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# ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE REVIEW 1982



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# 1982 ANNUAL REVIEW



By the  
Commissioner of Police  
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# COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW

At the start of 1982 the Force embarked upon its planned major restructuring and reorganisation. This three-phased transfiguration saw the four major operational commands of the territory change from Districts to Regions, 11 Divisions to Districts and a number of Sub-Divisions to Divisions, except for the New Territories which will be fully converted with the implementation of the third phase in April 1983.

Thus the objectives to enhance command capability at new-style Regional, District and Divisional levels, to strengthen management capability, to improve operational efficiency and to participate more fully in District Administration will have been achieved within the overall philosophy of devolving authority and responsibility to the lowest practical and acceptable command level.

The Marine Region was revamped to provide a stronger and more rationalised command structure and to expand and update the fleet over a period of ten years to better equip it to police the waters of Hong Kong. A newly created support group now provides the Region with its own staff of experts in fleet management including ship husbandry, launch engineering and radar technology. The development programme will see the creation of more than 1 200 posts, the commissioning of 58 new or replacement launches and the building of a new Regional Headquarters and Divisional Bases.

A number of other studies and reviews also took place including:

- a review of Regional boundaries to take account of population changes and other practical considerations;
- a study of Force and Regional command structures;
- an examination of Uniform Branch deployment; and
- a review of Crime formations in terms of structure, establishment and procedures.

Although all has not yet been achieved much has been accomplished and, when finished, the Force will be better structured to meet the demands of the 80's and beyond.

On the anti-crime front, the year's Fight Crime Campaign continued to be aimed at lowering the incidence of juvenile crime, which had shown a marked increase in 1979 and 1980. Happily this effort was productive and the downward trend experienced last year continued in 1982, the number of juveniles prosecuted for crime representing a decrease of 22.8% when compared with the 1981 figure.

Crime overall showed a 9.9% increase and there were indications that drug addicts and recent immigrants have had some bearing on this state of affairs. Involvement of the first category stemmed from the escalation in street-level prices of drugs following record seizures by the Police and Customs early in the year. The latter group continued to be disproportionately involved in crime.

While the community in general made a welcome and significant contribution in the fight against crime, arrests by the public accounting for 11% of all arrests, neglect

by certain members of the community to take common sense precautions contributed to the incidence of particular crimes, notably, burglary. Taking conveyance without authority and theft from vehicle were other offences where, in many cases, failure to take sensible and elementary crime prevention measures contributed to the incidence of such crimes.

Happily, an increasing awareness by goldsmith and jewellery shop proprietors of the importance of security resulted in a further decrease in robberies from such establishments.

Another bumper crop of opium in the Golden Triangle resulted in an unprecedented upsurge of drug trafficking activity throughout Southeast Asia. Anti-drug efforts remained at a high level, resulting in an increased number of persons being arrested for both minor and major drug offences and a record amount of 254 kilograms of heroin base being seized. Present indications are that there will be another good crop of opium in 1983 and both Government and the Force will be paying greater attention to action in areas such as prevention, enforcement, education and rehabilitation.

Despite the general decline in juvenile crime a worrying trend which has emerged is the increasing involvement of young people in dangerous drugs activities. In 1982 youth involvement made up 10.6% of all dangerous drugs prosecutions, compared with 8.8% in 1981 and 5.3% in 1980. A major Government anti-narcotics campaign, aimed specifically at young people, will be launched early next year.

A disturbing problem in illegal immigration which emerged in late 1981 was the smuggling of children from China to join relatives here. Legislation was introduced to cover a legal loophole and this, coupled with increased security at known entry points, has reduced such activity. Nevertheless, it is still a matter of some concern and offensive action will continue to be taken against syndicates operating in this area and also those involved in the production and sale of forged identity documents.

The second Crime Victimisation Survey, based on interviews with 62 000 persons representing a wide cross section of Hong Kong's population, showed that overall crime reporting had increased from 18.2% in 1978 to 28.6% by the end of 1981. It would appear that Force improvements to crime reporting facilities and the simplification of reporting procedures had encouraged more people to come forward. We intend to make it even more convenient for members of the public to report crime and further simplifications will be introduced in the forthcoming year.

While fiscal restraints imposed by Government in May curbed the rate of increase of registered vehicles, Police continued to be fully committed in dealing with traffic congestion, enforcement, diversions, road safety and traffic accidents. At the end of 1982, there were 339 551 registered vehicles, of which 214 849 were private cars.

A welcome trend which we hope will continue into 1983 was a slowing down in the increase in accidents and casualty rates. In 1980 the figures were 7.2% and 7.6% respectively and in 1981 10.9% and 12.7%; in 1982 accidents increased by 1.7% and casualties 2.9%. What cannot be ignored is the fact that 457 people were killed and 23 822 injured on our roads during 1982. Those figures are much too high and the Force will continue to play a leading role in promoting all aspects of road safety—both for drivers and pedestrians.

It was heartening to see that the number of requests from members of the public for various forms of Police assistance continued to rise. Of particular significance was the fact that over 74% of the 621 865 requests received concerned matters not related to crime—surely a firm indicator that our efforts to gain public confidence and support are paying dividends.

This evidence of public confidence is also reflected in the number and quality of young men who see the Police as an exciting and challenging career. More than 90% of our Recruit Constables have completed secondary education or above, while some 50% of those joining as Inspectors are university graduates. Training at all stages of an officer's career continues to have a very high priority and every opportunity is taken to send qualified junior and senior officers on overseas courses to broaden their experience and outlook. There are also opportunities for officers to take degree and diploma courses at the two local universities and at the Hong Kong Polytechnic.

The new Force Inspection Wing commenced an inspection programme of all branches and formations to ensure that policies and priorities are being implemented, that functions are being performed efficiently and that formations are properly staffed, equipped and supported. The work of this new Wing should lead to greater awareness of the Force's requirements and performance, both territory wide and at District level.

The comprehensive building programme, which represents a considerable financial commitment for Govern-

ment, was revised and updated to cater for more than 40 new Police buildings. The largest project is the new Police Headquarters complex on the Hong Kong Island waterfront. Construction work is expected to start in 1984 and will take about four years. New Police stations are currently being built in Tsim Sha Tsui, Sau Mau Ping, Kai Tak Airport and further facilities are planned, mainly in the New Territories, to meet the expanding community requirements there.

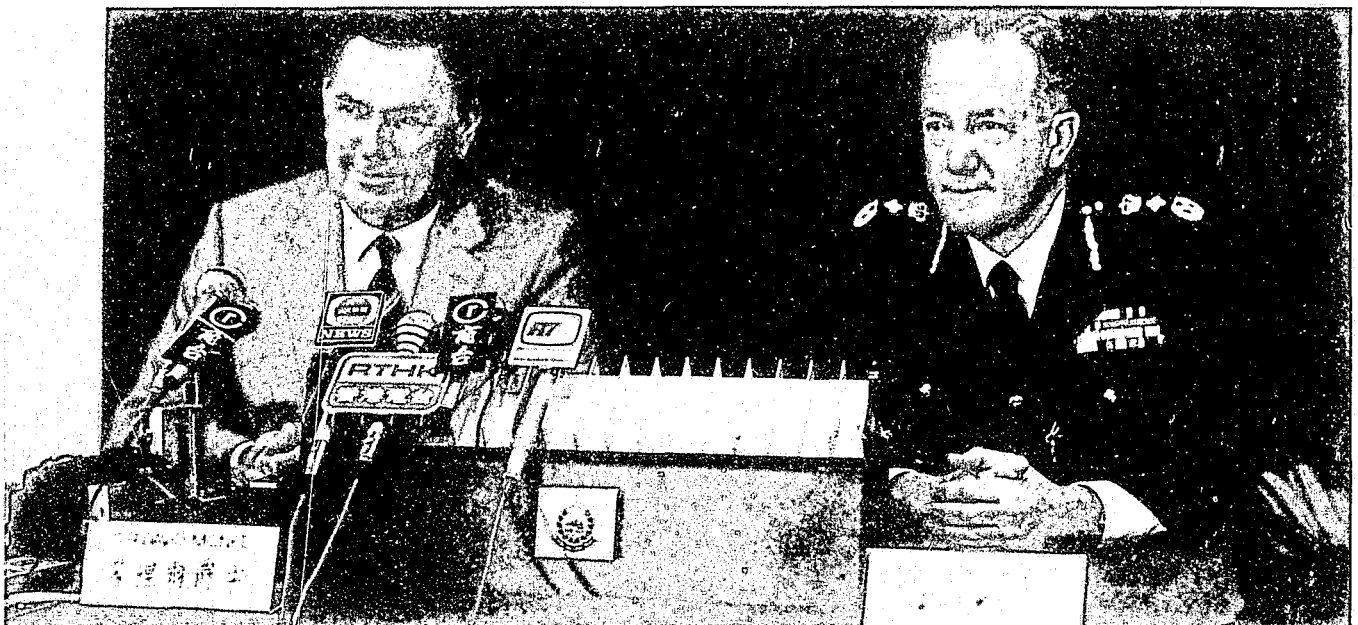
The Force, through the Rating and Valuation Department, was able to take advantage of lower property prices to purchase 1 200 flats at Aberdeen and Kowloon Bay to meet some of the immediate requirements for housing junior officers. This was a most welcome and popular development and it is planned, subject to future market conditions and the availability of funds, to make further such purchases.

Computerisation and advanced technology are important facets of modern Police work and have an increasingly significant role to play in anti-crime and operational matters, personnel and management. The Force Computer Development Committee had a busy year on both major and minor projects in this dynamic field.

It was yet another exciting and challenging year for the Force. Problems were tackled with dedication, imagination and resolve and we have had some spectacular successes, particularly against armed gangs and dangerous drugs traffickers. Less dramatic, but equally important, was the inroad made in reducing juvenile crime and the continuing evidence of increased public confidence in, and support for, the work of the Force.

With the firm foundations now being laid, the sophisticated technical support available, the professional expertise and enthusiasm being displayed at all levels in the Force and with the continued support and encouragement of the public I am confident that we shall be able to meet the challenges of the future.

Roy Henry  
Commissioner



Accompanied by Commissioner Roy Henry, the visiting Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir David McNeer, meets Hong Kong's media representatives.



# OPERATIONS

## CRIME

The overall trend for 1982 was one of increasing crime. In March there was a substantial and sharp rise and despite subsequent reductions, total crime figures for the year reflected an increase of 9.9% in overall crime and 9.4% in violent crime.

The increase in overall crime experienced in March can be attributed, to a great extent, to the involvement of drug addicts. This stemmed from the high price of drugs on the street in February and March following record seizures by both the Police and Customs earlier in the year.

One marked improvement during the year was the sharp reduction in the number of robberies involving the use of genuine firearms. These were reduced from 30 to 21 cases of which 19 were committed prior to a large seizure of 11 firearms in July this year. The use of pistol like objects, including imitation firearms, remained at a high level with 239 cases being recorded.

Recent immigrants continued to be disproportionately involved in crimes involving the use of genuine firearms. Of the 26 persons prosecuted for such crimes in 1982, 22 were found to be recent immigrants. In relation to overall crime, whilst now representing 9.8% of the overall population aged seven and above, recent immigrants represented 13.7% of all persons prosecuted.

Juvenile crime prosecutions for 1982 amounted to 2 846, which represented a decrease of 22.8% over 1981, continuing the reversal experienced during the latter part of 1981. Of particular significance is the reduction in juvenile involvement in violent crime.

The total number of persons arrested and charged with criminal offences in 1982 was 32 015, compared with 29 738 in 1981. Of this total, 18 334 were charged with key crimes, 8 571 for violent crimes and 3 950 for preventive offences.

The detection rate for all crime was 45.6%, for key crime was 34.2% and for violent crime was 39.6% in 1982 compared with 1981's detection rates of 50.5%, 40.2% and 40.6% respectively.

The territorial distribution of crime changed yet again in 1982 with Kowloon Region reducing its overall share of the total to 54.7% whilst the New Territories increased to 23.7% and Hong Kong Island remained approximately constant at 20.8%. Marine had 0.8%.

## Trends

### *Regional Trends*

In Kowloon there was an increase of 9.3% in crime, with 46 873 reported crimes compared with 42 883 in 1981. The biggest rise occurred in Kwun Tong District which has borne the brunt of the overspill brought about by the influx of illegal immigrants settling in wooden hut areas on the hillside, and in Yau Ma Tei District which it is felt could have been "opened up" to the criminal elements

from outside of the District by the commencement of the underground rail link.

The most alarming and serious case of the year occurred in June when a knife-wielding man attacked 44 people in Un Chau Street Estate, Cheung Sha Wan. Most of the victims were young children attending a kindergarten, and six persons eventually died of their injuries. The assailant was only restrained after being shot by a Police constable whom he had also wounded.

Sex-related crimes remained a problem in Mong Kok with the highest concentration of vice establishments being along Shanghai Street, Portland Street, Tung Choi Street and Sai Yeung Choi Street.

Crimes committed at the International Airport—principally theft of baggage and pickpocketing—continued to increase (+15.5%) and to counter the situation the Airport Divisional Intelligence Section was expanded. Close working relationship between other Government departments and private firms within the Airport resulted, in one instance, in the recovery of a substantial part of a large cash shipment stolen from an aircraft.

With the opening of the Tsuen Wan MTR extension and electrified KCR there was an enormous growth in the number of passengers and the system now carries a daily average of one million commuters. The increase in major crime to 223 cases in 1982 was therefore less than proportional to the passenger upsurge.

On Hong Kong Island crime decreased from 17 863 to 17 790, a drop of 0.4%. In the southern area there was a noticeable rise in the incidence of reported crime. This is thought to be connected to the rapid growth in population brought about by the continued expansion and development of low cost housing estates, particularly in Aberdeen Division. Eastern District experienced a proliferation of thefts from construction sites which have sprung up in connection with work on the MTR extension and Eastern Corridor road development.

The extensive and rapid urbanisation programme within the New Territories brought with it a corresponding increase in crime and 20 266 cases were recorded compared with 16 597 in 1981 (a rise of 22.1%). Significantly the highest percentage increases took place in the two emergent towns of Sha Tin (+43%) and Tuen Mun (+26.4%).

Crime involving construction sites gave particular cause for concern. This fell into two broad areas—robbery, burglary and theft involving losses of about \$5 million on the one hand, and crime involving damage to equipment or the buildings themselves and intimidation or blackmail of site employees on the other.

Vehicle crime also increased and here the main areas were theft of vehicle, theft from vehicle and joyriding. Also fairly widespread was criminal damage, in many cases as part of the act of gaining access to vehicles, although there were examples of sheer vandalism. The public were also urged to be on the look-out for, and to



report, any incidents of back street garages stripping down vehicles for spare parts.

Crime in the Marine Region is always substantially lower than in the three Land Regions. In 1982, 712 crimes were reported, a rise of 16.7% over 1981.

### *Specific Trends*

There was a slight increase in robberies of 3.4%, with 23.4 reports per day compared with 22.6 in 1981.

Goldsmith robberies were down from 84 in 1981 to 38, a marked decrease due to increasing awareness by proprietors of such establishments of the importance of security measures. Bank robberies increased to 15, from 1981's eight. This was mainly due to a spate of attacks in August, many of which were fruitless with culprits fleeing empty handed. The satisfactory security arrangements of most banks continue to pay dividends.

Burglaries have continued to increase with 32 reports per day in 1982 compared with 29 a day in 1981. Dwelling houses remained the main target of burglars, with, in many cases, low value property stolen. Many such offences are crimes of opportunity and the public could, in many cases, have prevented such crimes by taking elementary security measures.

There was a large increase of 102.3% in 1982 of the crimes of taking conveyance without authority. Although a fairly substantial proportion of this increase can be attributed to a change in the recording system for this crime, there is little doubt that a marked increase was reflected.

Cases of theft from vehicles also increased by 33.8% over 1981 with 17.6 reports per day. Here again, increased security measures taken by car owners in securing their vehicles and property would substantially reduce this type of crime.

Pickpocket cases recorded a sharp increase with more reports being made because of the consequent loss of identity documents by some of the victims.

### **Gang Activity—"Triads"**

Triad and other criminal gangs continue to pose a problem. They are involved in a wide range of crime, including vice, loan-sharking, extortion and monopolization by criminal means of public transport and public housing decoration.

The Force placed a high priority on the disruption of triad activities, in particular the criminal monopolization of legitimate businesses. Some notable success was achieved in this field with some 200 persons being arrested in one incident at a Sha Tin temporary housing area.

The amended Money Lenders Ordinance provided valuable assistance in disrupting the traditional triad activity of loansharking and 44 prosecutions were undertaken in 1982. This has resulted in a marked reduction in income from this particular source.

In June 1982 the Societies Ordinance was amended and it is anticipated that the new powers will assist in providing more effective control of societies, including martial arts associations, which have triad affiliations or are, in other ways, criminally misused.

By the end of the year 924 persons involved in triad activities were arrested with a total of 4 311 triad related offences preferred.



VIPs, including the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, Mr. Peter Moor (third left), watch \$50 million worth of dangerous drugs being prepared for destruction at the Kennedy Town incinerator.

### **Narcotics**

Two successive bumper crops of opium in the Golden Triangle have resulted in an unprecedented surge in drug trafficking in the South East Asian Region. A record amount of heroin base was seized in Hong Kong during the year. This represented a 204% increase compared with 1981, with a correspondingly large increase in the seizure of No. 3 heroin.

Small scale illegal importation of dangerous drugs by couriers, mainly by air, continued. There were indications that some drugs were imported from Thailand via China, a new route, by a relay of couriers. These have been supplemented by bulk shipments in container cargo and by junk.

The general availability of heroin at street level increased in 1982. Considerable fluctuations in the retail price of No. 3 heroin were noted, ranging from \$158,000 per kilogramme in March to \$93,000 per kilogramme in December.

The abuse of cannabis and synthetic drugs, although not as serious as heroin abuse in Hong Kong, is on the increase. Western influences and opportunities for international travel have resulted in greater availability of such drugs.

Attendances at Methadone Treatment Centres fluctuated throughout 1982 at between 6 500 to 7 000 people daily, with upward movement as the price of heroin increased.

Several amendments were made to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Ship owners became criminally liable if their vessels were found to have carried illicit drugs

in Hong Kong waters on two or more occasions in a period of 18 months. Legislation was enacted giving legal authority for doctors to carry out body searches on suspects at the behest of the Police. This legislation was a counter to the increase in the incidence of internal body concealment to import drugs.

The total number of prosecutions for dangerous drug offences rose from 7 866 in 1981 to 9 625 in 1982. Prosecutions for serious offences remained at a high level, accounting for 35.4% of all drug cases.

Persons under the age of 20 took up 10.6% of drug prosecutions in 1982, although trafficking in that group fell to 50.9% offences from 52.4% in 1981.

In 1981 an average of 30 youths were arrested per month for minor DD offences whilst this figure rose to 42 in 1982.

## Commercial Crime

Frauds, although varying in scale and scope owing to recession, generally still centre around the most common instruments of business transactions, namely cheques and letters of credit.

Pressure during 1982 was maintained against illicit commodity trading with legislation introduced which greatly increased penalties for such offences.

Two syndicates engaged in the distribution of counterfeit currency were neutralised, with a significant reduction in the number of forged banknotes surfacing during 1982.

Successes were achieved in action against forgery of negotiable instruments, valuable securities and share certificates, and also in action against counterfeiting of international credit cards.

Forgery of Hong Kong Identity Cards continued to pose problems, particularly in connection with illegal immigration. Offensive action against syndicated operations was maintained.

Close liaison continued with foreign law enforcement agencies, the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) and relevant Governmental organisations and mutual expertise proved valuable in efforts to combat commercial crime.

## Homicide

Murder and manslaughter are crimes that continue to hold the public's fascination, attention and interest. Such crimes present a very considerable challenge to the investigators as the public naturally demands a high degree of professionalism from those tasked to investigate such offences.

During the year 93 homicides were reported to Police of which 63 cases were solved. The balance of these cases remain under investigation.

## Special Crimes

The term special crimes refers to those cases which are considered to be particularly serious due to the use of real firearms, the ingenuity displayed by the criminals, the degree of brutality used, the political or social implications of the crime, the unusual professionalism employed or the value of the property involved.

The majority of such crimes continue to be committed by the "Big Circle" gangs—recent immigrants from the mainland—whose members are violent, ruthless and well-organised. Information is difficult to obtain and this type of case requires a highly professional investigation approach. Long-term intelligence-based operations play a large part in solving these cases.

During 1982, eight cases designated special crimes were investigated resulting in 46 persons being charged with 69 offences. A total of 14 firearms, four modified firearms and ten imitation firearms were seized. Cash and property to the value of \$1,200,000 was recovered as a result of these investigations.

## Criminal Intelligence

The Force Criminal Intelligence System is tasked to anticipate and prevent crime, aid specific criminal investigations, enhance Police knowledge of criminals and potential criminals and facilitate Police action to apprehend criminals or to neutralise their unlawful activities.

During 1982 a number of operations were mounted in co-operation with Crime Wing, Regional and District CID officers resulting in the arrest and successful prosecution of criminals prior to the completion of their planned crimes. The disruption of these gangs has been reflected in a decrease in the number of crimes involving the use of genuine firearms at the end of the year.

## Criminal Records

Criminal Records Bureau is the sole repository in Hong Kong of criminal records; it maintains various indices of persons wanted or suspected, details of stolen property, outstanding warrants and vehicles of Police interest.

During the year under review the Bureau dealt with 54 100 arrests of which 29 010 new conviction records were created. A total of 515 543 record enquiries together with 699 189 maintenance searches created a total index access figure of 1 214 732.

Work on the computerisation of the Nominal Index System continued throughout the year and the installation of terminals at both Police Headquarters and the Regional Command and Control Centres is to commence in January 1983. The system is expected to be fully operational by August 1983.

## Fingerprinting and Photography

During the year staff of the Identification Bureau attended 18 346 crime scenes resulting in the identification of 504 persons in connection with 624 cases. The continued demand for scenes of crime attendance has caused the provision of additional Scenes of Crimes units at Aberdeen, Kwun Tong and Tuen Mun Police Stations.

The Main Fingerprint Collection Section processed 68 187 arrest fingerprint forms and identified 31 507 persons as having previous convictions. Another 44 647 sets of fingerprints were also processed for security and vetting purposes. The collection now has 473 395 sets of fingerprints on file.

The fee for a Certificate of No Criminal Conviction was reduced from \$270 to \$110 on July 1, 1982. During the year, 20 683 applications were received and processed.

The Photographic Section, which deals with black and white as well as colour photography, is manned both by civilian photographers and trained Police officers. This section produced 534 599 black and white photographs and 62 572 colour slides and photographs.

### Ballistics and Firearms Identification

In 1982 officers of the Bureau attended 94 crime scenes and handled 345 cases, including 95 seized arms.

There has been a continuation of the trend towards the criminal use of crude home-made arms and toy guns converted to fire projectiles rather than commercially manufactured weapons.

In addition to crime case work, the Bureau is continuing to assist other Government departments, overseas agencies and private organisations in the testing and evaluation of firearms and related equipment.

### Interpol

Hong Kong joined the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol) in September, 1960 and is now one of the most active National Central Bureaux in the Asian region, handling approximately 7 500 messages a year. Radio remains the principal means of dispatching messages with telex facilities being utilised for the more urgent traffic.

The Bureau has installed a highgrade facsimile transceiver capable of both transmitting and receiving fingerprint images, written and printed texts, drawings, and photographs over international telephone circuits. This

equipment is of great assistance in enabling rapid verification and checking of criminal records with any foreign country with similar facilities in a matter of minutes.

### Crime Prevention

The Crime Prevention Bureau seeks to promote the adoption of security measures by both the public and commercial companies to reduce the incidence of crime. Although difficult to quantify in terms of results, the improved security displayed by banks and goldsmiths/jewellers' shops throughout the territory has resulted, in particular, in a marked reduction of successful crimes against these premises. In this area the willing co-operation of the owners of such businesses has been most welcome and has released Police resources to concentrate on other major areas of concern.

### Forensic Pathology

The Medical & Health Department's Forensic Pathology Unit consists of a main laboratory in Police Headquarters to cater for cases from Hong Kong Island and Marine, and another laboratory in Kowloon Regional Headquarters to cater for cases from Kowloon and the New Territories. They deal with all medico-legal work in close association with the Police.

During the year the transfer of public mortuaries to the Unit has facilitated the work of Coroners and the Police as the Unit now deals with all uncertified deaths occurring outside hospitals.



*His Royal Highness, The Duke of Kent, personally thanks Traffic Police who carried out motorcycle escort duties during his visit to Hong Kong.*

## ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

During 1982, 8 680 illegal immigrants from China and Macau were arrested while attempting entry into Hong Kong and a further 2 484 were arrested after evading the Security Forces and arriving in Hong Kong. A total of 8 645 were repatriated to China which represents an increase of 15% over the 7 521 repatriated in 1981.

The increased number of arrivals kept the Force commitment in this field at a high level. Although the rate of illegal immigration has not approached that experienced prior to the ending of the "reached base" immigration policy in October 1980, it indicates that, despite the inability to regularise their stay, there are still substantial numbers in China who wish to come to Hong Kong. Constant vigilance and deployment in excess of 1 000 Police officers a day has been needed to counter the threat.

The illegal immigrant finds it difficult to remain in Hong Kong undetected or obtain employment without an identity document and this has produced a lucrative trade in forged identity cards. During the year 830 forged cards were seized. The Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bureau continued its action against organised syndicates bringing illegal immigrants to Hong Kong and 414 persons were prosecuted for aiding and abetting the passage of illegal immigrants. A number of successes were scored against those dealing in forged identity cards.

A disturbing trend which emerged in late 1981 was the smuggling of children into the territory. The law was amended to cover a gap in existing legislation and this, coupled with increased pressure at known entry points, has controlled the problem but the numbers of children being brought to Hong Kong remains high and is still causing concern to the Government.

The trend that emerged in 1981 towards the use of speedboats by syndicates has been contained by effective counter measures although it is known that this method of entry is still used.

The final phase of the new border fence has been completed and it now extends along the borders of Deep Bay as a further deterrent to illegal border crossings. The fence has also been fitted with a sophisticated electronic device which alerts Security Forces to attempts by illegal immigrants to climb over it.

## VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

The flow of refugees from Vietnam remains a problem which requires a substantial commitment from the Force. The year saw 7 994 arrivals from Vietnam, compared to the 1981 figure of 11 886. Included in the yearly total are 100 Ex-China Vietnamese which represents a significant decrease from the 3 416 persons in this category who arrived in 1981; 2 671 such illegal immigrants were returned to China during the year leaving 106 still in detention at the end of the year.

In July 1982, the Government implemented the "closed camp policy" whereby new arrivals are detained in closed camps. Of the 12 673 Vietnamese refugees still in Hong Kong at the end of the year, 3 745 are held in closed camps and 8 868 in open camps. A total of 9 247 refugees were resettled abroad during the year.

## INCIDENTS OF PUBLIC DISORDER

In May 1982, cultural and political differences between northern and southern Vietnamese refugees housed at the Kai Tak North Camp came to a head and resulted in a series of violent disturbances involving some 1 500 inmates. A major Police operation was subsequently launched inside the camp and resulted in many refugees responsible for the troubles being arrested. Order was quickly restored.

In August and September a series of protests were made locally against the revision of Japanese history text books. Leaflets were distributed and posters found all over the territory urging support for a boycott of Japanese goods and stores. The protest culminated in a rally which was held in Victoria Park on September 18 attended by 11 000 people. A campaign, involving the use of mainly hoax bombs, aimed against Japanese business interests in Hong Kong also occurred during this period. The protests and campaign ended when the Japanese Government agreed to reconsider the matter.

There were no other major incidents involving the Hong Kong public although a number of minor confrontations, mostly relating to the clearance of squatter areas, occurred and were resolved without serious incidents.

## BOMB REPORTS

During the year there was a total of 208 reported bomb incidents, of which 22 were genuine reports, 175 were hoax reports, three were well intentioned but concerned innocent objects and eight were calls to dispose of old military ordnance.

## TRAFFIC

With 277 vehicles per kilometre of road vehicle density continued to cause problems of congestion and vehicular/pedestrian conflict on the roads of Hong Kong during 1982.

There were significant developments in transport policy and road and transport infrastructure. In May Government introduced a package of financial measures designed to reduce the rate of increase in the ownership and use of private cars and motorcycles, as a result of which the increase in registered motor vehicles was 2.8% as against 10.3% in 1981.

May 1982 also saw a major increase in the capacity of off-street public transport systems with the commissioning of the MTR Tsuen Wan Extension and the electrified KCR inner-urban service between Sha Tin and Hung Hom.

Aberdeen and Airport tunnels were both opened to traffic, the second carriageway of the Tuen Mun Highway was substantially completed, flyovers linking Lower Stubbs Road with Wong Nei Chung Gap Road and Pok Fu Lam Road with Des Voeux Road West via Hill Road became operational and the new Clearwater Bay Road and a further section of the West Kowloon Corridor were brought into use.

Traffic management schemes designed to improve bus journey times continued to receive priority and were introduced throughout the territory. Undoubtedly, the

most ambitious was the North Point gyratory scheme. This involved the re-routing of Electric Road and Java Road to one-way eastbound, the implementation of Public Transport and Restricted Access lanes on King's Road eastbound and the banning of right turns off King's Road. The scheme also required the removal of the westbound tram lane north of the original alignment and this work is now largely completed. An extra traffic lane is now available for westbound traffic and hopefully this will improve the flow of traffic in this direction on King's Road.

Construction on major transport projects such as the MTR Island Line, the Island Eastern Corridor, and the New Territories Circular Road continue and whilst, for the time being, disruption is inevitable, their completion in 1984-85 will bring further significant benefits.

## Accidents

Traffic accidents causing death or injury increased by 1.7% over the 1981 figure. A significant feature was a rise of 25.6% in serious injury accidents and a decline of 11.8% in slight injury accidents.

Pedestrian negligence and driving too fast having regard to road conditions continued to be the two main contributory factors of traffic accidents and Police maintained a high level of enforcement with emphasis placed on those offences which related to road safety.

Data on personal injury traffic accidents continues to be collected, collated and processed by computer. The Accident Research Officer, Traffic Headquarters maintains a close working relationship with the Chief Engineer, Road Safety Division of the Transport Department to identify and take action at those locations where accidents are frequent.

## Road Safety

Government policy on road safety is formulated and overseen by the Standing Conference on Road Safety. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, chairs the conference which includes officials from those Government Departments which have a direct interest including Transport Branch, Transport Department, Engineering Development Department, Education Department, City and New Territories Administration and Information Services Department. The British Forces in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Road Safety Association, the Hong Kong Automobile Association and the Institute of Advanced Motorists are also in attendance as observers.

Following the re-organisation of the former Public Works Department in April the Road Safety Division, set up in February 1981, now comes under the Transport Department. The Chief Engineer, Road Safety Division, reports to the Standing Conference on Road Safety and is tasked by a Steering Group drawn from the conference membership and chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations.

During 1982 one of Government's major publicity campaigns was on the subject of road safety. A Road Safety Day was held in June with the theme "Pedestrian Safety" and this was followed by regional campaigns. At the same time a Road Safety TV Quiz Programme was

broadcast over a period of three months on both Chinese channels and proved very popular.

Schools, offices and factories are visited by Police Road Safety Officers to promote road safety and to train School Road Safety Patrols, organised by the Road Safety Association. 173 schools now have patrols with a total of 7 482 students enrolled.

The road safety bus recorded an average monthly attendance of 8 627 people whilst making a total of 237 visits to schools and housing estates.

## Prosecutions

The fixed penalty systems still process the majority of traffic offences. These systems are computer based and fall into two categories, moving offences and parking offences. Offences not included in these systems are dealt with by way of summons or arrest. Eighteen owner related offences were incorporated into the Fixed Penalty (Moving) System in April 1982 bringing the total number of offences in the system to 75.

## Traffic Management

The Force liaises closely and at all levels with other Government Departments on traffic and transport matters. Apart from policy considerations there is a continuing and detailed liaison on highway and utility projects, the expansion of MTR and KCR services, the development of new planning areas including the New Towns and the conception and implementation of traffic management schemes.

Police officers are members of those committees such as the Transport Advisory Committee, the Transport Policy Co-ordinating Committee and the Standing Conference on Road Use which meet regularly to formulate Government's traffic and transport policy. They are also members of committees and working groups charged with examining special development or transport proposals such as North Lantau, Junk Bay, Ma On Shan, KCR interchange facilities and the Kwai Chung Container Terminal.

At a less formal level the District Boards and their sub-committees have shown a particular interest in traffic and transport matters and attendance at such meetings and response to members' views is now a significant Force commitment.

## LICENSING AND SOCIETIES REGISTRATION

During 1982, the number of applications for registration for watchmen averaged 928 a month and by the end of the year there were 39 874 registered watchmen.

A total of 219 groups applied for registration under the Societies Ordinance. Of these 143 were registered as societies, 34 were granted exemption and five applications were withdrawn. At the end of the year there were 37 applications still to be processed. The total of registered societies now stands at 3 273 and exempted societies at 532.

At the end of the year there were 1 480 firearm licences on issue.



## POLICE DOGS

Police dogs and their handlers operate from Police stations, including Kai Tak Airport, throughout the territory in support of conventional police duties. They are mainly tasked with anti-crime patrols, drug detection and tracking. The Force has 66 operational dogs, the majority being German Shepherds and Labrador Retrievers. During 1982, handlers and their dogs were responsible for 120 crime arrests. They also gave a total of 37 demonstrations at various events.

Training for both dogs and handlers is undertaken at the Police Dog Unit at Ping Shan in the New Territories. In 1982, two basic training courses and ten refresher courses were conducted, attended by ten Sergeants and 59 Constables.

During the year under review two German Shepherd bitches were imported from the United Kingdom with the intention of improving breeding lines and to provide the nucleus of a breeding programme in future years.

## RANGES

There was considerable improvement in range facilities during 1982 brought about by close liaison with the British Forces and a re-adjustment of the firing schedules for functional Police ranges. The position will further improve when Smuggler's Ridge range is re-activated early in 1983 to provide a 20 firing point facility for revolver training.

Measures have also been taken to provide a cadre of trained officers who are well versed in range management procedures and the techniques of coaching firers during arms courses. Since November, 1981 a total of 51 officers, drawn mainly from Emergency Units and ranging from Sergeant to Chief Inspector, have completed short training courses held at the Police Training School.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS

### Junior Police Call

While the Royal Hong Kong Police Force continues to enlist general public support through a broad base of community related programmes, much of the concentration is centred on combating juvenile and youth crime.

In 1981, and again this year, Government and the Police mounted concentrated campaigns aimed at reducing the incidence of young people becoming involved in crime. Junior Police Call's 320 000 members spearheaded the campaigns which have produced some positive and encouraging results. Compared with 1981, juvenile crime dropped by 839 cases (or 22.8%) this year.

Main features of this year's campaign were a four-day Fight Youth Crime Seminar Camp for 800 senior JPC members/leaders and representatives from eight other youth organisations held at Wu Kai Sha Youth Village in July which provided a package of educational, recreational and sporting programmes, a JPC recruitment drive that attracted 34 500 new members and 3 758 JPC leaders and brought total membership to 321 500 and a Young People's "Help the Police" Fight Youth Crime Competition for all local school students, the winners of which will visit Australia in February 1983.

In addition, the year saw the formation of 200 JPC clubs in secondary schools and 67 in primary schools, the organisation of 11 230 different activities for JPC members and the staging of many major Fight Youth Crime promotions which conveyed the fight crime messages to all young people in Hong Kong. The "Stars Against Crime" committee, formed in December 1981, continued to support the campaign through a variety of messages broadcast on both television channels and by personal appearances at campaign functions.



*Energetic youngsters give a kung fu demonstration at celebrations to mark the eighth anniversary of Junior Police Call.*

JPC members also actively participated in numerous community service activities including flag selling for charitable organisations, visits to homes for the aged, hospitals, children centres, care for the disabled and elderly, clean Hong Kong and road safety publicity. In October, JPC raised more than \$715,000 through a flag day and a raffle for the Far East and South Pacific Olympic Games for the Disabled held at the Jubilee Sports Centre in November.

## Television

"Police 15" and "Police Report" are Police television programmes with topics mainly on crime orientated matters, appealing for crime information, advising the public on crime prevention and enhancing better police/public relations. Both programmes are broadcast weekly on all Chinese and English channels. "Police 15" regularly attracts an audience of over two million viewers.

The Police television hotline (5-277177) associated with the programmes, received 5 254 calls resulting in the arrest of 316 criminals. Since these two programmes were first introduced seven years ago, there have been a total of 33 958 "hotline" calls, of which, 1 838 have produced useful information to the Police resulting in 1 653 arrests.

The "On the Beat" dramatised documentary series produced in conjunction with Radio Television Hong Kong had its third series on the screen. The series, which covered subjects as diverse as juvenile crime, police operations, police-public confrontation, women police, use of firearms and incest received very high audience ratings.

## Good Citizen Award

During 1982 five Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies were staged and 245 awardees received a total of \$274,000.

The Good Citizen Award Scheme, organised in conjunction with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, was introduced in 1973 to reward citizens who actively assist in the fight against crime. Since then, over \$1.55 million has been awarded to some 1 365 residents. The scheme has done much to persuade the public to help bringing criminals to justice. Citizen arrests have risen from 3% of the total in 1973 to 11% in 1982.

## Media Relations

Hong Kong has the second highest newspaper readership in Asia with an estimated 350 copies being printed for every 1 000 people. Altogether there are about 489 registered publications of which 66 are newspapers, 64 of these publishing daily. Television has developed as the most popular entertainment medium with an estimated daily audience of three million tuning in to four channels (two English and two Chinese). Two major radio stations with eight channels in Chinese and English broadcast over 1 000 hours weekly.

It is hardly surprising that the Force places great emphasis on providing a service to the media and by so doing keeps the public informed about the Force and its activities.

## News Room

A newsroom in the Information Bureau operates on a 24-hour basis and is the major single link between the Force and the news media. In 1982 its staff handled a monthly average of nearly 7 000 press enquiries. The staff also dealt with an average of 660 enquiries a month from members of the public, mostly concerning Police procedure and seeking advice.

Press facilities were provided for local and overseas journalists and included visits to specific units or locations, facilities at Police events and assistance to the media at major incidents and public events.

Interviews were also arranged with individual officers on specific topics and background briefings set up particularly for overseas journalists focussing in particular on illegal immigration, narcotics and triads.

Apart from routine briefings on quarterly traffic and crime reports, press conferences were frequently held to publicise Police activities such as major drug seizures and various noteworthy arrests.

Over 150 press releases in both Chinese and English were issued each month including feature articles and special releases covering all aspects of Police work, major crimes, functions, speeches and appeals on major events.

Over 500 bulletins on traffic arrangements, diversions and congestion were issued monthly to the two radio stations either through live broadcasts from the newsroom or through teleprinter and facsimile systems.

## Media Review

A Chinese Media Review, covering news stories, editorial comments and letters to the editor in 27 major Chinese papers, news reports on the Chinese channels of both TV stations and Chinese radio phone-in programmes is produced every day for distribution to senior Police officers.

The Information Bureau also deals with letters to the editors in both the Chinese and English press, monitors and provides a Police spokesman, when necessary, for English and Chinese phone-in programmes on both radio stations and delegates officers to lecture both Junior and Inspectorate officers during various training courses.

## Publications

A fortnightly bilingual Force newspaper "Off Beat" is published and 23 000 copies are circulated to members of the Force. Although primarily a house journal, the newspaper is circulated to the media and to other Government departments, in particular the Home Affairs Department, for distribution to such organisations as Mutual Aid Committees.

The publication of a Force Bulletin was introduced in 1981. It is designed to keep all personnel up-to-date with current internal events and developments of general interest.

## Tourist Hotline

The Japanese hotline (5-290000) operated throughout the year. This was considered necessary in view of the very high number of visitors from Japan. Four Police Constables with diplomas in Japanese man the line around the clock.



# PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

At the end of 1982, the Force's establishment of disciplined officers stood at 23 476, an increase of 962 (4.3%) over the 1981 figure. The civilian establishment was 4 964, representing an increase of 17.5%.

## FORCE TRAINING Recruitment

The raising of the minimum educational standard in 1980 from Primary 6 to Form 5 has resulted in an improvement in the quality of Recruit Constables, but consideration is still given to some applicants with Form 3 education. There has been no shortage of applicants for both Inspector and Constable posts.

During 1982, 2 069 Constables were taken on strength at the Police Training School; of these 60 were women.

Entry to the Inspectorate is by promotion from the junior ranks or by direct recruitment, both locally and from overseas. The number of Inspectors taken on strength in 1982 was 185, including 27 women. This figure included 58 promoted from the junior ranks, 49 locally recruited direct entrants and 78 overseas recruits.

236 Police Cadets were taken on strength into the Force in four intakes in February and September.

A number of specialist posts were filled during the year, including those created as a result of the Marine Police reorganisation.

## Basic Training Constables

The Constable's course at the Police Training School is at present 20 weeks in length and covers law, police and court procedures, self defence, first aid, life saving, weapon training and drill.

At the end of their formal training, Constables undergo a period of supervised attachments to operational units and, prior to graduating from the School, both Constables and Inspectors jointly receive internal security training.

During 1982, 1 829 Constables including 55 women, successfully completed their basic training.

## Inspectors

The Inspectors' course is 36 weeks in length, and, in addition to academic and practical subjects, emphasis is placed on developing management and leadership skills.

After the first week of familiarisation, overseas officers commence an eight-week course of instruction in colloquial Cantonese. Simultaneously, local officers embark on a varied programme which includes community service, adventure training, a basic skills module and written projects. Local and overseas officers then combine for a 27-week segment of professional training.

During 1982, 181 Inspectors, including 32 women, passed out on completion of their basic training.

## Continuation Training

Continuation training for Inspectors has been augmented by providing two one-week courses of instruction during their first year of operational service after the Probationary Inspectors' Course. This is known as the Regional Continuation Training Scheme for Inspectors. These courses are designed to complement and advance their basic training, taking place six months and twelve months respectively after Inspectors have passed out from Police Training School.

The scheme was introduced in September 1982 and approximately 82 Inspectors received instruction. The courses are currently conducted in temporary accommodation. Permanent accommodation for the scheme is now being sought.

The Regional Continuation Training Scheme for Constables with under 2½ years' service continued to provide an important phase of supplementary training following the basic course. Commanders at all levels have shown their personal interest in the scheme and its development within their respective formations. Approximately 3 000 Constables received instruction during the year.

Other continuation training included Station Sergeant to Inspector promotion courses, NCO promotion courses and refresher courses for Station Sergeants and Sergeants



*The Force bids farewell to Governor Sir Murray MacLehose at a Passing Out Parade at the Police Training School, Wong Chuk Hang.*

after three and six years' service in their ranks and for Constables after three, six, eleven and sixteen years' service, traffic courses for Regional and District Traffic personnel, Traffic Wardens and Senior Traffic Wardens and command courses for Inspectors and Superintendents. During the year 24 Superintendents, 36 Chief Inspectors, 157 Inspectors, 634 NCOs, 2 380 Constables and 55 Traffic Wardens attended such continuation training courses.

## **Specialist Training**

### *Detective Training*

Standard 12-week CID courses continued throughout the year with an average of 26 CID Inspectorate officers, 20 Sergeants and 80 to 100 Constables, together with officers from the Immigration and Customs and Excise Departments, attending each course.

The course is divided into two separate phases; the initial five-week phase consists of lectures and talks by officers from specialist units, Legal Department and the Judiciary. During this period the students also take part in discussions, observe and participate in scenes of crime demonstrations and visit CID specialist units and support groups.

During the second seven-week practical phase the student body is merged to form investigation teams comprising Inspectorate officers, NCOs, Detective Constables and officers from other departments. This system of training allows for individual officers to take an important part in the overall investigation of crime and has proved effective. Further emphasis is now being given to training in individual investigation.

Officers attending the standard course are also trained in disaster victim identification techniques and, whilst attending the course they make up the Force's Disaster Victim Identification Unit (DVIU) which would be responsible for attending scenes of major disasters

Preliminary courses for potential CID Inspectorate officers of four-week duration continued throughout the year. Four such courses were run with an average of 15 Inspectors attending each.

## *Marine Training*

Entry to the Marine Police is voluntary for both junior and Inspectorate officers. The former may elect to join on recruitment or any time thereafter. Inspectors may either join immediately on completion of their basic training or may apply at a later stage.

The Marine Police Training School, which is responsible for all seamanship training, moved from the old Aberdeen Police Station to rented accommodation in Aberdeen Centre during the year. Courses, ranging from two weeks to six months, are currently run in navigation, engineering, wireless telegraphy, radio telephony and the Marine Police Efficiency Certificate. The MPEC is absorbing the major effort for the time being as this is a new scheme and a considerable backlog of officers requiring training and examination has built up. It is also planned that the curriculum will take in basic radar, fire-fighting and sea-survival courses. A total of 2 503 officers of all ranks completed Marine courses in 1982.

## *Command Courses*

The Junior, Intermediate and Senior Command Courses are in-service training courses to develop the supervisory and management skills of officers in the ranks from Inspector to Superintendent of Police and to keep them abreast of current laws and policies. During the year two Senior, three Intermediate and seven Junior Command Courses were held to train a total of 144 officers.

## *Instructor Training*

Officers who are to carry out instructional duties at any of the Force's training establishments undergo a four-week course at the Police Training School during which they are taught modern methods of instruction. During the year, nine of these courses were held for officers in the ranks from Station Sergeant to Chief Inspector.

## **Language Training**

Considerable importance is attached to language training for expatriate and local officers, with language study forming part of general Police training courses or facilitated through the grant of study leave. It is a condition for confirmation to the permanent establishment or for the offer of a further contract for overseas Inspectorate officers (apart from a few specialists) to attain a good standard of competency in colloquial Cantonese. Expatriate officers therefore attend full-time Chinese language training courses as part of their induction course at the Police Training School and during their second tour of service.

Fluency in English is a requirement before a junior police officer may be promoted to the Inspectorate. Where junior officers lack academic or English language qualifications, they can attend full or part-time courses at the Police Education and Language Section or at one of Hong Kong's numerous educational institutions.

The Police Education and Language Section (PELS), staffed by qualified teachers, is jointly managed by the Force Training Division and the Civil Service Training Centre. It provides English language training and further education for members of the Force on a full-time, day-release basis. During 1982, 407 officers attended such courses.

Apart from courses which prepare personnel for Government language examinations, the PELS also runs functional job-related English language courses for Uniform Branch, Traffic and CID officers.

The Force also releases officers to attend a full-time two-year diploma course in Japanese at the Hong Kong Polytechnic. Since the course was introduced in 1977, 22 Inspectorate and junior officers have been awarded the diploma, and nine are currently studying at the Polytechnic. Because of their outstanding performance on the course, one Inspector and one Police Constable were awarded a scholarship by the Japanese Government to continue their language studies at university level in Japan for a further year.

## **Further Education**

With the co-operation of the Civil Service Branch and the Adult Education Section, Education Department,

special courses in English and general educational subjects to School Certificate standard were held for junior officers who have been selected as having potential for promotion to the Inspectorate, but lack the language or educational requirements for the post. In the academic year 1981-2, 42 officers attended the Police General Education Course on a part-time evening-release basis and this was combined with the full-time Potential Officers' English Course, lasting nearly six months, which was attended by 44 officers. These courses have resulted in better examination performance and enhanced the promotion prospects of the officers concerned.

The development and expansion of expertise within the Commercial Crime Bureau, CID Headquarters, is being achieved by attendance of officers on data processing courses, accounting and banking procedures, and lectures on an in-service basis. Three officers should complete the full-time two-year diploma course in business studies at the Hang Seng School of Commerce in 1983, and another three junior officers commenced the course in 1982.

### Scholarship Scheme for Inspectorate Officers

After appearance before a Government selection board, final selection for highly sought-after places on degree courses at the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong rests with the university concerned, and it is pleasing to note that Inspectorate officers who are successful in gaining a Government sponsored scholarship invariably attain "Honours" level. Since the scheme was introduced in 1970, 25 male and female Inspectorate officers have graduated and seven Inspectors are currently undertaking university studies on full-pay leave.

### Overseas Training

Every opportunity is taken to send officers of all ranks to attend overseas courses to expand and diversify their professional knowledge, experience and educational/language capabilities.

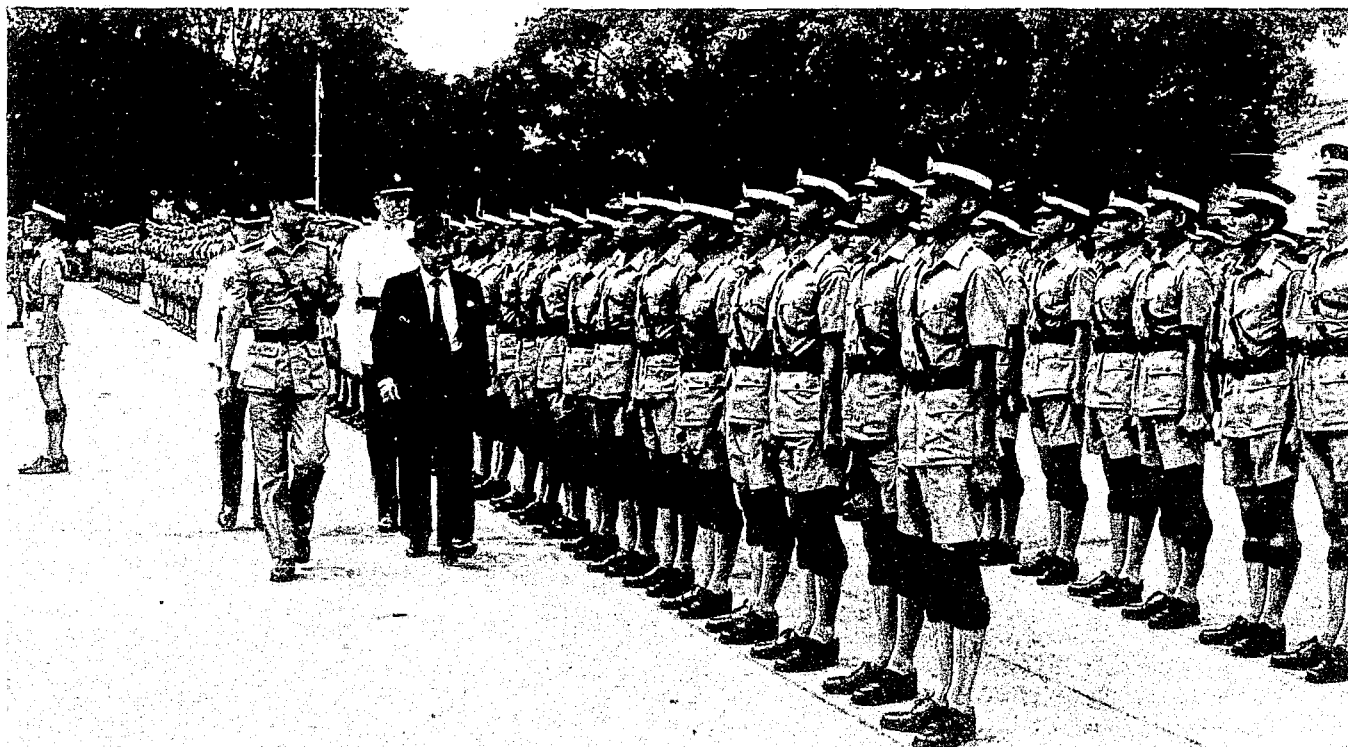
In 1982, 50 officers attended courses, attachments or seminars in the United Kingdom, Europe, Canada, the United States of America, Japan, Thailand, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore.

The higher education and language course at the Institute for English Language Education, University of Lancaster, for Chinese Inspectorate officers has been extended to one full academic term. The university course is followed by duty attachments to overseas (usually UK) Police Forces for a further three months. Those selected for the Lancaster course are accustomed to speaking and writing English to a high standard and they are sent to the university to widen their knowledge of the more general use of English and to develop their character, personality and confidence through exposure to a university environment. The course deals with advanced reading and study skills, presentation of topics and arguments, the use of spoken English in formal and informal contexts and the presentation of written papers.

### Cadet Training

Since its formation in 1973, the establishment of the Police Cadet School has progressively increased from 150 to 750.

During nine years of operation, 1 772 Cadets have graduated from the school. Of this number, 1 588 joined the Police Force, 34 entered the Fire Services Department, 60 chose the Customs and Excise Service and 28 joined the Correctional Services Department. In 1982, 254 cadets graduated and 93.7% joined the Police Force.



*Police cadets on parade at Fan Gardens in the New Territories.*

## Adventure Training

The Police Adventure Training Unit (PATU), which was established in 1975, operates from the Police Cadet School and offers 11-day in-service residential courses to all officers of the Force, including Auxiliaries. During the year 27 courses were held, six specifically for Recruit Inspectors from PTS, three for Rural Area Patrols from Marine Islands Division and four for those attending Operational Fitness Courses.

The courses are run on the "Outward Bound" principles of character and leadership training through physical challenge. Activities include expedition work on both land (hiking) and sea (canoeing), rock climbing, orienteering and survival exercises.

Many ex-PATU trainees continue to take part in outdoor activities by joining the Police Adventure Club and the Police Orienteering Club.

## Police Bands

The Police Silver and Pipe Bands, based at the Police Training School and commanded by the Director of Music, comprises 97 musicians of all ranks. Music training is provided locally with selected members being sent overseas for advanced training.

The Bands participate in major Force ceremonials and perform at many Government organised or sponsored occasions. Subject to Force and other official commitments, they also undertake private bookings, the charges for which are paid to the Band Fund. During 1982 the Bands undertook 584 engagements.

In August a party of 50 Bandsmen visited Brisbane, Australia, sponsored by Cathay Pacific Airways to celebrate their inaugural flight from Hong Kong to that city. The Band played at engagements on the Queensland Gold Coast, in the city of Brisbane and at the Royal National Association Show.

## PERSONNEL

### Welfare

The Welfare Branch co-ordinates welfare, sports and recreational facilities and provides professional social welfare counselling to serving and retired officers, members of the civilian staff and their families.

During the year, welfare officers dealt with 7 132 interviews covering a wide range of social and domestic problems and made 2 570 visits to sick officers at home and in hospital. Interest-free loans, and in extenuating circumstances, grants, are given from the Police Welfare Fund to officers in need.

More than 2 000 children of Regular and Auxiliary Police officers were paid bursaries and book grants from either the Police Children's Education Trust or the Police Education and Welfare Trust, incurring a combined expenditure of \$1,377,000. The Police Education and Welfare Trust also received a subvention of \$100,000 from the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club to give financial assistance to children of junior officers who were attending kindergartens in 1981-82. A total of 2 161 children of Regular and Auxiliary junior officers benefited from this assistance.

The co-operative movement in the Force was strengthened with the establishment of the Co-operatives

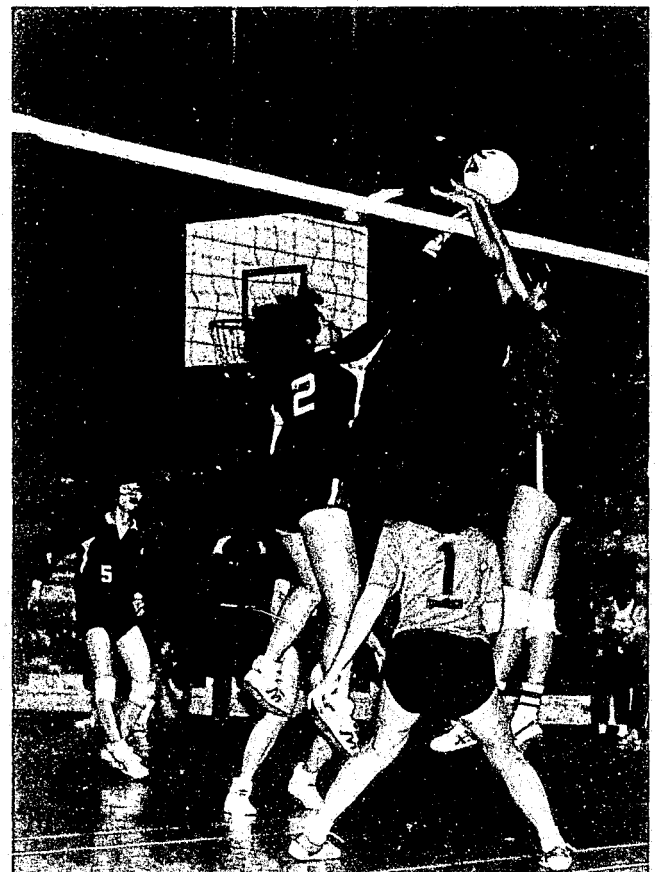
Co-ordinating Unit in May 1982. This unit organises the bulk-purchase of commodities such as air-conditioners, TV sets and washing machines which are retailed through the six co-operative shops located in junior Police officers married quarters at a competitive price with interest-free easy terms of payment. The total amount of purchase loan issued by this unit during 1982 amounted to \$1,021,894. Membership of these Co-operative Societies stood at 1 878 and the annual business turnover was \$3,962,506.

A savings and loan scheme in the form of the Police Credit Union was organised during the year. At the end of 1982, its membership was 2 072, the amount of savings was \$1,031,555 and the total amount of loans paid out was \$1,284,250.

The Force Catering Officer has completed a survey of Police messes and canteens and has introduced measures to improve feeding arrangements during Police operations. Consideration is being given to establishing a School of Catering to train personnel to meet the Force's catering needs.

Officers nearing retirement are interviewed by the Force Resettlement Officer who advises them on trade training, employment opportunities outside the Force, housing and retirement benefits. During the year, 231 retiring officers were interviewed and arrangements made for some 30 persons to attend evening trade training courses. A total of 101 retired officers were recommended for employment outside the Force.

Funerals with Force Honours are arranged by welfare staff for officers killed in the course of their duty.



*There is an abundance of opportunity for sports in the Force and here woman Police officers enjoy a game of volleyball.*

## Sports and Recreation

Sporting and recreational facilities, organised at Force, Regional, District, and Divisional levels play a significant role in maintaining good morale and physical fitness within the Force.

The Welfare Branch also operates 24 self-catering holiday bungalows and flats in Macau, on Lantau Island and in the New Territories in which officers and their families may spend short holidays.

In August 1982, a generous donation was made to the Force to enable a further holiday home to be provided in the Philippines for Gazetted officers and their families.

A day recreation centre on Green Island was opened on June 9, 1982 for use by officers and their families.

Construction of the new clubhouses at Boundary Street and Causeway Bay is scheduled to commence in April 1983.

Children of Police officers are encouraged to participate in meaningful leisure-time activities. During the year, one Sea Scout Group and one Brownie Pack were established, making a total of four Boy Scout Groups, two Girl Guide Companies and two Brownie Packs which are run by the Force.

A "Families' Day" was organised in each of the four Police Regions, attended by some 50 000 officers and their families. Other recreational functions held during the year included picnics, retirement parties and an arts exhibition.

During 1982, the following major sporting events took place:—

- \* The 1982 Police Athletic Championships were held at Wan Chai Sports Ground. Police Training School won the team championship for major units and Special Branch HQ Unit won the team championship for minor units. PC Chan Chuk-on and Inspector Carl Conn won the Victor Ludorum; Miss Betty Babbs won the Victorix Ludorum.
- \* The Dowman Road Race was run over a 12.4 kilometre course from Man Yee Police Post in the High Island reservoir area to Sai Kung Police Station. The event was won by SIP Victor Tutlewski of PTU.
- \* The Police basketball team came second in the Open League competition and was selected by the Hong Kong Amateur Basketball Association to represent Hong Kong at the Singapore Sports Festival in September. The team finished fifth in the competition.
- \* The Police 1st XI football team finished third in the 2nd Division and the Police 2nd XI football team was runner-up in the 3rd Division of leagues organised by the Hong Kong Football Association.
- \* The Police Hockey Club toured Thailand in October and played two matches, one against the Royal Thai Police hockey team and the other against the Royal Bangkok Athletic Association team.
- \* The Garda Police rugby team of the Republic of Ireland visited Hong Kong in September; they played a match against the Hong Kong Police rugby team and won by 30-10.
- \* The 3rd Annual Practical Pistol Shooting Competition between the Royal Hong Kong Police and the

National Bureau of Investigation of the Philippines was held at the Police Training School, Aberdeen in August 1982; the RHKP team won by six points.

- \* Chief Inspector Peter Dawson was selected to join the Hong Kong team to compete in shooting events in the Commonwealth Games held in Brisbane, Australia in September.
- \* The 1982 Police Annual Swimming Gala was held at Boundary Street Pool and Tai Wan Shan Pool in August and September; Marine Operations won the team championship and Police Training School came second.
- \* At the 1982 Annual Long Distance Swim which took place in September, PC Shek Tse-ching won the men's championship and WPC Chu Pui-sheung won the ladies' championship.
- \* The Police tennis team visited Kuala Lumpur in November; they played against the Malaysia National Team, Royal Malaysian Police team, the Selangor Police College team and the Pahang Police team.
- \* The Police ten-pin bowling team competed in the 9th All Star International Ten-Pin Bowling Championships in Bangkok in September; PC Chu Wai-ming won the Charity Cup in the individual high series, PC Ng Kok-sing won the Division three men's singles while PCs Cheung Man-keung and Lok Shui-ching finished as first runners-up in Division 2 men's doubles.

In August, a Police Arts Council was constituted to co-ordinate the activities of various cultural groups within the Force. A new group, the Philatelic Club, was formed in October.

The Police Civilian Staff Club continued to be very active organising social, recreational and sporting activities for civilian members of the Force throughout the year. The club has 1 076 registered members.

The Bauhinia Society for wives of Gazetted and Inspectorate officers continued to organise social functions such as fashion parades, cooking and handicrafts demonstrations, family outings and tea parties. The society also runs a children's play group at Wanchai Gap for 25 Police children between the ages of three and five years.

The Royal Hong Kong Police Old Comrades' Association continued to organise social and recreational activities for its members and their families, and to provide assistance to members in finding employment. Membership reached 1 270 during the year.

## Housing

As part of the career package, the aim of the Force is to house all senior and junior officers and, to this end, implementation of the planned housing programme continued during the year.

The Force has 8 082 quarters available for allocation to junior Police officers. These include 1 119 newly purchased flats at Aberdeen Centre and Telford Gardens. Another 145 junior officers married quarters are under construction with an expected completion date of 1985. Sites have been identified to provide further quarters for junior officers between 1986 and 1989 and the Force is

now seeking appropriate sites for further quarters in all parts of the territory. Altogether, it is anticipated that about 4 900 additional quarters will be provided for junior officers between 1985 and 1991.

With the Civil Service quota of public housing, the Force is allocated 400 Low Cost Housing units annually to accommodate junior police families occupying departmental quarters at the time of their application and who fit the following categories:—

- \* Widows and dependants of married junior officers who die whilst in the service.
- \* Pensioners who retire during the current financial year and who do not wish to seek re-engagement on contract terms.
- \* Officers who are on the permanent and pensionable establishment and are either within 10 years of the normal retirement age of 55 or intend to retire early at the age of 45 and are within 10 years of their intended early retirement.
- \* Officers who have retired and are re-engaged on contract terms.

For the financial year 1982–83, the Force received 1 193 applications for these public housing units.

Married overseas officers of the rank of Chief Inspector and above and married local officers of the rank of Senior Superintendent and above are accommodated mainly in non-departmental quarters. From April 1981, all married overseas Senior Inspectors, with the exception of those who are required for operational reasons to live and work in the New Territories, also became eligible to apply for quarters in the Government non-departmental pool in accordance with Civil Service Regulations. It is hoped to have all overseas officers eligible for quarters in the NDQ pool in due course. Married local Inspectorate officers of all grades are accommodated either in departmental quarters or in private domestic premises, which includes the Sha Tin Lodge building cooperative which opened in late 1981.

Overseas single Inspectorate officers are mainly housed in quarters attached to Police stations in the New Territories, Government service flats and studio flats.

Except for 54 who are still occupying departmental quarters, all Gazetted officers are housed in non-departmental quarters.

## Consultative Councils and Associations

Following the publication of the Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service Report No. 4 "Consultative Machinery in the Civil Service", a review of the Force consultative procedures was conducted with a view to rationalising existing arrangements. The proposals, which in fact went further than the Standing Commission's recommendation, were approved in principle by the Administration and agreed with the Police Force Staff Association.

The revision resulted in the establishment of the Police Force Council and Senior and Junior Consultative Committees to replace the Senior and Junior Consultative Councils, and the formal meetings between the Commis-

sioner's representatives and the Executive Committee of the Junior Police Officers' Association, which has been held regularly since 1978.

The Police Force Council functions under the chairmanship of a Deputy Commissioner of Police with four other official-side members, three of whom are appointed by the Commissioner and one, representing the Administration, by the Chief Secretary. Eight staff-side members, comprising two from each of the four Police Staff Associations, are appointed to the Council by the Commissioner. The role of the Council is to discuss any proposed significant change in those conditions of service over which Government has control and which affect a substantial part of the Police Force or the members of one or more of the Staff Associations represented on the Council. The Council meets not less than three times each calendar year and the first meeting was held on July 27, 1982.

The Senior and Junior Consultative Committees sit under the chairmanship of an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police with two other official-side members. In the case of the Senior Consultative Committee, the staff-side members comprise two each from the Superintendents' Association, the Local Inspectors' Association and the Expatriate Inspectors' Association, whilst the staff-side of the Junior Consultative Committee consists of eight members from the Executive Committee of the Junior Police Officers' Association. Appointments to both Committees are made by the Commissioner of Police. The functions of the Committees are to discuss matters which affect the welfare and conditions of service within the discretion of the Commissioner of Police applicable to the cadres of officers represented on each Committee. The Committees meet not less than three and four times annually respectively.

A post at Executive Officer grade I level has been established to assist the staff-side of the Police Force Council and the two Consultative Committees in matters appertaining to the staff-side's interests at the respective bodies and to liaise on their behalf with Police Headquarters and Civil Service Branch as appropriate.

Four meetings were held with the Committee of the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association. The meetings were chaired by the Chief Staff Officer, Staff Relations, who additionally acts as a link between the Police Force Council and the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association on matters of service-wide implication.

A further 16 residents' associations have been established in junior police officers' married quarters bringing the total to 18. The objects of these associations are to safeguard and were practical improve the environmental conditions for residents in co-operation with the Housing Department and to promote social, recreational and educational activities for members. Experience to-date has shown that these associations enjoy a good relationship with the Housing Department Managers and that the majority of the problems encountered by residents are solved at that level. Other matters are referred to the Staff Relations Unit for attention.



# MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES

The Department was reorganised in October 1982, with Management Services Wing assuming responsibility for the Communications and Transport Branch from the Support Wing of "A" Department. At the same time, responsibility for the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch was moved from the Management Services Wing to the Inspection Services Wing.

## MANAGEMENT SERVICES Research

During 1982, the Research Branch was primarily charged with overseeing implementation of organisational changes arising out of two major reviews carried out by the Force, namely into the Divisional (renamed District) command structure, and the deployment of Uniform Branch personnel.

The former was concerned with the devolution of a greater degree of responsibility and authority to District Commanders, with a consequent regrading of certain management posts and the introduction of additional support staff. The basic philosophy was that the Commander be allowed greater autonomy and flexibility in meeting the policing needs of his area. The first two phases of the restructuring exercise were introduced in

January and June 1982 and the final one is scheduled for April 1983.

Recommendations arising from the Uniform Branch Deployment Review resulted in the establishment of pilot schemes in Waterfront and Ho Man Tin Divisions to test recommendations concerning a revised Sub-Unit Command structure, improved ground coverage and modified community policing methods.

The revised Sub-Unit Command structure sought to provide greater support to the Divisional Commander whilst, at the same time, rationalising duties of subordinate commanders by function. In an effort to improve the deployment of personnel on the ground, beat officers were tasked with responsibility for all policing functions in their area, and greater flexibility was introduced into the shift system by allocating resources both by time of day and by perceived need. The field tests will be completed and evaluated in mid 1983 and, if shown to be beneficial, the concepts will be introduced Force-wide later that year.

Studies also continued on the future policing needs of the newly electrified Kowloon Canton Railway, the geographical policing system for Sha Tin Division and on the practicability of combining property stores maintained by Uniform Branch and CID in Districts. Field tests on a narcotic detection device were also completed.



*The Chief Secretary, Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, visits one of the Force's Command and Control Centres. Conceptual requirements for the proposed second generation command and control system were finalised during the year and consultants will carry out a systems study in 1983.*



## Computer Development

The computerisation of the Criminal Records Bureau Nominal Index (PONICS) proceeded on schedule and the whole network of some 44 visual display units by which officers can have access to the system will become operational in the middle of 1983.

Following visits in early 1982 by Force and Government Data Processing Agency officers to various Police Forces in the United Kingdom and the United States of America to examine their existing Command and Control systems, the conceptual requirements for the proposed second generation system in Hong Kong were finalised. Consultants to carry out a system study for the project will be appointed by mid 1983.

A Project Definition Study for the proposed Personnel and Training Computer System was completed at the end of 1982 and placed before the Government Computer Committee. The system specification study will commence in 1983.

A proposal to provide computerised marking and analysis of multiple choice examination papers completed by recruit Police Constables was studied and a report produced to the Government Computer Committee. It is anticipated that the computer assisted marking system will be introduced in April 1983.

Proposals for other computer applications, including Criminal Intelligence, are being examined.

## Communications

The Force maintains and operates a wide range of interactive telecommunications systems which focus on the computer assisted Regional Command and Control Centres (RCCCs). These centres are interconnected by landline and radio systems to form a mutually supporting group of considerable flexibility and survivability. Pivoted on the RCCCs are the UHF and VHF radio systems which provide personal and mobile radio facilities required by Police in urban and rural areas and on Hong Kong waters. In addition to these operational systems, communications support is given by the largest private telephone and teleprinter network in Hong Kong.

During 1982, as a part of the radio communications development programme, three existing radio networks were supplied with new equipment and expanded to increase the geographical area in which reliable communications may be expected. The largest of these systems is the Traffic Police radio network, which now has several channels in each land Region. In addition, the limited holding of mobile radio sets for traffic purposes was expanded to ensure that every mobile patrol was so equipped.

During 1982 a contract was awarded to two large telecommunications companies for the procurement of equipment for the Joint Maritime Communications Project, an integrated radio/data/computer system for joint use by Marine Police and the Armed Services. Implementation of the project is well in hand and is expected to be largely completed during 1983. The system incorporates a "command" radio net which will carry data traffic between Command and Control Centres (particularly Marine Police HQ) and major units of the Police and Royal Navy fleets. Also included is a multichannel net

for specific areas of Hong Kong waters. Facilities are provided for Army, Air Forces and other Hong Kong Government departments involved with providing and coordinating joint security forces, to join these radio networks.

As a further development to Marine Police telecommunications assets, a contract was awarded to modernise the Marine Police radar equipment. It is expected that this project will also be completed in 1983. Marine Police will then be equipped with one of the most comprehensive and modern telecommunication systems in existence anywhere in the world.

Extending the scope of the Personal Radio System (beat radio) to cover additional geographical areas was given a great deal of attention in 1982. Principal activity was devoted to obtaining agreement and funding for the employment of consulting telecommunications engineers to undertake the considerable engineering workload involved. Following their appointment, work commenced to develop new beat radio systems for the New Territories, a much enlarged scheme to cover Kai Tak International Airport, and to fill in gaps in the existing urban system. The first practical results of this work should appear in late 1983 and 1984.

Police communications facilities kept pace with the extension of the Mass Transit Railway, ensuring that Police officers are always in radio contact at any point on the railway complex. Meeting this requirement was technically particularly difficult, requiring above and below ground communications to be combined to achieve an integrated system. A system for the Tsuen Wan Extension was completed and considerable effort was devoted to designing radio and CCTV schemes for the Island Line now under construction. The CCTV aspect is an innovation as other parts of the Mass Transit Railway are policed without it but its installation is expected to produce savings in manpower and expenditure.

The intended construction of a new Police Headquarters complex, to be completed in 1986-87, represents a considerable, additional workload in terms of the provi-



*Police constables on the beat use their Personal Radio System.*

sion of telecommunications. To cope with this requirement a Project Team has been established to carry out the overall planning and detailed design of telecommunications requirements.

Message traffic on the teleprinter network, which is based on a Store and Forward Computer Switching System, reached a total of 7 560 000 during 1982. The Computer Assisted Command and Control System is being expanded by the acquisition of another ten active terminals and 14 monitor units which will increase the number of Visual Display Units in daily use to 71. It is increasingly apparent that both computer systems are now approaching their maximum traffic handling capacity. Planning is in hand for a second generation Computer Assisted Command and Control System but this project is expected to take five years to come to fruition.

The Force maintains departmentally all radio equipment, Marine radar and speeding vehicle detection radar, as well as a great variety of other electronic telecommunications equipment. A large increase in the equipment inventory has added to the workload of already fully tasked radio maintenance facilities. In addition to making vigorous efforts to recruit suitably qualified personnel to fill additional and existing vacant posts within the technical establishment, a restructuring to improve career prospects and management of the technician grades was completed. It is expected that this latter exercise will assist in overcoming staff shortages which is a reflection of the general shortage of technically qualified persons in Hong Hong.

The Branch operates four regional workshops with a main unit at Police Headquarters, but with the additional systems and equipment, these facilities are now inadequate. Temporary accommodation for radio workshops to support the Marine Police requirements has been arranged and plans for permanent facilities in six locations have been included in the Force building programme.

The Force has 371 VHF fixed stations, 290 hilltop repeaters, 81 monitor receivers, 137 satellite receivers, 137 voting receivers, 1 254 mobile transceivers, 2 673 personal radio sets in the Beat Radio Scheme, 862 portable sets on other networks, 66 radar sets, 48 control consoles and ancillary equipment. Overall, this represents a net increase in such equipment of some 14.25% over the previous year.

1982 was a particularly challenging year for Force telecommunications staff as present systems, resources and facilities were fully extended. However, demands for additional or improved telecommunications systems naturally continue and it became clear in late 1982 that the Branch organisation and management structure needed to be examined with a view to it being strengthened. A Working Party, including specialist assistance from the Government Land Transport Agency and the Electrical and Mechanical Office, was formed and is examining these aspects, with a view to reporting in early 1983.

## Transport

The Force Motor Transport Officer is responsible for managing a fleet of 1 093 four-wheeled vehicles and 573 motorcycles. The expansion and modernisation of the

fleet is a continuous process and during the year additional vehicles worth some \$1,246,000 were brought into service, with replacement vehicles costing a further \$9.9 million.

Amongst vehicles replaced during the year were 139 motorcycles and 79 four-wheeled vehicles. Additional vehicles procured included three medium tow trucks which greatly improved the vehicle removal capability of Traffic Branch, being able to lift up to eight tons. A mobile command unit has been designed and is under construction, a project which will greatly improve operational command capability in the field.

In order to meet requirements of new legislation, a programme of fitting seat belts to those vehicles not already equipped was completed.

The Police Driving School continued to operate at a high capacity and, during the year, a total of 1 493 persons, including officers from other Government departments, attended driving courses. The introduction of the new medium tow trucks necessitated the introduction of towing courses. The accident rate involving Police vehicles was at much the same low level as in the previous year, being approximately one accident per 38 384 kilometres. Only a very low percentage of accidents were attributable to Police driver error.

## INSPECTION SERVICES

### Force Inspections

The responsibility of the Force Inspections Branch is to provide a uniform system of review of the Force from a management perspective.

During 1982, the first year of the Branch's operation, 19 formations were inspected. It is intended that all units of the Force will be inspected during a complete cycle of approximately 30 months. The objectives for each inspection have been set as follows:—

- \* to ensure that declared Force policies are understood and are being properly implemented;
- \* to ensure that the functions of formations are being performed correctly and efficiently;
- \* to ensure that new developments are being considered and catered for, with particular reference to manpower deployment, manpower management and assistance required to enable formations to undertake their tasks.

The first formations to be inspected were District and Divisional Police Stations, each inspection taking between two to five weeks to complete. Inspecting officers examine and discuss the work performed with managerial staff at all levels. Particular emphasis is placed on planning, organisation, deployment of resources, leadership and control. Interviews of a cross section of all ranks account for much of the time spent during an inspection.

At the conclusion of every inspection a detailed report is prepared for submission to the Commissioner of Police and his senior staff. Copies are also sent to the Formation Commander concerned and his immediate superior officer, who will within six months submit a post inspection report describing any remedial action taken in respect of problem areas outlined in the report.

A meeting to review findings over the previous six months is held twice a year. This enables trends to be

identified and brought to the attention of the rest of the Force in order that any necessary action can be taken. Additionally, examples of good practices or tactics employed in one formation, which could usefully be adopted elsewhere, are identified and disseminated Force wide.

## Complaints and Discipline

Staffed by specially selected Police officers, the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch is responsible for investigating complaints against Police and serious disciplinary cases, as well as conducting supervisory accountability studies. For this purpose the Branch is divided into the Complaints Against Police Office and the Internal Investigations Office.

All investigations into complaints against Police are monitored by the UMELCO Police Group, comprising

unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

In 1982, 3 478 complaints against Police officers were lodged by members of the public, representing a 18.4% increase compared with the previous year. Investigations into 2 842 complaints were completed by the end of the year, and 306 reports (10.8%) were found to be substantiated.

During 1982, 16 Police officers were convicted of criminal offences and 41 were found guilty of formal disciplinary offences arising from complaints by the public. A further two criminal cases and 18 disciplinary cases were pending at the end of the year. There were 99 false complaints, and one person was prosecuted for supplying false information.

As a result of disciplinary investigations unrelated to complaints by members of the public, 212 Police officers were found guilty of disciplinary offences in 1982.



*Princess Alexandra, Honorary Commandant-General of the Force, chats to Mr. Peter Moor, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. and Mrs. Li Kwan-ha, during a reception held in honour of Her Royal Highness.*

# ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

The Police Administration Officer, who holds the equivalent rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police, is responsible overall for the administration and finance of the Force and also exercises direct control of the Planning and Development Branch.

## CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

For day-to-day administration, the Police Civil Secretary is head of the Civil and Administration Department and is responsible for the management of all civilian staff, financial estimates and the control of expenditure, establishment matters, provision of stores and equipment, maintenance of Police buildings and internal auditing of Government and Force financial and accounting procedures.

To complement the role of its disciplined staff, the Force had an establishment of 4 964 civilian staff at the end of 1982. Civilian personnel are divided fairly evenly into two major categories, i.e. general grades and departmental grades. The Force is fortunate to be provided with most of the general grades officers required but difficulties have been experienced in recruiting and retaining some departmental grades.

The original budget for the financial year ending March 31, 1983 was \$1,682.5 million, of which \$1,291 million covered salaries and allowances, \$212.6 million other recurrent expenditure and \$178.9 million capital expenditure. In order to improve financial control, resources for the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force, which were previously provided under a separate budget, have been incorporated in the overall Police budget as from the current financial year.

During the year the Force civilian management continued to improve its communication with staff through liaison and supervision. Arrangements were being finalised towards the end of the year to establish formal consultative machinery for civilian staff in the Force. Consultative committees are to be set up gradually in major formations early in 1983 and they are expected to be fully functional by the middle of 1983.

The Joint Management/Staff Working Party on Translation/Interpretation Standards of Police Interpreters has almost completed its comprehensive review of the Police Interpreter Grade's duties, responsibilities, training requirements and other conditions of service. The Working Party's recommendations are considered by the Force civilian management as and when they are ready.

Restructuring of the Police Communications Officer Grade has commenced with the objective of providing a more realistic supervisory structure. Recruitment and retention difficulties have been serious in the past and it is hoped that the restructuring will alleviate most of these problems.

The three Internal Audit teams carried out 116 regular and surprise inspections during the year.

## PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Planning and Development Branch is responsible for the coordination of all Force planning activity within the annual planning cycle including the preparation of the Commissioner's Annual Review of Force Policies and Priorities and the Five-Year Forecast, organisational studies of the Force both in terms of command structures and the physical layout of Police Regional and District boundaries, the acquisition of land for building projects, long term manpower planning, the planning and oversight of the implementation of the Force Building Programme, and the provision of leased accommodation and JPO quarters. The Branch is also responsible for conducting organisation and methods studies.

### Planning

The year saw the start of a major reorganisation and restructuring exercise in which the Police Commands of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Territories and Marine became Regions and most of the Divisions were restyled Districts; District Commanders and some Divisional Commanders were regraded Chief Superintendent and Superintendent respectively. The phased restructuring of Districts and Divisions encompassed all those in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon Regions and Frontier District of the New Territories Region. The third phase, which embraces the remaining Divisions in the New Territories Region, will be implemented on April 1, 1983.

As part of a continuing review of the Force to ensure that it is geared to respond to changing policing needs of the community and to improve operational efficiency, the Branch has, during the year, examined the command and organisation structures at Regional level as well as the size, command span, operational and practical considerations of the Regions.

At the beginning of the year, the Force reviewed all aspects of policing activities and projects. The results of this examination are summarised in the Commissioner's Annual Review of Policies and Priorities for the year. This important planning document, prepared by the Branch and embodying the short and medium term objectives of the Force, provides the Police input to the Five Year Forecast of Revenue and Expenditure, which, in turn, forms the basis for the preparation of the Annual Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the following fiscal year.

The provision of an adequate supply of land and building sites to meet operational, recreational and quartering requirements for the Force remained a major Branch priority throughout the year.

Government approval was obtained for the introduction of a five-district format for the policing of Hong Kong Island Region after 1986. Sites have been reserved and plans submitted for the construction of District Headquarters for the new Southern and Eastern

Districts of Hong Kong Island to become operational in 1986-87. Future boundaries have been agreed.

A site for the new Hung Hom Divisional Police Station has been allocated and a site for the proposed City Divisional Station reserved on the waterfront on Hong Kong Island. Sites for Police facilities in existing New Territories New Towns have been reserved and potential sites for the proposed Junk Bay New Town development include District and Divisional Stations, a Marine Police Base and a vehicle pound.

A complete re-examination of future policing arrangements for the Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung/Tsing Yi area resulted in policy approval for the introduction of a three-district format in 1986 and planning is now proceeding accordingly. All necessary sites have been reserved.

The urgent need for a permanent vehicle pound construction programme was identified early in the year. Sites have been reserved and Public Works Programme items activated for the construction of a multi-storey vehicle pound at Kowloon Bay and a permanent vehicle pound at Sha Tin; sites are being sought for pounds at Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun and, later, in northwest Kowloon.

## Development

The five-year Police Building Programme, approved in 1981, now caters for the provision of more than 40 new Police buildings. The Programme was revised and updated during the year by the Police Building Programme Steering Group. This Group, which includes representatives of the Finance Branch, Security Branch and Building Development Department, meets quarterly, under the chairmanship of the Police Administration Officer, to review progress with Public Works Programme items affecting Police. The programme of works is "rolled forward" annually to take account of projects proposed and completed during each financial year.

Planning for the new Police Headquarters and co-located major formations continued during the year. Subject to the availability of funds, construction on a site on the waterfront opposite the existing Headquarters will begin in 1983-84, with phased occupation commencing in 1986 and continuing until 1988. Because of the size and complexity of the project a dedicated unit has been established to deal with all the planning details.

Construction work continued during the year on the Kowloon East Operational Base at Ngau Tau Kok, Stage V of the Police Training School development programme, District and Divisional Police Stations at Sau Mau Ping, Tsim Sha Tsui and Kai Tak Airport and on a Sub-Divisional Police Station at Discovery Bay.

The programme of alterations and improvements to existing Police Stations, including the provision of

canteens and fitness training rooms, continued during 1982. Improvement works started on 12 Police Stations, whilst detailed requirements to improve all other existing Police Stations are in preparation.

To provide adequate weapon training facilities remedial work was completed at Snugglers Ridge range, which now provides 20 firing points for revolver practice. New ranges are planned for the Police Tactical Unit, the proposed new Police Headquarters, NT Regional Headquarters, Marine Police Headquarters and the Detective Training School.

Detailed planning continued to provide facilities associated with the expansion of Marine Police capability. Proposals were approved to construct a new Marine Police Base at Ma Liu Shui in 1984. Work is expected to start on a new Marine Police Headquarters in 1985-86 and on a new South Sector Marine Police Base at Aberdeen and additional temporary accommodation for Marine Police Headquarters personnel in Tsim Sha Tsui.

In line with Force development proposals, 1 200 quarters, for allocation to Junior Police Officers, were purchased at Kowloon Bay and Aberdeen. Progress continued with the construction of 150 new G and H grade quarters at Old Bailey Street on Hong Kong Island. Work is planned to start during 1983-84 on a further 540 quarters in the New Territories.

Plans to provide new clubhouse and recreation facilities at the Boundary Street Club and the Police Officers Club at Causeway Bay progressed and work at both locations is scheduled to start in 1983. A new centre on Green Island, which provides family recreation facilities, was opened in May 1982.

To offset continuing shortage in accommodation throughout the Force arising from increases in establishment and the creation of new formations, arrangements were made in liaison with the Councils and Administration Branch and the Rating and Valuation Department for the leasing of some 6 000 square metres of space in commercial and other premises. The establishment of an additional 21 Neighbourhood Police Units and Police Report Centres was also undertaken, making a total of 164 such facilities now in operation.

## Organisation and Methods

This Division has been involved with the proposed computerisation projects of personnel and training records and has also undertaken a number of studies necessary for the design of the proposed new Police Headquarters. Work related to the latter project can be expected to increase significantly during the next few years. The Division now evaluates all requests from within the Force for office equipment and a special section has been established for the task.

# FORCE ORGANISATION

The Royal Hong Kong Police Force is commanded by the Commissioner of Police who is responsible to His Excellency the Governor for the administration of the Force.

He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, who is the Senior Deputy, a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Management, and a Police Administration Officer who is of equivalent status to that of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

## FORCE HEADQUARTERS (Annex 1)

During 1982 the organisation and structure of Force Headquarters was revised and now comprises five Departments instead of six as previously. These are Operations, Special Branch, Personnel and Training, Management and Inspection Services and Civil and Administration. Special Branch is headed by the Director Special Branch, Civil and Administration Department by an Administrative Officer (Staff Grade C) and the other Departments by Senior Assistant Commissioners of Police.

## OPERATIONS: "A" DEPARTMENT (Annex 2)

The former Operations and Support Department was restyled Operations Department and assumed additional responsibility for the former "C" Department (CID). The post of Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI) was deleted and Criminal Investigation Headquarters Units, under the command of a Deputy Director, Crime, became the responsibility of the Director of "A" Department, who in turn was retitled the Director of Operations.

### Operations Wing *Operations Branch*

This is the secretariat charged with the staffing of operational matters, formulation and dissemination of policies, monitoring of activities, provision of certain services and the collation of resource requirements. Particular areas of responsibility are Internal Security, Counter-Terrorism, Illegal Immigration and Disaster Contingency Planning.

### *Force Command and Control Centre*

The main day-to-day role for the Force Command and Control Centre is that of an information centre; events in Regions are monitored and senior officers in Force Headquarters and Government departments informed. It also constitutes a channel through which Regions can obtain additional resources and specialist services. In an Internal Security situation it is designated as the central Police/Military Control Centre (Polmil) and provides a link between the policy making and operational levels of the Police and Armed Forces.

### *Anti-Illegal Immigration Control Centre*

The Anti-Illegal Immigration Control Centre is responsible for the planning, direction, coordination and monitoring of all Police and Armed Forces operations in respect of illegal immigrants from China and Macau and refugees from Vietnam.

### *Police Tactical Unit (PTU)*

This Unit has an establishment of six companies (some 1 020 men) and provides an immediate reserve of manpower for use in an emergency. It fills an important training role by providing up-to-date instruction in internal security and crowd control tactics for all ranks from constable to superintendent.

The Police Personnel Carrier Unit operates under the direction of PTU and comprises 14 Saracen Armoured Personnel Carriers which are used in emergencies ranging from natural disasters to internal security operations.

Also under the command of the Commandant, Police Tactical Unit is the Special Duties Unit, a highly trained group which forms part of the Force's counter terrorist capability.

### *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Office*

With an establishment of two professional officers, this Unit maintains a 24-hour coverage of day-to-day requirements. In addition, a small cadre of Police officers have been trained in bomb disposal techniques to provide a reserve capability.

### Support Wing *Support Branch*

This Branch deals with the staffing of operational support matters, including the formulation and dissemination of policy.

### *Police Public Relations Branch Community Relations and Publicity Bureau*

The Bureau is responsible for the planning and coordination of Police Community Relations activities, with particular emphasis on Recruiting, Fight Crime and Road Safety. It coordinates displays and exhibitions and produces television and radio programmes in cooperation with the Government Information Services Department. The Bureau also provides training for District Police Community Relations Officers and their staff and produces information material. It receives visitors to the Force and arranges their programmes.

### *Information Bureau*

The Bureau is tasked with keeping the public informed about the Force and its activities through the media, monitoring public opinion as reflected through media



reports, promoting internal communications within the Force and producing the Force Bulletin and Force newspaper "Off Beat". Additionally, the Bureau provides limited printing and photography service.

### *Societies Registration and Licensing Office*

The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority for various licences and permits issued under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, Cap. 238, Miscellaneous Licences Ordinance, Cap. 114, Public Order Ordinance, Cap. 245, Watchmen Ordinance, Cap. 299, Summary Offences Ordinance, Cap. 228, Pawnbrokers Ordinance, Cap. 166, Marine Stores Protection Ordinance, Cap. 143, and the Dutiable Commodities (Liquor) Regulations, Cap. 109. He is also the Registrar of Societies.

### *Police Dog Unit*

This Unit is based at the former Ping Shan Police Station in the New Territories. The Unit provides basic and refresher training courses for handlers and dogs.

### *Traffic Wing*

Traffic Wing consists of three main components—Traffic Management, Central Traffic Prosecutions and Administration, the latter including Road Safety and Law Revision. It is charged with the formulation and dissemination of traffic policies, collation of resource requirements, processing of traffic prosecutions (other than those dealt with by arrest) and the evaluation of traffic management schemes.

The Traffic Warden Corps, formed in 1974 to enforce laws relating to parking offences and to regulate and control traffic, is administered by this formation.

### *Crime Wing Special Operations Group Homicide Bureau*

The Homicide Bureau concentrates only on complex cases referred to it by the Director of Operations, but has a general responsibility to monitor all other homicide enquiries. It operates from Force Headquarters and has a field office in Kowloon.

### *Organised Crime Bureau*

This Bureau is divided into two Divisions—the Triad Society Division and the Special Crimes Division. The Triad Society Division deals with the more serious organised crime with triad connotations.

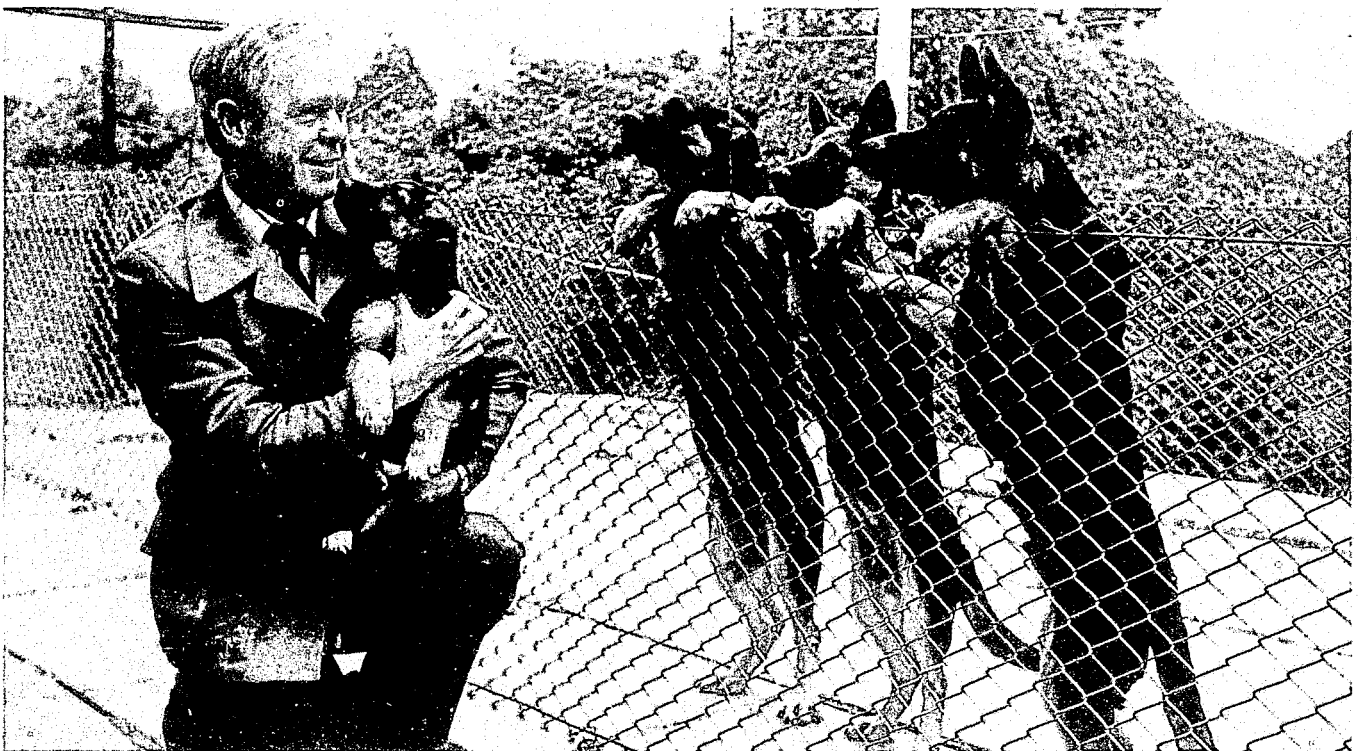
The Special Crimes Division deals with crimes involving the use of genuine firearms, those in which unusual brutality or ingenuity has been displayed, and those in which particularly high-value property has been involved.

### *Criminal Intelligence Bureau*

This is the central coordinating body for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of criminal intelligence throughout the Force. It is tasked to provide information on key criminals and their activities and to liaise with other units throughout the Force to ensure that intelligence gathering is correctly processed.

### *Commercial Crime Group*

This Group is structured to deal effectively with commercial and other large frauds and counterfeit and forgery cases.



*Chief Inspector Cliff Lamburn, officer commanding the Police Dog Unit at Ping Shan, certainly seems to have the knack of making dogs in his charge stand up and take notice!*



### *Narcotics Group*

The Narcotics Group is tasked primarily to identify and act against syndicates involved in the illegal narcotics trade, concentrating on the import, export and manufacture of narcotics. It collects, collates and assesses intelligence on unlawful trafficking in drugs and disseminates it to the Force and other agencies. Senior officers of the Bureau liaise and collaborate with anti-drug agencies overseas.

### *Administration and Support Group*

#### *Administration Section*

This section deals with new and amending legislation, planning for crime formations, resource requirements, and the formulation of policy. It has a particular responsibility for administrative matters affecting the Crime Wing.

#### *Criminal Records Bureau*

This Bureau operates on a 24-hour basis and is responsible for the collation, recording and publication of information on suspected and wanted persons, stolen property, warrants, and vehicles of Police interest. There are currently over 994 500 case papers files held within the Bureau.

#### *Identification Bureau*

This Bureau plays an important role in crime investigation and detection by providing a service to all units of the Force in relation to fingerprint technology and forensic photography. The Main Fingerprint Collection now houses 473 395 sets of prints.

#### *Ballistics and Firearms Identification Bureau*

This formation is concerned with the forensic examination of arms and ammunition and the microscopic comparison of striations on fired bullets and cartridge cases. The Bureau also tests and evaluates new types of arms, ammunition and bullet resistant materials.

#### *Interpol Bureau*

Hong Kong joined the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol) in September 1960, establishing a radio network in 1976 and telex facilities in 1978. Two officers are seconded to the Interpol General Secretariat at St. Cloud, France.

#### *Crime Prevention Bureau*

The Bureau gives security and crime prevention advice to Government departments, private companies, and members of the public. This is done in conjunction with the Police Public Relations Branch and Government Information Services using various methods to publicise advice on crime prevention.

The Juvenile Liaison and Missing Persons Unit is tasked to research and monitor trends in juvenile crime. Close liaison is maintained with other Government departments and with local and overseas organisations involved in dealing with juvenile problems.

Crime prevention teams established in Regions and Districts give advice on practical aspects of crime prevention.

#### *Laboratories*

The Force has access to four well-equipped laboratories, one Forensic Pathology Laboratory and one Forensic Science Laboratory in Police Headquarters and two similar laboratories in Kowloon Regional Police Headquarters.

## **PERSONNEL AND TRAINING: "C" DEPARTMENT (Annex 3)**

### **Personnel Wing**

#### *Staff Relations Unit*

This Unit is responsible for staff relations in general and staff associations in particular. It is tasked to identify procedures and policies which adversely affect morale and to suggest remedies, in consultation with Force Staff Associations and Government Secretariat. Additionally, it provides guidance to Regional, District and Divisional staff.

#### *Personnel Branch*

This Branch is responsible for personnel functions within the Force including career planning, discipline, promotions, retirements, awards and housing.

#### *Welfare Branch*

The scope of this Branch broadly embraces welfare projects, Police children's education, marital, family and personal problems, loans and grants, well-being of Police patients in hospital, Police cooperatives, employment for pensioners and members of Police families, social, recreational and sports activities, funeral arrangements and holiday projects.

### **Force Training Wing**

#### *Police Training School*

In addition to classrooms and residential accommodation, facilities at the Police Training School include a Cantonese language laboratory, a mock court, mock report rooms and gymnasias. Additionally, three tennis courts and three squash courts were constructed during the year. Classrooms are equipped with modern teaching aids, including wall teaching units, and provision is currently being made for the use of closed circuit television in the training system.

Barrack accommodation is currently available for 780 constables (720 male and 60 female) whilst 94 single rooms are available for Inspectorate officers. Additional accommodation for both male and female Inspectorate officers is currently under construction and is scheduled to be completed during 1983. An Officers' Mess and residential accommodation for senior members of the Staff, Inspectorate, and Junior officers also form part of the school complex.

## *Police Cadet School*

The primary aim of the Police Cadet School at Fan Gardens, Fanling, is to prepare youths for entry into the Police Force and other Disciplined Services of Government and to provide a source of manpower for recruitment into these services. Secondary aims are to provide partial secondary education, vocational and character training for a proportion of the youth of Hong Kong, to increase their mental and physical well-being and to prepare them for their adult responsibility in the community.

Run as a boarding-school, the Cadet School has a Commandant, Deputy Commandant and Heads of academic, physical and vocational training who plan and supervise the training programme. They are assisted by fully qualified staff in each field of training. To promote discipline, welfare, comradeship and to encourage a healthy competitive spirit, the school is divided into Houses, each under the charge of a Police Housemaster.

## *Force Training Wing Headquarters*

This formation is the policy formulating body on matters concerning training and recruitment. It is also responsible for the preparation and administration of promotion examinations for Inspectorate and Junior Police officers and the publication of technical and professional manuals. During the year the English version of the Police Manual (a revised edition of the former General Duties Manual), covering law, police procedures and administration was distributed. Translation of the manual into Chinese is progressing. Additionally, the formation is tasked to maintain and develop contacts with the local universities, the Polytechnic, Government departments and other educational and professional training bodies.

## **MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES: "D" DEPARTMENT** **(Annex 4)**

As part of the Force Headquarters reorganisation the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch was transferred during the year from the Management Services Wing to the Force Inspection Wing and the post of Deputy Director, Force Inspections was retitled Deputy Director, Inspection Services.

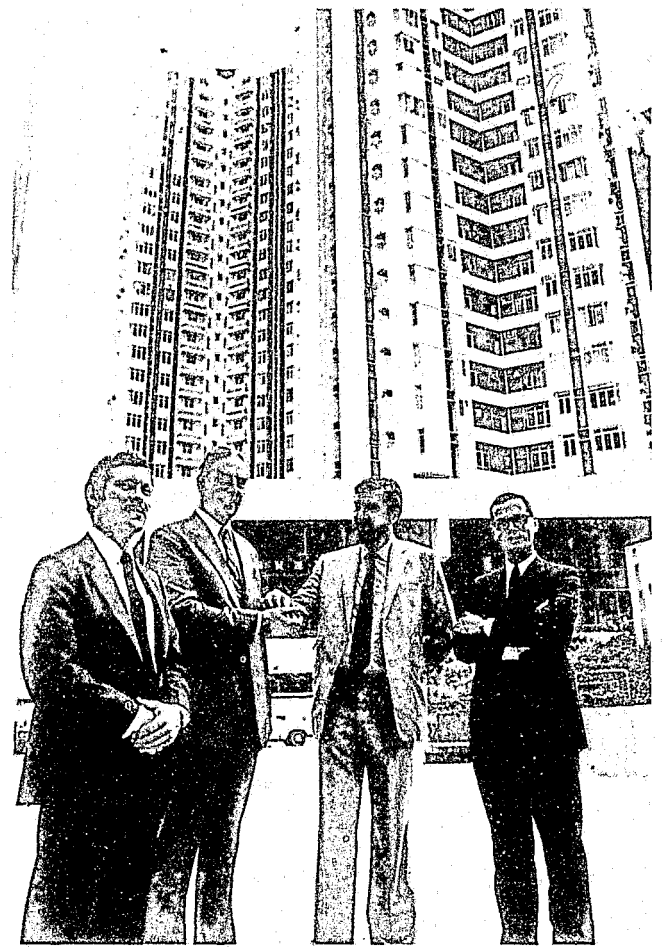
The responsibility for Communications and Transport Branch was also transferred from Support Wing to the Management Services Wing.

## **Management Services Wing** *Research Branch*

This Branch is responsible for examining proposals to improve existing equipment, examining requirements for new types of Police equipment and conducting reviews of existing Police tactics.

## *Computer Development Branch*

In conjunction with Government Data Processing Agency, this formation is concerned with examining proposals for computer facilities; where these are jus-



*A symbolic key handing-over ceremony involving the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Management, Mr. Eric Blackburn (second left) marks an innovation for the Force as he takes possession of 177 new flats at the Aberdeen Centre. The flats were the first of 1 200 units purchased by Government from the private sector specially to house junior Police officers.*

tified coordinating the necessary studies for the design and development and afterwards assisting in the implementation and acceptance phases.

## *Communications and Transport Branch*

This Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining telecommunications and other related technical services in support of operational units. It is also charged with the provision and maintenance of the Force's transport fleet, and the training and supervision of its drivers.

The Branch is divided into two main groups—Telecommunications and Signals, and Administration and Transport. The Telecommunications and Signals Group is further sub-divided into seven divisions dealing with research, development, consultancy management, maintenance, signals, the Police Headquarters Project and the Joint Maritime Communications Project.

## **Inspection Services Wing** *Force Inspection Branch*

This Branch, which comprises three inspection teams and a small administration group, is tasked with conducting regular reviews of Force activities from a managerial perspective, with particular emphasis on

deployment of resources, leadership control, planning and organisation. All units of the Force, including Auxiliaries and Civilian Staff, will be included in each inspection cycle which is expected to take from 24 to 30 months to complete.

### *Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch*

This Branch is responsible for ensuring that all complaints against Police are fully investigated, including allegations of criminal activity (other than corruption), the examination of discipline and internal procedures, and the conducting of supervisory accountability studies. For this purpose, the Branch is divided into the Complaints Against Police Office and the Internal Investigations Office.

## **CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION: "E" DEPARTMENT (Annex 5)**

### **Civil and Administration Branch** *Civil Administration Division*

This Division administers civilian personnel employed in the Force and is also responsible for various other aspects of general administration.

### *Finance Division*

The management and control of all financial matters and transactions relating to revenue and expenditure are dealt with by the formation.

### *Stores and Maintenance Division*

This Division is responsible for the supply, storage and issue of arms, ammunition, uniforms, equipment, stationery and furniture. It also processes requirements for the maintenance and repair of Police buildings.

### *Internal Audit Division*

The staff of this Division handle the internal audit of about 150 formations to ensure that Government and Force financial policies and procedures are properly followed. It also advises formations on general accounting procedures, reviews control procedures and recommends improvements where necessary.

## **Planning and Development Branch** *Planning Division*

This Division is responsible for strategic planning, Force organisation and structure, preparation of planning forecasts and related planning documents, acquisition of land for building projects, and long-term manpower planning. It is divided into three sections dealing with plans and forecasts, lands and manpower planning.

### *Development Division*

The charter of this Division includes the provision of buildings and monitoring their progress through the Police Public Works Programme to completion. It has three sections—one responsible for operational buildings, a second for non-operational buildings including Junior Police officers' married quarters, leased accom-

modation and welfare projects; the third deals with the new Police Headquarters projects.

## *Organisation and Methods Division*

This Unit, the purpose of which is self-evident, is staffed entirely by personnel seconded from the Management Services Division of Government Secretariat.

## **KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND AND NEW TERRITORIES REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (Annex 6)**

In 1982 the Force embarked on a major restructuring and reorganisation exercise aimed at providing commanders on the ground with greater autonomy in making decisions on operational and management matters. As part of the exercise the Police Districts of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories were retitled Regions.

In the urban areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, two phases of reorganisation were implemented in which the majority of Divisions were regraded to Districts and former Sub-Divisions were renamed Divisions. This also applied to Frontier Division in the New Territories.

The structure of each new District, and its Divisions, was considered individually and tailored to the specific needs, circumstances and requirements of each formation. Taken into account was the level of crime, population and establishment, together with any other special policing characteristics.

In line with the changes Divisional Superintendents were retitled District Commanders and graded Chief Superintendents of Police while their deputies were retitled Deputy District Commanders and regraded Senior Superintendents of Police. Certain other posts were also regraded and additional supporting staff provided to enable District Commanders to deal more effectively with local policing problems.

The three land Regions' Headquarters are made up of an Operations Wing (including the Regional Command and Control Centre and Emergency Units), Administration Wing, Regional CID Headquarters and Traffic Headquarters.

## **Regional Operations Wing**

These Wings provide the staffing and secretariat mechanism for dealing with operational problems and procedures at Regional level. Activities are monitored to ensure compliance with Force and Regional policies and priorities.

## *Regional Command and Control Centres*

These Communications Centres provide the means for exercising control over both Regional and District resources. They also act as information centres for the passage of information to the Force Command and Control Centre and other agencies. In common with the Force Command and Control Centre, they become Police/Military Control Centres (Regional Polmils) in an Internal Security situation.

## *Emergency Units*

The main function of these Units is to provide a fast mobile response to emergency situations, including 999 calls, and to provide an extra Police presence on the ground to combat crime. Emergency Units comprise a headquarters element and platoons which are deployed on a three-shift basis.

## **Regional Administration Wings**

Responsibility for the implementation of administrative policy as laid down by the Regional Commanders and for administration in general rests with the Administration Wings. They have a particular responsibility for Community Relations and Staff Relations.

## **Regional CID Headquarters**

These formations consist of a staffing element, a number of Crime Units, an Anti-Triad Unit and an Intelligence Unit. They are tasked to deal with serious crime, in particular crime which involves more than one District, and the collection, collation and evaluation of intelligence on criminals and criminal activities in the Regions.

## **Regional Traffic Headquarters**

Traffic law enforcement, investigation of traffic accidents and the promotion of road safety are the concern of these formations. They also have a responsibility for the implementation of Force and Regional Traffic policies.

## **Districts/Divisions**

### *Kowloon*

There are now six Districts in Kowloon Region: Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin and Kwun Tong. No change was made in the status of Airport Division and Mass Transit Railway Division whose specialist responsibilities are as follows:

### *Airport Division*

Airport Division is charged with the security of Hong Kong's International Airport at Kai Tak and its capability includes an Airport Security Unit which responds immediately to emergencies.

### *Mass Transit Railway Division*

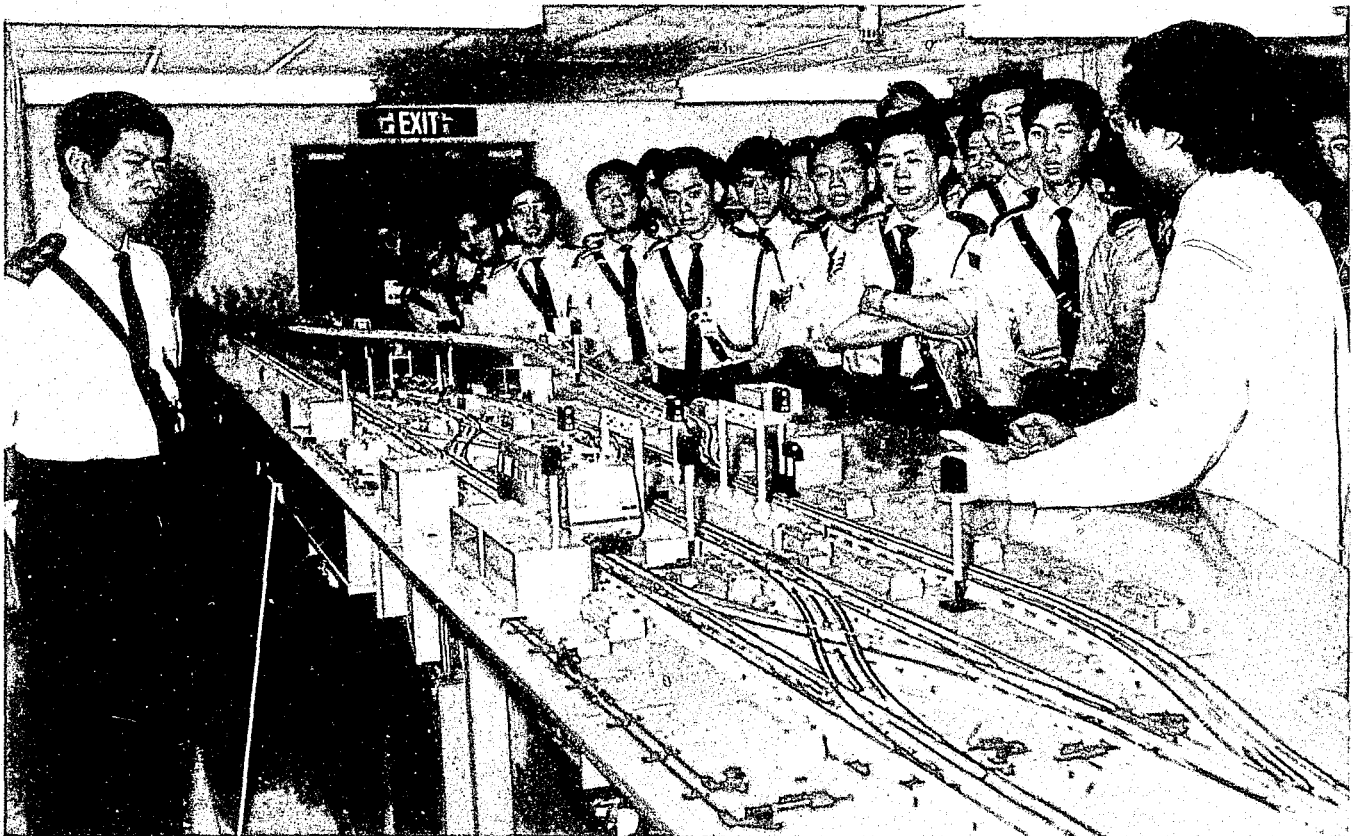
Law and order on the Mass Transit (underground) Railway is vested in this formation. Investigation and processing of miscellaneous and crime reports made to the Police are carried out by the appropriate surface District/Division.

### *Hong Kong Island*

Hong Kong Island's four Districts are Central, Eastern, Wan Chai and Western.

### *New Territories*

This Region comprises of Frontier District and five Divisions, namely Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin. These five Divisions will be regraded to Districts on April 1, 1983.



*The opening of the Tsuen Wan extension to the underground system meant added responsibility for the Mass Transit Railway Police Division during 1982 and intensive training programmes such as that pictured here were held to familiarise the additional Police officers posted into the division.*

## MARINE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (Annex 7)

In keeping with Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories, Marine was also retitled Region during 1982, and the command and administration structure was strengthened to cope with a massive 10-year development plan. Sectors were redesignated as Divisions and a new Support Group was created in Marine Headquarters to provide the Region with its own staff of experts in the field of fleet management, including ship husbandry, launch engineering and radar technology.

Marine Police Region is made up of an Operations Wing (including a Regional Command and Control Centre), an Administration and Support Wing and a Regional Crime Headquarters.

### Regional Operations Wing

This Wing provides the staffing and secretariat for dealing with operational problems and procedures which require attention at this level. Activities are monitored to ensure compliance with Force and Regional policies and priorities.

### Regional Command and Control Centre (PolNav)

This centre coordinates operations involving the Marine Police fleet of 105 vessels, Royal Naval and military craft and helicopters and is jointly manned on a regular basis by Marine Police and Royal Naval controllers. Links are maintained with Marine Department, Customs and Excise Service, Immigration Department and the Fire Services.

### Regional Administration and Support Wing

The implementation of the administrative policy as laid down by the Regional Commander is the responsibility of the Administration Group while the Support Group deals with fleet management, engineering and training.

### Regional Crime Headquarters

This formation keeps the Regional Commander informed on crime and CID matters. In addition to crime investigation within Marine District, the Unit has a specialist responsibility for the investigation of illegal immigration activities on a territory-wide basis.

### Divisions

Policing the 1 850 square kilometres of sea and some 244 islands which lie within the 190 kilometre "square boundary" of Hong Kong is the responsibility of the six Divisions of Marine Region.

#### *North, South, East and West Divisions*

These Divisions police the territorial waters of Hong Kong and are equipped with 48 patrol launches, four

logistical and operational support craft and three water jet-boats.

Their current primary role is to combat illegal immigration and in so doing they maintain close liaison with the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force and the Army. To assist in this task a Small Boat Unit (SBU) operates 15 inflatable craft in the shallow inshore waters.

#### *Harbour Division*

Harbour Division polices the Port of Victoria, the Po Toi Islands group—including Waglan—the Ninepins group and smaller islands in Junk Bay and Tat Hong Channel.

Hong Kong Harbour is approximately 60 square kilometres in size with eight typhoon shelters and an estimated floating population of 60 000.

Eight launches patrol the harbour and one pontoon maintains a blockade at the entrance to Aberdeen Harbour.

#### *Islands Division*

Islands Division includes the islands lying to the West including Lantau, Peng Chau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, and other smaller populated and unpopulated islands. Lantau Island is the largest in the territory being 142 square kilometres in area. The population of these islands is about 100 000.

## THE ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

The Auxiliary Force has an establishment of 5 435 volunteers with command vested in a Commandant in the rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police (Auxiliary). Day-to-day administration is the responsibility of an Auxiliary Police Headquarters staffed by regular Police officers and civilian staff.

The Auxiliary Force is divided into Districts, Divisions and special units. There has been no restructuring and reorganisation of the Auxiliary Force as there has with the Regular Force. However, this matter will be for consideration once the Regular Force exercise has been completed. Each District is commanded by a Chief Superintendent (Auxiliary). There are 30 formations: 16 land Districts, four Emergency Units, five Special Duty Companies, two Marine Divisions, a Communications Division, a Traffic formation, and a Pipes and Drums Band. Whenever a new regular District is formed an Auxiliary counterpart is automatically raised to complement the new formation.

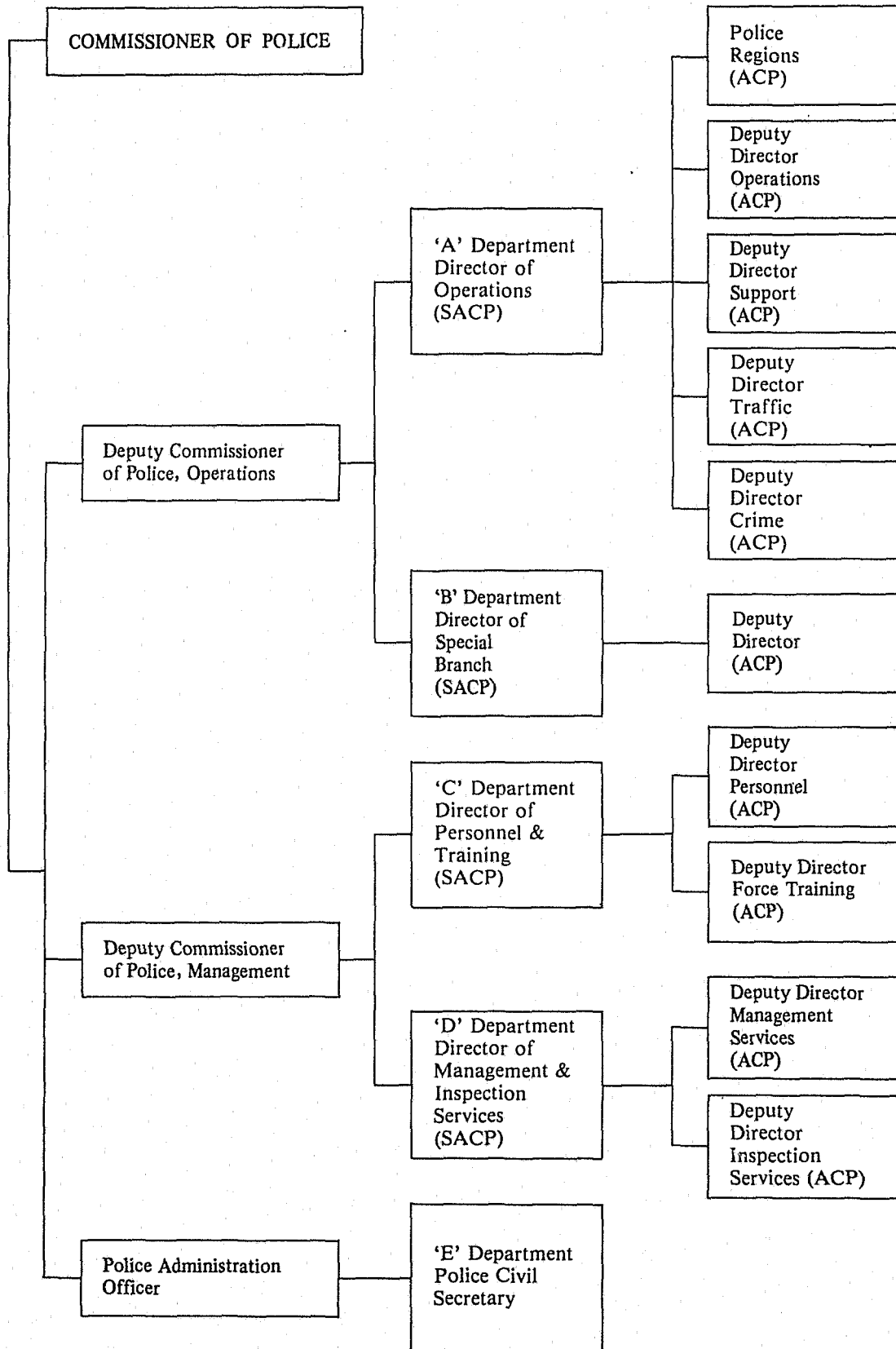
The efficiency of the Force is maintained by scheduled in-service training at Auxiliary Police Headquarters on Hong Kong Island, at various Auxiliary Police Divisions and at the Training Centre at Kwai Chung Divisional Police Station.

The Auxiliary Force is an integral part of the Regular Force and its primary functions are the provision of internal security support during times of emergency and assistance in day-to-day constabulary duties.

## KEY TO ANNEXES

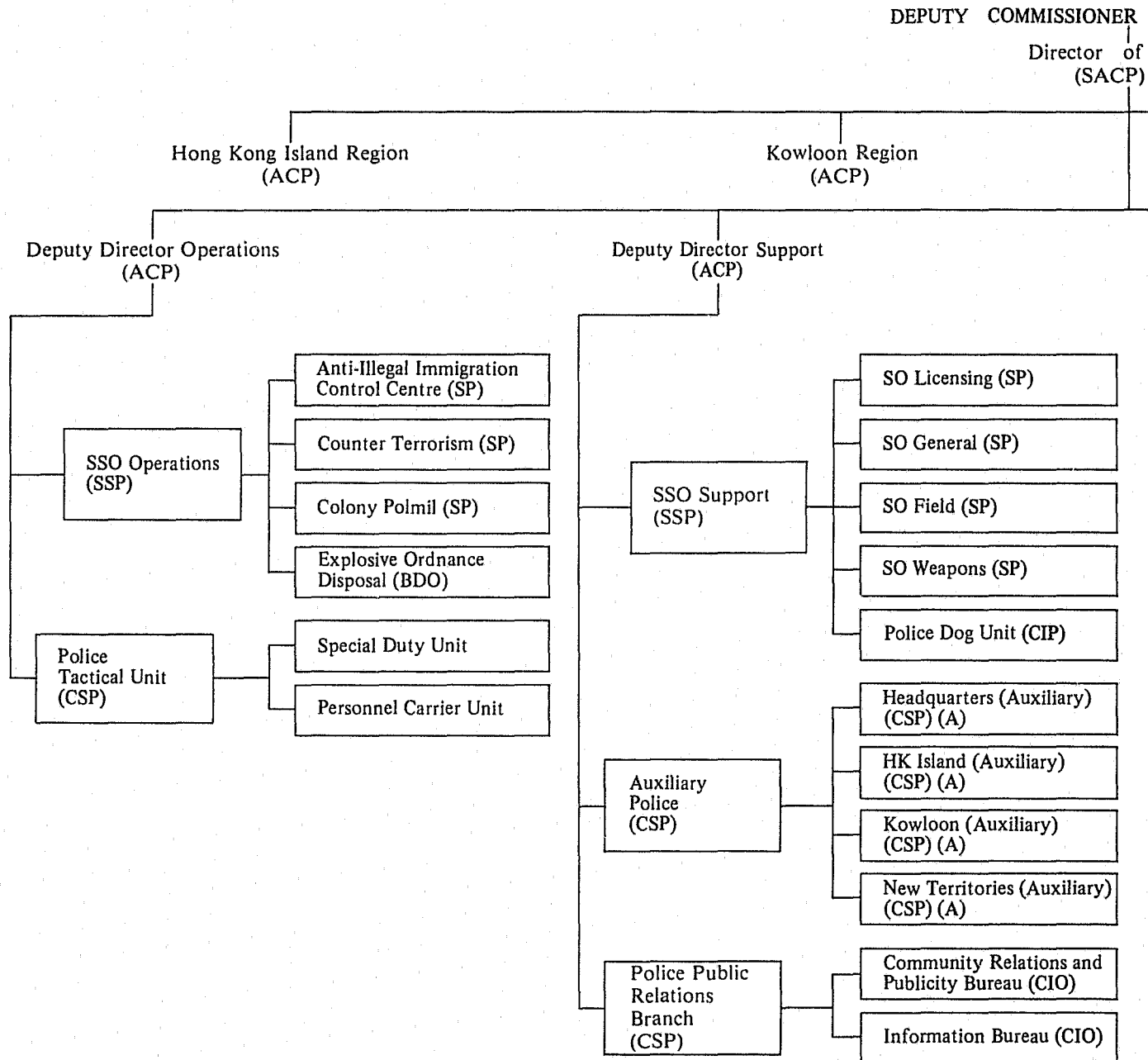
- CP – Commissioner of Police
- DCP – Deputy Commissioner of Police
- SACP – Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
- ACP – Assistant Commissioner of Police
- CSP – Chief Superintendent of Police
- SSP – Senior Superintendent of Police
- SP – Superintendent of Police
- CIP – Chief Inspector of Police
- BDO – Bomb Disposal Officer
- SO – Staff Officer
- AO – Administrative Officer
- CEO – Chief Executive Officer
- CIO – Chief Information Officer
- SEO – Senior Executive Officer
- SFTO – Senior Force Training Officer
- FWO – Force Welfare Officer
- EO – Executive Officer

# ORGANISATION OF FORCE HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORATE





# ORGANISATION OF "A"

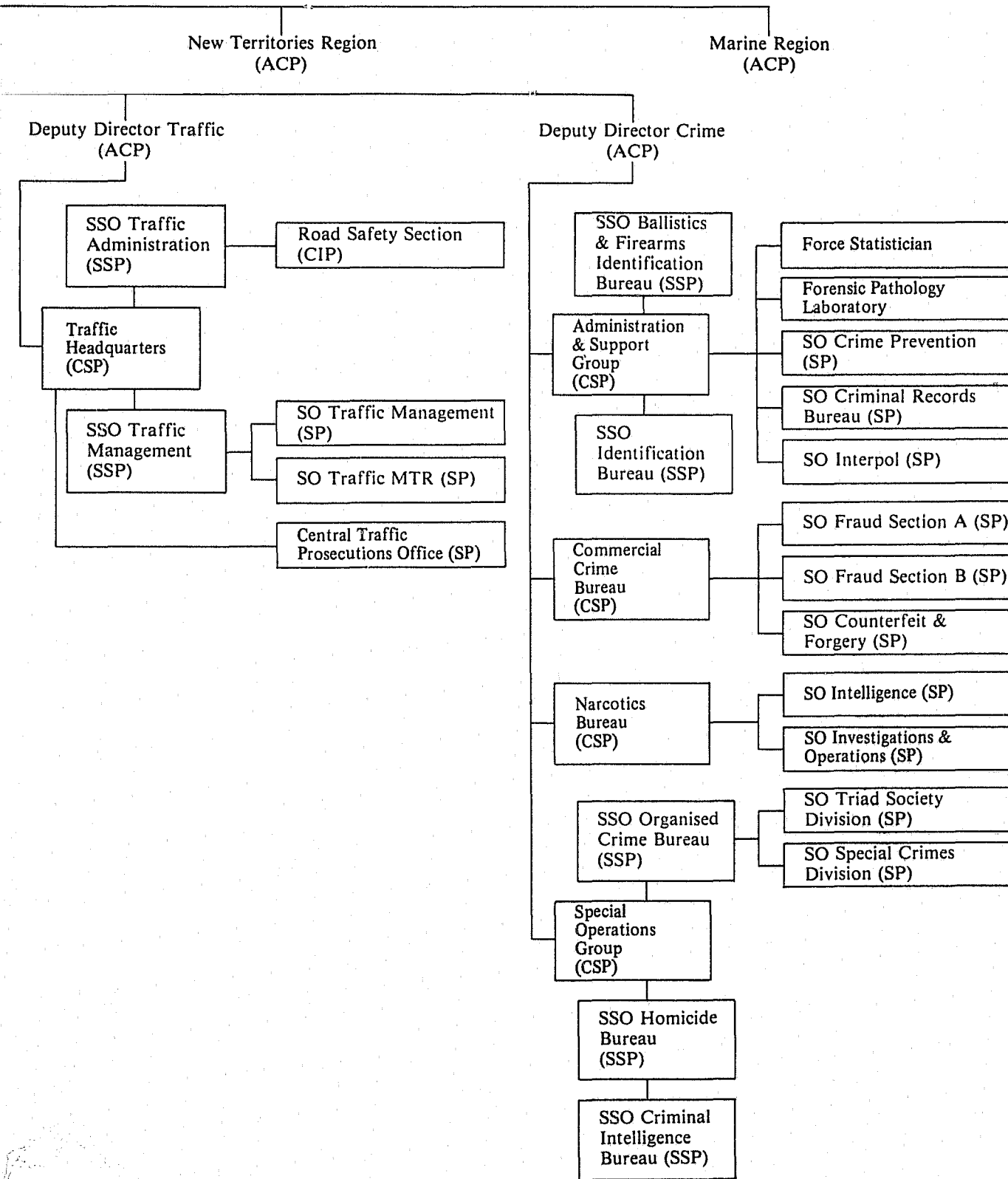


# DEPARTMENT (OPERATIONS)

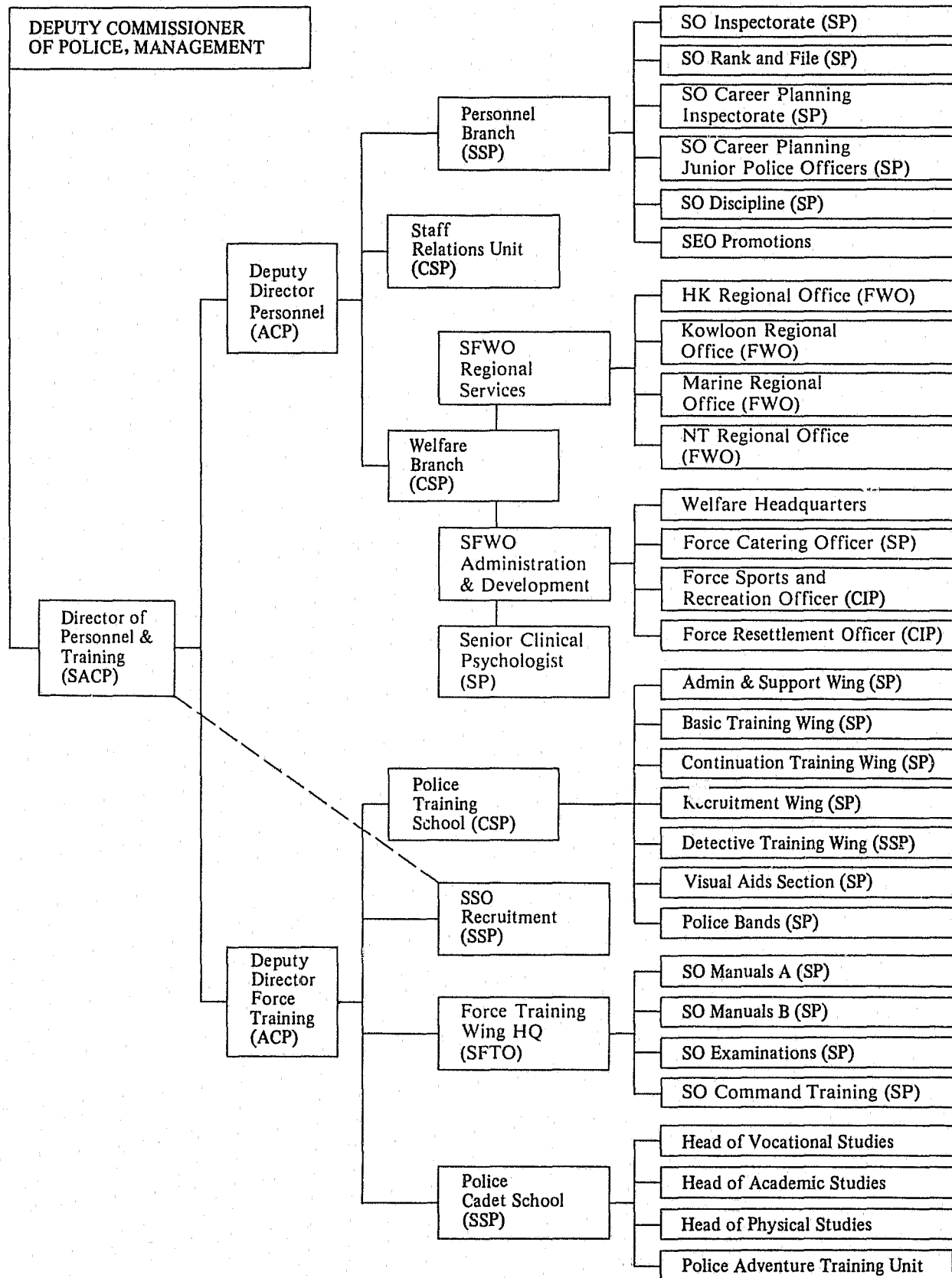
Annex 2

## OF POLICE (OPERATIONS)

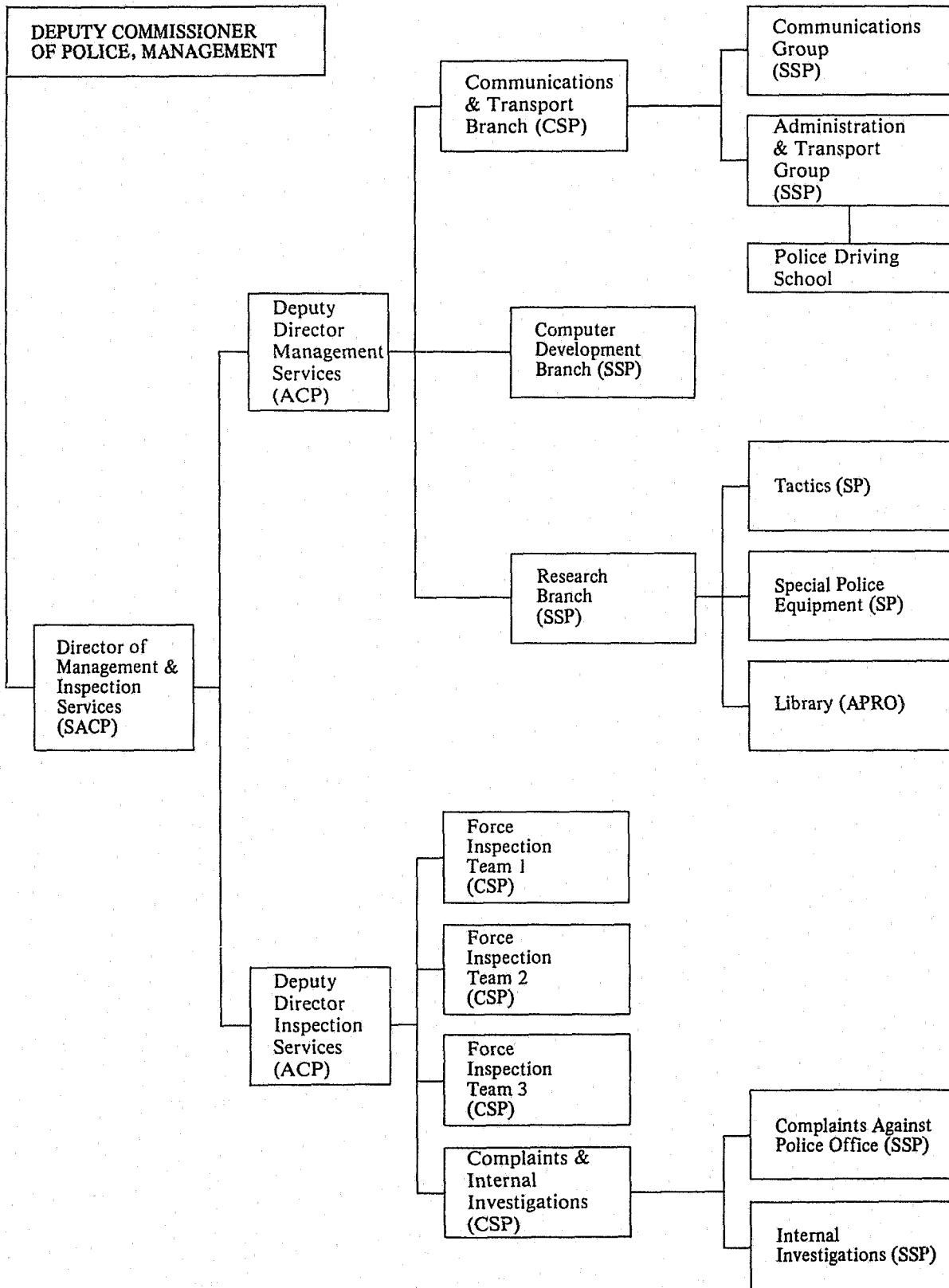
Operations



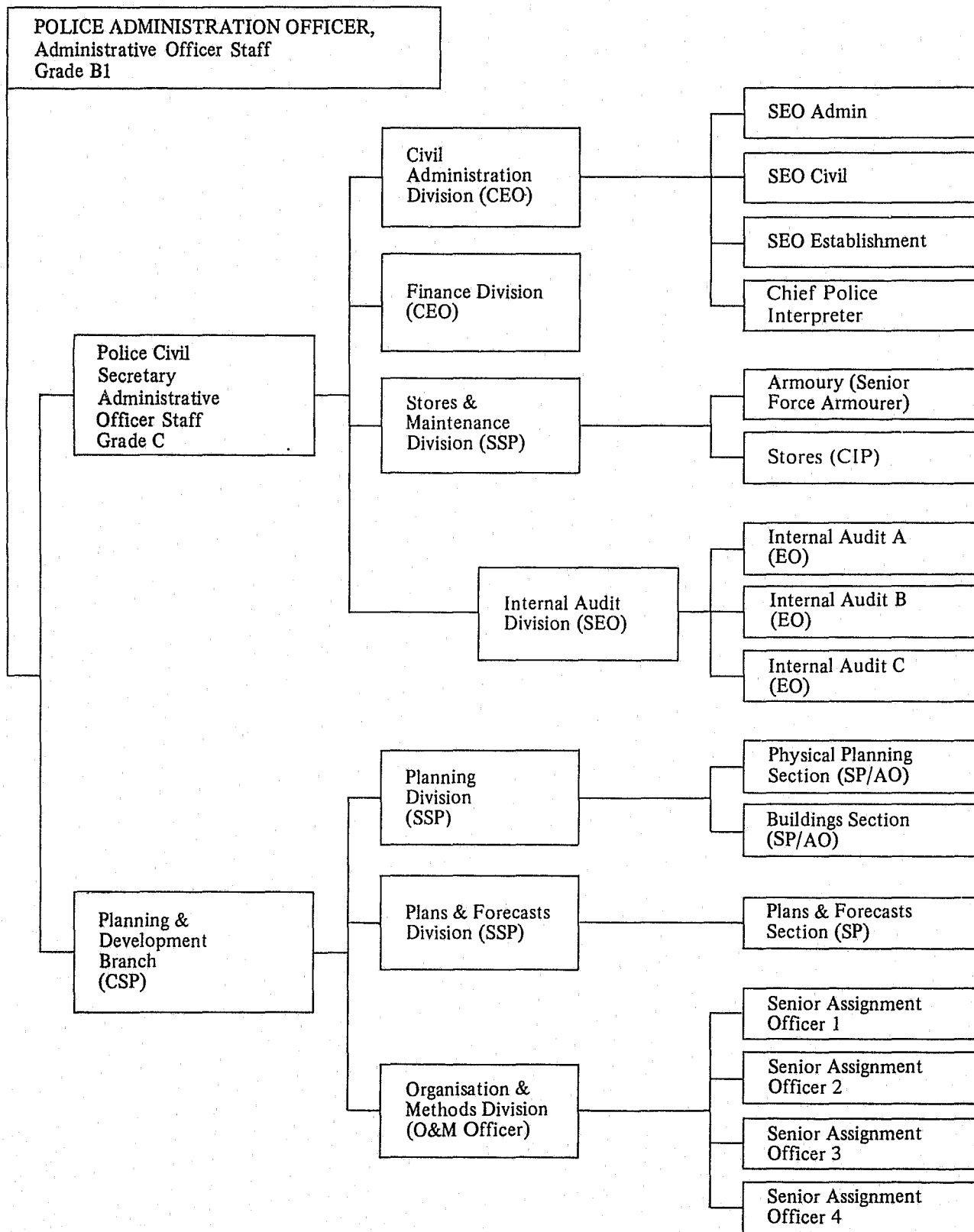
# ORGANISATION OF "C" DEPARTMENT (PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)



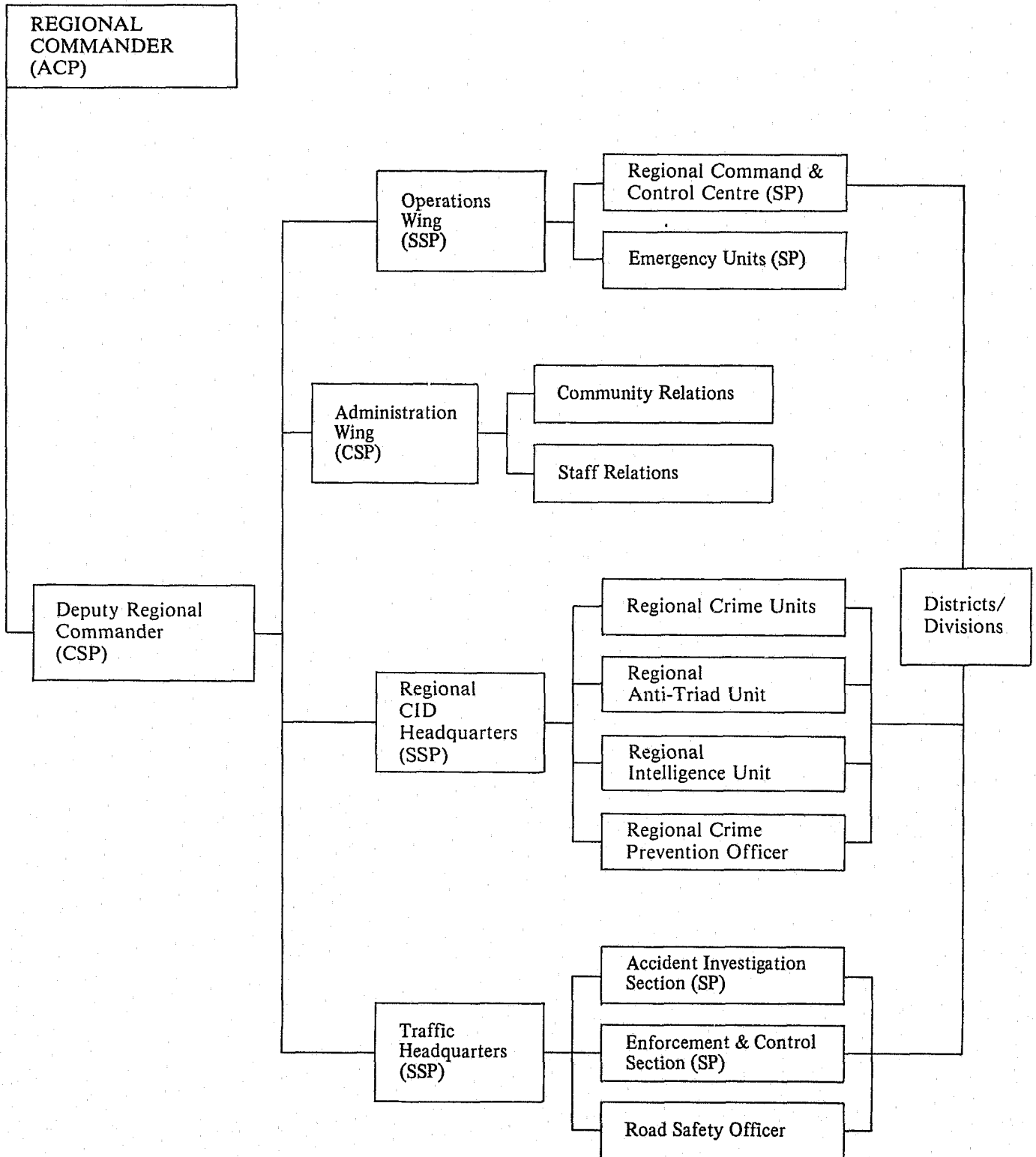
# ORGANISATION OF "D" DEPARTMENT (MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES)



# ORGANISATION OF "E" DEPARTMENT (CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION)

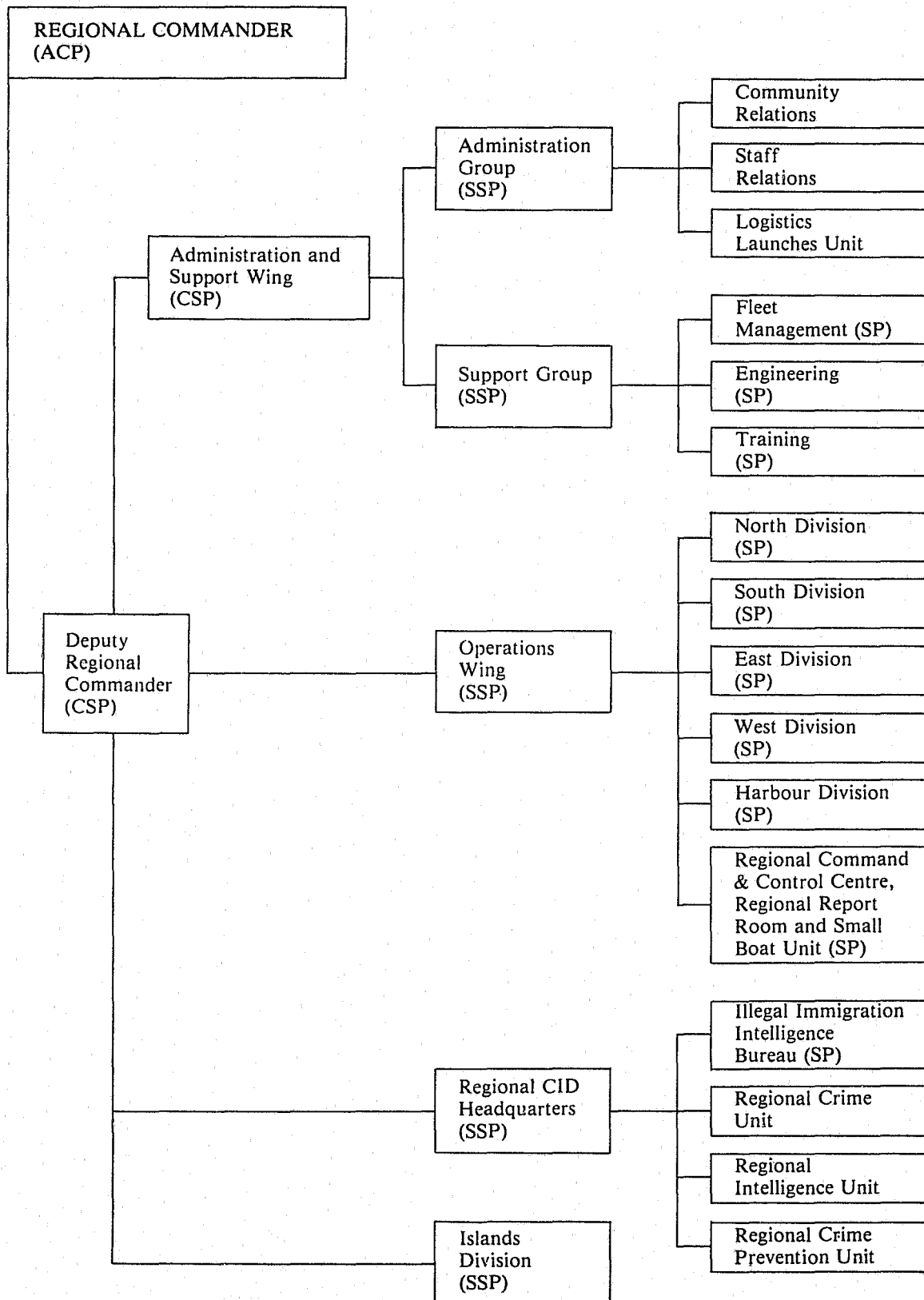


# KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND & NEW TERRITORIES REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS





# MARINE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



# ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH (As at 31.12.1982)

Appendix 1

## ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE

### Disciplined Staff

	1982	
	<i>Est</i>	<i>Str</i>
Gazetted Officers	384+1*	363
Inspectors	1 982	1 886
Junior Officers	21 110	20 638
	<u>23 476+1*</u>	<u>22 887</u>
<b>Civilian Staff</b>	4 964	4 727

## ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

### Disciplined Staff

Gazetted Officers	60	49
Inspectors	361	202
Junior Officers	5 014	5 024
	<u>5 435</u>	<u>5 275</u>
<b>Civilian Staff</b>	23	23

\* Supernumerary post

# ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT (As at 31.12.1982)

Appendix 2

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Disciplined Staff Total	Civilian Staff Total	Disciplined and Civilian Staff Total
Police Headquarters	1	2	5	9+1*	21	43	106	209	466	116	887	3 503	5 368+1*	2 256	7 624+1*
<b>Kowloon Regional Headquarters</b>															
Regional Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	5	34	55	48	103
Command and Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	51	—	4	67	121	188
Emergency Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	8	83	292	394	19	413
Magistracies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	2	14	94	131	56	187
Regional CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	26	31	52	266	387	60	447
Regional Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	46	9	108	299	471	77	548
Yau Ma Tei District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	22	23	93	415	564	110	674
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	4	29	151	205	30	235
Sham Shui Po District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	24	27	106	419	588	90	678
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	4	24	136	183	30	213
Kowloon City District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	32	23	103	432	601	102	703
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	4	21	116	156	24	180
Kwun Tong District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	18	25	97	378	529	86	615
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	4	23	121	165	26	191
Airport Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	7	26	177	221	31	252
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	24	34	6	40
Mass Transit Railway Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	8	38	141	199	15	214
Mong Kok District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	16	10	55	234	323	96	419
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	4	23	116	159	23	182
Wong Tai Sin District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	24	23	96	425	580	83	663
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	4	19	106	143	22	165
Kowloon Region Total	—	—	—	1	8	11	39	70	352	273	1 021	4 380	6 155	1 155	7 310
<b>Hong Kong Regional Headquarters</b>															
Regional Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	24	40	24	64
Command and Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	15	—	4	27	91	118
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	46	181	240	8	248
Magistracies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	4	28	41	21	62
Regional CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	11	12	23	140	194	29	223
Regional Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	30	12	79	213	343	59	402
Central District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	20	28	96	427	582	82	664
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	3	17	88	121	21	142
Eastern District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	28	28	110	444	621	106	727
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	4	19	99	137	22	159
Wan Chai District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	26	25	82	384	527	102	629
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	4	20	109	147	20	167
Western District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	18	37	83	357	505	77	582
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	3	17	83	115	21	136
Hong Kong Island Region Total	—	—	—	1	6	7	25	47	195	178	600	2 581	3 640	683	4 323
<b>New Territories Regional Headquarters</b>															
Regional Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	2	—	6	5	20	35	55
Command and Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	18	—	4	26	59	85
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	41	133	185	2	187
Courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	22	30	10	40
Village Patrol Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	69	97	2	99
Regional CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	9	15	87	126	24	150
Regional Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	19	10	60	208	306	37	343
Frontier District UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	18	13	121	407	572	69	641
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	11	49	70	15	85
Kwai Chung Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	14	23	88	402	534	60	594
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	17	90	123	21	144
Sha Tin Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	9	16	64	334	430	40	470
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	13	59	83	16	99
Tsuen Wan Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	12	17	55	296	387	58	445
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	14	65	91	16	107
Tuen Mun Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	8	12	50	238	314	34	348
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	13	59	83	16	99
Yuen Long Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	10	12	72	328	429	59	488
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	15	79	106	16	122
New Territories Region Total	—	—	—	1	8	9	14	51	162	151	682	2 934	4 012	589	4 601
<b>Marine Regional Headquarters</b>															
Regional Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	9	12	26	66	237	362	64	426
Regional CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	6	26	40	9	49
Regional Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	12	—	12
Harbour Sector Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	13	57	225	304	22	326
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	14	1	15
Islands Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	5	48	172	234	24	258
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	17	23	1	24
Sector Divisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	1	4	13	80	110	24	134
Crew for 47 Sector Launches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	82	306	1 076	1 526	81	1 607
Marine Region Total	—	—	—	1	2	4	13	20	97	132	504	1 852	2 625	226	2 851
<b>Reserve</b>															
Training Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	—	—	1 042	1 240	—	1 240
Leave Reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	115	—	—	274	436	55	491
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13+1*</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>3 694</b>	<b>16 566</b>	<b>23 476+1*</b>	<b>4 964</b>	<b>28 440+1*</b>

\* Supernumerary post

# ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT (As at 31.12.1982)

Appendix 3

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Disciplined Staff Total	Civilian Staff Total	Disciplined and Civilian Staff Total
<b>Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Headquarters</b>	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	5	29	—	58	328	434	23	457
<b>Hong Kong Island Region (Auxiliary)</b>															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	17	—	—	—	24	—	—
Western District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Central District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Wan Chai District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Eastern District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212	—	—
<b>Kowloon Region (Auxiliary)</b>															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	20	—	—	—	26	—	—
Mong Kok District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Sham Shui Po District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Wong Tai Sin District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kwun Tong District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kowloon City District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Yau Ma Tei District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	4	54	338	424	—	—
<b>New Territories Region (Auxiliary)</b>															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	10	—	—	—	16	—	—
Tsuen Wan Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kwai Chung Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Yuen Long Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Sha Tin Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Tuen Mun Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Frontier District	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	127	162	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212	—	—
<b>Marine Region</b>															
Harbour Sector Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	50	188	255	—	—
Islands Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	3	42	152	206	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	—	—	1	1	4	7	47	33	328	59	720	4 235	5 435	23	5 458

# RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Appendix 4

## RETIREMENTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Date</i>
Mr. CHENG Chik-shin	Assistant Commissioner	11.2.82
Mr. CHAN Yick-sheung	Chief Superintendent of Police	17.12.82

## PROMOTIONS

Mr. E. Blackburn	Deputy Commissioner	1.4.82
Mr. G. D. Carter	Senior Assistant Commissioner	1.4.82
Mr. K. H. Lomas	Assistant Commissioner	1.1.82
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	Assistant Commissioner	1.1.82
Mr. M. G. Hammett	Assistant Commissioner	1.6.82
Mr. B. Webster	Assistant Commissioner	15.6.82
Mr. R. C. Smallshaw	Assistant Commissioner	9.8.82
Mr. C. A. J. Sheppard	Assistant Commissioner	18.9.82

In addition, 17 Senior Superintendents were promoted to Chief Superintendents, 20 Superintendents to Senior Superintendents, 78 Chief Inspectors to Superintendents, 109 Senior Inspectors to Chief Inspectors, 104 Inspectors to Senior Inspectors and 67 Junior Police Officers to Inspectors. 71 Sergeants were promoted to Station Sergeants and 348 Constables to Sergeants.

# HONOURS AND AWARDS

Appendix 5

	<i>Gazetted Officer</i>	<i>Inspectorate</i>	<i>Junior Police Officer</i>	<i>Civilian</i>
Officer of the British Empire (OBE)	1	0	0	0
Queen's Police Medal (QPM)	1	0	0	0
Queen's Gallantry Medal	0	0	1	0
British Empire Medal (BEM)	0	1	0	0
Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service (CPM)	12	7	7	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (CPLSM)	9	19	298	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (1st Clasp)	8	9	243	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (2nd Clasp)	3	19	174	0
Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct	0	0	1	0
Governor's Commendation	1	3	7	0
Commissioner's Commendation	0	9	20	0

# NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES

## Appendix 6

Crime	1981	1982	Percentage Variation	
			1981 Compared with 1980	1982 Compared with 1981
<b>KEY CRIME</b>				
<b>Violent Crime:</b>				
Rape	103	79	+ 37.3	- 23.3
Indecent Assault on Female	720	784	- 9.4	+ 8.9
Murder and Manslaughter	105	93	+ 22.1	- 11.4
Attempted Murder	7	3	+250.0	- 57.1
Serious Assaults	5 087	5 762	- 1.3	+ 13.3
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	1 144	1 503	- 1.5	+ 31.4
Robbery with Firearms	30	21	+ 36.4	- 30.0
Other Robberies	8 233	8 527	- 11.8	+ 3.6
Blackmail	1 145	1 067	- 5.7	- 6.8
Aggravated Burglary	8	3	—	- 62.5
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 024	2 177	- 3.8	+ 7.6
Arson	100	122	—	+ 22.0
Other Criminal Damage to Property	2 942	3 361	+ 19.5	+ 14.2
Kidnapping	8	4	- 11.1	- 50.0
Total Violent Crime	21 656	23 506	- 3.9	+ 8.5
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	20 511	22 439	- 3.7	+ 9.4
<b>Other Key Crime:</b>				
Other Sexual Offences	415	385	- 29.5	- 7.2
Burglary (Breakings)	7 308	8 399	+ 18.2	+ 14.9
Other Burglaries	3 267	3 124	+ 16.8	- 4.4
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	2 251	2 692	+ 25.3	+ 19.6
Theft from Vehicle	4 802	6 426	+ 23.5	+ 33.8
Taking Conveyance without Authority	2 973	6 013	- 21.7	+102.3
Misc. Theft associated with Blackmail	519	519	- 26.1	—
Theft (Shoplifting)	2 970	2 800	+ 24.1	- 5.7
Giving False Information to Pawnbroker	2 413	1 689	+ 12.1	- 30.0
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	15 087	14 418	+ 7.5	- 4.4
Handling Stolen Goods	669	434	+ 0.9	+ 35.1
Total Other Key Crime	42 674	46 899	+ 9.4	+ 9.9
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	42 155	46 380	+ 10.1	+ 10.0
<b>TOTAL KEY CRIME</b>	64 330	70 405	+ 4.6	+ 9.4
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	62 666	68 819	+ 5.1	+ 9.8
<b>OTHER CRIME</b>				
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	880	1 116	+ 3.5	+ 26.8
Perjury	470	659	+ 22.1	+ 40.2
Escape and Rescue	46	64	- 54.0	+ 39.1
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	307	284	+ 10.4	- 7.5
Unnatural Offences	63	31	- 21.3	- 50.8
Other Offences against Public Morality	51	95	+ 18.6	+ 86.3
Abortion	5	1	—	- 80.0
Criminal Intimidation	513	544	- 0.8	+ 6.0
Other Offences against the Person	139	152	- 1.4	+ 9.4
Theft from Ship and Wharf	61	31	+ 13.0	- 49.2
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	453	399	+ 54.1	- 11.9
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	—	5	-100.0	N.A.
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 779	1 316	+ 3.2	- 26.0
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	563	731	+ 9.3	+ 29.8
False Accounting	66	42	- 16.5	- 36.4
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	-100.0	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	-100.0	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	1 486	1 827	+ 43.0	+ 22.9
Bribery and Corruption	31	27	- 18.4	- 12.9
Conspiracy	96	104	- 7.7	+ 8.3
Breach of Deportation	2	—	- 71.4	-100.0
Other Crime	416	541	+175.5	+ 30.0
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	2	8	—	+300.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	138	181	+ 24.3	+ 31.2
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 697	2 047	+ 27.7	+ 20.6
Other Narcotic Offences	—	2	-100.0	N.A.
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIME</b>	9 264	10 207	+ 18.0	+ 10.2
<b>TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME</b>	73 594	80 612	+ 6.1	+ 9.5
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	71 930	79 026	+ 6.6	+ 9.9
<b>PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>				
Unlawful Society	919	940	- 26.6	+ 2.3
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	875	1 130	+ 7.4	+ 29.1
Unlawful Possession	851	952	- 18.5	+ 11.9
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	347	331	+ 24.4	- 4.6
Loitering and Trespass	2 076	3 255	+ 6.6	+ 8.6
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	142	135	+ 26.8	- 4.9
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	813	872	- 13.0	+ 7.3
<b>TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>	6 023	6 615	- 5.6	+ 9.8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	79 617	87 227	+ 5.1	+ 9.6
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	77 953	85 641	+ 5.6	+ 9.9



# NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES BY REGION

## Appendix 7

Crime	Kowloon Region		Hong Kong Island Region		New Territories Region		Marine Region		Total Hong Kong	
	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
<b>KEY CRIME</b>										
<b>Violent Crime:</b>										
Rape	48	57	23	15	30	7	2	---	103	79
Indecent Assault on Female	408	397	113	184	193	196	6	7	720	784
Murder and Manslaughter	55	49	18	18	29	25	3	1	105	93
Attempted Murder	1	2	---	1	6	---	---	---	7	3
Serious Assaults	2 891	3 191	810	964	1 324	1 528	62	79	5 087	5 762
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	762	1 088	218	196	159	210	5	9	1 144	1 503
Robbery with Firearms	20	14	6	4	4	3	---	---	30	21
Other Robberies	5 357	5 533	1 325	1 311	1 539	1 664	12	19	8 233	8 527
Blackmail	793	620	122	177	225	264	5	6	1 145	1 067
Aggravated Burglary	2	---	3	3	3	---	---	---	8	3
Theft from Person (Snatching)	1 406	1 460	334	264	283	451	1	2	2 024	2 177
Arson	48	56	29	28	23	38	---	---	100	122
Other Criminal Damage to Property	1 126	1 403	926	886	853	1 026	37	46	2 942	3 361
Kidnapping	4	2	3	1	1	1	---	---	8	4
Total Violent Crime	12 921	13 872	3 930	4 052	4 672	5 413	133	169	21 656	23 506
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	12 128	13 252	3 808	3 875	4 447	5 149	128	163	20 511	22 439
<b>Other Key Crime:</b>										
Other Sexual Offences	215	205	61	71	132	100	7	9	415	385
Burglary (Breakings)	3 495	4 313	1 435	1 517	2 310	2 480	68	89	7 308	8 399
Other Burglaries	1 449	1 462	764	775	971	816	83	71	3 267	3 124
Theft from Person (Pick pocket)	1 182	1 317	856	1 063	212	309	1	3	2 251	2 692
Theft from Vehicle	2 364	2 996	1 060	1 288	1 376	2 139	2	3	4 802	6 426
Taking Conveyance without Authority	1 715	3 126	420	746	824	2 127	14	14	2 973	6 013
Misc. Theft associated with Blackmail	375	310	45	79	98	129	1	1	519	519
Theft (Shoplifting)	1 528	1 369	1 086	1 036	353	393	3	2	2 970	2 800
Giving False Information to Pawnbroker	1 859	1 321	310	211	244	157	---	---	2 413	1 689
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	7 893	7 384	4 057	3 566	3 004	3 323	133	145	15 087	14 418
Handling Stolen Goods	345	283	195	76	121	71	8	4	669	434
Total Other Key Crime	22 420	24 086	10 289	10 428	9 645	12 044	320	341	42 674	46 899
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	22 045	23 776	10 244	10 349	9 547	11 915	319	340	42 155	46 380
<b>TOTAL KEY CRIME</b>	<b>35 341</b>	<b>37 958</b>	<b>14 219</b>	<b>14 480</b>	<b>14 317</b>	<b>17 457</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>64 330</b>	<b>70 405</b>
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	34 173	37 028	14 052	14 224	13 994	17 064	447	503	62 666	68 819
<b>OTHER CRIME</b>										
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	469	609	227	271	172	227	12	9	880	1 116
Perjury	147	219	261	273	60	135	2	32	470	659
Escape and Rescue	26	32	9	23	9	9	2	---	46	64
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	156	163	93	72	57	41	1	8	307	284
Unnatural Offences	30	9	20	21	13	1	---	---	63	31
Other Offences against Public Morality	36	43	12	33	3	18	---	1	51	95
Abortion	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1
Criminal Intimidation	288	342	76	86	139	112	10	4	513	544
Other Offences against the Person	70	85	20	19	46	46	3	2	139	152
Theft from Ship and Wharf	43	16	8	12	10	3	---	---	61	31
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abstracting of Electricity	300	241	130	122	23	35	---	1	453	399
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Obtaining Property by Deception	962	673	613	481	203	156	1	6	1 779	1 316
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	218	353	233	298	111	79	1	1	563	731
False Accounting	3	7	52	32	11	3	---	---	66	42
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Suppression, etc., of Documents	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Offences against Property	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Forgery and Coinage	701	1 038	485	458	280	302	20	29	1 486	1 827
Bribery and Corruption	14	17	13	5	4	4	---	1	31	27
Conspiracy	44	58	34	36	12	8	6	2	96	104
Breach of Deportation	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---
Other Crime	134	277	166	55	138	160	28	49	416	541
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	1	6	---	1	1	1	---	---	2	8
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	106	143	18	15	12	22	2	1	138	181
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 103	1 332	288	326	296	382	10	7	1 697	2 047
Other Narcotic Offences	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>4 856</b>	<b>5 671</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>2 639</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>9 264</b>	<b>10 207</b>
<b>TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>40 197</b>	<b>43 629</b>	<b>16 928</b>	<b>17 119</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>19 201</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>73 594</b>	<b>80 612</b>
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	39 029	42 699	16 761	16 863	15 595	18 808	545	656	71 930	79 026
<b>PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>										
Unlawful Society	420	445	156	171	294	272	49	52	919	940
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	498	584	199	176	168	368	10	2	875	1 130
Unlawful Possession	530	535	155	154	166	262	---	1	851	952
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	277	276	42	21	28	34	---	---	347	331
Loitering and Trespass	1 493	1 647	354	265	227	343	2	---	2 076	3 255
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	93	75	16	14	32	46	1	---	142	135
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	543	612	180	126	87	133	3	1	813	872
<b>TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>	<b>3 854</b>	<b>4 174</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>1 458</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>6 615</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44 051</b>	<b>47 803</b>	<b>18 030</b>	<b>18 046</b>	<b>16 920</b>	<b>20 659</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>79 617</b>	<b>87 227</b>
<b>Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts</b>	<b>42 883</b>	<b>46 873</b>	<b>17 863</b>	<b>17 790</b>	<b>16 597</b>	<b>20 266</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>77 953</b>	<b>85 641</b>

# NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED, DETECTED AND DETECTION RATE 1981-1982

Appendix 8

Crime	Cases Reported	1981 Cases Detected	Detection Rate %	Cases Reported	1982 Cases Detected	Detection Rate %
<b>KEY CRIME</b>						
<b>Violent Crime:</b>						
Rape	103	70	68.0	79	49	62.0
Indecent Assault on Female	720	504	70.0	784	542	69.1
Murder and Manslaughter	105	62	59.0	93	63	67.7
Attempted Murder	7	7	100.0	3	3	100.0
Serious Assaults	5 087	3 439	67.6	5 762	3 536	61.4
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	1 144	1 133	99.0	1 503	1 494	99.3
Robbery with Firearms	30	10	33.3	21	11	52.4
Other Robberies	8 233	1 737	21.1	8 527	1 849	21.7
Blackmail	1 145	1 017	88.8	1 067	906	84.9
Aggravated Burglary	8	5	62.5	3	1	33.3
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 024	274	13.5	2 177	353	16.2
Arson	100	33	33.0	122	40	32.8
Other Criminal Damage to Property	2 942	1 053	35.8	3 361	942	28.0
Kidnapping	8	7	87.5	4	4	100.0
Total Violent Crime	21 656	9 351	43.2	23 506	9 792	41.7
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	20 511	8 334	40.6	22 439	8 886	39.6
<b>Other Key Crime:</b>						
Other Sexual Offences	415	378	91.1	385	337	87.5
Burglary (Breakings)	7 308	899	12.3	8 399	806	9.6
Other Burglaries	3 267	852	26.1	3 124	600	19.2
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	2 251	849	37.7	2 692	877	32.6
Theft from Vehicle	4 802	980	20.4	6 426	1 359	21.1
Taking Conveyance without Authority	2 973	430	14.5	6 013	550	9.1
Misc. Theft associated with Blackmail	519	518	99.8	519	519	100.0
Theft (Shoplifting)	2 970	2 851	96.0	2 800	2 720	97.1
Giving False Information to Pawnbroker	2 413	2 413	100.0	1 689	1 689	100.0
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	15 087	6 519	43.2	14 418	5 296	36.7
Handling Stolen Goods	669	668	99.9	434	434	100.0
Total Other Key Crime	42 674	17 357	40.7	46 899	15 187	32.4
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	42 155	16 839	39.9	46 380	14 668	31.6
<b>TOTAL KEY CRIME</b>	<b>64 330</b>	<b>26 708</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>70 405</b>	<b>24 979</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	62 666	25 173	40.2	68 819	23 554	34.2
<b>OTHER CRIME</b>						
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	880	871	99.0	1 116	1 099	98.5
Perjury	470	469	99.8	659	656	99.5
Escape and Rescue	46	36	78.3	64	41	64.1
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	307	293	95.4	284	256	90.1
Unnatural Offences	63	54	85.7	31	23	74.2
Other Offences against Public Morality	51	51	100.0	95	95	100.0
Abortion	5	5	100.0	1	1	100.0
Criminal Intimidation	513	442	86.2	544	448	82.4
Other Offences against the Person	139	121	87.1	152	136	89.5
Theft from Ship and Wharf	61	4	6.6	31	10	32.3
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	453	446	98.5	399	377	94.5
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	—	—	—	5	5	100.0
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 779	1 048	58.9	1 316	586	44.5
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	563	434	77.1	731	471	64.4
False Accounting	66	66	100.0	42	40	95.2
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	1 486	1 459	98.2	1 827	1 769	96.8
Bribery and Corruption	31	31	100.0	27	27	100.0
Conspiracy	96	96	100.0	104	104	100.0
Breach of Deportation	2	2	100.0	—	—	—
Other Crime	416	413	99.3	541	524	96.9
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	2	2	100.0	8	8	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	138	138	100.0	181	181	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 697	1 691	99.6	2 047	2 044	99.9
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	—	2	2	100.0
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>9 264</b>	<b>8 172</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>10 207</b>	<b>8 903</b>	<b>87.2</b>
<b>TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>73 594</b>	<b>34 880</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>80 612</b>	<b>33 882</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	71 930	33 345	46.4	79 026	32 457	41.1
<b>PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>						
Unlawful Society	919	911	99.1	940	924	98.3
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	875	868	99.2	1 130	1 130	100.0
Unlawful Possession	851	851	100.0	952	950	99.8
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	347	345	99.4	331	330	99.7
Loitering and Trespass	2 076	2 067	99.6	2 255	2 251	99.8
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	142	139	97.9	135	134	99.3
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	813	811	99.8	872	870	99.8
<b>TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>5 992</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>6 615</b>	<b>6 589</b>	<b>99.6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>79 617</b>	<b>40 872</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>87 227</b>	<b>40 471</b>	<b>46.4</b>
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	77 953	39 337	50.5	85 641	39 046	45.6

# PERSONS PROSECUTED BY AGE GROUPS IN CALENDAR YEAR 1982

Appendix 9

Crime	Juvenile Under 16yrs		16 20		21 30		Adult 31 60		61 & over		Total M. F.	Grand Total M. F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
<b>KEY CRIME</b>													
<b>Violent Crime:</b>													
Rape	1	---	6	---	23	---	8	---	---	---	37	---	38
Indecent Assault on Female	40	---	92	---	115	---	111	---	30	---	348	---	388
Murder and Manslaughter	8	---	27	4	28	4	19	2	1	---	75	10	83
Attempted Murder	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1
Serious Assaults	235	28	848	37	1,352	122	1,035	161	110	17	3,345	337	3,580
Assault on Police and Resist Arrest	11	1	105	5	279	13	153	13	3	1	540	32	551
Robbery with Firearms	---	---	6	1	19	---	---	---	---	---	25	1	25
Other Robberies	234	29	594	22	613	6	135	---	1	---	1,343	28	1,577
Blackmail	68	16	159	6	353	3	90	4	4	---	606	13	674
Aggravated Burglary	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	3
Theft from Person (Snatching)	22	---	68	---	89	3	42	1	---	---	199	4	221
Arson	3	---	8	1	12	3	6	---	1	1	27	5	30
Other Criminal Damage to Property	89	2	183	13	360	21	184	24	11	2	738	60	827
Kidnapping	---	---	1	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	7	---	7
Total Violent Crime	711	76	2,098	89	3,249	175	1,785	206	161	21	7,293	491	8,004
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	643	60	1,939	83	2,896	172	1,695	207	157	21	6,687	478	7,330
<b>Other Key Crime:</b>													
Other Sexual Offences	16	---	139	---	39	---	8	---	1	---	187	---	203
Burglary (Breakings)	106	1	201	---	219	8	76	2	---	---	496	10	602
Other Burglaries	142	5	123	4	157	4	69	---	3	---	352	8	494
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	57	3	105	4	480	22	179	16	7	---	771	42	828
Theft from Vehicle	193	3	236	4	242	1	86	---	1	---	565	5	758
Taking Conveyance without Authority	53	3	243	4	154	3	25	---	---	---	422	7	475
Misc. Theft associated with Blackmail	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Theft (Shoplifting)	159	88	188	174	395	316	382	350	51	39	1,016	879	1,175
Giving False Information to Pawnbroker	---	---	8	---	40	1	12	---	1	---	61	1	61
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	574	38	858	70	1,305	88	867	59	39	7	3,069	224	3,643
Handling Stolen Goods	35	1	51	4	58	7	39	7	4	1	152	19	187
Total Other Key Crime	1,335	142	2,152	264	3,089	450	1,743	434	107	47	7,091	1,195	8,426
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	1,335	142	2,152	264	3,089	450	1,743	434	107	47	7,091	1,195	8,426
<b>TOTAL KEY CRIME</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14,384</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>16,430</b>
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	1,978	202	4,091	347	5,985	622	3,438	636	264	68	13,778	1,673	15,756
<b>OTHER CRIME</b>													
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	115	13	739	38	1,161	87	592	106	51	4	2,543	235	2,658
Perjury	5	8	17	7	73	33	149	112	10	11	249	163	254
Escape and Rescue	2	---	6	1	7	5	6	---	---	---	19	6	21
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	14	7	21	8	49	18	38	10	3	---	111	36	125
Unnatural Offences	---	---	1	---	8	---	7	---	2	---	18	---	18
Other Offences against Public Morality	---	---	8	1	17	8	17	4	1	---	43	13	43
Abortion	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1	1
Criminal Intimidation	8	1	53	1	143	4	84	3	7	---	287	8	295
Other Offences against the Person	4	---	11	2	25	17	29	16	2	1	67	36	71
Theft from Ship and Wharf	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	3
Removal of Articles from Place open to the Public	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abstracting of Electricity	---	---	20	1	175	49	132	20	7	3	334	73	334
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	---	---	1	---	40	1	12	---	---	---	61	1	61
Obtaining Property by Deception	4	1	14	3	121	12	97	11	3	1	235	27	239
Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	12	4	36	5	76	8	80	10	4	1	196	24	208
False Accounting	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	2
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Suppression, etc., of Documents	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Offences against Property	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Forgery and Coinage	13	8	159	41	530	97	99	12	2	---	790	150	803
Bribery and Corruption	---	---	---	---	6	---	7	---	1	---	14	---	14
Conspiracy	7	---	48	---	79	1	29	2	1	---	157	3	164
Breach of Deportation	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Crime	5	---	33	10	243	45	166	38	10	5	452	98	457
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	---	---	---	---	9	---	13	1	---	---	22	1	22
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing—Sec 4)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trafficking in D.D. (Others—Sec 4)	5	---	17	---	73	2	99	3	16	---	205	5	210
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	49	10	360	42	955	101	1,047	73	214	14	2,576	230	2,625
Other Narcotic Offences	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	2
<b>TOTAL OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8,326</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>8,569</b>
<b>TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>22,710</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>24,999</b>
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	2,221	254	5,637	508	9,737	1,109	6,132	1,058	598	108	22,104	2,783	24,325
<b>PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>													
Unlawful Society	107	2	230	8	86	---	14	---	---	---	330	8	437
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	18	---	59	---	61	1	47	1	2	---	169	2	187
Unlawful Possession	40	---	120	2	211	9	212	3	12	---	555	14	595
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	8	---	31	---	80	---	32	1	---	---	143	1	151
Loitering and Trespass	52	---	315	---	868	4	597	4	15	---	1,795	8	1,847
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	3	---	30	3	66	2	25	2	---	---	121	7	124
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	53	4	218	8	211	4	60	1	8	---	497	13	550
Other Preventive Crime	281	6	1,003	21	1,583	20	987	12	37	---	3,610	53	3,891
<b>TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,891</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>11,673</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>28,890</b>
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	2,502	260	6,640	529	11,320	1,129	7,119	1,070	635	108	25,714	2,836	28,216

# NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AND MINOR NARCOTICS OFFENCES 1981-1982

Appendix 10

Offences	Number of Offences		Number of Persons Prosecuted	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
<b>GAMBLING</b>				
Keeping a Gaming House	443	224	411	285
Gambling in a Gaming House	6 805	3 117	7 546	5 703
Street Gambling	5 722	3 184	6 500	4 690
Lottery	10	2	8	2
Others	1 314	841	1 001	1 055
Total	14 294	7 368	15 466	11 735
<b>HAWKING</b>				
Food for Man	10 003	5 523	9 614	5 375
Unlicensed Cooked Food	6 288	5 898	6 205	5 846
Pedlars	30 034	19 374	27 253	17 850
Others	18 809	17 712	15 265	14 345
Total	65 134	48 507	58 337	43 416
<b>OBSTRUCTION</b>				
Licensed Cooked Food Stall	11 969	11 764	11 969	11 764
Street, Pavement & Staircase	31 402	26 567	31 284	26 487
Others	9 037	9 588	6 086	6 879
Total	52 408	47 919	49 339	45 130
<b>PROSTITUTION</b>				
Keeping a Vice Establishment	239	296	239	343
Soliciting or Loitering for the Purpose	495	436	495	436
Unlicensed Massage Establishment	356	675	356	740
Others	56	154	56	159
Total	1 146	1 561	1 146	1 678
<b>OBJECTIONABLE PUBLICATION</b>				
Pornographic Literature Offence	4	17	2	12
Other Objectionable Publication Offences	180	242	180	250
Total	184	259	182	262
<b>OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES</b>				
Common Assault	1 160	717	951	534
Dangerous Goods	143	34	132	34
Dogs	5 269	3 013	4 564	2 722
Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct	216	132	198	117
Dutiable Goods	43	21	42	21
Firecrackers	114	180	106	147
Immigration	3 243	2 398	3 247	2 141
Nuisances	10 776	9 014	10 637	8 670
Vagrancy	19	1	12	2
Suicide	135	134	—	—
Others	16 709	12 243	16 279	12 073
Total	37 827	27 887	36 168	26 461
<b>MINOR NARCOTICS OFFENCES</b>				
Opium	423	547	303	357
Heroin	5 868	7 159	4 649	5 498
Others	460	536	351	365
Total	6 751	8 242	5 303	6 220
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>177 744</b>	<b>141 743</b>	<b>165 941</b>	<b>134 902</b>

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

Appendix 11

Total	1981		1982	
	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Casualties</i>	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Casualties</i>
Fatal	458	478	434	455
Serious Injury	6 411	7 446	8 080	9 706
Slight Injury	11 165	15 678	9 869	14 130
	<u>18 034</u>	<u>23 602</u>	<u>18 383</u>	<u>24 291</u>
<b>Kowloon</b>				
Fatal	171	177	175	179
Serious Injury	3 067	3 430	3 573	4 114
Slight Injury	5 765	7 676	5 372	7 128
	<u>9 003</u>	<u>11 283</u>	<u>9 120</u>	<u>11 421</u>
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>				
Fatal	107	109	95	103
Serious Injury	1 397	1 566	1 788	2 044
Slight Injury	3 381	4 394	2 823	3 814
	<u>4 885</u>	<u>6 069</u>	<u>4 706</u>	<u>5 961</u>
<b>New Territories</b>				
Fatal	180	192	162	171
Serious Injury	1 942	2 441	2 707	3 530
Slight Injury	2 008	3 595	1 661	3 156
	<u>4 130</u>	<u>6 228</u>	<u>4 530</u>	<u>6 857</u>
<b>Marine (Islands)</b>				
Fatal	—	—	2	2
Serious Injury	5	9	12	18
Slight Injury	11	13	13	32
	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>52</u>

# CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN ACCIDENTS

Appendix 12

<i>Causes</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Speeding	621	222
Driving too fast having regard to conditions	6 072	5 806
Failing to keep to nearside of road	254	240
Improper overtaking	419	355
Careless lane changing	573	564
Improper or illegal turn	528	592
Following too closely	1 355	1 464
Reversing negligently	287	324
Disobeyed traffic signal	138	153
Disobeyed "Stop" sign	37	57
Disobeyed "Give Way" sign	76	73
Disobeyed double white lines	14	7
Disobeyed directions of a Police officer	3	2
Disobeyed school crossing patrol	3	1
Open door negligently (driver or passenger)	96	103
Overtaking in a zebra controlled area	4	1
Failing to stop at a zebra crossing	93	87
Pedestrian negligence	4 871	4 534
Other improper or illegal action	6 237	6 547
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	21 681	21 132*
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

\* In some cases there is more than one cause for the accident, hence this figure varies with that for total accidents.



# TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS

Appendix 13

	1981				1982			
	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)
Primary Offence	2 264	44 103	—	—	2 492	49 493	—	—
Moving Offence	1 334	53 613	327 877	—	1 931	57 608	359 563	—
Miscellaneous Offence	2 317	30 615	—	—	1 924	36 128	—	—
Parking Offence	—	—	—	1 639 355	—	—	—	1 850 985
	5 915	128 331	327 877	1 639 355	6 347	143 229	359 563	1 850 985