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A
**SUMMARY OF THE
WORK OF THE
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR
1982**

U.S. Department of Justice 91578
National Institute of Justice

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COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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Where dollars are quoted in this report, they are Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise stated. Since 26th November 1974 the value of the Hong Kong dollar has been allowed to fluctuate in terms of other currencies. On 31st December 1982 the market rate was approximately HK\$6.48 = US\$1.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. The highlight of the year under review and one which marked a milestone in the history of the Department was the change of name from that of "Prisons Department" (監獄署) to "Correctional Services Department" (懲教署), and the retitling of the rank of "Commissioner of Prisons" to that of "Commissioner of Correctional Services". This took effect from 1st February 1982.

2. It had become apparent in recent years that the scope of the work of the Department had enlarged to an extent that in addition to prisons, it had become involved in such diverse programmes as drug addiction treatment centres, training centres for young offenders, and detention centres for both young offenders and young adult offenders; it was also heavily involved in the field of aftercare. The net result being that the title "Prisons Department" did not describe fully its functions and activities, generally indicating to the public a restrictive rather than enlarged programme of activities.

3. The name Correctional Services conveys a more positive image of the Department's work and is considerably more in line with current international trends. Prisons and the prison service continue to exist under the umbrella of Correctional Services; however, its new title is much more descriptive of its role in present day penal policy. One immediate beneficial result was the improvement in recruitment which was apparent almost from the moment that the Department changed its name arising particularly from the change of name in Chinese rather than English which was one of the motivating factors for the change.

4. It is interesting to note that according to records, the Service started with the Chief Magistrate being in charge of the Gaol from 30th April 1841 until 1858 when it was changed to "Governor of the Gaol". In 1863 the title was changed to "Superintendent of Victoria Gaol". In 1920 it was changed to "Superintendent of Prisons" and in 1938 to that of "Commissioner of Prisons".

5. For some years the Department has been involved in caring for large numbers of illegal immigrants and refugees. However, as from 2nd July 1982, the Government introduced a "Closed Camp Policy" under which all Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Hong Kong on or after that date were confined in closed centres to be administered by the Correctional Services Department. This was designed to discourage people leaving Vietnam from coming to Hong Kong following the continuing high rate of arrivals and in the light of more restrictive measures which were being adopted by other countries in the region.

6. From the inception of the Closed Camp Policy, it was decided that staff recruited to fill the posts for such centres, except at senior level, would have no prior experience or training in connection with prisons or prisoners, and that such persons would only be given a short training course designed to teach them in general terms the rules applying to the closed centres and the necessity to create for those who would be confined the best possible humanitarian environment and to take care of their needs while so detained.

7. By the end of the year, some 3,258 refugees were detained in the Chi ~~Wan~~^{Ma} Wan Closed Centre and some 300 staff had been recruited and trained for the care and supervision of refugees. It is indeed pleasing to record the valuable assistance which the department has received from the Salvation Army, the Family Planning Association, Caritas, Joint Voluntary Agencies, Bible Alliance Seminary, Dutch Ladies Charity Fund, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

8. A new minimum security facility situated at Stanley and known as the Tung Tau Correctional Institution was formally taken into use on 16th December 1982. At a handing-over ceremony on that date, the Commissioner of Correctional Services received the key to the main entrance of the institution from the Principal Government Architect Mr. Joseph Lei. The institution has certified accommodation for 240 prisoners and is designed to include prestige tailoring and carpentry workshops where one-off orders can be completed. Another special feature of the institution is the provision for the incorporation of the departmental general stores which are housed in a separate section. The taking into use of the general stores section provided much needed space for the wide range of stores involving several hundred items which it is necessary to hold.

9. In May 1982 as a result of torrential rain which interfered with the normal run-off of water from the hills at the rear of the Tai Lam Centre for Women, a flood of water swept through the centre demolishing part of the outer wall, the inner fence and a section of the laundry wall, and created severe flooding within the institution. The damage which amounted to \$660,000.00 created a hazardous situation for a number of staff on duty at the time the flooding occurred. Tribute must be paid to the way in which the staff on duty faced this difficult situation with calmness and efficiency. The prisoners also reacted well despite the problems the flooding created which built up in a matter of minutes to a water level of some 2 - 4 feet in parts of the institution including a number of cells. Programmes were seriously affected and the laundry was out of commission for several months.

10. On 31st December 1982, the Commissioner was responsible for the administration of 19 institutions, a half-way house and a Staff Training Institute (locations shown in Appendix I). On that date the numbers held in custody compared with the previous year were :-

	1981	1982
Prisoners	4,478	5,170
Training Centre Inmates	531	610
Treatment Centre Inmates	821	964
Detention Centre Inmates	220	244
On remand	652	457
Pending pre-sentence reports	127	196
Committed for trial	132	224
Debtors	18	45
Illegal Immigrants	3,409	255
Vietnamese Refugees detained in Closed Centres	-	3,258
	10,388	11,423
	=====	=====

11. The Third Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators was held in Tokyo, Japan, from 5th to 9th April 1982. The Commissioner, Mr. T.G. Garner and Superintendent Francis Yang participated as official delegates. They were accompanied by Senior Superintendent CHOW Sai-wing, and Superintendents WU Chun-kan, PI Wing-lee and Johnny Wong who attended as observers at their own expense. The conference was attended by delegates from 14 countries in the Asian and Pacific Region.

12. The Commissioner was invited to lecture as a Visiting Expert at a United Nations International Training Course held in Japan. The three-month course which commenced on 7th September 1982 was organised under the auspices of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), and had as its main theme the "Improvement of Correctional Programmes for More Effective Rehabilitation of Offenders". Mr. Garner dealt mainly with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders. The course was attended by 32 participants from 18 countries including two senior officers from the department, Senior Superintendent I.K. Bhagat and Superintendent K.Y. Fung.

13. Pipes and drums of the Cape Collinson Correctional Institution participated, for the first time, in open competition at the Fifth Hong Kong Youth Band Festival which was organized by the Music Office of the Recreation and Culture Department, and took top honours. The band, which has now been in existence for 29 years, carries out many public engagements during the course of a year.

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

Awards and Commendations

15. It is pleasing to record that the following members of staff were honoured by Her Majesty the Queen during 1982 :-

Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.)	Mr. WU Chun-kan, Superintendent
British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)	Mr. WONG Ka-keung, Officer
	Mr. AU Lim, Assistant Officer I
	Mr. SIU Tung-sang, Assistant Officer I

16. The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., inspected the Service at the Annual Parade held on 29th January and presented Colonial Prison Service Medals to 19 members of the staff.

Mr. CHEUNG Fook-chuen
Mr. NG Man-fook
Mr. YEE Choon-tin
Mr. CHAN Fuk-choi
Mr. CHIN Cheung
Mr. WONG Ying-sau
Mr. TANG Chung-wan
Mr. FOK Ming-chor
Mr. YUE Pue-kee
Mr. AU Yiu-ki
Mr. LAI Yu-sum
Mr. MA Chun
Mr. CHAU Kau
Mr. MOK Chi-ho
Mr. TSANG WU Yuen-ling
Mr. LI Shai-hung
Mr. LAW Kai-hung
Mr. CHEUNG Sing
Mr. LEE Kum-chuen

17. The Commissioner's Commendation was awarded to the following members of the staff :-

Mr. I.K. Bhagat
Mr. YEUNG Wai-man
Mrs. KWONG HO Hang-ching
Mr. YIU Chiu-kit
Mr. KEUNG Tsun-ki
Miss LUK King-yee
Mr. SHUM Tim-wah
Mr. TIN Hon-kwun
Mr. LEUNG Chung-wah
Mr. PANG Kee-keung
Mrs. LAM LEE Kwong-ying
Miss CHIU Sui-ngor
Miss CHEUNG Yim-fong
Mr. TSANG Fei-yu
Mr. FONG Sai-kong
Mr. LING Siu-ming
Mr. LAU Tat-ming
Mrs. LI SHUM Wai-sum
Mr. TSE Kwong-man
Miss CHENG Hung-kwan
Miss LEUNG Pui-lan
Miss WONG Yu-ying
Miss CHAU Wai-kwan
Miss MAN Ming-chi
Miss CHAN Wing-kuen
Miss MOK Suk-ting
Miss LAU Lai-yee
Miss LONG Suk-kan
Mr. CHU Ah-wah

18. On 12th March the Commissioner presented First and Second Clasps to the Colonial Prison Service Medal to a total of 25 members of staff.

Second Clasp to Colonial Prison Service Medal

Mr. CHAN Wa-shek, I.S.O.
Mr. WONG Kian-fei
Mr. AU Wong-cheung
Mr. YIP Kam-chi
Mr. WAT Chi-keung
Mr. NG Man-lim
Mr. Aloysius LAU, B.E.M.

First Clasp to Colonial Prison Service Medal

Mr. CHUI Sum-sing
Mr. LEUNG Yiu-chung
Mr. LAU Kwok-chu
Mr. LING Kam-shing
Mr. LAI Wai-yong
Mr. IP Hee-ming
Mr. TSANG Hing-loi
Mr. CHAN Wing-kwan
Mr. HO Kong
Mr. WONG Po-sun
Mr. CHEUNG Kong-son
Mr. TONG Hok-yui
Mr. WONG Hoi-tong
Mr. HO Kou
Mr. MOU Ma-tak
Mr. CHENG Ying-kei
Mr. Ghulam Mohammed
Mr. WAN Kam-cheung

Refugees and Persons Detained under the Immigration Ordinance

19. The Correctional Services Department has been given responsibility for the control and management of Closed Centres. With the introduction of the Closed Centre Policy on 2nd July 1982, a number of institutions were gazetted as Closed Centres for the detention of Vietnamese refugees, in addition to their normal functions. Chi Ma Wan and sections of Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Tai Lam Centre for Women, Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution and Victoria were set aside to detain refugees in accommodation formerly used to house illegal immigrants.

20. On 31st December 1982, departmental institutions were holding 255 illegal immigrants, mainly in Victoria Prison and Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, and 3,528 refugees, almost entirely in Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre and Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre, with the latter only accommodating unattached males.

21. Conditions in Closed Centres have been maintained at a humane acceptable level, consistent with the deterrent aim of the Closed Centre Policy. Although detainees are confined to the centres, they are allowed contact with the outside world through letters, visits from relatives and friends, television and newspapers. There is no opportunity for outside employment, but some detainees are employed within the centres on jobs of benefit to the refugee community including, domestic cleaning, cooking, teaching, interpreting, dormitory representation and activity organising. Cottage industries producing toys and handicrafts operate to a limited extent under the supervision of the Salvation Army.

22. Detainees participate voluntarily in many educational and recreational activities organised by the Department with the assistance of the Salvation Army. In December 1982, syllabuses including English Language, Chinese, Vietnamese, French, Mathematics and Art were being taught to over 1,100 children and young adults by volunteer teachers from among the detainees under supervision of a master appointed by the Department. Recreational equipment and activities include toys, games for children, table tennis, basketball, Chinese billiards, music appreciation and religious services. Committees formed by the detainees themselves organise cultural activities, particularly at festival times.

23. Welfare services are operated jointly by the Department and the Salvation Army including issue of relief items and family counselling. Over 13,000 blankets and a large amount of warm clothing have been distributed to the detainees. Medical services are provided by Medical Officers and nurses seconded from the Medical & Health Department, with assistance from Correctional Services Officers qualified in nursing. A dentist and the Family Planning Association visit the centres periodically.

24. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees makes a substantial financial contribution to the running of the centres, meeting expenses on food, medical supplies, relief items and utilities. The UNHCR and the Joint Voluntary Agencies are active in arranging for detainees to have resettlement interviews with consular officials. Up to 31st December 1982, 460 detainees had been interviewed and 167 selected for resettlement.

25. The staff in Closed Centres have been employed specifically for work with refugees. Over 300 Officers and Assistant Officers have been recruited and trained for this purpose. Their duties are to maintain control and supervise the detainees' daily routine and look after their general welfare. Relations between the staff and the detainees have been good, with no major incidents or disturbances.

26. Throughout the year, staff were seconded to Security Branch of the Government Secretariat to assist in the running of open camps established before the introduction of the Closed Centre Policy.

Census of Vietnamese Refugees Detained in Closed Centres

27. Following the introduction of the Closed Centre Policy a census was carried out on 15th August 1982 with the aim of gathering essential information to assist management and control of the detainees. The information collected covers detainees' socio-economic background in addition to institutional activities, breaches of centre regulations and communication with outside relatives and friends.

Census of Penal Population

28. A census of the penal population was undertaken during the period 25th - 27th December 1982 from which a report presenting statistical information was compiled and published. The report contains comprehensive information about the socio-economic, as well as criminal background of the penal population as at 25th December 1982. Information on institutional activities, court proceedings and action leading to a change of sentence, is also included in the report.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

29. By resolution 663C(XXIV) of 31st July 1957, the Economic and Social Council approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and endorsed inter alia the Recommendations on the Selection and Training of Personnel for Penal and Correctional Institutions and Recommendations on Open Penal and Correctional Institutions as adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held at Geneva in 1955. According to this resolution, Governments were invited, among other things, to give favourable consideration to the adoption and application of the Standard Minimum Rules and to take the other two groups of recommendations as fully as possible into account in their administration of penal and correctional institutions. In Hong Kong this is done through the relevant Ordinances, Rules and Standing Orders. In particular the basic principle under Rules of General Application is applied which reads as follows :-

- a. There shall be no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
- b. On the other hand it is necessary to respect the religious beliefs and moral precepts of the group to which a prisoner belongs.

Psychological Services & Programme Development

30. On 1st September 1982 Dr. R.G. Andry took up the post of Assistant Commissioner (Psychological Services and Programme Development). An immediate task for the Department is to fill a number of vacancies for psychologists and a renewed effort in recruitment has been made. Under the leadership of Dr. Andry, members of the psychological services unit and those from other specialised fields met and contributed towards the development of corrective programmes including, the introduction of new assessment and grading tests for young offenders education, and programmes for the Half-way House and Pre-release Centre when it becomes operational. In addition, the psychologists have increased their in-put and involvement in staff training.

Escort Unit

31. The Escort Unit, which was established in 1974, plays an important role in conveying persons in custody to and from courts, hospitals, clinics and institutions. It also provides appropriate security within District and High Courts and staffs the courts and holding facilities within these precincts.

Co-operation - Law and Order

32. Good relations continued to be maintained with the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Legal Department and the Immigration Department.

33. Allegations of corruption made by prisoners, inmates or staff, the majority of which were revealed through intelligence obtained by staff of this Department, were referred to the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

Works Unit

34. The Works Unit's main duties are to liaise with the Building Development Department on new construction projects, and to organize construction and maintenance undertakings using inmate labour. It also monitors all construction and maintenance work in the correctional institutions.

35. Headed by a Superintendent and supported by a group of technical staff seconded from the Building Development Department, the Works Unit completed a number of sophisticated projects in the year which included the construction of a helipad with an access road at Shek Pik area, the division of dormitories at Pik Uk Prison, the conversion of a dormitory into a Segregation Unit at Tai Lam Centre for Women, and major improvements to the Chimawan and Cape Collinson Closed Camps.

36. With an allocation of approximately \$3 million and by engaging inmates in construction work, the unit produced an output of \$7.8 million in commercial value, increasing productivity by 23% compared to that of the previous year.

37. Full details of building and maintenance services for institutions are at Appendix III.

CHAPTER II

MALE OFFENDERS - PRISONS

(A) ADULTS

38. In 1982, 5,575 adult males were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and 7,038 were received for safe custody on remand. As at 31st December 1982, there were 10 institutions holding adult male offenders.

Institution	Prisoners	Remands	Illegal Immigrants
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	207	521	-
Ma Hang Prison	159	-	-
Ma Po Ping Prison	564	-	-
Pik Uk Prison	487	-	-
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	132	5	3
Stanley Prison	1,549	-	-
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	593	-	-
Tong Fuk Centre	408	-	-
Tung Tau Correctional Institution	230	-	-
Victoria Prison	259	-	161

39. These figures include 80 prisoners serving a life sentence, 15 detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, 7 detained under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance serving indeterminate sentences, 64 detained under the Mental Health Ordinance, and 224 serving sentences of imprisonment in excess of 10 years. 962 are recent immigrants who have come to Hong Kong within the past 7 years and 728 are illegal immigrants imprisoned for various offences and subject to removal orders or deportation on discharge.

40. The following table shows the comparative details of the number of escapees, absconders and leave passes granted to male adult prisoners over the past three years.

	1980	1981	1982
Daily average male adult prisoners	4,053	4,517	4,835
Escapes from maximum security prisons	-	-	-
Escapes from minimum security prisons	2	1	-
Absconds from hospital or outside working detail etc.	1	1	1
Leave Passes granted	47	18	22
Failure to return from leave	1	-	-

41. A person is classified as an absconder when he absconds from an escort outside an institution, such as from a hospital or work detail. An escapee is a person who escapes from within the perimeter of an institution.

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

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

Education

43. Adult Education Courses are conducted on a voluntary basis in the evenings and prisoners are encouraged to enrol. During the year under review, there were eight centres conducting thirty-one classes.

44. Subjects taught include Chinese, English, Mathematics and Social Studies catering for inmates with standards ranging from Primary 1 to Form 3. Other subjects such as Engineering Drawing and Mandarin may also be taken.

45. Cell study courses are provided for prisoners in English, Chinese literature and Chinese Calligraphy and participants follow a curriculum at a pace they set for themselves.

46. Prisoners are also permitted to participate in Correspondence Courses with local or overseas colleges and universities.

47. During the year, classes in English, Engineering Science and Practical Mathematics were conducted for prisoners on a voluntary basis to prepare them to sit for the City and Guilds Examination leading to the award of a certificate.

48. Three prisoners sat for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination, and one was successful; one prisoner successfully sat for the Theology Examination conducted by the Australian College of Theology, and five prisoners sat for the Pitman Examination in English as a foreign language, four of whom obtained a pass.

Physical Education and Recreation

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

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

51. Welfare officers, in co-operation with Prison Visitors, organize special programmes of activities and performances during public holidays, especially during festive occasions.

Work and Vocational Training

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

53. Industries range widely but the most important in terms of providing training skills are :-

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

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

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

Discipline

56. Firm and fair discipline was maintained in all institutions for adult male offenders. During the year a total of 3,791 disciplinary offences were committed by 2,198 adult male prisoners.

Geriatric Prisoners

57. Geriatric units are located at Ma Hang Prison and Ma Po Ping Prison for prisoners certified by the Medical Officer as being clinically old; they are generally over 60 years of age. On 31st December 1982, there were 14 in Ma Hang Prison, and 81 in Ma Po Ping Prison.

58. A special programme is designed for geriatric prisoners to cater for their special needs and they are employed mainly on light duties such as envelope-making, light gardening tasks and basket-weaving.

59. Welfare Officers of this Department work in co-operation with the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in giving assistance to ensure they have means of support and a place to live after release from prison.

Handicapped Prisoners

60. Special arrangements are made to assist handicapped prisoners adapt to an institutional environment. Particular attention is paid to those prisoners who are blind, deaf, mute, amputees and those suffering from paralysis or other serious disabilities. The medical officers, welfare officers and other staff all assist in meeting the special needs of these prisoners and in preparing them for release.

(B) YOUNG MEN

61. Young prisoners under 21 years of age are normally accommodated at Pik Uk Correctional Institution or Nei Kwu Chau Correctional Institution.

62. The population of young prisoners on 31st December 1982 was 594 and the distribution is as follows :-

Nei Kwu Chau Correctional Institution	detained - 159 (24)
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	detained - 291 (43)
	remanded - 137
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	detained - 2
	remanded - 4
Stanley Prison	detained - 1 (death sentence)

63. The figures in brackets denote young prisoners who have reached the age of 21 since admission but are still classified as young prisoners for administrative purposes to enable them to continue with programmes already in hand.

64. Young prisoners undergo a comprehensive rehabilitation programme consisting of vocational training, educational classes, counselling, therapeutic group activities, physical education and recreation.

Discipline

65. During the year 1,714 offences against discipline were recorded involving 568 young offenders; of these 166 were assaults mostly involving the use of fists. The increase in breaches of discipline since 1981 continues to reflect the trend of many young prisoners towards violence.

The Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners Aid Society

66. The Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners Aid Society continued to provide excellent support to the Department throughout the year and its efforts are very much appreciated.

67. The Society arranged a number of recreational activities in institutions, including variety shows, sports matches and film shows which were well received.

68. Meetings were held between senior executives of the Society and Heads of Institutions to discuss matters of common interest. In addition, quarterly meetings were also held between the Society's workers and aftercare officers of the Department.

CHAPTER III

MALE OFFENDERS - TRAINING AND DETENTION CENTRE REFERRALS

69. In accordance with the provisions of the law, young offenders between 14 and 20 years of age who are convicted of an offence and are being considered for a training or a detention centre are remanded prior to sentence for a period not exceeding 21 days for an assessment to be made on their suitability for such training. A selection board is convened to study each case and to make recommendations to the court which is provided with a comprehensive report including information on the offenders' family, social and criminal background and, a psychological report.

70. The total number of young offenders remanded for suitability reports and the eventual sentence by the court was as follows :-

	1981	1982
Total remanded	1,488	1,449
Sentenced to Detention Centre	542	502
Sentenced to Training Centre	279	342
Sentenced to Imprisonment	151	94
Given a Non-Custodial Sentence	516	511

CHAPTER IV

MALE OFFENDERS - TRAINING CENTRES

71. Training centres cater for the correctional training of young offenders who are sentenced to an indeterminate period of training ranging from 6 months to 3 years. Release must be earned and is dependent on progress.

72. Each inmate is assessed at least once a month by a Board of Review, chaired by a Senior Superintendent, which considers his response to training, conduct, progress on vocational and educational training and participation in various other aspects of the programme. A progressive system of promotion is in practice and fitness for promotion or release is determined by the Board. All inmates on release are subject to 3 years' statutory supervision, during which period they may be recalled for further training if they fail to comply with the conditions of supervision. Arrangements are made by officers of the Aftercare Unit for a school place or a suitable job to be available on release and post-release supervision is carried out by officers of this unit.

73. The training centre programme places much emphasis on self-discipline and achievement, and with this in mind, a discipline oriented environment is provided. This year, 63% of male young offenders completed 3 years aftercare supervision without re-conviction, which is encouraging.

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

75. At the end of 1982 the distribution of training centre inmates was :-

Institution	No. of Inmates
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	232
Lai King Training Training Centre	279
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	33

Work

76. Inmates in training centres are taught a basic vocational skill. Tuition under qualified instructors is given in tailoring, electrical fittings and installation, printing, carpentry, re-spraying of vehicles and panel beating, painting and decorating, gardening, brick-laying and cooking. Inmates are credited with a small sum of money according to an approved earnings scheme and are permitted to spend up to 75% of their earnings on canteen items. The unspent balance is paid to them on release.

77. The Cape Collinson Marching Band continued to be in great demand; during the year it expanded and the standard of performance was further improved. The Band took part in the 5th Hong Kong Youth Band Festival and was awarded a Gold Medal in the Marching Band Class.

78. During the Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled (FESPIC Games) held in Hong Kong at the Jubilee Sports Centre from 28th October 1982 to 10th November 1982, inmates from Lai King Training Centre assisted throughout in maintaining cleanliness and helping generally.

Education

79. Inmates attend half-day educational classes with standards ranging from primary to secondary level. The educational standard of each inmate is assessed on admission by means of the Hong Kong Attainment Test and his academic achievement and educational background are considered when he is placed in a class. Classes follow a syllabus approved by the Education Department and are conducted by teachers who are graduates from colleges of Education or equivalent. Monthly tests and regular assessments are held and the subjects taught include Chinese, English, Mathematics and Social Studies. Technical Drawing has also been introduced into the syllabus. Educational Television is used as a supplementary teaching aid.

80. During the year the "project method" and the "activity approach" to lessons were introduced and proved to be more effective than traditional classroom lectures in arousing the interest and learning ability of the inmates. Special attention and tuition were given to inmates with hearing and speech defects; and other remedial classes were operated where necessary.

81. A pilot project was introduced at the end of November to prepare suitable inmates for the Pitman Examinations Institute; eight inmates are studying for this examination.

Recreation and Physical Activities

82. Recreational and physical activities are organized in the evenings and on Sundays and Public Holidays. Outdoor activities are supervised by physical education instructors who also hold scheduled physical education classes which include organized ball games and athletics. Indoor activities and interest groups include music, Chinese calligraphy, art design, drawing and painting.

Discipline

83. Discipline was satisfactorily maintained in all institutions; 688 breaches of discipline by 361 inmates were recorded during the year.

Leave of Absence

84. The object of granting leave is to assist inmates to re-integrate into community life before release and to enable preparation for their release. A total of 125 leave passes were approved during the year and all inmates returned before their passes had expired.

CHAPTER V

MALE OFFENDERS - DETENTION CENTRES

85. Receptions to Detention Centres decreased during the year. However, Sha Tsui Detention Centre experienced an increase in population as a result of the transfer of detainees from Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre when this institution changed its role on 1st June 1982. This was further aggravated when it was found necessary to alleviate accommodation problems at Pik Uk Correctional Institution by transferring offenders remanded by the courts for suitability reports.

86. The period of detention for young offenders (14 to under 21) ranges from a minimum of one month to a maximum of six months, and for young adults (21 to under 25) from a minimum of three months to a maximum of twelve months.

87. During the year, the average length of detention for young offenders was 3 months and 29 days whilst for young adults it was 6 months.

88. A progressive system is adopted and a Board of Review assesses the progress, attitude, effort and response of each detainee at regular intervals of not less than once a month. Release is determined by the Board.

89. Detention Centre training is designed to induce a respect for law and order, an awareness of neglected capabilities in legitimate pursuits, the creation of self-respect and an ability to live with people in harmony.

Reception

90. Comparative figures of reception for the period 1980 to 1982 are as follows:

	Year ending 31.12.1980	Year ending 31.12.1981	Year ending 31.12.1982
(i) Receptions			
Sentenced Young Offenders	601	542	502
" Young Adults	78	38	72
Remanded Young Offenders	1,307	1,403	1,355
" Young Adults	356	302	263
(ii) Daily Average			
Sentenced Young Offenders	223	232	187
" Young Adults	54	36	30
Remanded Young Offenders	50	56	53
" Young Adults	13	12	10

Programme and Routine

91. Strict discipline, hard work, strenuous physical effort and a rigorous routine with few privileges are emphasized in the programme. The tempo is high and the pace brisk to demand the very best effort from detainees. However, the progress of each detainee is closely monitored to ensure that he is not pushed beyond his limit. This programme is supplemented by remedial education classes as well as counselling both individually and in groups. A full-time clinical psychologist regularly visits each centre to assist with emotional and adjustment problems of detainees.

92. The strenuous programme and strict discipline continued to achieve good results in the reformation of young offenders. Since the inception of detention centres a total of 4,789 young offenders have passed through the programme. Of the 4,288 who had completed the statutory supervision period, 4,043 had not been reconvicted during the period giving a success rate of 94.28%.

93. Since August 1977 when the detention programme was extended to young adults, 272 young adults have passed through the programme. Of the 220 whose statutory supervision period of 12 months had expired, 207 had not been reconvicted giving a success rate for the period of 94.2%.

94. All cases who have successfully completed the supervision period are followed-up for a period of three years and the success rate of these cases stands at 78.84% for young offenders and 86.21% for young adults.

Discipline

95. Discipline is vigorously enforced to ensure the highest standards; disciplinary action was instigated against 207 inmates involving 310 breaches of the rules.

CHAPTER VI

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

96. The compulsory placement programme administered at Hei Ling Chau for men and Tai Lam Centre for women continued to play an important part in the fight against drug abuse, by providing a treatment programme for drug dependents. The period of treatment ranges from a minimum of four to a maximum of twelve months followed by a statutory supervision period of twelve months. The average length of treatment during 1982 was 5.6 months.

97. Since the introduction of the compulsory placement programme in January 1969 under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance and up to the end of 1982, a total of 20,700 persons have been treated and discharged. During 1982, 1,743 were admitted to the Department's two treatment centres.

98. From the start of the programme in 1969 to the end of 1982 19,073 persons have completed the 12-month statutory supervision period, 67.1% remained drug-free and were not re-convicted of any criminal offence during this period.

99. The Young Inmates Section is also operated within Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, and in addition all suitability reports for males required by the courts covering admission to the programme are prepared in this centre.

Population

100. During the year, a total of 3,044 persons were admitted on remand for reports as to suitability for placement in a treatment centre. Of this total, 1,743 were subsequently admitted. In addition 231 persons were recalled for further treatment for breaches of supervision requirements. On 31st December 1982, there were 1,052 male drug dependents under treatment, including remands. Details are as follows :-

Institution	No. of Inmates	No. of Remands	Total
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	916 (128)	58 (10)	974 (138)
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre (awaiting transfer to Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre)	10 (2)	65 (9)	75 (11)
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)

(Figures in brackets show the number of young inmates)

Work

101. The work programme in a treatment centre is designed to improve progressively the inmates' health, and to instil a sense of pride and self confidence. Much of the work is community-based giving an inmate the personal satisfaction of achieving something worthwhile and of benefit to the public. Inmates are assigned work commensurate with their capabilities, skills and physical condition, and those medically unfit for a full work programme undertake occupational therapy.

102. During the year, the five major workshops in the centre continued to employ inmates on carpentry, metal work, tailoring, laundering and rattan work. Many other inmates were engaged in construction projects involving the development of the island including site formation and levelling, drain digging, planting trees and the construction of a piggery. In addition, a small group of inmates cleared the undergrowth on Green Island.

Education

103. During the year, evening education classes were held on five evenings a week for young inmates. Chinese, English, Mathematics, Social Studies and Moral Education are taught and inmates are assigned to various grades in accordance with their academic standard.

104. Adult Education Classes were held on four evenings each week with inmates attending on a voluntary basis.

Recreation and Entertainment

105. A variety of recreational and physical training facilities are available to all inmates. Activities range from ball games to Chinese billiards, and a planned programme of physical education also forms part of the treatment programme. The programmes are arranged so that inmates may participate in each activity on a rotational basis.

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

Discipline

107. A high standard of discipline is maintained as an essential part of the programme; during the year, there were 347 offences against discipline.

108. A total of 134 inmates were granted leave, with two failing to return at the expiry of their leave. They were later apprehended by staff of the Department.

Half-way House (New Life House)

109. The Half-way House - called New Life House and situated at Tai Lam Chung, in the New Territories - functions as a supporting facility for the drug addiction treatment programme. It caters mainly for persons without a home or family ties as well as those in need of close supervision and intensive counselling. The house acts as a bridge to those residents who are in need of additional support on their return to society. The period of residence normally ranges from one to three months and is specified in the supervision notice as a special condition of the supervision requirements. During the year, 263 persons were admitted to this facility.

Lok Heep Club

110. The Lok Heep Club, was first established in April 1968 through the joint effort of staff of this Department and Caritas, Hong Kong, and offers social recreational and cultural services to former drug dependents. Under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, (UNESCO) 12 ordinary members (former drug dependents) attended various training classes during the year. A new clubhouse was secured later in the year to replace the original Hong Kong Clubhouse which had been closed down due to redevelopment.

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

CHAPTER VII

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

(A) ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS

112. All adult female offenders are accommodated in Tai Lam Centre for Women. Besides receiving prisoners, this institution also has a remand section, a drug addiction treatment section for the treatment of women drug addicts, and a small section for civil debtors.

Population

113. In 1982, 321 women were remanded pending court hearing and 89 were remanded for assessment as to their suitability for treatment in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

114. On 31st December 1982, 183 women were in custody in Tai Lam Centre for Women.

Section	No. Remanded	No. Convicted
Prison	11	130
Treatment Centre	4	36
Debtors	-	2

Women detained under the Immigration Ordinance in Chi Ma Wan, Victoria and Cape Collinson shown in Chapter VIII are excluded from these figures.

Programme

115. The majority of prisoners in Tai Lam Centre for Women are employed in the laundry; Drug Addiction Treatment inmates are employed on gardening, tailoring and other domestic chores. Educational classes are arranged twice weekly in the evenings.

116. Individual and group counselling and 'Never Again Association' meetings continue to play an important part in the correctional process. Pre-release courses are also arranged to facilitate reintegration on release.

Recreation and Entertainment

117. A variety of sports and other recreational activities including basketball, volleyball, drama, library and hobby groups are available. Sports competitions, concerts, design competitions, film shows and other special programmes were organized by staff and voluntary agencies at regular intervals and during festivals.

Discipline

118. A total of 60 disciplinary offences involving 37 adult female inmates and prisoners were recorded during the year.

(B) YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDERS

119. Young female offenders under the age of 21 are accommodated at Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution which has accommodation for 160 inmates. There are separate sections for Training Centre inmates, young prisoners and remands. On 31st December 1982, 121 young female offenders were in custody in Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution.

Section	No. Remanded	No. Convicted
Prison	1	51
Training Centre	2	67

Programme

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

121. The Tai Tam Girls Marching Team and Pipers, which were formed in 1980 and 1981 respectively, continued to give public performances which have been widely appreciated.

122. Young prisoners in Tai Tam Gap also undergo half-day vocational training and half-day educational classes on weekdays, supplemented by evening and weekend recreation as well as sports and counselling.

Discipline

123. A high standard of discipline was maintained, with a total of 44 offences involving inmates and prisoners being recorded during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

(A) SPECIAL CLASSES OF PRISONERS

Under Sentence of Death

124. There were 20 persons sentenced to death during the year, whilst 12 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and 4 commuted to fixed terms of imprisonment.

Debtors

125. Tai Lam Correctional Institution provides accommodation for male debtors, and Tai Lam Centre for Women houses female debtors.

126. 282 male and 56 female debtors were admitted during 1982 showing a significant increase of 99 and 26 respectively over admissions in 1981.

Detainees under the Immigration Ordinance

127. Illegal Immigrants

Institution	Adult		14 - 20		Under 14		Born whilst mother was in custody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Victoria Prison	75	45	16	14	5	4	1	1
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	33	16	12	4	12	13	1	-
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111	61	28	18	17	17	2	1

128. Vietnamese Refugees

Institution	Adult		14 - 20		Under 14		Born whilst mother was in custody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chimawan Closed Centre	621	474	498	346	489	337	17	19
Hei Ling Chau Closed Centre	239	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria Closed Centre	-	6	1	5	-	1	1	1
Total	860	480	702	351	489	338	18	20

(B) CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

129. A total of 13 offenders were given a sentence involving corporal punishment by the courts. The breakdown of offences for which the awards were given is as follows :-

Offence	No. of Persons	No of Strokes
Possession of offensive weapon in a public place	11	41
Attempted robbery	1	6
Indecent assault on a female	1	4
Total	13	51
	====	====

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

Year	No. of Offenders	No. of Strokes
1978	26	155
1979	20	96
1980	9	25
1981	14	39
1982	13	51

CHAPTER IX

INSPECTORATE

131. The Inspectorate, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, checks on the management and administration of institutions by means of full or short inspections.

132. During the year under review, full inspections were carried out in the following institutions :-

Pik Uk Correctional Institution

Sha Tsui Detention Centre

Tai Lam Centre for Women

Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution

Tung Tau Correctional Institution

133. There were also three follow-up inspections to ensure the implementation of recommendations made in full inspection reports. In addition a total of 42 visits were made to institutions to check on specific matters, and 84 short inspections of a general nature were conducted to make random checks on matters relating to general security, administration and management.

Complaints Investigation Unit

134. During the period under review, the Complaints Investigation Unit received and investigated 248 complaints from various sources. Investigation substantiated 37 of the complaints and appropriate action was taken to deal with them.

CHAPTER X

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

135. All persons in custody with medical complaints requiring in-patient care are generally hospitalized within institutions. Those suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms undergo detoxification either as in-patients or out-patients according to the severity of the symptoms. Ante-natal and post-natal care are provided at Tai Lam Centre for Women and Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution. Facilities and trained staff are available for emergencies, but arrangements are usually made for babies to be born in civil hospitals rather than in a penal institution. Cases requiring specialist care are sent to Government Hospitals where there are custodial wards.

136. Blood tests, vaccinations, inoculations and chest X-rays are carried out as a matter of routine for all prisoners on reception. Illegal immigrant and refugee children are given measles and poliomyelitis vaccinations.

137. The general health of prisoners, inmates, detainees and refugees has been satisfactory throughout the year. Details of hospital and sick-bay admissions are given in Appendix IV.

Consultant Clinics

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

Tuberculosis Patients

139. Chest X-ray films are seen by the visiting Chest Consultant who screens prisoners for pulmonary tuberculosis. If necessary, those suffering from the disease are admitted to hospitals at Tai Lam Correctional Institution, Stanley Prison, Victoria Prison or Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Recovery is generally rapid.

Dental Care

140. Full dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, is available as well as routine dental treatment which includes extraction and simple fillings.

Mental Health

141. Two psychiatrists from the Psychiatric Unit of the Medical & Health Department visit Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre daily, and the Psychiatric Observation Unit at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre twice weekly, to attend to all patients and to assess prisoners and remands in respect of whom psychiatric reports are required by the courts.

Blood Donations

142. Personnel of the Hong Kong Red Cross Society visit penal institutions at regular intervals for the collection of blood. A total of 1,496 prisoners/inmates voluntarily donated blood during the year.

Sanitation

143. Medical Officers and hospital staff frequently inspect all institutions to ensure that a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness is maintained.

Diets

144. Kitchens in all institutions are under the management and supervision of qualified catering staff who are responsible for the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene in the storage of food and the preparation and presentation of meals. The officer in charge of catering, who is also a dietitian, is responsible for planning diets for all institutions in accordance with the ration scales laid down in Prison Rules and approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Training of Hospital Staff

145. In 1982, 6 Assistant Officers qualified as Enrolled Mental Nurses, 1 Officer Cadet qualified as a Registered Mental Nurse and 28 Assistant Officers were awarded certificates for First Aid and Home Nursing by the St. John Ambulance Association.

CHAPTER XI

INDUSTRIES & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

146. Industrial productivity and related training activity in the Department have continued to expand during the year. However, the problem of recruitment and retention of instructors continued to hamper full implementation of the expansion programme. Although the quality of products has been generally high, shortage of instructing staff at the workshop level remains and this will affect plans to implement and widen the degree of quality control.

Commercial Value

147. The basis for determining the commercial value of goods and services provided by inmate labour was adopted with the approval of Director of Accounting Services in April 1980. Goods and services for 1982 were valued at \$57.4 million, an increase of \$9.8 million over 1981. A detailed breakdown of the value trade by trade with a comparison between 1981 and 1982 is at Appendix V.

Production

148. The pre-cast concrete workshop at Tai Lam Correctional Institution is now capable of producing three hundred kerbstones per day for the Highways Office of Engineering Development Department. Manufacture of other pre-cast concrete items such as pavement slabs is under consideration.

149. Pik Uk Laundry continued to operate on one shift, and provided a satisfactory service to hospitals and clinics of the Medical & Health Department. It is anticipated that a second shift will become operational in September 1983 when the Prince of Wales Hospital will open.

150. The laundry and tailoring workshops at Tai Lam Centre for Women were seriously damaged by water due to flooding in May and August but production returned to normal in October 1982 when repairs to buildings and machinery were completed. The metal workshop at Tai Lam Correctional Institution was closed in August 1982 because of a landslip but a temporary workshop was set up in the meantime and production of litter bins for Urban Services Department was resumed fairly swiftly.

151. Manufacture of uniforms and shoes continued to expand with greater emphasis placed on quality and packaging. Side tables and desks were the main items of furniture produced in the carpentry workshops, and litter bins were the main product of the metal workshops in support of the Clean Hong Kong Campaign.

152. A large quantity of polling station equipment for the District Board and Urban Council Elections was made by Correctional Services Industries during the year. The equipment included ballot boxes, partition boards, polling booths and signs.

153. During 1982 printing and bookbinding tended to concentrate on quality rather than quantity. Progress has been made in colour printing which has attracted orders from Government Departments for newsletters on a regular monthly and bi-monthly basis. Plans are also in hand to start full colour printing in 1983/84. The introduction of new envelope-making machinery in Stanley Prison has brought the Department one step nearer towards providing the total Government requirement for envelopes.

154. Outside work projects continued to provide an important source of employment for prisoners serving short sentences. The projects in hand during 1982 included frontier fence clearing and maintenance, cleaning beaches and grounds of Government hospitals, and a variety of community related projects sponsored by Government Departments, District Boards, and other local bodies and social agencies.

155. A breakdown of the employment and training of inmates by trade and type of institution is given in Appendix VI.

New Industrial Projects

156. Workshop facilities for carpentry and tailoring have been provided in the new Lung Tau Correctional Institution which opened in November 1982; they went into full operation in December 1982. A prestige workshop making high quality garments has also been set up in this institution.

157. A new industrial complex in Stanley Prison is now under construction and is expected to be completed in early 1984. The three storey building will be used mainly for garment making, and will include a balanced provision of industrial stores and offices.

158. A new four storey industrial complex at Pik Uk is now at an advanced planning stage and site formation work is expected to start in early 1983. When completed it will be used mainly for garment making and carpentry. The carpentry workshop will occupy two storeys of the building, and will be equipped with modern machinery which will be geared to satisfy Government furniture requirements on a commercial scale.

Vocational Training

159. Half-day general education and half-day vocational training for young offenders in correctional institutions continued throughout the year. Instruction is given by qualified instructors in garment making, carpentry, metal work, printing and bookbinding, radio and TV repairing, vehicle body repairs and paint spraying, cooking, hair dressing and typing. Two new trades, electrical fitting and pottery, were also introduced. Training in radio and television repairing, and arts and crafts is also being extended to selected adult prisoners in Stanley Prison. Efforts to reorganize the syllabuses for training courses and to establish channels for external recognition have continued but a more positive response and in-put from outside the Service will be required for any significant progress to be made in this.

CHAPTER XII

EARNINGS SCHEME

160. A 12.27% increase in the rates of earnings for all inmates was approved during the year. The new rates which became effective from 7th June 1982 are as follows :-

(a) Prisons and Treatment Centres

Grade	Basic Pay \$	(per week)			
		Apprentice		Skilled	
		Grade Pay \$	Total \$	Grade Pay \$	Total \$
Basic (unfit for work)	2.36	-	-	-	-
A	2.36	2.02	4.40	3.93	6.30
B	2.36	2.80	5.20	5.50	7.90
C	2.36	3.59	5.95	7.07	9.45
D	2.36	5.16	7.55	10.21	12.60
E	2.36	6.73	9.10	13.36	15.75
F	2.36	8.30	10.70	16.50	18.90

(b) Training Centres

Grade		(per week)
		Grade Pay \$
I	Induction	1.60
II	Basic	3.15
III	Intermediate	4.75
IV	Advanced	6.30

(c)

Detention Centre

Grade	(per week)
	Grade Pay \$
I	1.60
II	3.15
III	4.75

161. 25% of the earnings of inmates in Training and Treatment Centres and prisoners are held as savings against their release; they may spend the remainder on items from a canteen supply twice a month if they wish. Detention Centre inmates are not eligible for canteen facilities but receive their accumulated earnings in full on release.

162. The total amount of earnings and cash grant paid out was \$2,291,380.80. Of this sum, \$1,658,566.38 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XIII

AFTERCARE AND WELFARE

163. Aftercare is a statutory requirement for all treatment and training centre inmates as well as young prisoners sentenced to 3 months or more who are below 25 years of age on release. The period of statutory supervision for young prisoners and persons admitted to the compulsory placement programme which provides treatment for drug dependents is 12 months. All young offenders sentenced to a period of correctional training in a training centre are subject to 3 years statutory supervision following release.

164. Aftercare therefore constitutes an integral part of the correctional process which commences soon after an inmate is admitted when the officer on aftercare duties looks into the individual background and problems of each inmate. During the period that follows, measures are taken to establish a sound rapport between the inmate, the family and the officer.

165. Through individual and group counselling, inmates are helped to have a better insight into their problems, and are prepared to cope with potential problems they are likely to face after discharge.

166. Following discharge, the aftercare officers maintain regular contact with the supervisees, and provides them with appropriate and timely assistance whenever they are in difficulties.

167. At the end of the year, there were a total of 2,542 persons under supervision. A breakdown of the caseload statistics on success rate are shown as follows :-

Aftercare Caseload

	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		Training Centre		Detention Centre		Young Prisoners		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Young Offender	Young Adult	Male	Female	
Number released under supervision in 1982	1,589	34	254	20	486	52	130	3	2,568
Number under supervision on 31.12.1982	1,373	27	465	60	443	50	121	3	2,542
Total number in which supervision has expired	19,073	729	1,394	162	4,288	220	85	3	25,954
Total number successfully completed supervision period	12,795	526	879	146	4,043	207	67	2	18,665
	(67.09%)	(72.15%)	(63.06%)	(90.12%)	(94.29%)	(94.09%)	(78.82%)	(66.67%)	

Appendix VII gives details of the occupations taken up by inmates discharged from Drug Addiction Treatment Centres.

168. The Never Again Association meetings continued to take place on a regular basis between inmates and their families under the guidance of staff on aftercare or welfare duties. These meetings help to minimize any generation and communication gaps within families and to secure family support and assistance for the future.

169. Welfare officers of the Department provide prisoners with assistance and guidance in coping with their individual problems. They work in close co-operation with workers of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in preparing prisoners to adjust to an outside environment after discharge.

170. During the year a series of training programmes including seminars and case discussions were organised for staff on aftercare and welfare duties. Twenty Assistant Officers I completed a basic training course in social work provided by School of Social Work of the Hong Kong Polytechnic. In addition, four training courses were organised by the Department of Extra-mural Studies of the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Baptist College for 112 serving officers of this Department.

CHAPTER XIV

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

Visiting Justices of the Peace

171. Visiting Justices of the Peace visit institutions on dates and at times of their own choice without the need to give prior notice to the institutions. In 1982, 388 visits were made to various institutions. Apart from observing the living and working conditions for prisoners, they also interviewed 241 prisoners and inmates who asked to see them.

Prison Visitors

172. There are 82 Prison Visitors including representatives from religious organisations and staff of the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who are concerned with the welfare, aftercare and reform of prisoners.

173. In addition a group of dedicated members of the public have formed a Prisoners' Friends' Association. Members of the association visit individual prisoners on a regular basis and provide a valuable link for those who have no friends or family to visit them and assist in helping them maintain links with the outside world. Their assistance is much appreciated.

CHAPTER XV

RELIGION

174. Honorary Chaplains under the leadership of the Prison Chaplain, the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, M.M., who is the Department's full time Chaplain, provided moral and spiritual guidance and conducted religious services at various times in all institutions. Chaplains also took part in organizing recreational and sports activities. At the 31st December 1982 there were 16 Honorary chaplains of various denominations and 51 Prison Visitors from various religious organisations.

175. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John Baptist Wu, visited Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre on 26th December 1982.

176. The Bishop of Hong Kong and Macau, the Right Reverend Peter KWONG Kong-kit visited Pik Uk Prison and Pik Uk Correctional Institution on 6th April 1982, and Tai Lam Correctional Institution, Tai Lam Centre for Women and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre on 15th December 1982.

177. The Department wishes to express its gratitude to the Most Reverend John Baptist Wu, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong and the Right Reverend Peter KWONG Kong-kit, Bishop of Hong Kong and Macau, for their continued support and encouragement throughout the year, and to the Prison Chaplains for their valuable contribution to its correctional programmes.

CHAPTER XVI

S T A F F

Establishment

178. The establishment increased by 405 posts in 1982 making a total of 5,352. The department also had to staff 335 additional posts for Refugee Camps, Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre and the Refugee Unit. The total number of staff in post on 31st December stood at 5,572.

Local Training

179. During the year, ten orientational training courses for 172 Officers, forty-one for 1,222 Assistant Officers and twelve for 18 temporary Officers and 320 temporary Assistant Officers II (Refugee Unit) were conducted. On 31st December 1982, 19 Officers and 436 Assistant Officers were under training, and an additional 75 Officers and 172 Assistant Officers were on field training in institutions. Orientation Courses were also run for an Education Officer, one Chief Officer, fifteen industrial grade staff and twenty-one common grade staff.

180. Refresher courses for Officers and Assistant Officers were held on a regular basis, 36 Officers and 324 Assistant Officers attended such courses during the year. Twenty-two half-day refresher courses were also held for Physical Education Instructors.

181. Also during the year, there were six refresher courses on Weapon Training for Senior Officers and 87 officers attended Detention Centre courses.

182. An eight-day Leadership Training Course run by the Army for Training Officer and Physical Education Instructors took place in August 1982 and was attended by two Principal Officers, six Officers and six Assistant Officers. This course has been condensed into a five-day camp and is included as part of Basic Training (Intermediate Stage) for Officers.

183. 112 officers were selected to attend courses on Counselling which were conducted by the Department of Extra Mural Studies, University of Hong Kong.

184. To better manage the Closed Centres housing Vietnamese refugees, 16 officers were selected to attend a language training course in Vietnamese which was conducted by the Civil Service Training Centre.

Recruitment

185. Recruitment of Officers and Assistant Officers during the year, with comparative figures for 1981 in brackets, was as follows :-

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Assistant Officers</u>
Total number of candidates interviewed by Selection Board	1,160 (1,230)	6,228 (3,070)
Total number of successful candidates	227 (181)	3,054 (666)
Total number of candidates appointed	173 (108)	1,228 (436)

186. For the operation of Closed Centres for Vietnamese Refugees, details of recruitment of Temporary Officers and Assistant Officers since the middle of July 1982 are shown below :-

	<u>Officers (Refugee Unit)</u>	<u>Assistant Officers (Refugee Unit)</u>
Total number of candidates interviewed by Selection Board	156	1,101
Total number of successful candidates	25	393
Total number of candidates appointed	18	326

Wastage

187. The staff wastage rate remained high during 1982 with 411 Assistant Officers and 67 Officers leaving the service, representing 9.6% of the total establishment. 44 Assistant Officers left the Refugee Unit during the year. The majority of those leaving the service in 1982 left during their first year of service.

Overseas Training and Attachments

188. Mr. WONG Yee-lai, Chief Officer, attended the Group Training Course in Criminal Justice Administration from 15th April to 6th July 1982 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in Japan.

189. Mr. FUNG Kwan-yuet, Superintendent of Correctional Services Industries, attended the Group Training Course in Treatment of Offenders (Improvement of Correctional Programme for More Effective Rehabilitation of Offenders) from 26th August to 28th November 1982 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Japan.

190. Mr. I.K. Bhagat, Senior Superintendent, attended the Group Training Course in Treatment of Offenders (Improvement of Correctional Programme for More Effective Rehabilitation of Offenders) from 6th September to 28th November 1982 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Japan.

Staff Relations and Welfare Unit

191. In October 1982, a Recreation and Sport Officer on secondment from the Recreation and Culture Department joined the Staff Relations and Welfare Unit. A series of sports and recreational activities was organised for staff and their families.

192. The Department Welfare Fund is controlled by the Commissioner under the Prisons Ordinance and is applied to the purpose of:-

- (a) recompensing subordinate officers and other persons employed in the prisons for extra service rendered by them;
- (b) procuring for subordinate officers and other persons employed in the prisons who are serving or who have retired on pension or gratuity, comforts, convenience or other advantages not chargeable to the public revenue; and
- (c) granting loans to subordinate officers and other persons employed in the prisons who are serving or who have retired on pension or gratuity on rates or terms in accordance with the ordinance.

Staff Consultation Meetings

193. Superintendents and Officers-in-charge of institutions are responsible for arranging staff consultation meetings at least once in every quarter, and more often if necessary. Staff attending these meetings are representatives of all ranks. In addition, these representatives are given the opportunity to meet directly with the Commissioner of Correctional Services to discuss problems which cannot be solved at institutional level.

194. During the year 76 staff consultation meetings were held at institutional level and 15 meetings were held between staff representatives and the Commissioner.

CHAPTER XVII

VISITS

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

Australia Mr. M.J. Dawes
Director of Correctional Services, Department of Community Welfare Services, Victoria

Mr. Egon Sievers
Assistant Director, Department of Corrections, Western Australia

Mr. Michael H.W. Lewis
Deputy Comptroller-General of Prisons, Brisbane

Mr. Sandy Storie
Senior Prison Officer, Department of Corrective Services, New South Wales

Dr. K.J. Morrison
Assistant Government Medical Officer, Brisbane

Mr. H.J. Howe
Deputy Controller of Prisons, Prisons Department, Tasmania

Mr. Darren Room
Deputy Director of Correctional Services, Department of Community Welfare Services, Victoria

Austria Mr. A. Bahi
Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board, Vienna

Bangladesh Mr. Dilip Kumar Kar
Chemical Examiner, Criminal Investigation Department, Dacca

Brunei Mr. T.H. Malcomson
Acting High Commissioner, British High Commission

**Colombo
Plan Bureau** Mr. Erik Ingevics
Director

Fiji Mr. Champak Lal Vithalbhai
Public Analyst & Government Chemist

India Mr. J.D. Mathur
Chemical Examiner, Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur

Ireland Mrs. Mary O'Hagan
Executive Director of the Irish National Council on Alcoholism

Jamaica Mr. J.M. Levy
Director of St. Andrew Settlement, Kingston

Japan Mr. Yoshiho Yasuhara
Prosecutor General, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office

Mr. Akio Harada
Director, Ministry of Justice

Professor Yujiro Obata
Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Kyoto, seven Faculty Members and 13 students

Mr. Haruhiko Yamamoto
Director of Narcotics Division, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Malaysia Mr. Sulaiman Bin Haji Sani
Deputy Director-General of Prisons

Mr. Abdul Jalil Bin Che Din
Superintendent of Prisons, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan

Mr. Amir Shariffuddin Bin Abdul Majid
Principal Officer (Counselling) Taiping Prisons, Perak

Miss Chung Tsu Tuan)
Mr. Haji Hassan Bin Ahmad)
Mr. Samuel Jacob Packianathan)

) Officers from the National
) Association Against Drug
) Abuse and the Narcotics
) Secretariat, Ministry of
) Home Affairs

**North
Ireland** Mr. S.C. Jackson
Director of Regimes, North Ireland Prison Services

Pakistan Mr. Siddiq Gohar Khan
Deputy Assistant Director, Pakistan, Narcotics Control Board

Mr. Changez Khan
United Nations Fellow

Philippines Mrs. Luena E. Layador
PC Crime Laboratory, Camp Crame, Quezon City

Dr. Viswewaran Navaratnam
Consultant, World Health Organisation Regional Office for
the Western Pacific, Manila

Singapore Mr. CHEW Sin-poon
Aftercare Officer, Correctional Services of Singapore

Mr. E.O. Thompson
Deputy Director, Prisons Department

Mr. Talib Bin Haji Manan
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Changi Prison

Switzerland Mr. Ed Sackstein
Drug Rehabilitation Consultant of International Labour
Organisation, Geneva

Thailand Mr. Vichitr Thongkam
Deputy Director-General, Department of Corrections, Bangkok

Mrs. A. Sakditony)
Mrs. S. Ranngsilpes) Senior Correctional
Mrs. V. Cmamcharven) Officers from Depart-
Miss K. Somkan) ment of Corrections

Mr. Dhavee Choosup
Director-General, Department of Corrections, Ministry of
Interior, Bangkok and four members of his senior staff

Mr. Vivit Chatuparisut
and five Senior Correctional Officers, Department of
Corrections, Bangkok

Dr. Pralom Sakuntapaga
Deputy Director-General, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration,
Department of Health, and twelve Thai officers

**United
Kingdom**

Mr. D.J. Trevelyan, C.B.
Director-General of the Prison Service, Home Office

Mrs. Janet N. Dale, J.P.
Vice-Chairman of the Board of Visitors, Thorpe Arch Remand
Centre, Yorkshire

Mr. David Hopkins
Inspector of South Wales Constabulary, Winston Churchill
Travelling Fellowship

Mr. William Forrest
Prison Visitor of United Kingdom

Mr. K. Kan
Assistant Governor, Her Majesty's Borstal Gaynes Hall

Mr. A. Price
Officer, Chelmsford Prison

Dr. Howard Rankin, Ph. D.
Institute of Psychiatry, University of London

Mr. Warwick Morris
Hong Kong & General Department, Foreign and Commonwealth
Office

**United
Nations**

Mr. Hiroshi Ishikawa
Director, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the
Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Mr. Minoru Shikita
Chief, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

**United
States of
America**

Commander M.L. Sinor
Judge Advocate Course, U.S. Navy

Dr. R.G. Newman
Consultant on Narcotics Treatment and Rehabilitation

CHAPTER XVIII

APPRECIATION

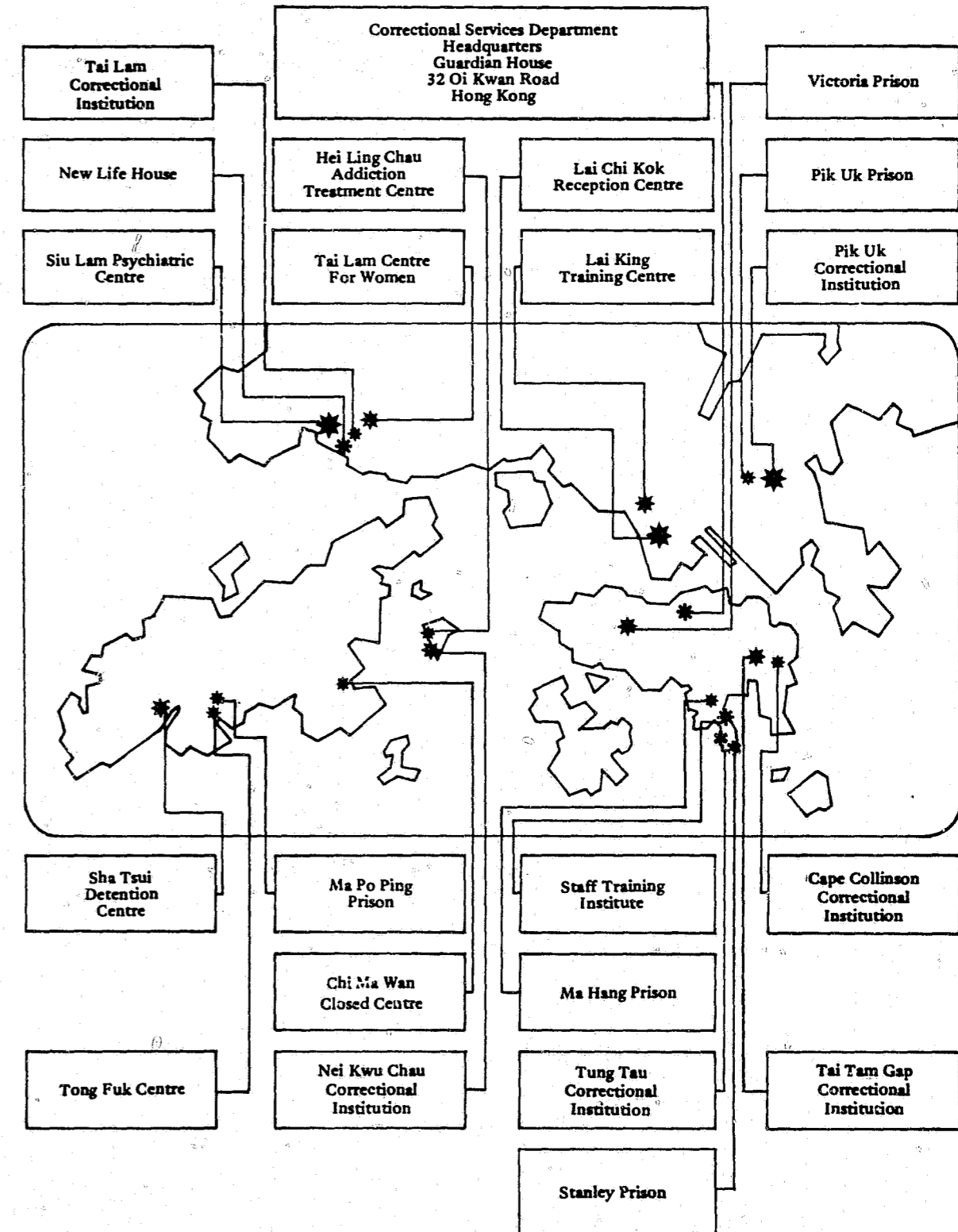
196. I wish to pay tribute to all the staff who have contributed to the efficient and effective functioning of the Department including the management of Closed Centres throughout the year. Though there have been pressures and difficulties, all performed their duties with high devotion and dedication. I am most grateful for their unflinching support.

197. The Department acknowledges with thanks the co-operation and assistance given by various branches of Government and in particular the offices of the Secretary for Security, Deputy Financial Secretary, Secretary for the Civil Service, the Director of Building Development, the Director of Government Supplies, the Director of Medical and Health Services and the Director of Technical Education and Industrial Training. I also wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Commissioner and staff of the Independent Commission Against Corruption for their advice and assistance in the year under review.

T.G. Garner
Commissioner of Correctional Services

Appendix I

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND INSTITUTIONS



Appendix II

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
A. Prisoners on Remand :-				
(i) For hearing at :				
(a) District Court				
Under 21 years	302	179	4	10
21 years and over	660	720	17	26
(b) Magistrates' Court				
Under 21 years	1,278	1,427	82	85
21 years and over	7,198	6,011	232	187
(ii) Under S.4(3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244)				
Under 21 years	263	241	11	24
21 years and over	2,819	2,803	72	65
(iii) Under S.4(3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280)	87	106	55	62
(iv) Under S.4(5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239)				
Under 21 years	1,403	1,355	-	-
21 years and over	302	263	-	-
(v) For trial at Supreme Court				
Under 21 years	33	21	-	9
21 years and over	96	307	7	4
Total :	14,441	13,433	480	472

B. Convicted Prisoners/Inmates :-

(i) Sentenced to imprisonment :				
(a) Without option of a fine				
Under 21 years	428	487	31	75
21 years and over	5,043	5,265	152	264
(b) In default of payment of a fine				
Under 21 years	12	25	5	1
21 years and over	222	310	39	29

Appendix II (Cont'd.)

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
(ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre				
Under 21 years	113	214	3	6
21 years and over	1,510	1,529	49	34
(iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre				
Under 21 years	2	6	-	1
21 years and over	211	225	11	14
(iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre	279	342	33	30
(v) Recalled to a Training Centre	29	31	1	1
(vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre				
Under 21 years	542	502	-	-
21 years and over	38	72	-	-
(vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre				
Under 21 years	72	110	-	-
21 years and over	4	4	-	-
C. Civil Prisoners	183	282	30	56
D. Detainees/Deportees	5,208	5,308	2,495	2,882
Total :	13,896	14,712	2,849	3,393
GRAND TOTAL :	28,337	28,145	3,329	3,865

Appendix III

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

Institution	Number of Projects	Commerical Value of Building Work \$
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	27	559,500.00
Chi Ma Wan Prison/Closed Centre	21	2,280,640.50
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	39	694,282.50
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	12	127,444.00
Lai King Training Centre	11	139,319.00
Ma Hang Prison	11	113,225.00
Ma Po Ping Prison	37	263,995.50
Nei Kwu Chau Correctional Institution	35	268,965.00
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	16	206,435.00
Pik Uk Prison	15	423,730.00
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	10	468,162.50
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	11	95,184.00
Staff Training Institute	9	69,700.00
Stanley Prison	28	962,080.00
Tai Lam Centre for Women	21	193,634.00
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	51	417,544.00
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	19	123,900.00
Tong Fuk Centre	37	161,158.00
Victoria Prison	25	289,890.00
TOTAL	435	\$7,858,789.00

Appendix IV

**PRISONERS/INMATES/DETAINEES/ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
ADMITTED INTO AN INSTITUTIONAL HOSPITAL OR SICK-BAY**

Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	224
Chi Ma Wan Prison/Closed Centre	1,101
Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	1,282
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	3,613
Lai King Training Centre	248
Ma Po Ping Prison	300
Pik Uk Prison	353
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	836
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	151
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	386
Stanley Prison	420
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	583
Tai Lam Centre for Women	618
Tung Tau Correctional Institution	3
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	23
Tong Fuk Centre	166
Victoria Prison	455
Total :	10,762
	=====

A total of 1,048 patients were transferred to Civil Hospital.

EMPLOYMENT IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES INDUSTRIES

(as at 24th December 1982)

Type of Industry	No. of Prisoners		No. of T.C. Inmates		No. of D.C. Inmates	No. of D.A.T.C. Inmates		Total	
	M	F	M	F	Male	M	F	M	F
Effectively Employed									
A. Manufacturing Industries :-									
Book-binding	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Envelope Making	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-
Fibreglass Fabrication	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-
Furniture Making & Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Carpentry	241	-	-	-	-	13	-	254	-
General Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry & Dry-cleaning	368	118	-	-	15	17	-	400	118
Paint-spraying	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Pre-cast Concrete Fabrication	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
Printing	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Rattan & Bamboo Fabrication	113	-	-	-	-	32	-	145	-
Sewing - Garment Making	943	13	-	-	-	19	34	962	47
Sewing - General Sewing (including Mail Bags)	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-
Shoe Manufacture & Repair	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	93	-
Sign Manufacture	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-
Television & Radio Repair	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Metal Work	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
Miscellaneous	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-
Sub-total :	2,538	131	-	-	15	82	34	2,635	165
B. Farms and Gardens :-									
Gardening & Nursery Work	96	3	-	-	-	55	-	151	3
Pig Husbandry	22	-	-	-	-	24	-	46	-
Sub-total :	118	3	-	-	-	79	-	197	3
C. Services by Inmate Labour to other Government Departments, sub-vented bodies :									
	110	-	-	-	8	-	-	118	-
D. Vocational Training :-									
Book-binding	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
Carpentry	34	-	56	-	-	-	-	90	-
Garment Making	45	-	83	14	-	-	-	128	14
Radio & Television Servicing	50	-	8	-	-	-	-	58	-
Printing	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29	-
Vehicle Repair (including Panel Beating)	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	53	-
Band & Marching Team	-	-	60	12	-	-	-	60	12
Domestic Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hair-dressing	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Knitting & Embroidery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type-writing	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Weaving	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Laundry	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	48	-
Kitchen Services	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-
Tinsmith	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18	-
Brick-laying & Masonry	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	61	-
Sub-total :	164	-	437	45	-	-	-	601	45

Appendix V

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WORK DONE BY INDUSTRIES

Trade	1981 Commercial Value In Thousands \$	1982 Commercial Value In Thousands \$
Carpentry	845	1,662
Construction & Maintenance	5,528	4,697
Fibreglass	3,605	2,559
Garment Making	8,173	12,275
Laundry	18,153	20,962
Maintenance - Gardening	2,698	1,418
Metal Work	1,701	4,226
Misc Services	20	76
Piggery	48	137
Printing/Book Binding	1,049	680
Radio/Television Repair	12	8
Rattan/Bamboo	35	257
Silkscreening	3,909	5,498
Shoe-making	1,670	2,891
Vehicle Panel Beating/Paint Spraying	44	85
Total :	47,490	57,431
	=====	=====

Appendix VI (Cont'd)

Type of Industry	No. of Prisoners		No. of T.C. Inmates		No. of D.C. Inmates	No. of D.A.T.C. Inmates		Total	
	M	F	M	F	Male	M	F	M	F
E. Building Works :-									
Brick-laying & Masonry	137	-	-	-	-	134	-	271	-
Carpentry	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Labouring (including Drain-laying & Plant Operating)	91	-	-	-	-	254	-	345	-
Painting & Glazing	41	-	-	-	-	49	-	90	-
Plastering & Concreting	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Plumbing	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Steel-bending & Structural Steel Erecting	78	-	-	-	-	23	-	101	-
General Maintenance	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sub-total :	359	6	-	-	-	468	-	827	6
F. Domestic Work (Within Institution) :-									
Cleaning - Internal (within building in institution)	334	6	37	-	140	128	-	639	6
Cleaning - General (within prison area but excluding buildings)	162	-	13	-	44	19	-	238	-
Cooking	93	3	-	10	-	-	-	93	13
Hair-cutting	37	5	2	-	-	7	-	46	5
Hospital Services	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	2
Kitchen Services	150	5	22	-	11	28	-	211	5
Others	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-
Sub-total :	945	21	74	10	195	182	-	1,396	31
G. Domestic Work (Outside Institution) :-									
(outside prison but within the boundaries of the restricted area)	315	-	12	9	-	-	-	327	9
Non-effectively Employed									
Awaiting or Under Punishment	79	-	7	-	-	10	-	96	-
On Induction	195	8	4	2	16	90	2	305	12
Outside Hospital	16	2	1	-	4	2	-	23	2
Sick (including unfit to work)	126	11	-	1	-	26	-	152	12
Remands	687	8	4	6	72	134	4	897	18
Others	87	1	-	-	8	-	-	95	1
Sub-total :	1,190	30	16	9	100	262	6	1,568	45
Total :	5,739	191	539	73	318	1,073	40	7,669	304
GRAND TOTAL :	7,973								

**AFTERCARE STATISTICS ON
DISCHARGEES FROM DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTRES
1982 (from 1.1.82 to 31.12.82)**

OCCUPATION ON DISCHARGE	Duration of Institutional Treatment in Months									TOTAL
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Barber	3	17	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
2. Bricklayer, Plaster, Skilled Construction Worker	32	88	38	13	3	-	-	1	-	175
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	2	7	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	12
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Compositor, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotel, Hostels, and Clubs	24	99	23	5	5	4	-	-	-	160
8. Fisherman and Farmer	1	35	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	39
9. Launderer, Washing Machine Operator etc.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10. Longshore Man	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	12	86	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	117
12. Seaman	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
14. Shop Assistant	4	31	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	39
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	20	63	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	106
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Richshaw Puller, Car Cleaner)	6	59	13	4	2	2	-	-	-	86
17. Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plaster etc.	19	113	29	5	3	1	-	-	-	170
20. Transport Worker (Bus, Tram & Taxi Driver, Conductor)	24	80	21	3	4	2	-	-	-	134
21. Household Work	-	1	5	4	3	-	-	-	-	13
22. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Unskilled Labourer	71	352	60	5	9	-	1	-	-	498
TOTAL	222	1,073	232	50	32	11	2	1	-	1,623

Appendix VIII

FINANCE

The total expenditure for the calendar year 1981 was \$237,054,813.92 whilst that for the calendar year 1982 was \$310,020,312.56 as shown in Appendix IX. These figures do not include capital cost of building works.

Total revenue collected from various sources during the year amounted to \$5,001,049.33 (including \$3,627,764.96 from rent of quarters); the figure for 1981 was \$3,924,647.31.

Appendix IX

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
1982

ANNUALLY RECURRENT
I - PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

Subhead		
001	Salaries and Allowances	\$251,167,716.27
		<u>II - OTHER CHARGES</u>
002	Administration :-	
	(010) General Expenses :	
	Consultations, conferences and committees	\$40,367.94
	Incidental expenses	71,447.00
	Subsistence allowances	<u>456,016.00</u>
		\$567,830.94
	(020) Fuel, light and power	9,442,212.32
	(030) Telephones and telegrams	<u>311,599.20</u>
		10,321,642.46
003	Arms and Ammunition	429,330.79
004	Entertainment	7,111.09
005	Hire of Services	44,462.96
007	Relief and Welfare of Civil Servants :-	
	(010) Relief	---
	(020) Welfare	<u>\$21,506.30</u>
		21,506.30
008	Stores and Equipment :-	
	Clothing for prisoners/inmates	3,442,468.64
	Normal and irregular stores	4,348,792.35
	Prison farms	81,715.90
	Publications	176,506.71
	Uniforms and accoutrements	<u>2,696,891.61</u>
		10,746,375.21
011	Transport and Travelling :-	
	Running expenses of vehicles	\$648,310.82
	Travelling expenses	<u>1,010,747.03</u>
		\$1,659,057.85

Appendix IX (Cont'd)

100	Material for Correctional Services Industries :-		
	(010) Materials	14,044,538.44	
	(020) Deduct recovery cost of material from clients	Cr. <u>11,978,683.58</u>	
			2,065,854.86
101	Minor Works and Maintenance		2,178,345.12
102	Prisoners' Earning Scheme		2,291,380.80
103	Prisoners' Welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	278,943.55	
	Disbursement of welfare donations	48,516.65	
	Recreation expenses	22,917.20	
	Religious ministrations	57,240.00	
	Young offenders' education classes	<u>49,072.19</u>	
			456,689.59
104	Provisions for Prisoners/Inmates		25,468,143.09
	SPECIAL EXPENDITURE		
250	Plant and Equipment :-		
	Additional motor vehicles	501,825.80	
	Carpentry workshop equipment	37,095.20	
	Fibreglass cell furniture	1,606.64	
	Garment-making equipment	55,957.98	
	Grinding machines	31,685.38	
	Laundry equipment	117,293.55	
	Photocopying	15,000.00	
	Printing equipment	140,313.00	
	Sewing machines	486,767.60	
	Vocational training equipment	<u>39,012.08</u>	
			1,426,557.23
251	Replacement Motor Vehicles		456,351.22
255	Expansion of Correctional Services Industries		1,128,798.62
275	Adviser on Psychological Services		<u>150,989.10</u>
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE :-		\$310,020,312.56
			=====

Note : The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's book of accounts as at 31.12.1982 and as reconciled with the Treasury's statement of expenditure as at the same day. No attempt has been made to adjust any accounts which are due but not settled within the calendar year.

END