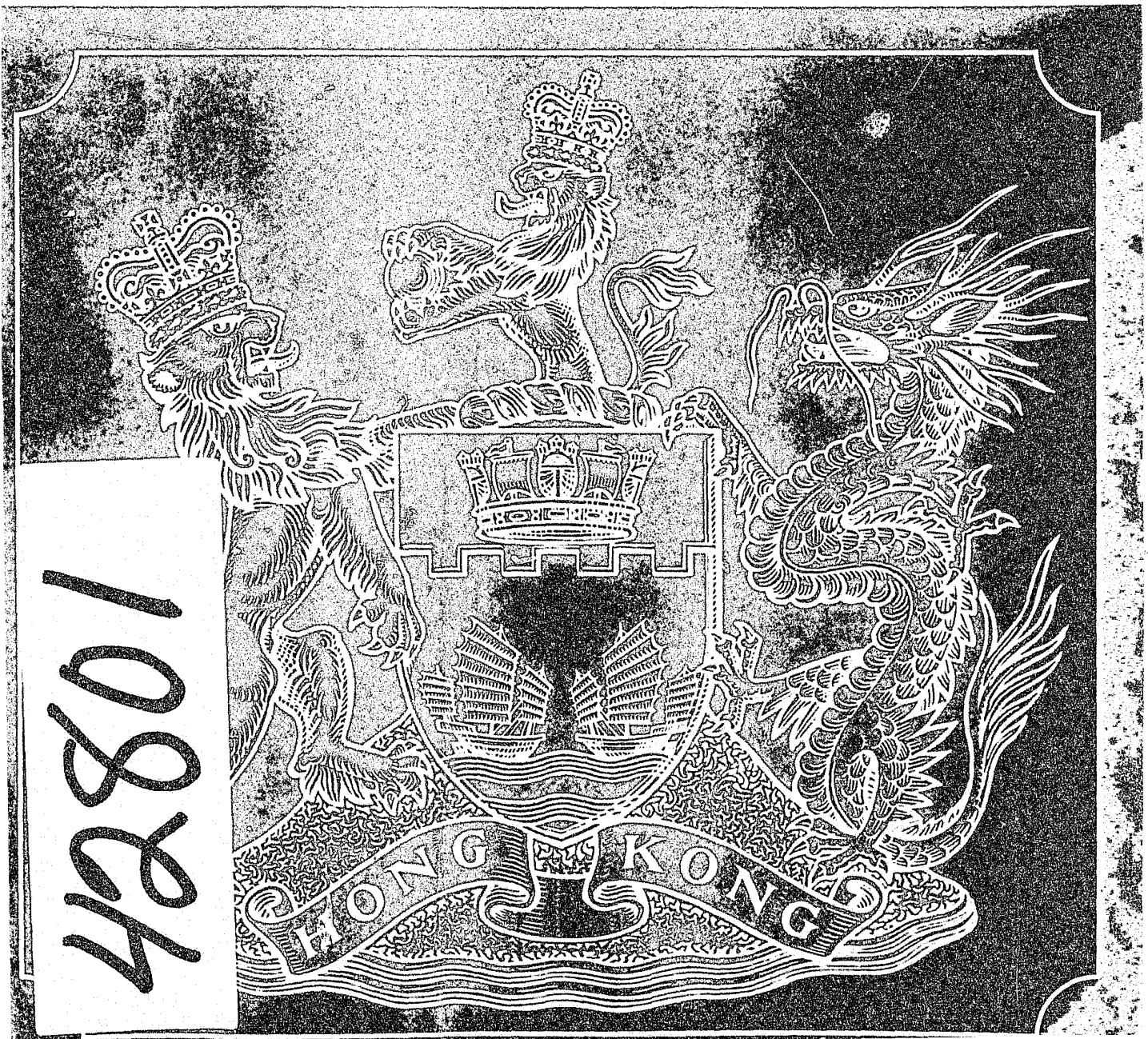


Departmental Report 1976

Commissioner of Prisons



HONG KONG
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BY THE
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T. G. GARNER, J.P.
FOR THE
YEAR 1976*

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EXCHANGE RATES

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 1976 the market rate was approximately
HK\$4.67 = US\$1.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. It is a pleasure to record that despite the fact that on 27th January the total penal population reached the highest ever recorded, being 8,652 on that day, and that for the first half of the year average daily musters remained consistently high, yet, towards the end of the year, there were indications of a decline in the total daily population. However, crime and consequent penal populations are very fickle; they are almost impossible to predict with accuracy and, unfortunately, if past performance can be a guide then, after a short period of decline, a further climb can be expected. One can only hope that with all the effort that has been made by the government to "fight crime" past performance will not prove itself on this occasion.

2. After the very rapid increases of 1974 & 1975 this steadying of numbers made it possible for 1976 to be a year of consolidation. The problems of overcrowding were still present but the reorganisation of the department over the past two years and the implementation of new policies were reflected in the fact that there were no escapes from any prison including those with minimum security conditions and the numbers who absconded from other minimum security type institutions were the lowest for twenty years. This was no mean achievement in a year which also saw the highest penal population ever and is a credit to the diligence of the staff at all levels.

3. The department administers from headquarters in Murray Road 16 penal institutions, a Half-way House and a Staff Training Institute. On 31st December, the number of persons held in custody were :-

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Prisoners	5,501	5,069
Training Centres Inmates	422	382
Treatment Centres Inmates	1,403	1,525
Detention Centre Detainees	189	196
On remand	837	863
Committed for trial	109	112
Debtors	4	10
Detained under Immigration Ordinance	32	10
	<u>8,497</u>	<u>8,167</u>

4. In the main, admissions fall into two categories - those admitted on remand and those admitted following conviction. In the latter category there were 13,139 cases (representing 298 per 100,000 of Hong Kong's population), of which 5,098 involved sentences of less than six months (in 756 cases for non-payment of fines). The actual number of individual persons admitted following conviction was 8,858.

5. The average age for adult males was 38 years which was the same as in 1975. However, the percentage of those under 21 years of age serving sentences in penal institutions has continued to decrease as shown below :-

Total Young Offenders in All Penal Institutions

<u>As At</u>	<u>Total Penal Population</u>	<u>No. of Young Offenders</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
31.12.73	6,479	1,666	25.7
31.12.74	8,221	1,717	20.9
31.12.75	8,497	1,473	17.3
31.12.76	8,167	1,261	15.4

6. With the large numbers of convicted persons and remands held at any one time and the prevalence of an aggressive anti-authoritarian attitude, control has been an increasing problem. For prisoners, the possibility of loss of remission, however, plays an important part in their attitude and behaviour. 14,036 days loss of remission were awarded as punishment to 1,468 prisoners, an increase of 6,264 days and 731 prisoners over 1975 figures. Dietary punishment is also still used in a few cases but consideration is being given to the possibility of dispensing with this.

7. For the department the allocation in 1975 of the buildings of the former leprosarium on Hei Ling Chau as a drug addiction treatment centre has proved most beneficial and its population has increased rapidly. The centre is used for the hard core addicts and the island offers an excellent environment with plenty of physical outdoor activity; the inmates having transformed the whole aspect of the centre and its surroundings since they moved in. Uncontrolled use of the island would, with little doubt, result in the very beautiful treed hillsides being destroyed by fire in a very short time.

8. The Governor, Sir Murray Maclehorse GBE, KCMG, KCVO, took the salute at the Annual Parade held on 23rd January while Lady Maclehorse visited Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre on 19th May and the Tai Lam Centre for Women on 13th October. The Chief Secretary, Sir Denys Roberts, KBE, QC, JP visited Pik Uk Correctional Institution and Pik Uk Prison on 11th March. Visits of this nature are much appreciated as they show to all concerned the importance attached to the work of the department.

9. The Chief Justice, Sir Geoffrey Briggs, also paid a number of visits to penal institutions. His visits and those by other members of the Judiciary are welcomed.

10. Mr. T.G. Garner, Commissioner of Prisons, who is also the Vice Chairman of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation, attended the Joint International Seminar on New Trends in Social and Vocational Rehabilitation at Athens, Greece from 7th to 10th June and this was followed by the 13th World Congress of Rehabilitation International at Tel Aviv in Israel from 13th to 18th June. At the latter, he presented a paper on "Rehabilitation of drug addicts in a correctional setting". Mr. Garner also led a group of senior officers of the department on a visit to the Philippines. Visits of this nature broaden the outlook of senior staff and without doubt are of considerable benefit to those who go and to the department in general.

11. A considerable number of overseas visitors, the more important of which are listed in Chapter XV, were welcomed and shown the department's various activities. A particularly happy visit was when in November Mr. Quek Shi-lei, Director of Prisons in Singapore, came on a private visit to Hong Kong with twelve members of his staff and the Secretary of the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitation Enterprises. They were shown all aspects of the work of the department and entertained by the Senior Officers Mess. This was in a sense a return visit to that made by eleven members of this department to Singapore in 1975 when, in addition to attending the 5th Pan Pacific Conference on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, they visited Singapore penal institutions.

12. The Annual Staff Dinner which is open to all ranks was held on 14th February at the Metropole Restaurant in North Point and was attended by more than 1,200 persons - the largest on record.

Triad/Gang Activity

13. Following the successful measures taken to tackle the problem of drugs in penal institutions, the department has instituted vigorous action to deal with another perennial problem - the ever-present threat posed by prisoners who are triad/gang members. Triad activity is a threat to security and also affects rehabilitation programmes. Triads are a problem for the community as a whole and the breeding grounds are outside the penal system. However, because of the constant inter-relation between triads and crime and the large number of triad/gang members in the prison community, there is an ever-present threat of triad activities in penal institutions and effective measures have been implemented to prevent this. These include the setting up of anti-triad units in all institutions and the establishment of an anti-triad intelligence network centred in headquarters to collate and disseminate information and plan counter-measures where necessary. The institutional anti-triad units, headed by a senior officer, are composed of representatives of all ranks including basic grade custodial staff. All unit members have attended training courses at the Staff Training Institute whilst on-going institutional in-service developmental training emphasises the involvement of all members of the staff in the prevention of triad activity.

14. One of the measures which have been implemented to tackle this problem is the active encouragement by the staff for young offenders to come forward and voluntarily confess their triad membership with a view to cleansing through the courts. Once a person does this the police are informed and normal court action follows. A total of 51 young offenders were freed of their affiliations in this way.

15. The following table shows the percentage of admissions in 1975 & 1976 who confessed to having triad affiliations:-

	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Triad Affiliation</u>	<u>%</u>
1975 Male	13,729	10,572	77
Female	299	19	6
1976 Male	12,679	8,906	70.2
Female	460	19	6.5

Psychological Services

16. Psychological assessment - a new field for the department, commenced at the Pik Uk Correctional Institution in July when an Officer who is also a Clinical Psychologist took up duties there. Prisoners, inmates and remands who showed suicidal tendencies, rebellious behaviour or displayed a particularly anti-authoritarian attitude, were referred for psychological assessment and counselling; where necessary, recommendations were made regarding future treatment. These interviews gave an insight not only into the problems of the individual but also those of the staff in contact with him and the findings therefore assisted custodial staff in handling these problem cases.

17. Group and individual counselling was also undertaken. In these sessions the objects were to enable prisoners and inmates to have a better understanding of themselves, to assist them in their own emotional conflicts and needs, and to motivate them to utilise their time in the institution so that they would be better equipped to lead a responsible life in society on release.

18. In addition, the psychologist assisted when required with the pre-sentence reports of young persons remanded for assessment of suitability for training and detention centres.

19. As she became accepted and trusted, the psychologist played an increasing role and prisoners and inmates became more willing to discuss their problems.

20. It is hoped to expand this very useful work in the near future and to base Clinical Psychologists at other institutions. At the present time, although based on the Pik Uk Correctional Institution, the existing officer has also advised on staff training matters and on specific issues involving other institutions.

Staffing

21. The Manpower Control Team continued to examine and make recommendations on the staffing of institutions and certain resulting proposals are still under consideration by the Finance Branch of the Government Secretariat. Posts approved included 1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, 1 Information Officer (Supernumerary), 2 Principal Officers, 32 Officers and 119 Assistant Officers I/II. The majority of these were for J Block in Stanley Prison and the departmental leave reserve.

22. Recruitment remained steady and the natural wastage rate fairly stable, however, increasing difficulty was experienced over direct recruitment at the Officer level. A table showing the number of candidates recruited to the basic ranks of Assistant Officer II and Officer over the last three years is at Appendix 8.

23. Appendix 9 shows the number of prison officers up to the rank of Principal Officer who were engaged on custodial duties over the last four years and the ratio of staff to the daily average number of inmates in custody. It will be seen that there has been a slight improvement in the ratio as far as the male custodial staff are concerned but none as far as the female staff are concerned. The role of non-uniformed staff in the penal institutions is not always realised, but the work of the industrial, administrative and after-care sections is a vital element in support of those undertaking custodial duties. Appendix 10 gives details of the staff in post on 31st December.

Accommodation

24. Additional accommodation became available thus easing the long standing overcrowding problem to some degree; the overcrowding factor for penal population on 31st December being 18.7% as against 30.7% for 1975. In regard to overcrowding Stanley Prison and the Victoria Reception Centre continued to be of particular concern. At Stanley Prison, the average daily population was 2,314 in a certified accommodation of 1,525 (up to 10th December when it rose to 1,605), the overcrowding rate for the year being 51.2%. The highest muster was 2,515 recorded on 7th May an improvement over the previous year's 3,333. At Victoria Reception Centre, the average daily population was 803 in a certified accommodation of 442 giving an overcrowding factor of 81.7%. The daily average population of all penal institutions was 8,475 as against 8,072 for 1975.

25. Additional accommodation was provided with the opening of the Pik Uk Correctional Institution for 398 young offenders on 20th January. Further dormitory space was taken into use at Chatham Road Centre on 16th January and at Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre on 15th December, and this increased the official capacity of these institutions from 350 to 390 and from 365 to 436 respectively. Of major importance was the opening of "J" Block, Stanley Prison on 10th December. This is a purpose built maximum security building providing cellular accommodation for 80 high security risk and refractory prisoners, and raised the overall accommodation of the institution to 1,605.

26. There was a reduction of 60 in prisoner accommodation at Ma Hang Prison when on 12th May, the Annexe at Stanley was taken over as barrack accommodation for staff, and a further reduction of 100 at Pik Uk Prison on 2nd July when two dormitories were converted into workshops.

27. The approved accommodation and the number of persons held in custody in the different types of institution as at 31.12.76 were :-

<u>Type of Institution</u>		<u>Approved Accommodation</u>	<u>Number of Prisoners/Inmates</u>
Reception Centre	(male)	442	696
Prisons	(male)	4,171	4,713
Correctional Institution	(male)	398	433
Training Centres	(male)	293	291
Treatment Centres	(male)	1,144	1,564
Detention Centre	(male)	150	191
Centre for Women		282	279
		<hr/> 6,880 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,167 <hr/>

28. Additional institutions are being built or are in the planning stage to combat overcrowding and to meet projected increases in population:-

- (a) Construction of a new reception centre at Lai Chi Kok to accommodate 960 remands and prisoners is in an advanced stage and planned for completion in August 1977. This much needed institution will go a long way towards relieving the pressure presently placed on Victoria Reception Centre.
- (b) Construction is also in progress for the re-provisioning of Stanley Training Centre to be known as the Lai King Training Centre. It will accommodate 260 inmates and is due to be completed before the end of 1977.
- (c) A new maximum security prison to be built at Shek Pik and to accommodate 480 high risk prisoners was upgraded to Category AI in the Public Works Building Programme. It is estimated that this institution will be ready in 1980.
- (d) Two cell blocks at Sha Tsui Detention Centre due to be completed in July 1977 and which will be used for a detention centre for 70 young adults (21 to under 25 years).

Categorisation of Prisoners

29. All prisoners upon reception appear before a board for the purpose of determining their appropriate security categorisation, the categories ranging from 'A' requiring the highest degree of security to 'D' the lowest. Many factors are taken into consideration in determining the appropriate category; amongst these are particulars of any previous offences and sentences as well as those of the current offence and sentence. The category allocated to an individual prisoner is reviewed at regular intervals.

Co-operation - Law and Order

30. In the support of law and order, the department has maintained a good liaison relationship with the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Immigration Department and other agencies. Allegations of corruption made by prisoners and inmates were forwarded to the I.C.A.C. and details of these are contained in Appendix 3.

Discipline - Penal Institutions

31. There has been no change in the pattern of breaches of discipline from the previous year. The majority of offences, as in 1975, have been committed by prisoners under 30 years of age which reflects the strong anti-authoritarian attitude of this age group. In such cases a strong measure of firm discipline and control is essential. The following are the major offences committed against Prison Rules :-

Prison Rules 61(p) offending against good order and discipline;

- (a) disobedience of an order;
- (k) possession of unauthorised articles; the giving or receiving of unauthorised articles;
- (d) swears, curses or uses abusive language;
- (f) committing an assault or fighting with other prisoners.

Escapes and serious incidents of violence and such like are referred to the Police to be dealt with by the Courts. Details of the offences committed are included in Appendix 2.

32. Offences against discipline involving prisoners and treatment centre inmates are dealt with under the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), and for inmates of training and detention centres, under the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280) and Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239) respectively.

33. There was a total of 10 escapes and 3 cases of failure to return from home leave. These figures compare favourably with the previous year when there were 19 and 5 respectively. There were no escapes by prisoners from open or closed institutions and only one case of a prisoner failing to return from home leave. There were two escapes from treatment centres, 7 from training centres and one from a government hospital. One inmate from a treatment centre and one from a training centre failed to return from home leave.

Geriatric Prisoners

34. With the establishment of Ma Hang Prison in May 1974, a special geriatric unit was formed, the first of its kind in the Hong Kong Prisons Department to accommodate prisoners who are classified by the Medical Officer as geriatrics (clinically old) and sentenced to less than 3 years' imprisonment.

35. This has proved a most satisfactory way of dealing with those prisoners who, by virtue of age or disability find it extremely difficult to keep pace with the normal vigorous prison routine, and by separating them from ordinary prisoners enables staff to give them more attention. Because of the success of this scheme a further geriatric unit was opened at Chatham Road Centre on 19th May and up until 31st December, a total of 1,548 geriatric prisoners had been admitted into these two units.

36. In general geriatrics are not allowed to come into contact with other prisoners and their movement is restricted to the areas defined as geriatric units. They are employed mainly on light tasks or work limited to their physical capability, which includes repairing mailbags, assembling crutches, light gardening, basket-making, planting and tending of plants in the nursery and general cleaning duties.

37. One of the main problems of these prisoners on release is to get them accepted back into the family fold. The Prisons Welfare Officer gives assistance in this connection ensuring that they have a place to live and some means of support. Many are referred to the Social Welfare Department for public assistance, and others are referred to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for accommodation and job placement in the case of those fit enough to work.

38. It is particularly satisfying to see how these old people respond to this programme. They appreciate what is done for them and the fact that they have not been completely rejected by society.

CHAPTER II

MALE OFFENDERS - PRISONS

(This chapter deals in the main with adult prisoners but statistics quoted are for all prisoners and therefore include young prisoners (under 21). Chapter III contains additional information on young prisoners)

Population

39. The total number of convicted males sentenced to imprisonment was 9,738. The total number in custody on 31st December, 1976 was 5,773 located as follows :-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Numbers of Prisoners/Remands</u>
Stanley Prison	2,100 (22)
Chimawan Prison	593
Chatham Road Centre	353 (116)
Victoria Reception Centre	696
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	142 (4)
Pik Uk Prison	493
Ma Po Ping Prison	611
Ma Hang Prison	412
Pik Uk Correctional Institution (Prison Section)	349 (349)
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre (Tuberculosis Unit)	24
	<hr/> 5,773 (491) <hr/>

Note : () indicates those under 21 years of age included in the main figure.

40. Of the above population, 79 were serving life sentences and 23 detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure with 726 held in safe custody on remand, detained under the Immigration Ordinance, for debt etc.

Discipline

41. The number of offences against prison discipline as indicated in Rule 61 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234) are set out in Appendix 2. There were 2,256 such offences and the ratio of disciplinary offences for prisoners to the daily average population was 0.369 as against a figure of 0.349 for all institutions.

42. All prisoners, on admission or on transfer from other institutions, are required to undergo a period of induction. The induction scheme provides a period for assessing a prisoner's response to discipline and introduces him to the routine and rules of the institution. It also enables a prisoner the opportunity of settling into his new environment and for sorting out any personal and family problems which can be dealt with immediately.

43. For the first time in many years there were no escapes from either closed or open prisons and only one prisoner failed to return from home leave. This, in part, can be attributed to improvements in the physical security of prisons, and a strict system of categorisation. The latter ensures that prisoners are assigned to institutions appropriate to their security rating and management needs.

44. The following table shows comparative details over four years of escapes and home leave passes granted to prisoners serving sentences of four years or more (within the last six months of their sentence) :-

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Average daily prisoner population	4,056	5,134	5,864	6,112
Escapes from closed prisons	2	11	9	-
Escapes from open prisons	1	16	2	-
Escapes from outside (escorts, working parties and hospital)	8	2	6	-
Leave passes granted	64	38	28	9
Failure to return from home leave	1	-	1	1

Education

45. Adult prisoners are afforded the opportunities to attend voluntary evening classes in general background education. These classes follow the normal adult education syllabus laid down by the Education Department. Five classes were in operation at Stanley Prison, four at Ma Po Ping Prison, two at Chimawan Prison and one at Tai Lam Centre for Women and, generally, they were held twice weekly. English, Chinese, Arithmetic and Social Studies from Beginner to Primary 6 level are the basic subjects taught at all institutions, with the exception of Stanley Prison where Advertising Design and Mandarin are offered as additional subjects.

46. The inception of cell study courses on an experimental basis was briefly mentioned in the 1975 report. Whilst the scheme is still in its infancy, it is encouraging to note the spontaneous response and, on 31st December, over 280 prisoners were enrolled with several more on the waiting list. Cell study courses lasting six months on 'Know More About Your Hong Kong', 'An Approach Towards Better English', 'General English' and 'Chinese (Upper, Intermediate and Lower)' are organised. Study takes the format of a correspondence course with school masters paying regular visits to individual participants inside their cells to discuss the lecture notes and to go through any corrections made to the marked scripts and monthly test papers.

Recreation

47. Recreational facilities are available, including open air sports, in all institutions except Victoria Reception Centre where space is severely restricted. Football, volley-ball, basket-ball and table-tennis are held during the evenings and weekends under the supervision of Physical Education Instructors. Prisoners are also provided with limited indoor recreation facilities.

Work

48. All prisoners, if fit, are required to work, and are employed either in prison industries or on maintenance, minor construction and domestic services. The type of work prisoners are given depends on their individual skills, the security risks involved and the work available within the respective institutions. Prisoners in minimum security establishments work on projects, such as afforestation, road building, grass-cutting and other local community projects often well away from their institutions.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

49. The function of the Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is the care and supervision of the social rehabilitation of released prisoners in Hong Kong. The aim is to give positive help to any ex-prisoner who is prepared to co-operate in his or her own rehabilitation. The Society provides hostel accommodation, meals and employment in sheltered workshops, and assists ex-prisoners to obtain Hong Kong Identity Cards etc. However, the main concern of the Society is to encourage ex-prisoners to regain confidence in themselves. Only with such self-confidence can they be successfully re-integrated into society. This is done by individual counselling and through a wide range of group activities.

50. Social workers of the Society visited all prisons and interviewed 8,283 inmates in a group setting with 4,005 follow-up contacts being made. Pre-release arrangements were made by social workers for many prisoners with problems of accommodation and employment and, in respect of the latter, the finding of employment for prisoners on discharge showed considerable improvement over the previous year when Hong Kong experienced a trade recession. Frequent meetings were held between the department and the Society, and several prison staff visited the society's establishments. A senior officer from the department serves on the society's executive committee.

CHAPTER III

YOUNG MEN (14 to under 21 years of age)

(a) Prisons

51. Young prisoners are held at either Stanley Prison (in the case of Category A only), Pik Uk Correctional Institution or Chatham Road Centre. The Pik Uk Correctional Institution is of a multi-purpose nature having separate sections for a prison and a training centre. The prison houses young men on remand and those requiring very secure conditions with sentences of up to ten years. Most have violent characters and are difficult to control but the programme involves a very strict routine. Lower risk and more amenable young prisoners are held at the Chatham Road Centre a comprehensive programme involving schooling, industrial work and character training is carried out.

52. The number of young men in prison on 31st December 1976 was 491 made up as follows :-

<u>Institution</u>		<u>No. of Young Prisoners</u>
Stanley Prison	Detained	12
	Remanded	10
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Detained	250
	Remanded	99
Chatham Road Centre	Detained	116
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	Detained	4 (including 1 Training Centre inmate)

Discipline

53. Of all those under 21 years of age in custody, the young prisoner is generally the most difficult to control. Disciplinary problems of a relatively minor nature are always present and during the year 466 offences against discipline were committed and duly dealt with.

Education

54. Half-day education is compulsory for young prisoners at Chatham Road Centre and Pik Uk Correctional Institution, and was so at Chimawan Prison until 12th November when the young prisoners section there closed. Academic subjects comprising English, Chinese, Mathematics and Social Studies are taught from Primary 3 to Form 2 levels, and creative subjects such as Art and Music are introduced during the evenings in hobby classes.

55. Young prisoners are required to take an Attainment Test on admission to an institution, and on the result of the test performance, they are allocated to a class appropriate to their standard. Monthly tests are held to decide on subsequent promotion to a higher class. Young prisoners in the illiterate, semi-illiterate or over-qualified groups are given separate tuition. In an endeavour to provide a more effective form of education, steps are being taken to compile suitable teaching materials for young delinquents on training in "good citizenship".

Welfare

56. The welfare needs of all young offenders are taken care of by a welfare officer. He will obtain assistance for families where necessary, help with personal problems and provide counselling. After-care is not provided for young prisoners upon release but they can obtain help from voluntary agencies including the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society whose workers visit the institutions on a regular basis.

(b) Training Centres

57. The amendments to the Training Centres Ordinance in 1974, and in particular that which introduced a fixed three year period of after-care supervision after release, appear to be having a satisfactory effect and indications are that success rates are improving after remaining at about 50% for a number of years. Of the youths released under the new supervision terms only some 35.05% have been reconvicted of offences, but these have not yet completed the full supervision period and so it is too early fully to assess the success rate.

58. For years training centres have been overcrowded and both staff and facilities have been strained to the limit. With daily musters now running at more reasonable levels it has been possible to improve programmes and more individual attention and counselling has been provided.

59. A further strengthening of the system came about with the facilities available at Pik Uk Correctional Institution, a section of which has been designated for the induction training of training centre inmates as well as for the holding and training of the more violent and intractable young men who are unsuitable for the minimum security conditions of a normal training centre.

60. Release from a training centre can be earned after a minimum period of six months and the maximum stay is three years. During this period, industry, behaviour, motivation and sincerity are judged by a board who decide upon promotion through the training grades and eventual release. Currently the average length of training is almost 17 months.

61. On 31st December 1976 there were 340 inmates in training centres as follows :-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Inmates</u>
Cape Collinson	147
Tai Tam Gap	144
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	49
	<u>340</u>

Work

62. Training centres have begun to be much more involved in industrial production for the prison industries. A basic skill is taught to all inmates and this knowledge is developed in the process of undertaking orders for the government. Tuition is provided in carpentry, vehicle panel beating, paint spraying, metal work and tailoring for which government orders have been forthcoming. Other trades taught are gardening, laundering, brick-laying, painting and decorating and cooking. Good work habits are developed which for most remain after release. Cash grants in accordance with the approved earnings scheme are made to all inmates upon release giving them a small start before their first pay-day at work.

63. The Cape Collinson Band has continued to give pleasure to many by its public performances. This activity gives the performers a sense of responsibility and at the same time provides firm disciplinary training for the inmates involved.

Educational Training

64. High priority is given to improving the educational standard of the inmates, many of whom, before they are admitted to a training centre have 'dropped out' of school at a very early stage. Half-day compulsory schooling is provided ranging from the lowest primary standard up to form 3. Special classes are held for the very few youths with a higher standard than form 3.

65. Extensive use is made of the Educational Television Programme for primary schools and next year it is hoped that the new series for secondary schools can be utilised. Progress and effort is regularly assessed and every inmate is made to apply himself diligently, this being one of the requirements for promotion in grade.

Recreation

66. Hobby classes are held on most evenings and inmates are encouraged to take up the various cultural activities or constructive hobbies. Indoor and outdoor games designed to expend as much latent energy as possible are organised on a continuous basis during any spare time available. Football, volley-ball, athletics, swimming and basketball are among the most popular pastimes.

67. Reading is encouraged and libraries are available with limited television viewing also as an earned leisure time activity.

Discipline

68. High standards of discipline are maintained in the centres and any behavioural problems are dealt with at an early stage. Any youth who does not behave himself can be transferred to the Pik Uk Correctional Institution where closer supervision is imposed, and the services of a psychologist are available to try to help both the inmate and the management correct the underlying problems. A total of 272 offences against discipline were committed, the majority by the more anti-social elements held at Pik Uk Correctional Institution.

Welfare and After-care

69. The officer on after-care duties commences his work with an inmate from first admission, getting to know him and generally looking after his welfare needs. During this time a firm relationship is built up which later helps with the subsequent period of supervision after release. A policy of ensuring employment or a place in a school is vigorously followed for any youth being released.

70. After-care supervision for 3 years is provided for inmates after release. On 31st December 1976 there was a case-load of 794. Non-compliance with the conditions of supervision will usually result in an inmate being recalled to a training centre for further training and 30 were so recalled.

Absconders

71. A total of 7 inmates and 1 training centre remand absconded from lawful custody.

72. The following tables give details of the daily average population, those granted home leave and absconders :-

	<u>Cape Collinson</u>	<u>Tai Tam Gap</u>	<u>Pik Uk Correctional Institution</u> (Training Centre Inmates)
Daily average population	159	147	54
Absconders	2	5	1
Granted home leave	105	140	-
Failed to return from home leave	-	1	-

(c) Detention Centre

73. The detention centre has continued to play a very important role in the treatment of young offenders. Generally the type of youth dealt with is violent or potentially violent, a gang member, very disobedient towards his parents but not criminally sophisticated. The programme is designed to arrest behavioural problems before it is too late and bring these young men to their senses. A total of 483 young offenders were sentenced to detention and on 31st December there were 191 inmates, plus 5 pending transfer from Pik Uk Correctional Institution. From 16th June 1972 to 31st December 1976, 1,809 had been released and successfully completed after-care supervision without re-conviction.

Receptions

74. Comparative figures of receptions and the daily average muster in detention centres in 1975 and 1976 were :-

<u>Receptions</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Sha Tsui	470	483
Tong Fuk	112	-
Chatham Road Centre (Remands only)	1,471	79
Pik Uk Correctional Institution (Remands only)	-	1,102
Total :	2,053	1,664

<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Sha Tsui	143	160
Chatham Road Centre (Remands only)	55	40
Pik Uk Correctional Institution (Detention Centre Remands and Detention Centre Inmates)	-	51

Programme and Routine

75. A detention period of a minimum of one month and a maximum of six months is stipulated under the Detention Centres Ordinance. A brisk routine of hard work, strenuous physical effort, virtually no spare time or privileges and strict discipline is followed. However, no detainee is pushed beyond his capabilities and constant attention is paid to this aspect. All youths participate in group discussions and counselling sessions in the evenings and remedial education is provided for those in need. The programme involves a progressive system whereby a detainee commences in grade I on admission and by his own efforts progressing to grade II and III at which time he may be considered for release under supervision.

76. As part of their training the detainees are laying a new concrete parade ground, all aggregate for the concrete being broken up by themselves. They have also been constructing an extensive sea defence system some 300 yards long and 15 feet high. It is estimated that so far they have carried some 5,000 tons of rock for this project.

77. Domestic services for the Centre are provided by the detainees on a rotational basis and include grasscutting, laundering, cooking, painting, decorating and general maintenance of the grounds.

78. In practice it has been found that most young men reach a peak in training and are ready to be released after about $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. Release is determined by a board chaired by the Senior Superintendent (Young Offenders) who will assess motivation, personal endeavour and the general response to all aspects of training.

Health

79. The regular routine and physical training programme ensures that all detainees leave the Centre in a very good state of health. However, because of the demanding nature of the training, only those youths found to be fully physically and mentally fit are accepted for this type of training. Due to the exacting and demanding nature of the programme, young men who are physically handicapped or mentally retarded are not suitable as they would never be able to withstand the discipline and brisk pace and would suffer considerably.

Escapes

80. Since the opening of the Centre in 1972, there have been no successful escapes although attempts have been made.

Discipline

81. No problems in control have been encountered and detainees who breach discipline are suitably punished. There were 225 breaches of discipline as compared with 251 for 1975. Five detainees were reduced in grade as punishment and the rest were awarded caning with a light cane; this is done on the buttocks with the detainee remaining fully clothed.

After-care

82. After-care plays a vital part in the whole programme with the aim of keeping the former detainees on the 'straight and narrow' after release. All are subjected to after-care supervision for six months and during this time may be recalled for further training for non-compliance with supervision requirements. In 1976, 18 were so recalled. Regular contact must be maintained with the responsible officer on after-care duties; full time employment or full time schooling is an important condition of the supervision period as is the time of reporting home at night. The officer on after-care duties responsible takes a keen interest in all activities of the young men in his care during this period.

Staff

83. All staff are specially selected and trained to work in a detention centre. This specialist field requires a detailed understanding of the young offender and his needs and high standards of personal conduct, deportment and example are imperative for the success of the system. In-service training within the centre is carried out on a regular basis in addition to a special training course that all staff must undertake before being posted to a detention centre.

(d) Training and Detention Centre Remands

84. The selection and screening processes required by law before young men can be sentenced to a detention or training centre is undertaken by Pik Uk Correctional Institution. Invariably, young offenders are remanded by the Courts, for a maximum period of 21 days, for an assessment as to their suitability for both programmes. A comprehensive study of each person is made including :-

- (a) medical fitness
- (b) mental fitness
- (c) criminal sophistication
- (d) general sophistication
- (e) criminal history
- (f) general background (triad, drug involvement etc.)
- (g) schooling
- (h) work experience
- (i) intelligence

85. Reports are compiled by several persons and involve visiting schools, homes, and places of work. An after-care officer will present the final report with his overall assessment to the Commissioner of Prisons, or his representative, who will, in turn, prepare a report for the Court in question. In this way, the Judge or Magistrate is presented not only with the Commissioner's report but with all the background information as an aid to sentencing.

86. The following table shows the total number of persons remanded for suitability reports and their eventual sentencing by the Courts :-

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Total remanded	1,723	1,369
Found suitable for a Detention Centre	1,093	971
Found suitable for a Training Centre	394	239
Found unsuitable	236	159
Sentenced to a Detention Centre	582	483
Sentenced to a Training Centre	305	196
Sentenced to a term of imprisonment	273	157
Sentenced to non-custodial sentence	563	533

CHAPTER IV

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

87. Continued efforts were made to improve treatment methods and techniques and to expand the facilities available for the treatment and rehabilitation of convicted persons who are drug addicts.

88. Improvements to the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre continued throughout the year, all construction work being undertaken by inmate labour with technical advice and overall supervision provided by staff of the Public Works Department. Only electrical and mechanical installations will be done by outside contractors. This work keeps the inmates fully engaged in meaningful employment, and despite difficulty from time to time in transporting materials to the island, it has helped to speed up progress on improvements. Staff and inmates have been able to see the institution "grow" as a result of their efforts and without doubt there has been a remarkable change in the environment on the island since the department took over. The inmate population increased to 754 by the end of the year.

89. Work on the construction of the new Single Officers' Quarters at Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre commenced in October and these are expected to be ready for occupation in June 1977. Once completed, and in order to relieve overcrowding in the centre, plans are in hand to convert the present barracks into accommodation for remands.

90. From 1969 to 31st December 1976, of the 7,859 persons released after treatment and who have completed the 12 months period of statutory after-care supervision, 4,659 or 59.28% successfully completed their supervision period without reconviction or relapse to drug taking. A total of 398 inmates, a random sampling of 10% of the total discharges, were involved in a three year follow-up study. 154 or 38.69% were certified drug-free and have not been reconvicted for any criminal offence or been subject to recall for further treatment. The overall rate of convicted persons admitted to all prisons and found to be addicted to drugs on admission continued to drop, the figure for 1976 being 47.9% compared with 63.9% in 1975, 68% in 1974 and 92% in 1966. A most satisfying and encouraging trend.

Population

91. A total of 3,233 convicted persons were received on remand for reports regarding suitability for admission to treatment centres, including confirmation of addiction. Of this total, 2,067 (excluding 147 recalls) were found suitable and subsequently admitted. During the year a total of 1,968 inmates were released under supervision and as at 31st December, there were 1,564 persons under treatment. This figure included 92 remands broken down in institutions as follows :-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Approved Accommodation</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>	<u>No. of Remands</u>
Tai Lam Treatment Centre	508	533	92
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	436	754	-
Tong Fuk Treatment Centre	200	185	-
	<u>1,144</u>	<u>1,472</u>	<u>92</u>

92. The overall overcrowding rate in the centres on 31st December was 36.71%. The total number held at the end of 1975 was 1,441 with an overall overcrowded rate of 34.3%.

Work

93. The work programme in a treatment centre is intended to be a form of therapy. It is not only designed to re-awaken the inmates' self-confidence and sense of responsibility but also, and most important of all, to instill in them good working habits which will enable them to compete with other workers in the community on release.

94. Inmates have undertaken most of the improvement work at the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre. This includes the erection of 8 nissen huts to provide increased accommodation, construction of 11 septic tanks, provision of toilets in various buildings as well as certain drainage works. A new kitchen has been designed and equipped to provide better cooking facilities, a number of hillsides have been cut and slopes trimmed to prevent landslides and footpaths have been opened up to various locations on the island. Extensive interior alterations have also been carried out in the main building and this has led to considerable improvement in working conditions. This building now houses the administration wing, hospital and four dormitories for inmates. All of this work, with the exception of the more technical jobs such as installation of electricity, has been undertaken by inmates.

95. A proposal has also been put forward to establish a separate section of the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre to cater for young inmates. The nucleus of this will be three disused bungalows about three quarters of a mile from the main centre. Already a working party consisting of 60 young inmates drawn by rotation from the Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre has been utilized to clear this area. The young inmates in Tong Fuk have also taken a keen interest in metal work. Apart from carrying out the prefabrication work for various security projects for other institutions, 500 gabions to be used in building the sea defence works at Sha Tsui, dining tables and benches for other institutions and 1,500 feet of outer perimeter fencing to surround this centre and Ma Po Ping Prison, were completed. A large amount of rock was also removed during site formation works to provide space for additional buildings and a recreation area.

96. Inmates of the Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre undertook a number of minor construction works including a visiting room at the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre and the provision of additional gates at Tai Lam Centre for Women. They also undertook much of the general maintenance work at their own centre and the Tai Lam Centre for Women and in the carpentry workshop repaired furniture for the Government Supplies Department. The grass cutting party cleared a total of 152,155 sq. ft. of undergrowth in various locations in the New Territories.

Education and Counselling

97. Adult education classes are conducted in conjunction with the Education Department. These are voluntary and English, Chinese, Arithmetic and Social Studies are the basic subjects offered from beginner to Primary 6 level. The use of the Chinese abacus is taught as an additional subject and talks on human behaviour and morals are given once a week to all classes. Six of these classes are run three times a week at the Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre, the average daily attendance being 227.

98. Young offenders at Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre are required to attend a class appropriate to their level of attainment twice a week. English, Chinese, Arithmetic and Social Studies are taught from Primary 3 to Primary 6 level four times a week from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. A special class is held on Fridays for inmates of lower secondary standard. Illiterates and semi-illiterates are given individual tuition. To supplement the educational programmes inmates are also encouraged to make good use of the library facilities.

99. A full programme of individual and group counselling is provided in all centres. Each counselling session provides an opportunity for inmates to ventilate their feelings and, at the same time, to develop an insight into their own problems with a view to modifying and improving their thoughts and behaviour patterns. Moreover, a sound relationship is established between the staff and inmates through frequent case work and discussions. The "Never Again Association", which involves inmates' families as members, continues to operate smoothly. The therapeutic interaction approach and joint counselling have proved to be valuable in the field of rehabilitation.

Recreation and Entertainment

100. After working hours, but as part of the treatment programme sports and recreational activities are provided. Inmates have a choice in the activities in which they will participate and these range from Chinese chess to music and hobby groups. Physical training and sports games are organised and supervised by the Physical Education Instructors and these include both internal competitions and matches with outside teams.

Discipline

101. A high standard of discipline was maintained. A total of 424 inmates were granted between 24 and 72 hours home leave, only one failing to return to the institution at the expiry of his leave. Two inmates absconded, one from Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and the other from the Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre. The latter gave himself up after four days by returning to the centre. Altogether 116 offences against discipline were recorded but it is pleasing to note that none were considered to be of a serious nature.

Security

102. Within the penal system drug addiction treatment centres are classified as minimum security institutions for the safe custody and treatment of inmates who are confirmed to be drug addicts and sentenced or remanded under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance, Cap. 244.

103. Inmates are under supervision in an open environment which is conducive to the treatment programme. Nevertheless, in view of the changing pattern of convicted persons who are addicts, appropriate additional measures have been introduced.

After-care

104. The after-care service plays an important role in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. This service which commences soon after admission not only helps the inmates to plan for their future prior to their re-integration into the community but also helps in the reconciliation of conflicts between the inmates and their families. All inmates upon release are subject to one year's supervision aimed to assist them over the difficult period of adjustment. Persons under supervision who fail to comply with the conditions of their supervision order are liable to be recalled for a further period of treatment. During the year, 1,968 inmates were released under supervision; of these 1,966 were placed in employment through the efforts of the after-care unit, relatives, friends and former employers. The remaining 2 were deported. Appendix 4 gives details of the duration of institutional treatment and the occupation taken up by inmates after discharge.

New Life House

105. The "New Life House" (Half-way House), with accommodation for 24 persons, is provided through the generous assistance of Caritas, Hong Kong. It is a facility for the continuation of the treatment programme for those released who are considered to be in need of reasonably close guidance when not at their place of employment and for the time specified

in the supervision order. A total of 236 used the facilities of this house. A new Half-way House for 120 inmates has been in the Public Works Programme for a number of years. However, due to financial and other reasons, it has been accorded a low priority.

Lok Heep Club

106. The Lok Heep Club, first established in April 1968, under the auspices of Caritas Hong Kong, provides recreational, cultural and social activities for former drug addicts and their families. Membership consists of ordinary members (former addicts) and associate members (those who are concerned with the well-being of former addicts). At the end of December 1976, there were 565 ordinary and 109 associate members. Major events of the year included participation in the Prisons Department Autumn Fair and the Caritas Bazaar. All functions were well supported by the members, both ordinary and associate, and were very successful.

CHAPTER V

WOMEN AND GIRLS

107. Tai Lam Centre for Women, the only institution for females, consists of four sections, namely a remand unit, a prison, a drug addiction treatment centre and a training centre. With the exception of the very high security risk prisoners who are kept in a separate section of the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, all female offenders are accommodated at Tai Lam.

108. A Working Party was formed to examine the various training programmes of the Centre and to look into the feasibility of establishing new workshops and classrooms. The Working Party's recommendations which have been accepted are now being implemented. Construction work is being carried out to convert the former clothing store into a workshop for the training centre and a number of cells are being modified to increase the sleeping accommodation for the young inmates.

109. Security at the Centre was tightened to meet present day requirements for the holding of more sophisticated and higher security risk prisoners. To achieve this, one dormitory was converted to cellular accommodation for housing Category B prisoners and remands.

Population

110. A total of 838 remands (591 prison remands, 151 drug addiction treatment centre remands and 96 training centre remands) were received. The number of admissions was 451 and of this number, 305 cases were sentenced to imprisonment, 93 to the drug addiction treatment centre and 53 to the training centre. Additionally, 7 drug addiction treatment centre recalls, 2 training centre recalls, 16 debtors and 117 detainees were admitted. Of the 276 persons discharged, 124 were subject to statutory supervision (51 training centre and 73 drug addiction treatment centre inmates).

111. On 31st December, there were 288 women in custody (as compared with 233 at the end of the previous year) a breakdown of which is as follows:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>No. of Remands</u>	<u>No. of Inmates/Prisoners</u>
Remand Unit and Prison	29	122
Treatment Centre	5	77
Training Centre	2	46
Debtors	-	2
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	5	-
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 247
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(Including 9 female prisoners held in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre)

Work

112. All inmates and prisoners are kept gainfully employed during their stay. The laundry is the major industry for the employment of convicted prisoners while the drug addiction treatment centre inmates are mainly employed in the tailoring workshop, gardening and other domestic chores.

Education and Group Counselling

113. The training centre inmates attend educational and vocational training classes daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Four educational classes are in operation ranging from Primary 2 to Primary 5 standard, while vocational training classes consist of catering, hair-dressing and embroidery. Prisoners and treatment centre inmates attend evening adult classes twice a week.

114. Individual and group counselling and "Never Again Association" activities play an important part in the rehabilitation of the inmates and prisoners.

Recreation and Entertainment

115. A variety of sports and recreational activities, including basket-ball, volley-ball, drama, reading and hobby groups, were organized for the inmates and prisoners. Additionally, with the assistance of Caritas, the Lok Heep Club and other voluntary organizations, special programmes were arranged during the festive seasons.

Discipline

116. 87 inmates/prisoners were charged with 91 offences resulting from breaches of prison discipline. 79 inmates/prisoners were granted home leave and all returned. A good standard of discipline was maintained among both inmates and prisoners.

After-care/Welfare

117. After-care is a statutory requirement for all inmates released from treatment and training centres. On 31st December, there were 156 active cases under after-care supervision (70 released from the treatment centre and 86 from the training centre). Arrangements for job placements and accommodation were made for all inmates prior to their discharge. Apart from the supervision of discharged inmates, the officers on after-care duties are also required to prepare pre-sentence reports and to assist with individual and group counselling to inmates during their stay.

118. An officer on welfare duties looks after the needs of convicted and remand prisoners. She also co-ordinates the activities of personnel from the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society and other voluntary agencies to try to ensure that the best possible service is rendered to prisoners.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PRISONER

Death Sentences

119. 18 persons were sentenced to death; 2 death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment; 1 appeal was allowed and a conviction of manslaughter substituted; 8 appeals were dismissed, 5 replies to requests for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and 3 other replies to petitions to the Governor for clemency were awaited; 7 appeals remained to be heard.

Corporal Punishment

120. Court orders for corporal punishment were awarded for the following offences :-

Robbery	26
Possession of offensive weapon	32
Assault with intent to rob	2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1
Theft	1
Wounding	2
Affray	1
Indecent assault on female	4
Giving false information to police	1
Blackmail and obtaining property by deception	1
Robbery and possession of offensive weapon	1
	<hr/>
	72

121. A total of 518 strokes was administered to 72 offenders compared with 876 strokes to 113 offenders in 1975, a decrease 36.3% in the number of court orders and 40.9% in the number of strokes awarded.

Debtors

122. 114 persons were committed to prison for debt, a decrease of 4 over last year's committals. Of this number, 71 secured release on application to a Judge in Chambers.

Detainees/Deportees

123. Of a total of 356 persons held in safe custody at various times pending determination of deportation or immigration proceedings, 346 were handed over to the Immigration Department.

CHAPTER VII

INSPECTORATE

124. Improvement of standards has been noted in many areas but, once again, resources could not be fully directed towards inspections, both full and follow-up, because of other necessary calls on the time of the Inspector of Prisons and the Chief Officer (Security).

125. Two full inspections were carried out:-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>
Ma Po Ping Prison	10th to 13th May
Tai Lam Treatment Centre	9th to 12th November

In addition, six follow-up inspections were carried out:-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Date of Inspection</u>
Victoria Reception Centre (Third follow-up)	March
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	March
Chatham Road Centre (Second follow-up)	April August
Tai Lam Centre for Women (Second follow-up)	September October

126. These inspections are carried out about six months after the full inspections and follow up all recommendations made at the time of the original inspection. It is necessary at times to carry out a Second follow-up inspection but this is not normal procedure. Due to the complexity of certain problems, the Victoria Reception Centre was subject to a Third follow-up inspection, the Second inspection having taken place in December 1975.

127. Fifty visits in the form of short inspections were carried out, each being made, more often than not, for a specific purpose. Short reports in the form of visit observations were then prepared and further action was taken where necessary. In addition, there were four "pre-full inspection" visits to finalize the inspection programmes with the heads of the institutions concerned.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

128. All remands, prisoners and inmates are first received at the Victoria Reception Centre, Chatham Road Centre, Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre or Tai Lam Centre for Women as appropriate and each one is medically examined on admission. The medical services also play an important role in giving medical advice to the classification board at the Victoria Reception Centre and in preparing suitability reports for drug addiction treatment centre, training centre and detention centre remands.

129. Prophylactic vaccinations and inoculations against small pox and cholera are given to all prisoners and inmates on reception and all are also required to undergo a chest X-ray. Complaints of any ailments, including drug withdrawal symptoms are dealt with accordingly and, where necessary, the complainant is admitted to the centre or prison hospital for further investigation and care.

130. Ante-natal, post-natal and pediatric services for inmates and prisoners of Tai Lam Centre for Women who are expectant mothers, or who have just given birth, are provided in the centre hospital. Three registered nurses in the hospital advise the mothers on child care and assist them and their infants generally.

131. The general health of prisoners and inmates in all institutions has remained good and there were no epidemics of any kind. Details of hospital and sick bay admissions are given in Appendix 5 and deaths in Appendix 6.

Consultant Clinics

132. Acute emergency cases are transferred to government hospitals by ambulance and in the case of outlying institutions by launch or helicopter. Less urgent cases requiring a Consultant's opinion are either referred to an out-patients' consultant clinic in the general out-patients' department of a government hospital or to the Visiting Consultants at an institution, whichever is more convenient. In Stanley Prison, which is a maximum security institution, there are eight Visiting Consultant clinics held at the prison hospital and the necessity for many escorts to outside clinics are therefore avoided.

Tuberculosis Patients

133. There are wards for T.B. patients in Stanley Prison, Victoria Reception Centre and the Tai Lam Treatment Centre. Anti-T.B. treatment is given on the recommendation of the visiting T.B. Medical Officer and usually the recovery rate is rapid.

Geriatric Unit

134. There are 2 geriatric units in Ma Hang Prison and Chatham Road Centre respectively. A total of 694 geriatric cases were admitted into these units. They were given light work and their health on the whole was satisfactory.

Dental Care

135. A dental service is available for all prisoners and inmates. Training centre inmates and prisoners, who are serving a sentence of over three years may receive full dental treatment, however only a restricted service is provided for others.

Mental Health

136. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre is a maximum security penal institution for the treatment of the criminally insane and throughout the year the number held there exceeded the approved accommodation. Two psychiatrists from Castle Peak Hospital normally visit the institution daily to treat the patients and also provide mental assessments on patients referred by the Medical Officers of other institutions or by the Courts.

Blood Donations

137. A total of 4,324 prisoners and inmates voluntarily donated blood to the British Red Cross Society. This voluntary commitment by many of the prisoners/inmates indicates a responsible attitude in this area.

Sanitation

138. Medical Officers and hospital staff regularly inspect the institutions and the inmates under their care, and the general sanitation and hygiene standard in all the institutions remained high.

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped

139. A prisoner in Stanley Prison suffering from quadraplegia as a result of a gunshot wound underwent rehabilitative physiotherapy at the Margaret Trench Rehabilitation Centre of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation. He responded very well to the treatment and on his discharge from prison remained at the Centre in order to continue treatment.

Diets

140. The new kitchen in Stanley Prison started functioning in the middle of the year, and a marked improvement in the standard of hygiene and in the presentation of the cooked meals was apparent.

Hospital Staff

141. Three members of the staff were nominated to attend the refresher course on Orthopaedic Nursing and 21 Assistant Officers were selected to undergo three years' student nurse training in Government hospitals. Two in-service training courses were organized for 23 Assistant Officers of whom 21 were qualified for the Certificate in First Aid and Home Nursing issued by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Staff Health

142. The general health of the staff remained good. A families clinic service is provided in every institution and appropriate cases are referred to outside clinics for consultant and further specialist treatment if necessary.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRIES

143. Prison industries play an important role in the rehabilitation of prisoners and inmates and at the same time assist the government by producing items it requires at a lower price due to the involvement of prisoner labour. Institutions also provide prisoner labour to other departments for various purposes.

The purpose of prison industries is to provide:-

- (i) productive and gainful occupation for offenders;
- (ii) vocational training for both adult and young offenders to enable them to acquire skills which provide employment potential after discharge;
- (iii) facilities to meet the demands of the Government Supplies and other Departments for certain articles and thus achieve financial savings to government;
- (iv) cultivation of good working habits.

144. The total commercial value of the output for the year was \$13.25 million as compared with \$12.2 million in 1975, an increase of 8.25%. A breakdown of the 1976 output by institutions is at Appendix 7, and it will be noted that the most significant increases in output value were in respect of carpentry, fibre-glass, rattanware and bambooware, silkscreening, laundry, construction and forestry and nursery work.

145. New fields were explored namely the manufacture of high grade furniture, new products in the fibre-glass and metal work trades, and paint spraying and vehicle body repairs of government vehicles with a start on an experimental basis being made on those belonging to this department and the Fire Services Department.

146. A book-binding workshop was set up in Stanley Prison by converting the former display centre. Action was also in hand to adapt a 2-storey dormitory block at Chimawan Prison for use as tailoring and carpentry workshops.

147. Funds totalling \$1.4 million were approved for the purchase of additional machinery and equipment to initiate the planned expansion of industrial output.

148. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation has agreed to provide the services of an expert for three months to advise on the expansion of Prison Industries and Vocational Training and arrangements were made for this adviser to commence his assignment early in 1977.

CHAPTER X

EARNINGS SCHEME

149. The earnings scheme applies to both prisoners and inmates and the rates payable are as follows:-

(a) Prisoners and Treatment Centre Inmates

- (i) \$7.20 per week for special class
- (ii) \$3.60 per week for artisans
- (iii) \$2.00 per week for manual workers
- (iv) \$1.60 per week for apprentices
- (v) \$1.00 per week for those incapacitated through no fault of their own.

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

(b) Cash Grants Payable to Inmates of Training Centres upon their Release

- (i) \$10.00 per month for those discharged from the leaver grade
- (ii) \$ 6.00 per month for those discharged from the intermediate grade
- (iii) \$ 3.00 per month for those discharged from the beginner grade

150. The total amount of earnings and cash grants paid out was \$695,587. Of this sum, \$427,212 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XI

AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

151. After-care plays an important role in helping inmates of training, detention and treatment centres to re-establish themselves in society after release. It commences soon after an inmate is admitted and includes individual casework which must involve the building of a solid foundation of confidence and friendship between the inmate, the family and the officer on after-care duties. These officers examine home environment and help those under their supervision to overcome obstacles to their rehabilitation. Thus a sound relationship is generally established prior to discharge and the issue of a supervision order. Then the officer continues to maintain contact through visits to the home and place of work of the one under supervision offering advice and counselling as necessary and ensuring that the terms of the supervision order are followed. Failure in this respect may result in recall for a further period in a training, treatment or detention centre as appropriate.

		<u>DATC</u>		<u>TC</u>		<u>DC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
(i)	No. released under supervision in 1976	1,968	73	221	51	472	2,785
(ii)	No. under statutory supervision on 31.12.76	1,800	70	794	86	200	2,950
(iii)	Total number with supervision expired	7,859	284	3,114	35	1,994	13,286
(iv)	Total number successfully completed supervision period	4,659	218	1,439	25	1,809	8,150
(v)	Overall success rate	59.28%	76.76%	46.21%	71.43%	90.72%	

Note : Success rate is defined as the percentage of those placed under supervision who completed the supervision period without subsequent reconviction or recall.

152. At the end of the year, the After-care Section consisted of one Chief Officer, 2 Principal Officers, 46 Officers and 34 Assistant Officers I, an overall increase of three compared with 1975. The two-man team system (1 Officer and 1 Assistant Officer I) in the After-care Unit continued to prove to be a most successful arrangement and 34 such teams were in operation.

Due to their experience in dealing with different types of offenders, coupled with their professional knowledge, the after-care staff have proved to be invaluable to ex-inmates re-integrating themselves into society.

153. For officers employed on after-care and welfare duties, two in-service training courses on Social Work, each lasting five weeks, were organised by the Training Unit, Social Welfare Department in July and August and three Developmental Courses at this department's Staff Training Institute were organised. The aims of these courses were:-

- (a) to provide after-care or welfare staff with an adequate knowledge of the background, culture, attitude and activities of the offenders thereby enabling them to have a better insight and understanding of the offenders and their problems; and
- (b) to develop the operational techniques of the workers in handling more complicated and deep-seated delinquent cases through intensive case discussion and exchange of practical field experiences.

In addition, arrangements were made with the Department of Extra-mural Studies of the University of Hong Kong to run a course on Social Work for twenty officers with a university degree or equivalent who were working on after-care duties.

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

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

155. The welfare service introduced in January 1975 has assisted inmates in solving many of their personal problems, grievances and other matters involving the welfare of prisoners. By the end of the year, the number of officers on welfare duties working in 9 institutions had increased from 9 to 15.

CHAPTER XII

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

Visits by Justices of the Peace

156. Visiting Justices are appointed by the Governor and arrangements are made for each penal establishment to be visited by two Justices of the Peace (one official, one unofficial) fortnightly or monthly depending on the type of institution. These visits are undertaken at times and on days of their own choosing, within a prescribed period, and take place without prior notice. Visiting Justices are required to carry out certain statutory duties such as the investigation of complaints made to them by prisoners, the inspection of diets, and examining the state of the accommodation. They are required to make reports in writing to the Governor of any abuses which they observe. They are also required to assist the Commissioner with advice and suggestions as to the employment of prisoners with particular reference to their employment opportunities on discharge. All comments, suggestions and recommendations made are carefully evaluated and considered for appropriate action. A total of more than 300 such visits were made to the various institutions.

157. The department welcome such visits and give Visiting Justices every possible assistance in carrying out their duties, as they provide prisoners and inmates the opportunity to approach them direct with any complaint and/or requests.

Prison Visitors

158. Prison Visitors are appointed by the Commissioner. Such appointments are conferred on those members of the community who are particularly interested in the welfare, reform and after-care of prisoners or inmates. At the present time, there are 91 persons so appointed. They come from all walks of life and include thirty one representatives from the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, nine from the Caritas, twenty from the Christian Missionary Alliance, ten from the Alliance Bible Seminary on Cheung Chau and two Buddhist monks as well as a number of individuals who have a personal interest in helping in this way. Most of these visitors are appointed for a particular institution in which they are interested.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIGION

159. The spiritual welfare of prisoners and inmates continued to be met throughout the year by the Prisons Chaplain, the Reverend Father Stephen Edmonds, M.M. who was assisted on a part-time basis by ten Honorary Chaplains. Two Buddhist monks who were appointed Prison Visitors also complemented the work of the Chaplains.

160. The Prison Chaplains are in a unique position as they minister to and serve over eight thousand prisoners and inmates at any one time, half of whom profess to no religious affiliation, but there are also those in smaller numbers claiming to be Christians, Buddhists, Moslems and others who partake in Chinese Ancestral Worship. In addition to their spiritual mission, the Chaplains organised various activities within the institutions such as sports of various kinds, concerts and plays.

161. A noteworthy event was the visit to Ma Hang Prison on Boxing Day, 26th December by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John B. Wu. The Bishop was most impressed by the cleanliness and orderliness of the institution as well as the care and treatment given to all prisoners and he showed particular interest in the programme in the geriatric unit. This was the 15th consecutive year that a visit has been made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to a penal institution on a Boxing Day.

162. The service rendered by all Prison Chaplains is much appreciated and they are to be commended for the time and effort they devote to this work. Their assistance is an important adjunct of prison life.

CHAPTER XIV

STAFF

Commendations

163. Commendations were awarded by the Commissioner to the following officers in recognition of their especially noteworthy endeavours:-

Mr. LEUNG Ying-si	Assistant Officer II 1638
Mr. TSANG Hing-cheung	Assistant Officer II 2126
Mr. LEE Yick-yam	Assistant Officer II 2291
Mr. CHAN Man-wai	Assistant Officer II 1115

Overseas Training and Attachments

164. Mr. D. Hampton, Senior Superintendent of Prisons, from 22nd to 24th March, undertook while on annual leave, a 3-day attachment with the Directorate of Prison Industries and Stores, Tolworth Towers, Surrey, England.

165. Mr. A. Ismail, Chief Officer, from 8th April to 14th July, attended the 43rd International Training Course on the Treatment of Offenders at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute, Fuchu, Japan.

166. Mr. YANG Ta-doan, Chief Officer, from 19th April to 17th July, attended the Planning Services for the Offenders in the Community Course at the University College of Swansea, Wales, United Kingdom.

167. Mr. LAI Ming-kee, Superintendent of Prisons, from 27th September to 5th November, attended the Industrial Management Course at the Home Office Prison Service Industrial Headquarters, Tolworth Towers. From 2nd October to 29th October he made visits to Albany, Camp Hill and Coldingley Prisons, and from 8th to 18th November, visited prison industries in Scotland.

168. Mr. WONG Koon-fat, Chief Officer, from 8th to 19th November, attended a Prison Security Course at the H.M. Prison Service Staff College, Wakefield, and from 20th November to 17th December, visited various H.M. Prison Institutions.

169. Mr. T.A. Handley, Superintendent of Prisons, in September and October during vacation leave, attended a fifteen day Inspector of Prisons Course with H.M. Prison Service.

Local Training

170. The Staff Training Institute at Stanley had yet another busy year. Fourteen orientation training courses for 359 Assistant Officers were completed. Five orientation training courses were held for Officers and altogether 33 recruits completed their training. On 31st December 1976, 27 Officers and 130 Assistant Officers were under training, of whom 17 Officers and 106 Assistant Officers were on field training.

171. Various other courses were also held: refresher courses for Officers and Assistant Officers; half-day refresher courses every month for Physical Education Instructors; two middle management courses; five courses for after-care officers; two hospital in-service training courses; nine treatment centre courses; a security officers' course; an Officer Cadet developmental course and an anti-triad course.

172. Seminars on industrial safety, intelligence quotient management, drug abuse and statistics were also held and these were well attended by staff from all the institutions as well as Headquarters.

173. Recruitment of Officers and Assistant Officers at the Staff Training Institute was as follows:-

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Assistant Officers</u>
Total number of candidates interviewed	424 (376)	3,248 (2,050)
Total number of candidates offered appointment	118 (80)	518 (499)
Total number of candidates who reported for training	70 (74)	452 (436)

Comparative figures for the previous year are in brackets.

Staff Welfare and Recreation

174. The departmental welfare officer made monthly visits to institutions to advise and assist members of the staff with personal, financial or domestic problems. He also made regular visits to members of the staff who were sick in hospital. With the increase of staff in the year, requests for assistance from the departmental welfare fund also increased. 145 loans were made to members of the staff ranging from \$600 to \$5,000. These loans, amounting to a total of \$348,200 were mainly required to meet the additional expenses of staff who had personal or family needs and a breakdown of the loans on a percentage basis is as follows:-

<u>Reasons for Welfare Loan Application</u>	<u>Loan Approved</u>	<u>%</u>
Marriage	68	46.89
Birth of Child	22	15.18
Home repair, decoration or furnishing	11	7.59
Death of parent or relative	16	11.03
Others	28	19.31
Total :-	<u>145</u> =====	<u>100.00</u> =====

175. As a member of the inspectorate team, the departmental welfare officer conducted enquiries regarding staff welfare in institutions and made recommendations where necessary.

176. The Prisons Department Sports Association continued to implement its "sports for all" policy, which aims at the optimum physical development of staff in every institution. Its main functions are to co-ordinate all sports sections of the department and some local sports organisations, the planning of sports activities and development of sports facilities. The twenty fourth Annual Autumn Fair was the main event of the Association's activities and it was held on 6th November at Stanley. It proved to be the most successful one to date and net proceeds amounted to \$89,963.74 (\$52,521.96 in 1975) which was distributed to seven charitable organisations including the Prisons Department Welfare Fund and the Prisoners Welfare Donation Account.

177. The Annual Sports Meeting was held on 10th April at Stanley and competition in all the track and field events was very keen, Stanley Prison emerging as overall champions once again. The departmental swimming team was invited by the Medical & Health Department, the Royal Hong Kong Police Force, the Agriculture and Fisheries Department and the Fire Services Department to take part in invitation relay races at their Annual Swimming Galas. The departmental hockey team won the Second Division Championship 1975/76 organised by the Hong Kong Hockey Association.

Staff Consultative Councils

178. Both the Junior and Senior Departmental Consultative Councils met four times. These bodies have proved to be a useful forum for the discussion of matters of interest concerning the Prison Service. Among a number of items discussed, both councils agreed to a revised rate of contribution to the Prisons Department Welfare Fund and to a new style of summer uniform.

Establishment

179. The approved establishment and strength as at 31st December is detailed in Appendix 11. The operational staff on that day included 2,630 officers and other ranks.

180. Casualties during the year were:-

	<u>Officers</u>		<u>Other Ranks</u>		<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Employees</u>	
Death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissals and terminations	2	-	75	-	3	80
Retirements	10	1	15	1	7	34
Resignations	32	2	158	6	18	216
Transfers	9	3	12	1	39	64
<hr/>						
Total :	53(48)	6(2)	260(305)	8(11)	67(45)	394(411)
<hr/>						

Comparative figures for the previous year are in brackets.

CHAPTER XV

VISITS

181. Amongst the many visitors to the department were the following from overseas:-

- Dr. Pat Houston, Superintendent of Prison Medical Service, N.S.W., Australia.
- Mr. Syed Kamarul Beharin Bin Syed Bahaldin, Deputy Director of the Social Welfare Ministry Services of Malaysia and Director of Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts (Designate) - Malaysia.
- Madam Hajjah Aishah bt. Haji Abdul Ghani, Minister of Welfare Service, Malaysia and companions.
- Mr. C. Shain, Visiting Expert, of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Japan.
- Dr. Chek Dhanasire, Director General of Health Services, Bangkok Metropolis and Dr. Orasa Aphaiwengse and Miss Somong Yontraraksa from Thailand.
- Mr. David Haigh Ross, Staff Officer of the Commissioner of Corrective Services, N.S.W., Australia.
- Mr. Mamoru Hashimoto, Head of Tokyo Regional Correction Headquarters and Mr. Masayuki Tanaka, President of the Nagoya Regional Rehabilitation Commission (Parole Board).
- Mr. Sahibzada Rauf Ali, Chairman Pakistan Narcotics Central Board and Dr. Iltaf Ahmed Khan, Deputy Director of Treatment, Pakistan Narcotics Central Board.
- Dr. H.D. Archibald, Consultant, Drug Dependence Programme, Office of Mental Health, World Health Organisation.
- Brig. General Sukardjo Subadi, Dr. Soejarto Heerdjan and Mr. Soemanto of Indonesia (Fellowship study - Colombo Plan).
- Mr. A.H.H. Perera, U.N. Regional Narcotics Co-ordination Officer - S.E. Asia.
- Mr. Aniceto G. Barcial and Miss Malou Mirabueno of Philippines.

- Mr. Prasert Bunniran, Police Colonel and a party of twelve police officers of Thailand.
- Dr. D.F. Milton, Hong Kong Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.
- Dr. Davinder Nohan, (W.H.O.) Fellow, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, All-India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, India.
- Mr. A.J. Whitney, Comptroller - General of Prisons, Prisons Department, Queensland, Australia.
- Miss Anne, MacLennan, Editor, The Journal of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, and Mr. John Shaughnessy, Law student, University of Toronto.
- Dr. & Mrs. Douglas F. Apted, U.S.A. and Professor & Mrs. John C. Ball, U.S.A.
- Mr. LAU Sun-leong, Head of Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Bukit Mertajam, Malaysia.
- Mr. WONG Sui-leong, Deputy Director of Social Welfare, Federal Territory, Malaysia.
- Mr. Samuel Jacob, Social Welfare Officer, Pakianathan Ministry of Welfare Services, Malaysia.
- Mr. Baharuddin Hj. Sulaiman, District Social Welfare Officer, Kuala Selangor, Malaysia.
- Mr. Shahrizzaman Nordin Ali, District Social Welfare Officer, Alor Gajah, Malaysia.
- Mr. C. Selvarajah, Special Grade Social Welfare Assistant, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.
- Dr. E. Fisher, Senior Psychiatrist, Prison Medical Service, N.S.W., Australia.
- Mr. Quek Shi Lei, Director of Prisons, Singapore, twelve of his staff, and the Secretary of the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE).
- Mr. U. Kyi, Director General, Mr. U. Bo, Additional Director and Mr. U. We Lin, Principal Borstal and Youth Training, from Department of Social Welfare, Burma.
- Mr. Ken Kerle, Ph.D. Consultant, Washington County Sheriff's Department.

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE

182. The total expenditure for the calendar year 1975 (i.e. 1.1.75 - 31.12.75) was \$73,876,703.06 while that of the calendar year 1976 (i.e. 1.1.76 - 31.12.76) was \$86,101,250.72, as shown in Appendix 14. These figures do not include capital and maintenance costs of building works and services. The per capita cost on the basis of a daily average population of 8,475 was \$10,159.44 as compared with \$9,152.22 in 1975.

183. Total revenue collected from various sources during the year amounted to \$1,702,704.78 (including \$1,267,815.61 from rent of quarters); the comparable figure for 1975 being \$1,580,986.08.

CHAPTER XVII

APPRECIATION

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

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

(T.G. Garner)
Commissioner of Prisons

April 1977

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
(A) Remand Prisoners :				
(i) For hearing at -				
(a) District Court :				
Under 21 years	148	190	4	8
21 years and over	400	740	13	23
(b) Magistrates' Court :				
Under 21 years	1,841	1,632	96	119
21 years and over	11,290	12,368	293	435
(ii) Remanded under s.4(3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244) :				
Under 21 years	365	237	29	27
21 years and over	2,778	2,996	92	124
(iii) Remanded under s.4(3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280) :	252	188	90	96
(iv) Remanded under s.4(5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239) :	1,471	1,181	-	-
(v) Remanded for trial at Supreme Court:				
Under 21 years	72	56	4	1
21 years and over	157	88	8	5
(B) Convicted Prisoners/Inmates :				
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment :				
(a) Without option of a fine :				
Under 21 years	510	404	14	15
21 years and over	9,424	8,596	119	256
(b) In default of payment of a fine:				
Under 21 years	10	3	2	8
21 years and over	786	735	22	26

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

(Cont'd)

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
(ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre:				
Under 21 years	234	170	19	16
21 years and over	1,718	1,897	66	77
(iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	13	11	-	2
21 years and over	114	136	7	5
(iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre :	305	196	46	53
(v) Recalled to a Training Centre	11	30	4	2
(vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre	582	483	-	-
(vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre	22	18	-	-
(C) Civil Prisoners	100	98	18	16
(D) Detainees/Deportees	363	208	90	117
	32,966	32,661	1,036	1,431
	=====	=====	=====	=====
GRAND TOTAL	1975 -	34,002	1976 -	34,092

Appendix 2

PRISONERS/INMATES
OFFENCES AGAINST PRISON DISCIPLINE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(a) disobeys any order of the Superintendent or of any other officer of the Prisons Department, or any prison rules	349	7
(b) treats with disrespect any officer of the Prisons Department, or any person authorised to visit the prison	70	7
(c) is idle, careless or negligent at work, or refuses to work	123	1
(d) swears, curses or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language	154	-
(e) is indecent in language, act or gesture	7	1
(f) commits any assault	138	19
(g) communicates with another prisoner without authority	66	-
(h) leaves his cell or place of work or other appointed place without permission	56	1
(i) wilfully disfigures or damages any part of the prison or any property which is not his own ...	18	3
(j) commits any nuisance	78	-
(k) without authority has in his cell or possession any article, or attempts to obtain any article for the possession of which authority is required ...	347	19
(l) without authority gives to or receives from any person any article	64	5
(m) escapes from prison or from legal custody, or aids or endeavours to aid the escape of any prisoners, whether the escape is actually effected or not ...	15	-
(n) mutinies, or incites other prisoner to mutiny ...	1	-

PRISONERS/INMATES
OFFENCES AGAINST PRISON DISCIPLINE

(Cont'd)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(o) commits personal violence against any officer of the Prisons Department	4	1
(p) in any way offends good order and discipline ...	1,208	27
(q) attempts to do any of the foregoing things ...	13	-
(r) wilfully feigns or endeavours to cause illness or wilfully obstructs cure	19	-
(s) makes false and malicious allegations against an officer of the Prisons Department	12	-
(t) makes repeated groundless complaints	9	-
(u) loses or wilfully damages or destroys any Government property	118	-
TOTAL	2,869	91

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

Institution	Allegations Against Prisons Staff	Allegations Against Other Govt. Depts.	Allegations Against Prisoners	Allegations Against Outside Bodies
Stanley Prison	9	20	1	1
Victoria Reception Centre	4	28	-	1
Ma Po Ping Prison	-	1	-	-
Ma Hang Prison	1	-	1	-
Chimawan Prison	3	1	-	4
Pik Uk Prison	-	-	1	-
Chatham Road Centre	-	-	1	-
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	-	1	1	-
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	3	2	1	1
Total	20	53	6	7

PRISONER / INMATE
DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS - AFTER-CARE

OCCUPATION ON DISCHARGE	Duration of Institutional Treatment in Months													Total	Employment on discharge arranged through	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		Own Efforts	A/C Service
1. Barber, Hairdresser, Manicurist etc.	8	29	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	46	3
2. Brick-layer, Plaster, Skilled Construction Worker	14	75	19	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	100	17
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	8	32	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	51	3
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Attendant	6	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	3
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	10	31	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	46	3
6. Composer, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	3
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotels, Hostels and Clubs	47	138	46	14	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	223	29
8. Fisherman and Farmer	14	39	17	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	81	1
9. Launderer, Washing Machine Operator etc.	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1
10. Longshoreman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	30	87	41	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	127	41
12. Seaman	4	16	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	30	3
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster etc.	3	10	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	23	2
14. Shop Assistant	13	24	9	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	55	2
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	36	101	67	20	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	200	36
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Rickshaw Puller, Car Cleaner)	42	102	34	17	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	201	196	5
17. Student	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	7	14	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	29	4
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plater etc.	47	94	59	18	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	227	197	26
20. Transport Workers (Bus, Tram and Taxi Driver, Conductor)	12	35	20	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	66	4
21. Household Work	-	10	7	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
22. Unemployed	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2**	-	-
23. Unskilled Labourer	28	195	50	25	15	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	321	230	91
Total	331	1058	422	135	52	28	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	2041*	1762	277

* Including 73 female inmates discharged from the treatment section of Tai Lam Centre for Women

** 2 inmates deported on discharge.

Appendix 5

PRISONERS/INMATES
INSTITUTIONAL HOSPITALS AND SICK BAYS RECEPTIONS

Victoria Reception Centre	2,924
Stanley Prison	1,318
Chimawan Prison	214
Ma Po Ping Prison	185
Pik Uk Prison	370
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	536
Ma Hang Prison	-
Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre	883
Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre	109
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	241
Chatham Road Centre	99
Cape Collinson Training Centre	-
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	37
Tai Lam Centre for Women	766
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	3
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	392

Total : 8,077

Of these receptions, 666 were transferred to Civil Hospitals.

PRISONERS/INMATES

DEATHS

	<u>In Prison Hospital/Cells</u>	<u>In Civil Hospital</u>
* Asphyxia by hanging	2	1
Suffocation (Impacted Vomitus)	1	-
Bronchopneumonia	5	12
Carcinoma of liver	-	1
Carcinoma of lungs	-	1
Carcinoma of Rectum	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	1
Cor Pulmonale	1	-
Coronary occlusion by atheroma	2	-
** Fractured skull, Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	2
Malignant Lymphoma	-	1
Myocardial Infarction	-	1
Peritonitis	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2
Uraemia	-	1
Urinary Tract Infection	-	1
Pending pathological result	1	-
Total :	16	26

* Successful suicide

** one suicide case

one resulted in a charge of murder

one fell from height during attempted escape

Appendix 7

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1976

By Institutions

Stanley Prison

Tailoring	\$2,520,674.19
Mailbag	328,957.88
Shoe-making	495,581.00
Silk-screening	1,793,109.20
Fibreglass	105,076.75
Rattan & Bamboo	57,057.00
Printing	25,463.15
Carpentry	372,930.23
Laundry	419,847.00

\$ 6,118,696.40

Cape Collinson Training Centre

Tailoring	\$ 231.30
Tinsmith	297,239.50
Panel Beating	11,037.30
Carpentry	32,744.45
Mailbag	273.60

\$ 341,526.15

Chimawan Prison

Tinsmith	\$ 182.80
Carpentry	50,552.15
Tailoring	104.80
Forestry & Nursery	194,970.00

\$ 245,809.75

Chatham Road Centre

Tailoring	\$ 102,557.35
Shoe-making	1,302.00
Rattan & Bamboo	57,057.00
Carpentry	10,471.00

\$ 171,387.35

Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 60,397.10
Rattan & Bamboo	45,305.70
Carpentry	14,078.05
Construction	154,320.00

\$ 274,100.85

Ma Hang Prison

Tailoring	\$ 83.15
Mailbag	29,539.20
Shoe-making	1,528.39
Tinsmith	5,817.85
Carpentry	8,949.40
Forestry & Nursery	17,280.00

\$ 63,197.99

Ma Po Ping Prison

Tailoring	\$ 74,480.95
Mailbag	166,035.00
Shoe-making	4,647.20
Rattan & Bamboo	424,677.30
Fibreglass	22,326.75
Carpentry	11,278.90
Tinsmith	35.00
Laundry	255,251.00
Construction	366,695.00

\$ 1,325,427.10

Appendix 7 (Cont'd)

Pik Uk Correctional Institution

Tailoring	\$ 64,725.80
Book-binding	1,218.00
Carpentry	943.60
Radio & T.V. Repair	731.90
Fibreglass	5,050.00

\$ 72,669.30

Pik Uk Prison

Tailoring	\$ 147,591.45
Mailbag	68,310.00
Shoe-making	1,035.00
Carpentry	29,877.00
Laundry	140,977.50
Forestry & Nursery	87,280.00
Construction	584,119.00

\$ 1,059,189.95

Tong Fuk Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 993.60
Tinsmith	99,211.42
Carpentry	4,972.30
Laundry	474.20
Construction	359,465.00

\$ 465,116.52

Tai Tam Gap Training Centre

Tailoring	\$ 44,162.65
Tinsmith	275,116.55
Carpentry	23,810.55

\$ 343,089.75

Appendix 7 (Cont'd)

Tai Lam Centre for Women

Tailoring	\$ 60,383.30
Laundry	2,069,201.90

\$ 2,129,585.20

Victoria Reception Centre

Laundry	\$ 384,734.80
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\$ 384,734.80

Tai Lam Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 1,554.20
Rattan & Bamboo	2,380.95
Carpentry	81,118.40
Laundry	15,457.00
Forestry & Nursery	56,580.00
Construction	74,996.00

\$ 232,086.55

Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre

Tailoring	\$ 10,508.00
Carpentry	2,123.00
Forestry & Nursery	6,026.00

\$ 18,657.00

Grand Total	\$13,245,274.66
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ANNUAL OUTPUT AT COMMERCIAL VALUE

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Value of production 1975</u>	<u>Value of production 1976</u>	<u>Percentage increase or decrease</u>
Tailoring	3,930,559.44	3,092,758.84	- 21.32
Mailbag	1,472,804.04	593,115.68	- 59.73
Carpentry	224,931.18	645,565.03	+187.01
Fibreglass	109,835.84	132,452.50	+ 20.59
Rattan & Bamboo	392,533.37	586,477.95	+ 49.41
Printing & Book-binding	259,251.06	26,681.15	- 89.71
Panel Beating	11,200.00	11,037.30	- 1.45
Radio & T.V. Repairing	-	731.90	-
Silkscreening	715,331.07	1,793,109.20	+150.67
Shoe-making	1,139,675.81	504,093.59	- 55.77
Metal work	682,379.47	677,603.12	- 0.70
Laundry	2,153,260.31	3,285,943.40	+ 52.60
Construction, Forestry & Nursery	1,150,360.40	1,895,705.00	+ 64.79

STAFF RECRUITMENT
ASSISTANT OFFICERS CLASS II

	Year	Number of Enquiries Received	Number of Successful Applicants	Number Who Joined For Training	Number Who Joined For Duty on Completion of Training
Men	1974	6371	1296	1010	644
	1975	1984	926	430	353
	1976	2939	491	437	346
Women	1974	179	50	31	23
	1975	86	23	6	5
	1976	309	27	15	14

OFFICERS

Men	1974	525	206	135	123
	1975	368	152	72	61
	1976	373	103	60	47
Women	1974	48	8	6	4
	1975	18	5	2	-
	1976	51	15	10	6

STAFF
RATIO OF CUSTODIAL STAFF TO INMATES

	DATE	UNIFORMED STAFF			TOTAL	Daily Average Number of Inmates in custody during the year	Ratio of Staff to Inmates
		Above Basic Grade	Basic Grade A.C. I/II				
			Trained	Under Training			
MEN	31st Dec.						
	1973	164	1,281	282	1,727	6,307	1 - 3.65
	1974	264	1,733	456	2,453	7,993	1 - 3.25
	1975	240	1,813	213	2,266	8,222	1 - 3.62
	1976	293	1,788	255	2,336	8,203	1 - 3.51
WOMEN	1973	12	59	18	89	139	1 - 2.12
	1974	15	71	18	104	210	1 - 2.01
	1975	18	68	7	93	245	1 - 2.63
	1976	23	71	8	102	272	1 - 2.66

Appendix 10

STAFF IN POST - ALL GRADES

DATE	UNIFORMED STAFF			AFTER-CARE / WELFARE		Non-Industrial	Industrial	TOTAL
	Assistant Officer I/II	Officers & Principal Officers	Senior Staff	Assistant Officer I/II	Officers & Principal Officers			
31st Dec.								
1973	1,640	176	35	-	18	245	58	2,172
1974	2,278	279	47	30	39	299	78	3,050
1975	2,102	258	58	29	56	334	91	2,928
1976	2,088	386	60	34	62	354	102	3,086

STAFF
ESTABLISHMENT/STRENGTH
as at 31st December 1976

<u>Rank/Grade</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	6	6
Superintendents	20	15
Chief Officers	38	35
Woman Superintendent	1	1
Woman Chief Officers	2	2
Principal Officers	112	84
Principal Officers (Lecturer)	2	2
Principal Officers (Woman)	7	4
Officers	386	334
Officers (Woman)	16	24
Assistant Officers I	707	473
Assistant Officers I (Woman)	23	15
Assistant Officers II	1,417	1,533
Assistant Officers II (Woman)	48	63
Officer Cadets	-	37
Officer Cadets (Woman)	-	1
Sub-total Operational Staff:	2,787	2,630
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	1	1
Executive Officers	3	3
Senior Personal Secretary	1	-
Personal Secretary	1	2
Confidential Assistant	1	1
Chinese Language Officers	4	4
Senior Clerical Officers	4	3
Clerical Officers I/II	77	76
Clerical Assistants	46	48
Stenographers	6	5

STAFF
ESTABLISHMENT/STRENGTH
as at 31st December 1976

(Cont'd)

<u>Rank/Grade</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Typists	21	22
Senior Masters (Prisons)	5	5
Masters (Prisons)	37	32
Technical Instructors (Prisons)	28	28
Instructors (Prisons)	74	64
Telephone Operators	23	23
Social Welfare Officer III	-	1
Senior Foreman	1	1
Foremen	2	2
Fitters	5	4
Artisans I	3	3
Supplies Supervisor I	1	2
Supplies Supervisors II	13	12
Supplies Assistants	6	5
Office Attendants	11	11
Messenger	24	24
Labourer	57	55
Supplies Attendants	2	2
Nurses	1	4
Cooks I/II	5	5
Occupational Therapist	1	1
Occupational Therapy Assistants	5	4
Armourer II	1	1
Senior Information Officer	1	1
Information Officer	1	-
Sub-total Civilian Staff :	473	456
Total :	3,260 =====	3,086 =====

STAFF
OFFENCES AGAINST DISCIPLINE

Cap. (234), Rule 239

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | without good and sufficient cause fails to carry out any lawful order, whether written or verbal | 152 |
| (b) | insubordinate towards any officer in the service of the Prisons Department whose orders it is for the time being his duty to obey | 10 |
| (c) | (i) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause fails to do, promptly and diligently, anything which it is his duty to do; or | 167 |
| | (ii) by carelessness or neglect in the performance of his duty contributes to the occurrence of any loss, damage or injury to any person or property | 10 |
| (d) | knowingly makes any false, misleading, or inaccurate statement in connexion with his duty either verbally, or in any official document or book, or signs any such statement, or with intent to deceive, destroys or mutilates any such document or book, or erases any entry therein | 9 |
| (e) | without proper authority - | |
| | (i) divulges any matter which it is his duty to keep secret | - |
| | (ii) directly or indirectly communicates to the Press or to any other person any matter which may have come to his knowledge in the course of his official duties | - |
| | (iii) publishes any matter or makes any public pronouncement relating to the prisons, or the prisoners therein, or the Prisons Department | - |
| (f) | (i) solicits or receives any unauthorized fee, gratuity or other consideration in connexion with his duties as an officer of the Prisons Department or other person employed in the prisons | 1 |
| | (ii) fails to account for, or to make a prompt and true return of, any money or property for which he is responsible whether in connexion with his duties as an officer of the Prisons Department or other person employed in the prisons or with any club or fund connected with the prison or the prison staff ... | - |

STAFF
OFFENCES AGAINST DISCIPLINE
(Cont'd)

(iii)	improperly uses his position as an officer of the Prisons Department or other person employed in the prisons to his personal advantage	-
(g)	without proper authority -	
(i)	carries out any pecuniary or business transaction with or on behalf of any prisoner or ex-prisoner, or with a relative or friend of any prisoner or ex-prisoner	1
(ii)	brings in or carries out, or attempts to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allows to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner any article whatsoever	-
(iii)	accepts any present or consideration from any prisoner or ex-prisoners, or from a friend or relative of any prisoner or ex-prisoner	-
(h)	(i) without proper authority communicates with any ex-prisoner or with a relative, or friend of any prisoner, or ex-prisoner	1
	(ii) communicates with a prisoner for an improper purpose	1
	(iii) allows any undue familiarity between a prisoner and himself, or any other person employed in the prisons	-
	(iv) discusses his duties, or any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of a prisoner	-
(i)	deliberately acts in a manner calculated to provoke a prisoner	6
(j)	without necessity uses force in dealing with the prisoners, or where the use of force is necessary, uses undue force	7
(k)	without proper authority or reasonable excuse -	
(i)	absents himself from the prison, or from any parade, or place of duty	823
(ii)	arrives late for any duty or parade	196

STAFF
OFFENCES AGAINST DISCIPLINE

(Cont'd)

(l)	(i)	wilfully or negligently damages or loses any article of clothing, or personal equipment with which he has been provided, or entrusted, or fails to take proper care thereof	5
	(ii)	neglects to report any damage to, or loss of, any article of clothing, or personal equipment, however caused	1
(m)		when on duty, or called upon for duty, is unfit for duty through drinking intoxicating liquors or through the influence of drugs	2
(n)	(i)	while on or off duty acts in a disorderly manner, or in any manner prejudicial to discipline, or likely to bring discredit on the prison service	20
	(ii)	smokes, or drinks intoxicating liquor either within the prison walls (except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be prescribed), or while on duty in a court of law, or when in charge of prisoners outside the prison	-
(o)		borrow money from an officer subordinate or junior in rank, or lends money to his superior officer, or stands surety for a brother officer in raising a loan	-
(p)		contravenes any of these rules or commits any breach of duty	8
			<hr/>
			TOTAL : 1,420
			=====

STAFF
CAUTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY AWARDS

	<u>Officers</u> <u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>		<u>Other Ranks</u> <u>Male</u> <u>Female</u>		<u>Civilian</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cautioned	8	-	38	-	-	46
Reprimanded	22	-	95	1	1	119
Severely Reprimanded	15	1	51	1	-	68
To Perform Extra Duty	5	-	149	-	-	154
Fined \$ 1 - \$ 50	11	-	751	4	-	766
Fined \$ 1 - \$ 50 and Reprimanded	10	-	87	-	1	98
Fined \$ 1 - \$ 50 and Severely Reprimanded	4	-	152	-	-	156
Fined \$51 - \$100	-	-	7	-	-	7
Fined \$51 - \$100 and Reprimanded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fined \$51 - \$100 and Severely Reprimanded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed	1	-	-	1	-	2
Recommended for Dismissal	-	-	4	-	-	4
TOTAL	76	1	1,334	7	2	1,420

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
1976

Annual Recurrent
I - Personal Emoluments

Subhead

001 Salaries and allowances \$63,152,207.65

II - Other Charges

002	Administration :-		
	Fuel, light and power	\$ 1,992,702.58	
	Incidental expenses	16,664.46	
	Subsistence allowances	83,390.80	
	Consultations, conferences and committees	<u>12,505.10</u>	
			2,105,262.94
003	Arms and ammunition		99,096.62
004	Entertainment		3,474.76
008	Stores and equipment :-		
	Clothing for prisoners/inmates	\$ 1,228,503.49	
	Materials for prison industries	41,759.66	
	Minor works	84,714.48	
	Normal and irregular stores	1,526,530.33	
	Prison farm	9,014.80	
	Publications	72,144.82	
	Subsistence of prisoners/inmates	15,563,026.77	
	Uniforms and accoutrements	<u>616,908.96</u>	
			19,142,603.31
011	Transport and travelling :-		
	Running expenses of vehicles	\$ 133,846.61	
	Travelling expenses	<u>450,925.91</u>	
			584,772.52
100	Prisoners' earnings scheme		695,586.69
101	Prisoners' welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	\$ 91,555.87	
	Disbursement of welfare donations	11,638.45	
	Recreation expenses	21,771.40	
	Religious ministrations	46,500.00	
	Young offenders' education classes	<u>40,240.55</u>	
			211,706.27

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

1976

(Cont'd)

Special Expenditure

300	Motor vehicles	106,539.96
		<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE :-		\$86,101,250.72
		=====

Note :

The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's books of accounts as at 31.12.76 and as reconciled with the Treasury's statement of expenditure as at the same date. No attempt has been made to adjust any accounts which are due but not settled within the calendar year.

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE

BUILDING PROGRAMME

Category 'A'

15 PR	Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre
22 PR	Stanley Training Centre Reprovisioning
32 PR	Tai Lam Treatment Centre - Quarters for Single Officers and Assistant Officers
43 PR	Sha Tsui Detention Centre - Additional Cell Block
51 PR	Stanley Prison - Security Alterations
52 PR	Stanley Prison - Cell Block/Refractory Unit
53 PR	Shek Pik Maximum Security Prison
60 PR	Improvements to Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre and Ma Po Ping Medium Security Prison

Category 'B'

28 PR	Tai Lam Treatment Centre - Administration and Hospital Block
35 PR	Half-way House and Pre-release Centre
40 PR	Stanley Prison Annexe
44 PR	Tai Tam Gap Training Centre - Single Staff Quarters
46 PR	Third Drug Addiction Treatment Centre/Minimum Security Prison
54 PR	New Centre for Women (to be retitled Medium Security Prison)
56 PR	Sha Tsui Detention Centre - Staff Quarters
57 PR	Stanley Prison - Rebuilding
58 PR	Staff Training Institute - Extension

Category 'D'

61 PR

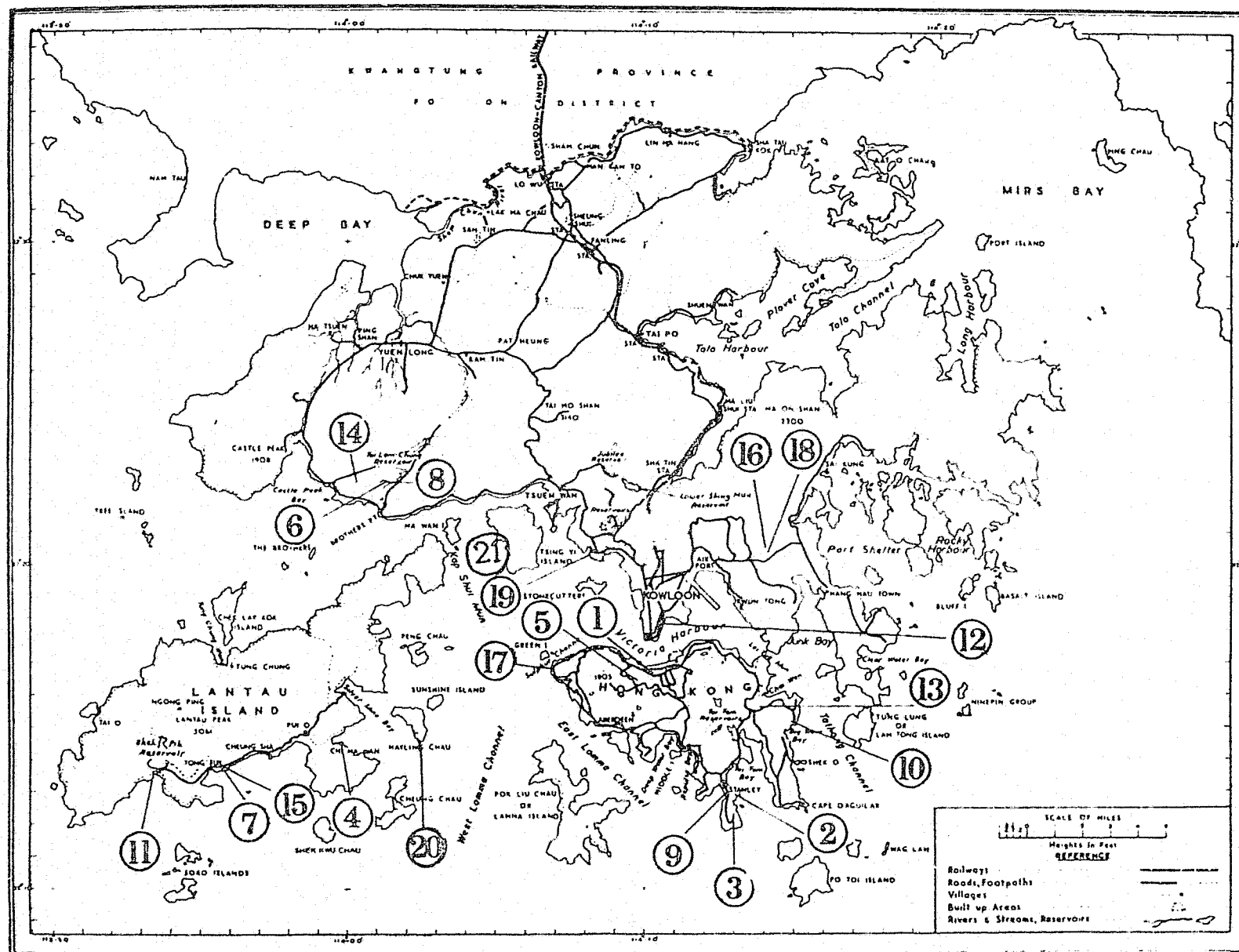
Improvement to Emergency Electricity Supply at Chimawan Prison.

Note :

- Category 'A' Projects for which authority has been given for the creation of a sub-head and to proceed with working drawings and to call for tenders.
- Category 'B' Projects the planning of which should commence (or continue) during the forthcoming year.
- Category 'C' Projects conforming with approved policy or which are otherwise agreed to merit adoption and which may be expected to enter Category 'B' within 3 years.
- Category 'D' Items which are expected to cost less than \$500,000 which could be proceeded with as and when opportunity offers.
- Category 'E' Building Projects which are urgently required and estimated to cost less than \$500,000.

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND INSTITUTIONS



For key,
see page 75

<u>KEY</u>			Certified Accommodation 31.12.76
	<u>Type of Institution</u>		
(1) Headquarters			-
(2) Staff Training Institute	Training		-
(3) Stanley Prison	Prison (incl. remands)		1,605
(4) Chimawan Prison	Prison		616
(5) Victoria Reception Centre	Prison Remand centre		442
(6) Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (incl. remands)		508
(7) Ma Po Ping Prison	Prison		600
(8) Tai Lam Centre for Women	Women Prison) Women Training Centre) Women Drug Addiction Treatment Centre) Remand Centre)		282
(9) Ma Hang Prison	Prison		340
(10) Cape Collinson Training Centre	Training Centre		127
(11) Sha Tsui Detention Centre	Detention Centre		150
(12) Chatham Road Centre	Prison) Young Offenders Prison) Remand Centre)		390
(13) Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	Training Centre		166
(14) Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	Prison		120
(15) Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		200
(16) Pik Uk Prison	Prison		500
(17) New Life House	Half-way House		24
(18) Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Young Offenders Prison) Training Centre) Young Persons Remand Centre)		398
(19) Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre (Under construction-Item 15 PR)	Prison) Remand Centre)		(960)
(20) Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		436
(21) Lai King Training Centre (Under construction-Item 22 PR)	Training Centre		(260)

() Not in operation at 31.12.76.



END