73 The Cape Collinson Marching Band continued to be in great demand for public performances during various festivities and ceremonial occasions. The standard of the performance is high and this reflects a considerable achievement when it is borne in mind that prior to admission to a training centre most of the young men forming the band had no concept of teamwork, discipline, deportment, and little in the way of music appreciation.

EDUCATION

74 Inmates are subject to half-day compulsory educational classes with standards ranging from the lower primary level to form 3 secondary level. They are assessed on admission by an attainment test before being placed in classes at an appropriate level and taught by qualified teachers in accordance with a syllabus approved by the Education Department. Regular tests and other assessments are held, and effort and achievement of each inmate are taken into consideration for his promotion through the training programme. Educational television for both primary and secondary levels is one of the important aids used in classes together with other visual aids bearing in mind that many participants can be regarded as mature students and it is therefore important that the relevant teaching aids be used to the maximum.

75 During the year under review, special attention and tuition were given to several inmates with hearing and speech defects and other remedial classes were operated where necessary.

RECREATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

76 Hobby classes provide inmates with a healthy, organised outlet for their leisure hours during the evenings. Indoor games and interest groups including music, Chinese calligraphy, painting and sketching are also available. In addition inmates are encouraged to participate in outdoor activities such as athletics and ball games, organised and supervised by the Physical Education Instructors, who also organise scheduled Physical Education Classes.

DISCIPLINE

77 Discipline was satisfactorily maintained in all institutions, a total of 311 breaches of discipline by 243 inmates were recorded during the year.

AFTERCARE

78 All inmates are subject to 3 years' statutory supervision following release. An officer on after-care duties is assigned to an inmate on admission and he quickly establishes a case-work relationship with the inmate and his family. Guidance and assistance are offered to his family members whenever necessary, and counselling is given to the inmate to help him adjust to institutional life, and subsequently obtain full benefit from the training. After-care officers also work towards reconciliation between inmates and parents when family ties have been broken or are strained, and relationships are well established by the time release is imminent. After release and during the supervision period, the after-care officers visit supervisees regularly in their homes and places of employment. Should a supervisee fail to comply with any conditions of a supervision order he may be recalled for a further period of training.

79 During 1981 the average inmate discharged had undergone training for a period of 19 months and 12 days, to be followed by a mandatory after-care supervision period of three years. During this time, the supervisee must obey the conditions of supervision and failure to comply with these conditions may result in re-call to a training centre. On the 31st of December 1981, 391 were under active supervision and during the year 29 were recalled for breaches of supervision orders.

80 The Never Again Association in each centre was well patronised by inmates and their families, and helped to create a mutual understanding of the needs of the inmates and the problems they may encounter on their eventual return to the community.

HOME LEAVE

81 Home leave may be granted during their stay in the centre, this is to assist them in adjusting to community life and to help prepare them for release. The leave system calls for a degree of trust on their part and is seldom abused. During the year under review, a total of 142 leave passes were granted. With one exception, all inmates returned before the expiry of the approved period of absence.

CHAPTER V

MALE OFFENDERS — DETENTION CENTRES

82 Detention centre training is designed to induce a respect for law and order, an awareness of neglected capabilities in legitimate pursuits, the creation of faith in oneself, and an ability to live with people in harmony.

83 During the year Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre continued to hold detainees in the 14 to 16 age group, while Sha Tsui Detention Centre accommodated offenders aged 17 to under 21 as well as young adults aged 21 to under 25.

84 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 when the detention centres were opened, to 31st December 1981, 3,681 young offenders had passed through the programme and of these, 3,482 successfully completed the statutory supervision period of 12 months without reconviction. 220 young adults had completed the programme and of the 155 whose statutory supervision period of 12 months had expired, 146 had been successful.

RECEPTION

85 Comparative figures of receptions in the period 1979 to 1981 are as follows :

		Year ending 31.12.1979	Year ending 31.12.1980	Year ending 31.12.1981
(i) RECEPTIONS				
Sentenced	Young offenders	422	601	542
	Young adults	75	78	38
Remanded	Young offenders	958	1,307	1,403
	Young adults	251	356	302
		Year ending 31.12.1979	Year ending 31.12.1980	Year ending 31.12.1981
(ii) DAILY AVERAGE				
Sentenced	Young offenders	159	223	232
	Young adults	50	54	36
Remanded	Young offenders	37	50	56
	Young adults	9	13	12

LENGTH OF DETENTION

86 For young offenders the detention period laid down in law is not less than 1 month and not more than 6 months, whereas for young adults the period is for not less than 3 months and not more than 12 months. Discharge is determined by a Board of Review which interviews each detainee at least once a month to assess progress, attitude, effort and response.

DISCIPLINE

87 Detention Centres maintain a strict regime with a high standard of discipline. There were a total of 475 cases of breaches of discipline by 315 inmates.

AFTER-CARE

88 Statutory supervision for a period of 12 months is imposed on all detainees on discharge. After-care officers visit supervisees at least twice a month, and very often visits are made at night to ensure that those under supervision are home by the time stipulated in supervision orders. Supervisees who fail to comply with conditions of supervision are recalled for further training and during the year a total of 76 cases were recalled. On 31st December the number under supervision was 642 (580 young offenders and 62 young adults).

CHAPTER VI

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

89 The compulsory placement programme in Drug Addiction Treatment Centres continued to treat drug dependents for a minimum of four to a maximum of twelve months with statutory supervision of twelve months to follow. The average length of in-centre treatment for the period under review was 6.4 months.

90 Since the introduction of the compulsory placement programme in January, 1969 under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244, Laws of Hong Kong) and up to the end of 1981, a total of 19,111 persons have been treated and discharged. Of those who have completed the 12-month statutory supervision period, 66.7% remained drug-free and were not re-convicted of any criminal offence during this period.

91 During the year, the Young Inmate Section was transferred to Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre. At the end of the year this centre also dealt with all suitability reports for males required by the courts covering admission to the programme.

92 Construction work progressed in accordance with the planned expansion of facilities on Hei Ling Chau island and a series of projects for the construction of staff married quarters commenced. The first of these quarters should be ready in 1983.

POPULATION

93 During the year, a total of 3,082 persons were admitted on remand for reports as to suitability for admission to a drug addiction treatment centre, and of this total, 1,623 were subsequently admitted. In addition 213 persons were recalled for further treatment for contravening supervision requirements. On 31st December, 1981, there were 881 male drug dependents under treatment, including remands. Details are as follows :

Institution	No. of Inmates	No. of Remands	TOTAL
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	785 (72)	74 (5)	859 (77)
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre (in transit)	8 (-)	14 (1)	22 (1)

(Figure in brackets shows number of young inmates.)

94 These figures exclude illegal immigrants details of whom will be set out in Chapter VIII.

WORK

95 The work programme in a treatment centre is intended as a form of therapy designed to encourage inmates to cultivate good working habits and establish self-confidence and a sense of responsibility. Inmates are assigned work commensurate with their capability, skills and physical condition, and those medically unfit for full labour undertake occupational therapy.

96 During the year, the five major workshops in the centre continued to employ inmates on carpentry, metalwork, laundering, tailoring and rattan work. Many other inmates were engaged on construction projects such as the building of a new helipad, a segregation unit for Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre, and a road which will circle the island. In addition, a small group of inmates undertook a community project of harbour cleaning on an experimental basis with a view to the possible implementation of a regular service.

EDUCATION

97 With the increasing demand for voluntary Adult Education, sessions were held four evenings a week compared with three evenings in the previous year. English, Chinese, Mathematics and Social Studies were taught and inmates were assigned to appropriate grades in accordance with their educational level.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

98 A variety of recreational and physical training facilities are available to all inmates. Activities ranging from ball games to Chinese billiards are played and weekly programmes are arranged so that inmates are able to participate in each activity on a rotational basis.

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

DISCIPLINE

100 Part of the compulsory placement programme requires inmates to maintain a high standard of discipline and during the year, there were 496 offences against discipline.

101 A total of 217 home leave passes were granted. Two inmates failed to return on the expiry of their leave; they were later apprehended by staff of the Department.

AFTER-CARE

102 After-care begins soon after an inmate is admitted to a treatment centre when the after-care officer who is assigned to the case begins to establish rapport with the inmate and his family. The officer is then responsible for the case until completion of the supervision period which follows release from the centre.

103 The social re-adjustment phase of the programme involves the arrangement of post-release employment and accommodation by after-care officers who also help in any reconciliation necessary between the inmate and his family. The after-care officer is available for counselling and advice for one year following release, the most vulnerable period for relapse to drug use. During this period of supervision, unsatisfactory performance may result in recall to a centre for a further period of treatment. 1,625 inmates were released under supervision during the year and of these, 471 were placed in employment through the after-care section and 1,154 found employment through their families and friends or their own efforts.

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

HALF-WAY HOUSE (NEW LIFE HOUSE)

105 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 programme for a period after discharge from the Treatment Centre for those who are considered in need of further close support and supervision. During the year, a total of 319 used this facility.

LOK HEEP CLUB

106 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.

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

CHAPTER VII

WOMEN AND GIRLS

(A) ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS

108 Adult female offenders are accommodated in Tai Lam Centre for Women. Besides accommodation for prisoners, this institution has a separate unit for remands and one for the treatment of women sentenced to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

POPULATION

109 During 1981, 342 women were remanded pending court hearing. In addition, 83 were remanded for assessment as to their suitability for treatment in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

110 On 31.12.1981, 166 women were in custody in the Tai Lam Centre for Women. A breakdown is as follows :

Section	No. remanded	No. convicted
Prison	17	100
Treatment Centre	1	28
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	19	—
Debtors	—	1

111 Women detained under the Immigration Ordinance in Chimawan, Victoria and Cape Collinson shown in Chapter VIII are excluded from the above table.

PROGRAMME

112 The majority of prisoners in Tai Lam Centre for Women are employed in the laundry which operates in two shifts. The Drug Addiction Treatment Centre inmates are employed mainly on tailoring, gardening or domestic chores. After work, they may attend evening educational classes which are normally held thrice weekly.

113 Individual and group counselling and participation in "Never Again Association" meetings continue to play their own important roles in the correction of inmates. Pre-release courses are held regularly to assist prisoners to anticipate problems which may arise, and to give them the practical information required for their return to the community.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

114 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 film shows were organised throughout the year, and voluntary agencies arranged special programmes of entertainment during festivals.

DISCIPLINE

115 A total of 61 disciplinary offences involving 47 adult female inmates/prisoners were recorded in the year under review.

(B) YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDERS

116 Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution caters for young female offenders under the age 21, and has accommodation for 160 inmates. There are separate sections for Training Centre inmates, young prisoners and remands. The programme in the training centre section is similar to that in the Training Centres for boys. Female illegal immigrants below 21 years of age are also accommodated in this institution.

117 A breakdown of the population as on 31. 12. 1981 is as follows :

Section	No. Remanded	No. convicted
Prison	7	22
Training Centre	—	59
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	129	—

PROGRAMME

118 Training Centre inmates attend educational and vocational training classes daily except on Sundays and Public Holidays. Educational classes are held in four subjects : English, Chinese, Mathematics & Social Studies, and these are supplemented by educational television. Vocational classes are provided in domestic science, hairdressing, tailoring, embroidery, weaving, typing and Chinese typewriting. Inmates are assigned to each section of training on a rotational basis except for typing where an educational standard of Form II or above is required.

119 The Girls Marching Display Team, first formed in 1980, has achieved remarkable results and has been in great demand to give public performances, including a military tattoo held on 1st May. To support the Marching Team, which performed using tapes for the accompanying music, the Tai Tam Gap Girls' Pipers was formed in March and is fast becoming popular in their own right.

120 Young prisoners in Tai Tam Gap also undergo half day vocational training and half day education classes on weekdays, supplemented by evening and weekend recreations and sports and counselling.

DISCIPLINE

121 A total of 34 girls committed 64 offences against discipline.

(C) AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

122 After-care is a statutory requirement for all treatment and training centre inmates and young prisoners sentenced to 3 months or more who are below 25 years of age on release. On 31st December 1981 there were 116 women (62 released from the training centre, 52 from the treatment centre, and 2 from prison) under after-care. This compares with 127 (61 from the training centre, 64 from the treatment centre and 2 from prison) 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 reports for those remanded for assessment as to their suitability for a training or treatment centre.

CHAPTER VIII

(A) SPECIAL CLASSES OF PRISONERS

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH

123 There were twenty-one persons sentenced to death during the year, whilst 8 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and 2 commuted to a fixed term of imprisonment.

DEBTORS

124 Tai Lam Correctional Institution provided accommodation for male debtors since 9th July, 1981; prior to that date debtors were housed at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre. Female debtors are accommodated at Tai Lam Centre for Women.

125 183 males were admitted for debt during the year, an increase of 49 over last year's admissions, and 30 female debtors were also received, the same number as in 1980.

126 The average time a debtor was held in custody was 26.4 days.

DETAINEES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE

127 A breakdown of those detained under the Immigration Ordinance on 31st December, 1981 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	511	439	270	172	256	289	46	22
Victoria Prison	70	46	13	13	9	9	-	-
Hei Ling Chau	149	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
Tai Tam Gap	-	2	-	127	-	-	-	-
Cape Collinson	146	129	129	90	67	40	26	18
Tai Lam Centre for Women	-	13	-	2	-	-	2	-
Stanley Prison	83	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Total	959	629	633	404	332	338	74	40

(B)

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

128 A proposal to delete from the Prison Rules the provision for the award of corporal punishment which had never been used since 1952 was approved on 10th November 1981.

129 A total of 14 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	Number of Strokes
Possession of offensive weapon	2	2
Possession of offensive weapon in public place	10	30
Robbery	1	3
Criminal intimidation	1	4
Total :	14	39

130 The following table shows the number of offenders and the strokes awarded over the last 5 years :

Year	Offenders	Strokes
1977	36	187
1978	26	155
1979	20	96
1980	9	25
1981	14	39

CHAPTER IX

INSPECTORATE

131 The Inspector of Prisons and staff check on the management and administration of institutions by means of full or short inspections.

132 During the year under review, seven full inspections were carried out as follows :

Institution/Unit	Month
Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre	January, 1981
Ma Hang Prison	March, 1981
Escort Unit	April, 1981
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	June, 1981
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	September, 1981
Chimawan Prison	October, 1981
Victoria Prison	December, 1981

133 There were also 9 follow-up inspections conducted to ensure the implementation of recommendations made in full inspection reports.

134 A total of 44 visits were made to institutions for specific purposes. In addition, 99 short inspections of a non-specific nature were carried out covering the general aspects of the security, administration and management of institutions.

Complaints Investigation Unit

135 The Senior Superintendent (Inspectorate) supervises the work of the Complaints Investigation Unit.

136 During the year under review, a total of 241 complaints were received. This Unit is providing an essential service to independently investigate complaints regardless of their origin.

CHAPTER X

HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

137 A thorough medical examination is made of all persons on admission. During 1981, medical attention was sought on 127,031 occasions, with those who needed in-patient care admitted into institutional hospitals. A daily average of 253 beds in these hospitals were occupied throughout the year. Details are given at Appendix VI.

138 Offenders who on admission were suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms were detoxified either in an institutional hospital or as out-patients depending on the severity of withdrawal, and during 1981 a total of 3,105 offenders were detoxified.

139 Ante-natal and post-natal care are provided at the Tai Lam Centre for Women. Facilities and trained medical staff are available for child-birth, but in practice this is only in emergencies and arrangements are made for babies to be born in an outside hospital rather than in prison.

140 Prophylactic vaccinations, inoculations and chest x-rays are carried out for all prisoners on reception. The general health of inmates has been satisfactory throughout the year, and there have been no serious outbreaks of infectious disease.

141 Emergency cases requiring intensive medical care are transferred to Government hospitals by ambulance, in the case of institutions in the outlying districts either by launch or, if necessary, by helicopter.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

142 Cases requiring specialist opinion and treatment are referred to the appropriate clinics in government hospitals. However, a number of consultant clinics are held in many institutions in order to avoid the necessity of frequent referrals to outside clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH

143 The Medical Superintendent at Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre assisted by another Medical Officer (Psychiatry) visit the centre daily, and the Psychiatric Observation Unit at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre twice weekly, to attend to all patients and to prepare psychiatric reports required by the courts. Full time clinical psychologists are employed to assist in the treatment programmes.

SANITATION

144 Frequent inspections of prison premises by Medical Officers, which are mandatory by law, have ensured a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness in all institutions.

DIETS

145 All inmates are provided with diets in accordance with the dietary scales approved by the Governor in Council. A dietitian is in overall charge of all diets and catering services. Kitchens in all institutions are under the management and supervision of specially qualified catering staff who are responsible for the standard of hygiene and the preparation and serving of meals.

DEATHS

146 There were 31 deaths during the year, of which 23 occurred in outside hospitals and 8 in prison. A total of 6 suicides were recorded during the year.

TRAINING OF HOSPITAL STAFF

147 In 1981, 22 Assistant Officers and 8 Officer Cadets attended training courses for Enrolled Nurse and Registered Nurse qualifications, and 17 Assistant Officers were awarded Certificates for First-Aid and Home Nursing by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

CHAPTER XI

INDUSTRIES & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

148 The year saw further important progress in the development of the Department's industrial productivity and in the provision of inmate labour for a wide range of community projects. The problems of recruiting and retaining staff of the right calibre, temperament and experience to function in a penal environment persisted despite strenuous efforts to stimulate recruitment. Shortage of instructing staff at the workshop level curtailed the full implementation of quality control schemes in certain trades. These schemes are considered essential in gaining wider acceptance of products.

COMMERCIAL VALUE

149 As reported last year, the basis for determining the commercial value of the goods and services provided by inmate labour was changed with the approval of the Director of Accounting Services with effect from April 1980. This year therefore represents the first full year of operation of the new method of measurement which was \$47.5m. A detailed breakdown of the values trade by trade with a comparison between 1980 and 1981 is given in Appendix VII.

PRODUCTION

150 Following the success of the flow-line system of production in the manufacturing of unlined garments in 1980, a significant break-through was achieved in 1981 through the introduction of flow-line systems for the manufacture of lined garments. Formerly these garments had to be tailored by highly-skilled inmates and production was dependent on the size of such a labour force. The flow-line system effectively lowered the level of skill required and enabled the Department to become less dependent on the abilities of a small workforce of skilled individuals.

151 The Department consolidated its position as a major supplier of foot wear to the government. The shoe-manufacturing industry at Stanley Prison gained momentum during the year as increasingly large orders flowed in from client departments. The main standard product, a rubber-soled shoe with a leather upper, has gained wide acceptance for its quality and durability. Because of the high technology involved in the manufacturing processes, production can be vulnerable to any break-down in some of the key equipment. To overcome this problem and to expand output to double the present level, plans are being made to increase the machine capacity in some of the critical parts of the manufacturing process.

152 More systematic methods of manufacturing government furniture have also been introduced with a resultant increase in production and an improvement in the quality of products. The items of furniture produced, notably desks and tables, have gained acceptance from the procurement authorities and orders are increasing.

153 The manufacture of litter containers has similarly been re-organised, and a substantially increased output was achieved to furnish supplies for the "Keep Hong Kong Clean" campaign which was launched towards the end of 1981.

154 Two major new industrial developments came into operation during the year. The first was the opening of the Pik Uk Laundry in July 1981. The laundry is one of the largest in Hong Kong and is equipped with the most up-to-date plant and equipment providing a service for hospitals and clinics of the Medical & Health Department and has a designed capacity to handle 454,000 kilos of laundry per month operating under a two shift system. Although only one shift was in operation employing one hundred prisoners by the end of the year, the laundry had absorbed the entire workload available from the Medical & Health Department at the time.

155 The second important new project was the opening of a pre-cast concrete factory at Tai Lar Correctional Institution. This factory, manned by a team of forty prisoners, has been designed to manufacture pre-cast concrete kerbstones for the Highways Department. When fully operational it should produce two hundred kerbstones per day, and make other pre-cast concrete items as required by government.

156 Due to increased demand for road signs resulting from such new projects as bus priority and metrication schemes, additional capacity was made available to increase the Department's overall output in this industry.

157 Outside work projects continue to provide a source of employment for prisoners and inmates whose security classification permits them to be engaged in such activity. The projects in hand during 1981 included frontier fence clearing and maintenance, cleaning beaches and the grounds of government hospitals, and a variety of community-related building projects sponsored by government departments.

158 A breakdown of the employment of prisoners and inmates by trade and type of institution is given in Appendix VIII.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

159 Approval in principle has been given for the Department to manufacture the government's entire requirements for envelopes, and funds are being made available for this purpose.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

160 Young offenders at correctional institutions receive half-day general education and half-day vocational training. Instruction is offered by qualified instructors in garment making, carpentry, metal-work, printing and book-binding, radio and television servicing, panel beating, vehicle body repair, cooking, hairdressing, and typing. Introductory training on weaving, knitting, and embroidery is also provided. Recently a training class for radio and television servicing was set up at Stanley Prison for adult prisoners of suitable aptitude and experience. Work was started on reorganising the syllabuses for vocational training courses so that they might be aligned to comparable courses run or sponsored by outside bodies. Steps were also initiated to extend recognition of these courses through the award of externally accepted certificates or by exempting the inmate participants from parts of an apprenticeship qualification.

CHAPTER XII

EARNINGS SCHEME

161 A 17% increase in the rates of earnings for all inmates was approved during the year. The new rates which became effective from 3rd October 1981 are as follows :

(a) Prisons and Treatment Centres

Grade	Basic Pay \$	(per week)			
		Apprentice		Skilled	
		Grade Pay \$	Total \$	Grade Pay \$	Total \$
Basic (unfit for work)	2.10	—	—	—	—
A	2.10	1.80	3.90	3.50	5.60
B	2.10	2.50	4.60	4.90	7.00
C	2.10	3.20	5.30	6.30	8.40
D	2.10	4.60	6.70	9.10	11.20
E	2.10	6.00	8.10	11.90	14.00
F	2.10	7.40	9.50	14.70	16.80

(b) Training Centres

Grade	(per week)
	Grade Pay \$
I Induction	1.40
II Basic	2.80
III Intermediate	4.20
IV Advanced	5.60

(c)

Detention Centres

Grade	(per week)
	Grade Pay \$
I	1.40
II	2.80
III	4.20

25% of the earnings of inmates in Training and Treatment Centres and prisoners are held as saving against their release, but they may spend the remainder if they so wish, to purchase items from a canteen twice a month. Detention Centre inmates are not eligible for canteen facilities but receive their accumulated payments in full on release.

162 The total amount of earnings and cash grants paid out was \$1,615,309.72. Of this sum, \$1,132,838.58 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XIII

AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

163 The period immediately following an offender's discharge is most crucial, and after-care provides essential support for re-integration into the community. An officer on after-care duties is assigned to an inmate upon his admission, and commences to foster a good relationship with the inmate and his family. Following discharge the officer maintains close contact with the supervisee through visits to his home and place of work giving assistance, advice and counselling as necessary and ensuring that the terms of the supervision order are followed.

164 The following table indicates the year's supervision caseload :

	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		Training Centre		Detention Centre	Young Prisoner		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	
(1) Number released under supervision in 1981	1,625	55	132	24	672	109	1	2,618
(2) Number under supervision on 31.12.81	1,300	52	391	62	642	68	2	2,517

165 During the year a series of training programmes including seminars and case discussions were organised for staff on after-care and welfare duties. Twenty three Assistant Officers I completed a training course in social work which was held at the Department of Social Work of the Hong Kong Polytechnic. Twenty Officers with a university degree or equivalent have completed a 32-week part time Certificate Course on Correctional Studies at the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of Hong Kong.

166 The Never Again Association meetings continued. These self-help groups under the leadership of trained staff provide a forum for inmates and their families to sit together to examine in-depth various problems, and to work out plans for an inmate's return to the community. Such sessions give both sides the opportunity to repair relationships and to appreciate the importance of mutual support.

167 Welfare officers of the Department continued to assist serving prisoners to resolve personal problems and grievances. At the end of the year, there were 24 officers employed on welfare duties.

CHAPTER XIV

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

168 Visiting Justices of the Peace made a total of 370 visits to various institutions during the year under review. These visits are made on days and at times of the Visiting Justices' own choice without the need to give prior notice to the institutions concerned. Apart from observing the living and working conditions for prisoners and their general treatment, Visiting Justices interviewed 235 prisoners/inmates who had requested to see them either before or during their visit.

PRISON VISITORS

169 Prison Visitors appointed by the Commissioner are persons interested in the welfare, reform and after-care of prisoners. At the present time, there are 94 Prison Visitors including representatives from a number of religious organisations and staff of the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

170 Apart from the Prison Visitors, a group of dedicated members of the public have formed a Prisoners' Friends' Association. Members of this association visit individual prisoners on a regular basis, and their service is especially helpful to those prisoners who have no friend or family to visit them. It has proved to be of great help in re-establishing these prisoners as useful members of society after discharge. The Department is appreciative of the interest taken by individual citizens in relation to the Prisoners' Friends' scheme and volunteers are encouraged to participate in this meaningful project.

CHAPTER XV

RELIGION

171 Honorary Chaplains under the leadership of the Prison Chaplain the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, M.M., who is the Department's full time Chaplain, provide moral and spiritual guidance and conduct religious services at various times in all institutions. Chaplains also took part in organising recreational and sports activities.

172 The Bishop of Hong Kong, the Right Reverend Peter KWONG, and the Reverend CHUNG Ka-lok visited Stanley Prison and Ma Hang Prison on 26th May, and Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre and Lai King Training Centre on 28th December.

173 The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John WU, visited Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre on 26th December.

174 The staff of the Department appreciate the time and effort devoted to this work by Prison Chaplains, who make a valuable contribution to the correctional programmes.

CHAPTER XVI

STAFF

ESTABLISHMENT

175 The establishment increased by 321 permanent posts in 1981, making a total establishment of 4,947. The number of staff in post on 31st December stood at 4,291.

176 The number of staff within the Department on overseas terms of service at 31st December was 10, which is 0.23% of the strength and compares with 13 officers out of a strength of 4,189 or 0.31% at 31st December, 1980. No overseas officer has been appointed on permanent and pensionable terms since 1963.

LOCAL TRAINING

177 During the year, five orientational training courses for 88 Officers and sixteen for 322 Assistant Officers were conducted. On 31st December, 1981, 50 Officers and 131 Assistant Officers were under training and an additional 13 Officers and 65 Assistant Officers were on field training in institutions. Orientation courses were also run for three Clinical Psychologists, two Chief Industrial Officers and three Principal Industrial Officers.

178 Refresher courses for Assistant Officers were held on a regular basis and 585 Assistant Officers attended such courses during the year. Twenty half-day refresher courses for Physical Education Instructors were also conducted.

179 Two refresher courses on weapons training for senior officers were held during the year and a total of 81 officers attended special Detention Centre courses.

180 20 officers are attending the Certificate Course in Correctional Psychology conducted by the Department of Extra-mural Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The course will end in February, 1982.

181 A one-week leadership training course run by the Army for Training Officers and Physical Education Instructors was conducted in August, 1981 and was attended by two Principal Officers, eight Officers and two Assistant Officers.

RECRUITMENT

182 Recruitment of Officers and Assistant Officers during the year, with comparative figures for 1980 in brackets, was as follows :-

	Officers	Assistant Officers
Total number of candidates interviewed by Selection Board	1,230 (668)	3,070 (2,593)
Total number of successful candidates	181 (69)	666 (543)
Total number of candidates appointed	108 (54)	436 (451)

WASTAGE

183 The staff wastage rate remained very high during 1981 with 436 Assistant Officers and 67 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. While the department would like to set a minimum age of 21 years for recruits in order to recruit at a more mature age such a move would reduce the recruiting rate and severely hamper programmes and security.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND ATTACHMENTS

184 Mr. WONG Wa-chiu, Acting Senior Superintendent of Prisons, participated in the Group Training Course on Juvenile Justice Administration held at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan from 5th May to 13th July, 1981.

185 Mr. WONG Hon-chung, Acting Senior Superintendent of Prisons, undertook a 4-week attachment programme with the United Kingdom Prison Service on medical, nursing and catering services from 1st to 25th September, 1981.

STAFF RELATIONS AND WELFARE UNIT

186 The Staff Welfare Unit was expanded during the year and now consists of a Superintendent, three Chief Officers, three Assistant Officers I and 7 General Grades Staff.

187 The Unit deals with all problems affecting staff welfare and morale.

188 The Prisons Department Welfare Fund is controlled by the Commissioner of Prisons. It provides loans and, in cases of special distress and difficulty, grants for serving and retired staff and their families who are in need of assistance.

189 A total of 349 applications for loans were received during the year, of which 340 were approved. The total amount involved was \$1,484,550.00.

STAFF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

190 In order to provide further opportunity for junior staff to speak directly to the Commissioner on any matters relating to the promotion of welfare of staff and their families, a series of consultation meetings were held during the year. The outcome of these meetings proved most satisfactory and evoked a good response from staff attending.

CHAPTER XVII

VISITS

191 Among the many visitors to the Department were the following from overseas :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Australia | Dr. Tom Clark, Psychiatrist, Victoria Prisons |
| | Mr. E.J. Collins, Comptroller-General of Prisons, Queensland |
| | Mr. I. David, Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission |
| | Mr. P.G. Cole) |
| | Dr. K.S. CHAN) University of Western Australia |
| | Mr. J.J. Perkins, Deputy Chief Probation and Parole Officer, Brisbane |
| Canada | Dr. Reginald G. Smart, Director, Programme Development and Research, Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Ontario |
| Holland | Mr. V. Van Audel) |
| | Mr. J. Reolands) Stichting Samenwerkende Club-en Buurthuizen |
| | Dr. J.J.H. Reitsma) en Sociaal-Kulturele Centra Den Haag |
| | Dr. D. Ramlal, Executive Director of the Stichting Opvang Hulpverlening Drug-verslaafden |
| | Mr. F.A.R. de Jong, Head of the Youth Department of the Municipality of The Hague |
| Japan | Mr. Sadahiko Takahashi, Associate Professor of Criminal Law at Kinki University, Osaka |
| Korea | Mr. Rhee Sung-sei, Korean Pharmaceutical Affairs Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Seoul |
| Malaysia | Mr. Encil Vincent Rajah, Assistant Superintendent, Malaysian Prison Service |
| | Mr. Donald Wee, Head of Research and Planning Division, Prisons Headquarters, Taiping, Perak |
| New Zealand | Mr. G.W.F. Thompson, Member of Parliament |
| Pakistan | Mr. M. Dacha Queeshi, Director, P.N.C.B. |
| | Dr. M. Shafique) |
| | Professor Hyderali G. Kazi, Medical Superintendent) Mental-Hospital, Hyderabad, Suid |
| | Dr. Nareau Queeshi, Professor of Medicine |

Philippines Mrs. L.C. Generoso, Ministry of Social Services
 Brigadier General V.R. Raval, Director, Bureau of Prisons
 Miss Josefina G. Feenandez, Executive Director, Shalom House, Baguio City
 Miss Edelya S. Taguba, Clinical Psychologist, Dangerous Drug Board, Manila
 Miss Delpher Flenero, Social Worker, Dangerous Drug Board, Intermures, Manila

Singapore Mr. CHEW Woon-hook)
 Mr. Borhan Bin Said) General Narcotics Bureau

Thailand Mr. Kamtorn Chitkongthai, Consul-General of Thailand
 Mr. Panya Suyareoenkeo, Anti-Narcotics Drug Volunteer Centre, Bangkok
 Mr. Samboon Sirilux, Superintendent of Songkla Central Prison
 Mr. Samarn Ruxbankerd, Superintendent of Rayong Provincial Prison
 Mr. Suvish Chaisanehmuang, Superintendent of Roiy Ed Provincial Prison
 Mr. Arome Champoonta, Superintendent of Lumpoon Provincial Prison
 Mr. Sommitr Voravard, Superintendent of Yala Provincial Prison
 Mr. Decha Sang-Kawan, Penologist, Department of Corrections
 Mr. J. Sirisingher)
 Mr. Mittira Sviuovahul) Department of Prevention Medicine, Chiang Mai
 Mrs. Orapen Nakwatchava)
 Miss Nirand Pongpun and Miss Kannikar Tarakuiprateep, Chemists
 Dr. Benya Khuntharaphon)
 Miss Peeradee Chotikunta) Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Division, Bangkok, Metropolitan
 Mr. Prasit Loasakulsiri)
 Miss Suwannee Chaichindasut)

Thailand
 (Cont'd)

Mr. Sak Kiatkong)
 Mr. Songsri Sutrulee)
 Mr. Snong Gessiri)
 Mr. Somprasong Prigumsil)
 Mr. Samai Na Nongkai)
 Mr. Sorasuk Soysonthi)
 Mr. Sarran Sirichoti)
 Mr. Sumpan Rattanasmei)
 Mr. Sanit Chajakul)
 Mr. Seri Tamthai)
 Mr. Yuvarut Gamolves)
 Mr. Songpol Maliggol)
 Mr. Sommanas Khaeokongyos)
 Mr. Ananta Plumesud)
 Mr. Arthaporn Tongprapai)
 Mr. Ayuth Kochapim)
 Mr. Virachai Naewboonnien) Academy of Local Government
 Mr. Tawee Yindee) Administration, Ministry of Interior
 Mr. Tubkaew Bhiboolnakrin)
 Mr. Tuspon Charuchinda)
 Mr. Tebpong Prasobsuk)
 Mr. Banchong Kantavirut)
 Mr. Bantad Singhabutr)
 Mr. Boontham Thongsang)
 Mr. Prasit Kanchanapun)
 Mr. Prasert Siripol)
 Mr. Prasert Sukhonthaman)
 Mr. Prajaya Sutabutr)
 Mr. Pricha Rakskhid)
 Mr. Praem Soothawase)
 Mr. Payogn Meetongkam)
 Mr. Pisoot Tantarvat)
 Mr. Permsook Sopharpunth)
 Mr. Pai boon Terabodee)
 Mr. Mano Aphinives)
 Mr. Yongyut Sriwathanapong)

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(Cont'd)

Mr. Yudchachai Supasutakul)
Mr. Jotin Prompreang)
Mr. Yuwat Vuthimedhi)
Mr. Rong Charoensiri)
Mr. Roongrith Makarapong)
Mr. Wichet Petsuwan)
Mr. Vichien Vanaputi)
Mr. Vittaya Ubolpong)
Mr. Vibulya Tulyayon)
Mr. Viri Thadtranon)
Mr. Vivit Chatuparisut)
Mr. Krisdint Saengboonruang)
Mr. Kittiphong Sathirakul)
Mr. Kiti Paladul) Academy of Local Government
Mr. Chamnong Timjaras) Administration, Ministry of Interior
Mr. Chirapong Sivayaviroj)
Mr. Jutha Tapanavong)
Mr. Chulasingh Vasantasingh)
Mr. Chaleo Changprai)
Mr. Chairat Mapraneet)
Mr. Chumnum Vardhanothai)
Mr. Cherdpong Uthaisang)
Mr. Chotechai Attavipach)
Mr. Donogkam Tunnitase)
Mr. Direk Tanwirat)
Mr. Thanad Maneecharoen)
Mr. Sermsak Roachanasuwan)
Mr. Narong Janprasit)

United Kingdom

Mr. David Archer, London School of Economics
Mr. Ian Black)
Mr. Tom Smith) Daily Express
Mr. John Minkes, Probation Officer, London
Mr. D.A. Haley)
Mr. B.J. Benwell) Dartmoor Prison
Mr. R.M. Jarman, Principal, Community Home, Birmingham
Mr. Alan D. Wardby, Secretary, Leprosy Mission, London

United States of America

Mr. Gray Z. Feinberg, Professor of Criminology, Biscoyne College, Miami,
Florida

Rev. Thomas A. Abearn M.M.

Professor Gerald Caplan, Professor of Law, George Washington State
University

Mr. S.J. Beukalewer, Judge of Superior Court, Alaska Court System

Dr. M. Gallardo, Narcotics Demand Education Consultant

CHAPTER XVIII

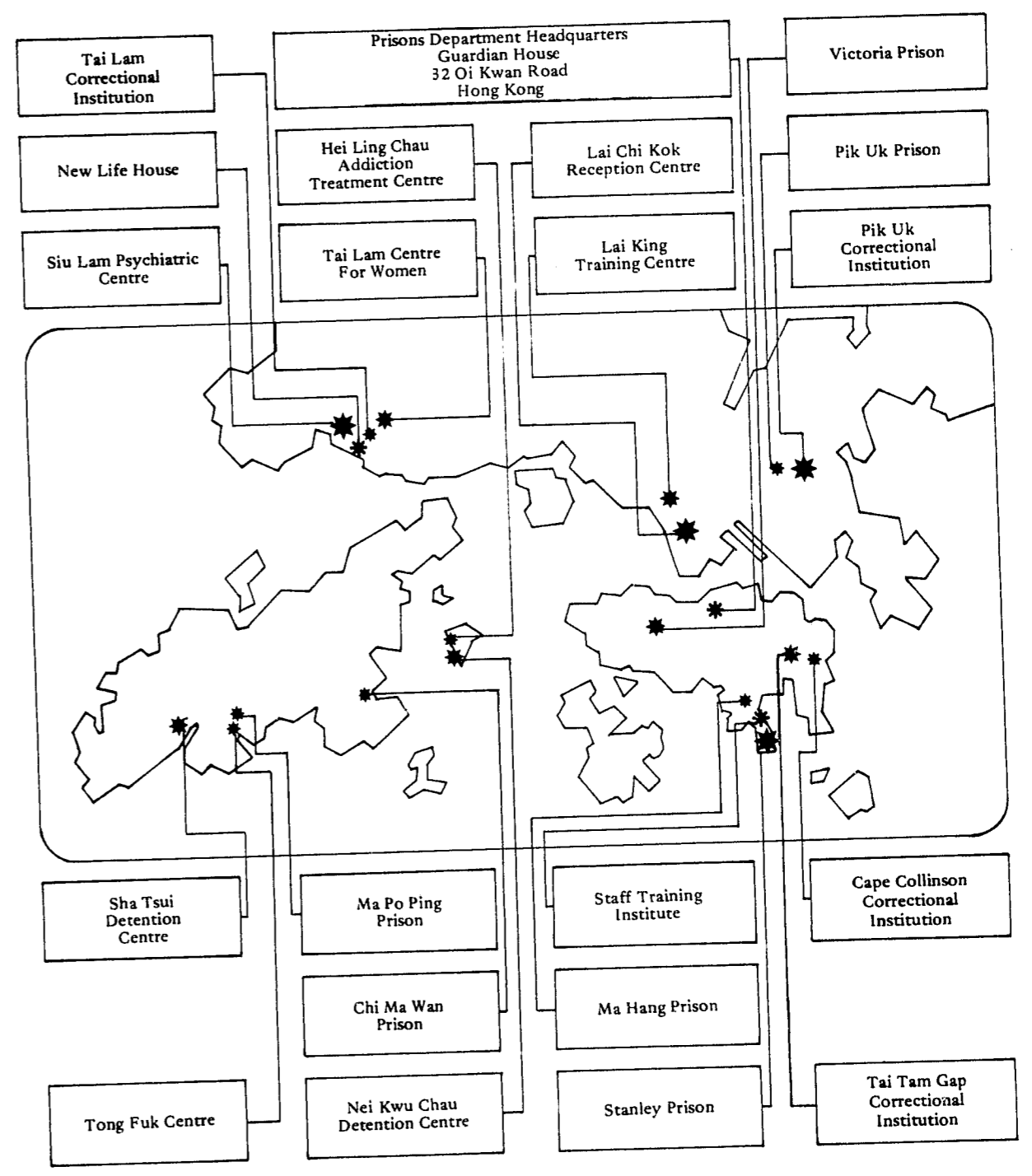
APPRECIATION

192 I wish to pay tribute to all the staff who have contributed to the efficient and effective functioning of the Department throughout the year. Though there have been pressures and difficulties, all performed their duties with devotion and dedication, and I am grateful for their unfailing support.

193 The Department acknowledges with thanks the co-operation and assistance given by 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. I also wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Commissioner and staff of the Independent Commission Against Corruption for their advice and assistance in the year under review.

T.G. Garner
Commissioner of Prisons

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND INSTITUTIONS



Appendix II

PRISONERS / INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
A. Prisoners on Remand :-				
(i) For hearing at :				
(a) District Court -				
Under 21 years	273	302	9	4
21 years and over	688	660	18	17
(b) Magistrates' Court -				
Under 21 years	1,306	1,278	73	82
21 years and over	6,666	7,198	208	232
(ii) Under S.4 (3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244)				
Under 21 years	153	263	9	11
21 years and over	2,516	2,819	70	72
(iii) Under S.4 (3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280)	109	87	66	55
(iv) Under S.4 (5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239)				
Under 21 years	1,307	1,403	-	-
21 years and over	356	302	-	-
(v) For trial at Supreme Court :				
Under 21 years	15	33	-	-
21 years and over	42	96	4	7
Total :	13,431	14,441	457	480
B. Convicted Prisoners / Inmates :-				
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment :				
(a) Without option of a fine -				
Under 21 years	245	428	5	31
21 years and over	4,086	5,043	130	152
(b) In default of payment of a fine -				
Under 21 years	8	12	4	5
21 years and over	178	222	7	39

Appendix II (Cont'd)

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
(ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	47	113	5	3
21 years and over	1,425	1,510	41	49
(iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	4	2	-	-
21 years and over	226	211	11	11
(iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre	257	279	32	33
(v) Recalled to a Training Centre	58	29	3	1
(vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	601	542	-	-
21 years and over	78	38	-	-
(vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	30	72	-	-
21 years and over	4	4	-	-
C. Civil Prisoners	134	183	30	30
D. Detainees / Deportees	4,454	5,208	2,773	2,495
Total :	11,835	13,896	3,041	2,849
GRAND TOTAL	25,266	28,337	3,498	3,329

Appendix III

REPORTS OF CORRUPTION FORWARDED TO
THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Institution	Against Staff of the Department	Involving other Govt. Depts., Prisoners and Unidentified Persons
Stanley Prison	4	5
Pik Uk Prison	3	2
Ma Hang Prison	2	1
Ma Po Ping Prison	—	1
Chimawan Prison	2	—
Tong Fuk Centre	1	3
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	4	15
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	1	1
Hei Ling Treatment Centre	3	—
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	—	1
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	—	1
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	1	1
Victoria Prison	2	—
Escort Unit	1	—
Illegal Immigrants Camp	1	1
TOTAL	25	32

Appendix IV

DETAILS OF BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR INSTITUTIONS
UNDERTAKEN BY INMATE LABOUR

Institution	Number of Projects	Commercial Value of Building Work
Stanley Prison	39	\$ 530,600.00
Staff Training Institute	7	28,800.00
Ma Hang Prison	27	260,900.00
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	14	72,200.00
Victoria Prison	10	143,500.00
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	22	575,800.00
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	16	124,780.00
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	24	946,840.00
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	12	44,732.00
Tai Lam Centre for Women	30	146,198.00
Lai King Training Centre	10	153,847.00
Pik Uk Prison	9	342,395.00
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	7	86,384.00
Hei Ling Treatment Centre	31	409,885.00
Nei Kwu Detention Centre	21	345,801.00
Chimawan Prison	19	263,400.00
Tong Fuk Centre	26	260,100.00
Ma Po Ping Prison	42	351,300.00
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	20	201,200.00
TOTAL	386	5,288,662.00

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

Appendix V

1981 (from 1.1.81 to 31.12.81)

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	21	3	7	1	2	—	—	—	36	34	2
2. Bricklayer, Plaster, Skilled construction worker	8	74	66	50	6	3	—	—	—	207	133	74
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	4	87	74	28	4	2	—	—	—	199	148	51
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Attendant	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
6. Compositor, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	—	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	12	11	1
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotels, Hostels and Clubs	4	69	35	46	14	7	1	1	—	177	147	30
8. Fisherman and Farmer	1	22	17	9	2	—	—	—	—	51	51	—
9. Launderer, washing machine operator etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Longshore Man	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	1	22	17	14	5	1	2	—	—	62	50	12
12. Seamen	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster	1	4	12	5	2	—	—	—	—	24	24	—
14. Shop Assistant	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	3	30	33	44	15	4	2	1	—	132	110	22
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Richshaw Puller, Car Cleaner)	5	57	34	44	7	2	—	—	—	149	137	12
17. Student	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	—	5	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	17	15	2
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plater etc.	1	11	24	24	4	2	1	—	—	67	48	19
20. Transport Worker (Bus, Tram & Taxi Driver, Conductor)	1	10	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	31	27	4
21. Household work	—	4	9	10	2	4	—	—	—	29	28	1
22. Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Unskilled Labourer	10	129	118	164	38	9	3	1	—	472	224	248
TOTAL	42	556	461	468	105	36	9	3	—	1,680	1,202	478

NO. OF INMATES / PRISONERS ADMITTED INTO HOSPITALS

Institution	Outside Hospital	Prison Hospital
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	108	349
Chimawan Prison	367 (including 22 Illegal Immigrants)	1,108 (including 262 Illegal Immigrants)
Hei Ling Treatment Centre	14	708
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	296	3,931
Lai King Training Centre	26	322
Ma Hang Prison	6	633
Ma Po Ping Prison	21	395
Nei Kwu Detention Centre	1	25
Pik Uk Prison	28	332
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	35	678
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	4	190
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	13	375
Stanley Prison	115	429
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	117	1,448
Tai Lam Centre for Women	88	800
Fai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	27	58
Tong Fuk Centre	5	185
Victoria Prison	54	190

Appendix VII

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WORK DONE BY INDUSTRIES

Trade	1980 / 1981	JAN - DEC
	Commercial Value (New Basis) In Thousands \$	1981 Commercial Value (New Basis) In Thousands \$
Garment Making	7,465	8,173
Other Sewing	—	—
Silkscreening	4,742	3,909
Shoe Making	1,489	1,670
Printing / Book Binding	1,135	1,049
Panel Beating	35	44
Radio & T.V. Repair	10	12
Metal Work	1,032	1,701
Carpentry	968	845
Fibreglass	3,521	3,605
Rattan / Bamboo	55	35
Construction & Maintenance	3,357	5,528
Maintenance - Gardening	335	2,698
Laundry	9,037	18,153
Misc Services	—	20
Piggery	28	48
	<u>33,209</u>	<u>47,490</u>

Inmate Population as at 24.12.1981 : Distribution by type of Institution and by nature of employment and training including those who could not be effectively employed

EFFECTIVELY EMPLOYED

	Prisons		Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	Training Centres		Detention Centres	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
Manufacturing Industries								
Book-binding	34	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Envelope Making	245	—	—	—	—	—	245	—
Fibreglass Fabrication	66	—	—	—	—	—	66	—
Furniture Making & Assembly	18	—	8	—	—	—	26	—
General Carpentry	137	—	16	—	—	—	153	—
General Engineering	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	—
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	319	22	17	38	10	17	391	32
Paint Spraying	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Pre-cast Concrete Fabrication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	41	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
Rattan & Bamboo Fabrication	126	—	15	—	—	—	141	—
Sewing - Garment Making	775	51	29	—	—	—	804	51
Sewing - General Sewing (including Mail Bags)	162	—	—	—	—	—	162	—
Shoe Manufacturing & Repairing	61	—	—	—	—	—	61	—
Sign Manufacturing	55	—	—	—	—	—	55	—
T.V. & Radio Repairing	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Miscellaneous	7	17	28	—	—	—	35	17
SUB-TOTAL :-	2,132	90	113	38	10	17	2,300	100
Farms & Gardens								
Gardening & Nursery Work	112	6	8	—	—	—	120	6
Pig Husbandry	19	—	40	—	—	—	59	—
SUB-TOTAL :-	131	6	48	—	—	—	179	6
Services by Inmate Labour to Other Government Departments, and sub-vented Bodies								
	75	—	28	—	—	19	122	—
Vocational Training								
Book-binding	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
Carpentry	59	—	—	76	—	—	135	—
Garment Making	23	—	—	66	14	—	89	14
Radio & Television Servicing	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Printing	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—
Vehicle Repairing (including Panel Beating)	1	—	—	41	—	—	42	—
Band and Marching Team	—	—	—	48	22	—	48	22
Domestic Science	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Hairdressing	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Knitting & Embroidery	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typewriting	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
SUB-TOTAL :-	109	—	—	262	61	—	371	61

Appendix VIII (Cont'd)

	Prisons		Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	Training Centres		Detention Centres	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female
Building Works								
Brick-laying & Masonry	94	—	140	3	—	—	237	—
Carpentry	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Labouring (including drainlaying & plant operating)	40	—	128	1	—	—	169	—
Painting & Glazing	26	—	17	12	—	—	55	—
Plastering & Concreting	37	—	3	27	—	—	67	—
Plumbing	15	—	8	—	—	—	23	—
Steelbending & Structural Steel Erecting	51	—	—	25	—	—	76	—
SUB-TOTAL :-	267	—	296	68	—	—	631	—
Domestic Work : Within Institution								
Cleaning — Internal (within Buildings in Institutions)	332	—	108	14	—	34	488	—
Cleaning — General (within Prison area but excluding Buildings)	134	4	28	8	—	19	189	4
Cooking	68	3	6	24	—	—	98	3
Haircutting	38	—	3	3	—	—	44	—
Hospital Services	13	2	4	—	—	—	17	2
Kitchen Services	149	4	14	16	—	20	199	4
Others	52	—	66	—	—	2	120	—
SUB-TOTAL :-	786	13	229	65	—	75	1,155	13
Domestic Work : Outside the Institution but within the boundaries of the restricted area								
	476	—	51	10	—	33	570	—
NON-EFFECTIVELY EMPLOYED								
Awaiting or under Punishment On Induction	13	1	—	1	3	—	14	4
Outside Hospital	207	5	17	20	4	10	254	9
Sick (including unfit to work)	9	2	1	—	—	1	11	2
Remands	99	7	4	4	—	—	107	7
Others	749	26	87	51*	2*	—	887	28
	45	—	15	—	—	59	119	—
SUB-TOTAL :-	1,122	41	124	76	9	70	1,392	50
TOTAL (All Inmates) :-	5,098	150	889	519	80	214	6,720	230
GRAND TOTAL (All Inmates) :-	6,950							

Remarks :- * Training Centres / Detention Centres Remands

Appendix IX

ADMINISTRATION / FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
1981

ANNUALLY RECURRENT
I — PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

Subhead		
001	Salaries and allowances	\$188,757,828.57
	II — OTHER CHARGES	
002	Administration :-	
	(010) General expenses :	
	Consultations, conferences and committees	\$ 6,770.92
	Incidental expenses	60,809.31
	Subsistence allowances	375,045.50
		442,625.73
	(020) Fuel, light and power	8,236,904.08
	(030) Telephones and telegrams	<u>281,854.95</u>
		8,961,384.76
003	Arms and ammunition	250,436.59
004	Entertainment	8,306.60
007	Relief and welfare of civil servants :-	
	(010) Relief	—
	(020) Welfare	<u>\$25,312.66</u>
		25,312.66
008	Stores and equipment :-	
	Clothing for prisoners / inmates	\$1,421,034.55
	Normal and irregular stores	3,401,230.43
	Prison farms	47,581.66
	Publications	94,920.69
	Uniforms and accoutrements	<u>1,389,062.44</u>
		6,353,829.77

Appendix IX (Cont'd)

011	Transport and travelling :-		
	Running expenses of vehicles	\$ 331,786.18	
	Travelling expenses	<u>1,026,705.61</u>	\$ 1,358,491.79
100	Materials for prison industries :-		
	(010) Materials	\$8,060,104.34	
	(020) Deduct recovery cost of raw materials from clients	<u>Cr. 2,867,670.52</u>	5,192,433.82
			960,708.36
101	Minor works and maintenance		1,615,309.72
102	Prisoners' earning scheme		
103	Prisoners' welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	\$209,100.39	
	Disbursement of welfare donations	56,205.10	
	Recreation expenses	27,651.08	
	Religious ministrations	57,240.00	
	Young offenders' education classes	<u>44,835.94</u>	395,032.51
			22,031,389.14
104	Provisions for prisoners / inmates		
	SPECIAL EXPENDITURE		
250	Plant and equipment :-		
	Additional motor vehicles	\$388,753.41	
	Detector doorways	78,794.00	
	Equipment for urine tests	149,688.00	
	Fibreglass cell furniture	91,631.37	
	Fumigator	16,769.30	
	Garment making equipment	153.84	
	Laundry equipment	15,379.72	
	Radio network	3,418.18	
	Replacement of gymnasium equipment	15,600.00	
	Sewing machines	56,448.00	
	Swill-boiling equipment for piggery	13,046.93	
	Vocational training equipment	<u>6,213.13</u>	\$835,895.88

Appendix IX (Cont'd)

251	Replacement of motor vehicles	159,404.41
255	Expansion of prison industries	491,802.12
	Total Gross Expenditure :-	<u>\$237,397,566.70</u>
	APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID	
999	(010) Recovery other than cost of raw materials for prison industries	\$589,902.52
	(200) Deduct Excess credited to revenue	247,149.74
		<u>342,752.78</u>
	Total Net Expenditure :-	<u>\$237,054,813.92</u>

Note :

The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's book of accounts as at 31.12.1981 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.

**ADMINISTRATION / FINANCE
BUILDING PROGRAMME**

Category 'A'

22 PR	Reprovisioning of Stanley Training Centre (Lai King Training 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
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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Category 'D'

72 PR	Additional Workshop for Tai Lam Treatment Centre
73 PR	Air-conditioning of Single Assistant Officers' Messes
74 PR	Extension of Workshop at Ma Po Ping
75 PR	Replacement of louvred windows in Junior Officers' Married Quarters in five penal institutions

Category 'E'

67 PR	Long Term Development of Hei Ling Chau – Planning Study
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Note :

- Category 'A'** – projects for which subheads may be created and on which, subject to the creation of a subhead, expenditure may be incurred within the funds available;
- Category 'AB'** – projects on which work may proceed on site investigation, detailed design, (including working drawings in the case of buildings) and on the preparation of tender documents, and for which subheads may be created for expenditure to be incurred for these purposes only;
- Category 'B'** – projects on which planning may proceed, up to and including the preparation of sketch plans in the case of buildings and working drawings in the case of engineering projects;
- Category 'C'** – projects on which no work may be carried out; and
- Category 'D'** – projects estimated to cost less than \$500,000 on which work may proceed and expenditure may be incurred subject to the availability of funds.

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END