

COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS

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HONG KONG
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORT
BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS
T. G. GARNER, C.B.E., J.P.
FOR THE
YEAR 1977*

*** 1st January 1977 - 31st December 1977**

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 1977 the market rate was approximately HK\$4.62 = US\$1.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1. The headquarters of the Department moved from Murray Road to more satisfactory accommodation in Guardian House, Happy Valley on 25th April. From headquarters 18 penal institutions, a half-way house and a staff training institute are administered. On 31st December, the number of persons held in custody were :-

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Prisons	5,069	4,479
Training Centres Inmates	382	426
Treatment Centres Inmates	1,525	1,595
Detention Centre Detainees	196	106
On remand	863	502
Committed for trial	112	63
Debtors	10	10
Detained under Immigration Ordinance	10	10
	<u>8,167</u>	<u>7,191</u>

2. For the second year in succession there has been a decline in the total penal population. On 31st December 1976 (the previous year) the total number of persons in all institutions was 8,167 and on 31st December 1977 the total stood at 7,191, a drop of 976 or 12%. This reduction, in conjunction with the provision of additional accommodation consequent upon the opening of the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre on 1st December and the continued expansion of Hei Ling Chau, also resulted in a considerable reduction in the overcrowding factor by the end of the year. In the latter part of December for the first time since it opened in 1937 the population of Stanley Prison was below the certified accommodation.

3. In the main, admissions fall into two categories - those admitted on remand and those admitted following conviction (Appendix 1). In the latter category there were 10,016 cases (representing 222 per 100,000 of Hong Kong's population compared with a factor of 298 per 100,000 in 1976), of which 3,144 involved sentences of less than six months (in 319 cases for non-payment of fines). The actual number of individual persons admitted following conviction was 8,114.

4. In September, consequent upon an amendment to the Detention Centres Ordinance extending the age limit up to 25 years of age, a young adults unit came into operation at the Sha Tsui Detention Centre. The young adults are separated from the young offenders but follow a similar programme. For three years this scheme is experimental but it was instituted in the belief that this age group could also benefit from this strict and highly discipline-orientated regime.

5. Generally speaking by the end of the year institutions were holding numbers close to their certified accommodation. This has enabled the staff to give greater concentration to the problems of individual prisoners, to keep a very tight rein on discipline and the maintenance of good order. In institutions where there is an indeterminate sentence - detention, training and treatment centres, it has resulted in inmates being retained for the optimum period whereas, due to previous pressures on accommodation, often inmates had to be discharged at the earliest possible time.

6. Similarly more intensive after-care supervision has been possible and the success of the programmes incorporating this as an essential element has continued to be demonstrated. Comparative success rates for the years 1976 and 1977 were :

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Drug Addiction Treatment Centres (male & female)	60.0	69.6
Training Centres (male & female)	52.6	58.6
Detention Centre (male only)	90.6	97.3

(Success rate is defined as the percentage who complete the supervision period (one year for drug addiction treatment centres, three years for training centres and six months for detention centres) without subsequent reconviction and, in the case of treatment centres, without being recalled and remaining drug free.)

7. The benefit of release under supervision combined with the present lack of serious overcrowding, makes the present a most suitable time to consider extending such a scheme to prisoners and proposals have been submitted for this.

8. The average age for adult males was 37 years compared with 38 years in 1976. However the percentage of those under 21 years of age serving sentences continued to decrease and was 15% compared with 15.4% in 1976.

9. A matter of which little is generally known is the volume of requests and complaints which are dealt with by the staff of every institution. Apart from points raised by inmates with Justices of the Peace on their regular visits and the many minor matters usually settled on the spot by the staff, in 1977 some 497 complaints and 13,591 requests were recorded and dealt with. The fact that there is such a high proportion of requests and that complaints are received does show that good channels of communication between staff and inmates exist. To maintain good but humane control over prisoners and inmates it is essential for staff to be of a high calibre with good discipline. Despite the recent rapid expansion, staffing standards are high and the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council on 5th October said "the service is of increasingly high quality". This statement is a credit to all ranks.

10. Lady MacLehose visited the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre on 1st June and the Chief Justice Sir Geoffrey Briggs visited Ma Po Ping Prison, Sha Tsui Detention Centre and Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre on various dates.

11. In February Mr. T.G. Garner, Commissioner of Prisons, together with 11 Senior Officers, at their own expense, made an unofficial visit to Thailand where, over a period of ten days, they visited various institutions of the Department of Corrections and the drug addiction treatment programme. In addition, the group travelled north and saw something of the crop substitution scheme and visited the opium growing area of the "Golden Triangle". 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.

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

13.

Awards and Commendations

The Queen was graciously pleased to grant the following honours :

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)	Mr. T.G. Garner, J.P. Commissioner of Prisons
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Member of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.)	Mr. D. Hampton, Senior Superintendent of Prisons
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Silver Jubilee Medal	Mr. T.G. Garner, J.P. Commissioner of Prisons
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Mr. LUK Piu,
Assistant Officer I 234

The Governor was pleased to award the Badge of Honour to the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, Prisons Chaplain. These honours, given in Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee Year, were a source of pride to the department.

14. The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. took the salute at the Annual Parade held on 14th January and presented Colonial Prison Service Medals to 32 members of the staff.

15. On 21st January Mr. T.G. Garner, Commissioner of Prisons, presented First and Second Clasps to the Colonial Prison Service Medal to a total of 17 members of the staff.

16. In recognition of their exceptional zeal or meritorious performance beyond the usual line of duty commendations were awarded by the Commissioner to the following officers :

Mr. WAN Tak-choi	Acting Principal Officer
Mr. LAM Fai	Assistant Officer I 493
Mr. WONG Ming-hung	Assistant Officer I 620
Mr. NG Ping-chiu	Assistant Officer II 1829
Mr. HUNG Kei-nam	Assistant Officer II 2650

Triad/Gang Activity

17. 65.7% of all male prisoners admitted to either triad/gang affiliations or a background of triad/gang activity. Known and identified triad office bearers are immediately segregated on reception and are kept so segregated until such time as the authorities are satisfied that they will not exert any influence over other prisoners. Prisoners and remands who have no triad background are kept apart from those known or suspected to be triad members.

18. In view of the large number of prisoners admitted with a triad background, each institution has an Anti-Triad Unit the aim of which is to detect and squash any attempts to organize triad activities. These units are co-ordinated by a senior member of headquarters staff.

19. One of the measures which have been implemented to tackle the problem of triads and to assist in the rehabilitation of triad members 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 38 young offenders confessed their affiliations in this way and so took a major step forward along the path to rehabilitation.

20. The following table shows the percentage of admissions in 1976 and 1977 who confessed to having triad/gang affiliations :

	<u>Total Admissions</u>	<u>Triad/Gang Affiliations</u>	<u>%</u>
1976 Male	12,679	8,906	70.2
Female	460	30	6.5
1977 Male	9,709	6,380	65.7
Female	307	26	8.5

Psychological Services

21. Psychological services were introduced in July 1976 when an Officer, who is also a clinical psychologist, was posted to Pik Uk Correctional Institution to take up such duties. In November 1977 when three more clinical psychologists joined, thus making a total of four, a psychological unit was formed.

22. Inmates, who showed suicidal tendencies and/or 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. Group and individual counselling were also undertaken. In these sessions the objects were to enable prisoners and inmates to have a better understanding of themselves, to help them accept reality and resolve their own emotional conflicts, and to motivate them to utilise their time and channel their energy meaningfully in the institution so that they would be better equipped to lead a responsible life in society on release.

23. Psychologists also assist in the preparation of various reports for the courts. In addition assistance is given with staff training and in certain research projects.

Staffing

24. The establishment increased by 777 posts. This very rapid expansion put a severe strain on resources, however as a result of a successful recruitment campaign staff strength in institutions improved as the year progressed. Posts approved included 1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Executive Officer (Supernumerary), 1 General Manager and supporting staff for the expansion of prison industries and 30 Principal Officers, 103 Officers and 543 Assistant Officers for the staffing of Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, Lai King Training Centre, the Young Adult Section of Sha Tsui Detention Centre and the second phase of the departmental leave reserve.

25. The value of the role of non-uniformed staff in penal institutions is not always fully realised, and 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

26. The Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre with accommodation for 960 inmates became operational on 1st December and took over the reception function of the Victoria Reception Centre as well as the custody of top security remands formerly held at Stanley Prison. This new centre which is a maximum security institution is one of the few high rise prisons in the world and is the first prison in Hong Kong to be equipped with closed circuit television. Following its opening, Victoria Reception Centre was renamed Victoria Prison.

27. Additional dormitory space was taken into use at Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre in March and this increased the certified accommodation from 436 to 854. Two additional cell blocks at Sha Tsui Detention Centre with a total capacity for 70 detainees were completed in October and raised the overall accommodation there to 220. Due to the proximity of private building works one dormitory at Ma Hang Prison had to be closed thus reducing the accommodation by 30.

28. The total certified accommodation increased from 6,880 to 8,211 and the daily average population of all penal institutions was 7,758 as against 8,475 for 1976. The approved accommodation situation and the number of persons held in custody in the different types of institutions as at 31st December were :

<u>Type of Institution</u>	<u>Approved Accommodation</u>	<u>Number of Prisoners/Inmates</u>
Reception Centre (male)	960	755
Prisons (male)	4,503	3,786
Correctional Institution (male)	385	403
Training Centre (male)	299	327
Treatment Centre (male)	1,562	1,578
Detention Centre (male)	220	94
Centre for Women	282	248
	<hr/> 8,211 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,191 <hr/>

29. Additional institutions which are being built or are in the planning stage include the following :

- (a) Construction is in progress on the Lai King Training Centre which will accommodate 260 inmates and is planned to be completed in mid 1978.
- (b) Site formation for a maximum security prison at Shek Pik on Lantau Island has commenced. This prison will accommodate 480 high risk prisoners under maximum security conditions and is planned for completion in 1980.
- (c) Stanley Prison Annexe with accommodation for 240 prisoners in minimum security conditions and a new general stores complex was upgraded to Category A in the Public Works Programme and is planned for completion in 1980.
- (d) The Half-way House and Pre-release Centre with accommodation for 120 was also upgraded to Category A in the Public Works Programme and is planned for completion in 1981.

Co-operation - Law and Order

30. A good liaison relationship was maintained with the Police. This was particularly noticeable on Lantau Island where monthly meetings were held between heads of institutions and the District Police Commander. A post of Police Liaison Officer was created and an officer of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force with the rank of Superintendent was seconded and took up his duties in Prisons Headquarters on 21st November 1977. He is responsible to the Inspector of Prisons who retains his former function of liaison officer between the two departments on behalf of the Commissioner.

31. Co-operation was also satisfactorily maintained with the Immigration Department, the Legal Department where the Advisory and Civil Litigation Section are always most helpful and the Independent Commission Against Corruption. The number of allegations of corruption made by prisoners, inmates or staff and forwarded to the Independent Commission Against Corruption are contained in Appendix 3.

Discipline - Penal Institutions

32. Firm but fair discipline was maintained in all institutions. There was a slight reduction in the number of offences for breaches of prison discipline.

33. The majority of offences were for contravening the following Prison Rules :

Prison Rule 61(p) offends against good order and discipline;

- (k) possession of unauthorised articles;
the giving or receiving of
unauthorised articles;
- (a) disobedience of an order;
- (d) swears, curses or uses abusive
language;
- (u) loses or wilfully damages or destroys
government property;
- (f) commits an assault or fights with
other prisoners.

34. Escapes and serious incidents are referred to the Police to be dealt with by the courts. Details of the offences committed are included in Appendix 2.

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

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

36. The total number of convicted males sentenced to imprisonment was 6,774. The total number in custody on 31st December 1977 was 4,830 located as follows :

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Numbers of Prisoners/Remands</u>
Chatham Road Centre	142 (88)
Chimawan Prison	369
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	755 (6)
Ma Hang Prison	261
Ma Po Ping Prison	575
Pik Uk Correctional Institution (Prison Section)	297 (297)
Pik Uk Prison	359
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	165 (13)
Stanley Prison	1,553 (10)
Victoria Prison	354
	<hr/> 4,830 (414) <hr/>

37. Of the above population, 107 (2) were serving indeterminate sentences (43 (1) life sentence, 11 detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, 46 (1) detained under the Mental Health Ordinance and 7 detained under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance), with 457 (70) held in safe custody on remand, detained under the Immigration Ordinance, or for debt etc.

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

Categorisation of Prisoners

38. 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. The category allocated to an individual prisoner is reviewed at regular intervals.

Discipline

39. The number of offences committed against prison discipline as indicated in Rule 61 of the Prison Rules (Chapter 234) are set out in Appendix 2. A total of 1,621 such offences were recorded against prisoners and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 0.336.

40. All prisoners, on admission are required to undergo a period of induction. The induction scheme provides a period for assessing a prisoner's needs and problems and at the same time introduces him to discipline as well as the routine and rules of the institution. It thereby gives a prisoner an opportunity to settle into his new environment and enables staff to sort out any personal or family problems there may be.

41. For the second year in succession there were no escapes from inside any prison. There were also no incidents involving fights between groups of prisoners.

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

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Average daily prisoner population	5,864	6,112	5,261
Escapes from closed prisons	9	-	-
Escapes from open prisons	2	-	-
Abscondments from outside (escorts, working parties etc.)	6	-	3
Leave passes granted	28	9	23
Failure to return from home leave	1	1	-

Education

43. The Education Department continued to assist in providing part-time lecturers and in formulating the curriculum of the Adult Education Classes. These classes, which are voluntary, are available to prisoners in Stanley, Ma Po Ping, Chimawan and Pik Uk Prisons. They cover primary one to primary six levels and are held in the evenings covering such subjects as English, Chinese, Mathematics and social studies. In Stanley Prison, Advertising Design and Mandarin are also taught. At the close of the year, 254 prisoners were attending voluntary evening classes.

44. The Cell Study Course, which was started for high risk prisoners at Stanley Prison, has now been extended to Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. On 31st December 1977, eight single courses, mainly in English and Chinese at different levels and interests, were being run, catering for a total of 258 prisoners. As an extension of the cell study scheme, 39 prisoners who wished to further their studies in English enrolled with the Extra-Mural Correspondence Centre of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. 21 of these who could not financially afford the course were granted free places by the university.

Recreation

45. Each prison, commensurate with its security requirements, has a recreation programme which operates in the evening following cessation from work and at week-ends. Depending on the facilities available in individual institutions, football, basket-ball, volley-ball and table-tennis are organized. There is also Chinese chess, billiards, hobby classes and a library.

Work and Vocational Training

46. Prison Rule 38 stipulates that every fit prisoner is required to engage in useful work for not more than ten hours a day, of which so far as practicable at least eight hours shall be spent in associated or other work outside the cells. There are three main areas for employment, the prison workshops, community projects and domestic work. Domestic work includes cooking, cleaning and general care and maintenance of the prison fabric.

47. Vocational training for short term prisoners is not practical however in the case of prisoners serving longer sentences training in a trade is given. Trades include tailoring, carpentry, fibreglass, printing, bookbinding, silkscreening, shoe making, metal work, radio and television repair.

48. In addition to the rehabilitative aspect of such work which encourages good work habits, the aim, particularly in the workshops, is to meet government orders. Thus prison industries is an expenditure saving activity for the government. Fuller details of this are given in Chapter IX.

Geriatric Prisoners

49. Geriatric units are housed at Ma Hang Prison and Chatham Road Centre. The total number of admission was 533. Prisoners held in these units are those classified by the medical officer as clinically old. They are normally over the age of 60, are incapable of undertaking ordinary prison work and find difficulty in keeping pace with the normal routine. They are occupied mainly on domestic chores, repairing mailbags, assembling crutches, envelope making, or light gardening.

50. One of the main problems of these prisoners on release is to get them accepted back into the family fold for those with a family, however many of them have no relative in Hong Kong. The Prison Welfare Officers give assistance in this connection, ensuring that they have a place to live and means of support. Many are referred to the Social Welfare Department for public assistance, and to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for accommodation.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

51. The Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is a voluntary rehabilitative agency, its main function being the care and social rehabilitation of prisoners who have been released from prisons in Hong Kong. To help achieve this aim, the society provides a wide range of services through a multiple approach. Assistance offered to discharged prisoners includes employment placement and guidance, group and individual counselling, meals and hostel accommodation. Basically, these services can be divided into two aspects - pre-release and after-care.

52. In order to establish an initial relationship with prisoners, social workers from the society visit all prisons at least once each week. In this way 6,335 prisoners were interviewed by the society's social workers in a group setting and through these interviews, prisoners were informed of the role, aims and services offered by the society. Following on from this some 3,388 individual interviews were held in response to requests.

53. The society also arranged a number of recreational activities in institutions. These included variety shows, sporting fixtures and film shows. They were well received and assisted in building a good relationship between the prisoners and the society. Two female social workers also participated in the Never Again Association organised by the department. This organization aims to help prisoners turn over a new leaf through family participation in group therapy sessions.

54. To assist the society in assessing the needs of discharged prisoners, a survey was conducted. The results are now being studied with a view to improving the services provided. A senior officer from the department serves on the society's Executive Committee and Social Work Sub-committee.

CHAPTER III

YOUNG MEN

(a) Prisons

55. Young prisoners (14 to under 21 years of age) serving sentences of up to 10 years are accommodated either at the Pik Uk Correctional Institution, which is an institution specially designed and built for young offenders or at Chatham Road Centre for those of a lower category rating and serving shorter sentences. A very small number of high security young prisoners (10) are held in Stanley Prison.

56. The young prisoner population on 31st December totalled 414 and was made up as follows :-

<u>Institution</u>		<u>Number of Young Prisoners</u>
Chatham Road Centre	Detained	88
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	Remanded	6
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	Detained	238
	Remanded	59
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	Detained	8
	Remanded	5
Stanley Prison	Detained	10
	Remanded	-
		<hr/>
		414
		=====

Discipline

57. As is to be expected in some respects young offenders display a higher volatility and lower emotional stability than adults. Thus there is a greater prominence of a readiness for violence and an anti-authoritarian attitude. Staff have stood up well to the problems of security and control in this situation. There were 426 offences against discipline and ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population 0.986.

Welfare

58. The welfare needs of all young offenders are taken care of by prison welfare officers. They will, where necessary, obtain assistance for families, help with personal problems and provide counselling. Compulsory after-care is not provided for young prisoners on release but should they wish they can obtain help from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society whose workers visit institutions on a regular basis.

Vocational Training and Education

59. The programme for young prisoners provides for half day compulsory education and half day industrial training. On admission each young prisoner is given an attainment test to assess his academic standards. He is then admitted into the class most suited to his level. The syllabus of the educational classes include Chinese and English languages, Mathematics, social studies and arts, from primary 1 up to form 3. Individual tuition is given to those above form 3. To supplement the programme educational television and other visual aids are used. Vocational training includes such trades as tailoring, carpentry, decorating and maintenance, as well as radio and television repair. Progress and achievement in the educational and vocational programmes is assessed regularly by means of academic and trade tests.

(b) Training and Detention Centre Remands

60. In accordance with the provisions of the law, young offenders who are being considered by a court for sentence to a training or detention centre are remanded for a period not exceeding 21 days for an assessment as to their suitability. This selection process takes place at Pik Uk Correctional Institution by a selection board chaired by the Senior Superintendent (Young Offenders) on behalf of the Commissioner of Prisons.

61. Information concerning each individual case is obtained by members of the staff including the medical officer and when necessary a clinical psychologist and/or psychiatrist as well as by visits to the family, school and places of work. This detailed information accompanies the board's recommendations to the court, and provides background information as an aid to sentencing.

62. The total number of young offenders remanded for suitability reports and the eventual sentences awarded were :

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Total remanded for reports	1,369	1,097
Suitable for Detention Centre	971	651
Sentenced to Detention Centre	483	330
Suitable for Training Centre	239	310
Sentenced to Training Centre	196	242
Found unsuitable	159	136
Sentenced to imprisonment	157	105
Given a non-custodial sentence	533	420

(c) Training Centres

63. Training Centres are for the training and reformation of young offenders (14 to under 21 years of age) on an indeterminate sentence of 6 months to 3 years, release having to be earned by each individual inmate through his own effort, motivation, conduct and sincerity, all of which are closely monitored by the staff.

64. New admissions go through a period of induction at the Pik Uk Correctional Institution. During this time they are briefed on the rules, constraints and expectations and are assessed for the education and physical training programmes. On completion of the induction period they are interviewed by the Board of Review and assigned to either one of the three training centres. This Board also interviews each inmate once a month to assess progress and to decide upon promotion through the various grades from beginner to intermediate and then to leaver grade, and eventually to determine the most appropriate time for his release.

65. Pik Uk Correctional Institution, being a closed institution, also caters for the more violent and intractable inmates who require more secure and stricter disciplined conditions.

66. The reduction in the pressure on available accommodation was greatly welcomed, enabling the staff to concentrate more on individuals and the fulfilment of the training programmes. In past years due to overcrowding it has often been necessary to release inmates at the earliest possible time and, this was not always the optimum one. With an improvement in the accommodation situation it is now possible to concentrate much more on individual needs and not to approve release until it is considered an inmate has received the maximum benefit from the programme. Thus the average period of stay has gradually increased from 14.8 months in 1974 to 19.9 months in 1977. The success rate for those completing the supervision period in 1977 was 58.6% compared with 52.6% in 1976.

67. On 31st December the distribution of inmates was :

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Inmates</u>
Cape Collinson Training Centre	157
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	50
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	2
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	170
	<hr/>
	379
	<hr/>

Work

68. Inmates in training centres are taught a basic vocational skill. Trades include tailoring, metal work, carpentry, panel beating, vehicle body repairs, painting and decorating, gardening, bricklaying and cooking. Some of these enable the production of government requirements whilst others are essential to the operation and maintenance of the centres. Such vocational training in addition to teaching the basics of a trade is important for the cultivation of good working habits. There is an earning scheme by which inmates receive incentive wages which are saved up and paid to them on release.

69. The Cape Collinson Band remained in great demand and fifty-five public performances were given. This activity also provides a means of self discipline, team spirit and self-expression for its members.

Education

70. On admission the educational standards of inmates are assessed by an attainment test. Most of the boys are school 'dropouts' and in order to remedy their generally low educational standard half-day compulsory schooling, to a syllabus approved by the Education Department is provided in classes ranging from the lowest primary standard to form 3. For the few whose standard is higher, special tuition is provided. Use is made of the Educational Television Programme for both primary and secondary levels and films and slides are also utilised from time to time. In order to supplement the normal text books, a committee consisting of school masters in the institutions produced additional teaching materials which have been approved by the Education Department. Regular tests and other assessments are held, and individual efforts and achievements are taken into consideration for promotion through the training programme from one grade to another.

Recreation and Physical Activities

71. Hobby classes provide a healthy and self-satisfying outlet for inmates during their limited leisure hours. Indoor games and interest groups including music, Chinese calligraphy, painting and sketching are available. In addition inmates are encouraged to participate in outdoor activities such as athletics and ball games organised and supervised by the physical education instructors of each centre who also hold scheduled physical education classes according to an approved and well balanced programme.

Discipline

72. The staff continued to uphold a high standard of discipline. A total of 397 offences against discipline were recorded. The ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 1.131.

After-care

73. After-care work commences soon after an inmate's admission when an officer on after-care duties interviews him and establishes a case-work relationship with him and his family. This officer will then see the inmate regularly during his time in the institution, assist him in solving problems and look after his welfare. He also advises him on his attitude and conduct, serves as a bridge between him and his family, and takes an active part in helping to assess his progress for the monthly board of review. Before release the officer ensures that the inmate has employment or a school place.

74. After release, and during the statutory supervision period, the officer continues regularly and frequently to visit the boy and his family to offer assistance and guidance and generally to observe his progress. Should the boy fail to comply with any of the conditions of the supervision order he may be recalled for a further period of training.

75. On 31st December 1977 there was a total caseload of 656 under statutory supervision. 49 were recalled for breaches of their supervision order.

Home Leave

76. All inmates who were granted home leave returned before their passes had expired. The following table gives details of the daily average population and those granted home leave :

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Daily Average Population</u>	<u>Number of Home Leave Passes Granted</u>
Cape Collinson Training Centre	149	119
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	147	155
Pik Wai Correctional Institution	54	-
		<hr/> 274 <hr/>

(d) Detention Centre

77. The strenuous programme and rigid discipline of the detention centre continued to achieve good results in the reformation of young offenders. On their return to society a majority of the potentially violent and rebellious youths who have gone through the centre showed a marked improvement in attitude and conduct. From 16th June 1972 to 31st December 1977, a total of 2,621 had passed through the programme and of these 2,336 successfully completed the six months after-care supervision without reconviction. In 1977, 330 young offenders were admitted to the detention centre.

78. An amendment to the Detention Centres Ordinance Chapter 239 extending the period of supervision from 6 to 12 months came into effect in August. However it is still too early for the effect of this longer period to be reflected in the statistics. At the same time provision was made to allow offenders who had been detained once in a detention centre to be accepted for a second period thus creating a further deterrent.

79. A second amendment extended detention centre training to young adults aged 21 to below 25 years of age. The young adult unit consisting of one single storey and one two-storey cellular block complete with classrooms, showers, visit room and stores was taken into use in September. Up to 31st December a total of 15 young adult offenders had been sentenced to detention.

Receptions

80. Comparative figures of receptions in 1976 and 1977 are :

(i)	<u>Receptions</u>	<u>Year ending</u> <u>31.12.1976</u>	<u>Year ending</u> <u>31.12.1977</u>
	Sha Tsui Detention Centre		
	Young Offenders	483	330
	Young Adults	-	15
	Chatham Road Centre (Remands only)	79	-
	Pik Uk Correctional Institution (Remands only)	1,102	1,077

(ii)	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>Year ending 31.12.1976</u>	<u>Year ending 31.12.1977</u>
Sha Tsui Detention Centre			
Young Offenders		160	155
Young Adults		-	2*
Chatham Road Centre		40	-
Pik Uk Correctional Institution		51	48

* Commenced operation 6th September

Detention

81. The period of detention for young offenders is for a minimum of one month up to a maximum of six months, and for young adults is for a minimum of three months up to a maximum of twelve months. Release is determined on behalf of the Commissioner by a board of review chaired by the Senior Superintendent (Young Offenders). This board interviews each detainee at least once a month to assess his response, progress, effort and motivation, all of which are closely monitored by the staff and recorded.

Programme and Routine

82. The tempo is high and the pace brisk in a routine of hard work, strenuous drill and exercise with strict discipline and continuous supervision and inspections by the staff. Privileges and leisure times are few, but close attention is paid to the welfare and capabilities of each individual so that they are not pushed beyond their limit. This programme is supplemented by counselling both individual and in group settings as well as by remedial education classes. Visits by parents and near relatives are greatly encouraged.

83. Work undertaken by the young detainees included the completion of a basketball field of 5,500 square feet, an extension of the sick bay, the making of 3,000 concrete cable-tiles, the construction of the remaining 320 feet of the gabion sea defence works and demolition of three storage huts. The young adults have since September completed a parade ground of 3,600 square feet and erected 50 posts as the first part of a new perimeter fence project. They are also erecting a 19 feet high 'Romney Hut' to be used as a gymnasium and drill hall.

84. Due to the demanding routine detainees have to be examined frequently by the medical officer to ensure they are physically fit for participation in the training programme. Surprise medical inspections at irregular intervals are carried out without prior notice by specialist medical officers from the Medical and Health Department. Such inspections are designed to guard against any abuses occurring within the programme and to have further checks on physical fitness.

85. One detainee attempted to escape but was prevented from doing so through prompt action by the staff. Since the centre opened in 1972 there have been no successful escapes.

Discipline

86. Discipline is very strict with a high standard of deportment, conduct and attitude demanded at all times. There were a total of 233 cases of breaches of discipline and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 1.137.

After-care

87. Officers on after-care duties visit supervisees at least twice a month and from time to time visits are made after 11.00 p.m. This is to ensure that those under supervision are home by the stipulated time, usually 11.00 p.m. Intense counselling is continued, and a close relationship is maintained both with the supervisee and his family. Suitable full-time employment or schooling is an essential condition of the supervision order as is the need to maintain contact with the supervising officer. Failure to comply with the conditions of supervision will normally result in recall for further training and a total of 18 cases were so recalled. On 31st December the after-care case-load of those under statutory supervision was 184.

Staff

88. All staff selected and posted to a detention centre must undergo a special course of one month's duration in order to develop a better understanding of delinquency and the problems associated with working with this type of offender under detention centre conditions. In addition to supervising detainees closely and upholding a high standard of performance at all times each member of the staff is required to assess each detainee under their charge, and to offer guidance and advice whenever required. In keeping with the programme a high standard of professional conduct and deportment is essential at all times.

CHAPTER IV

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

89. Drug Addiction Treatment Centres have continued to play a very important role in providing residential treatment for convicted drug dependent persons and at the same time offering to the courts an alternative to sending a drug addict (who can best be treated in a treatment centre) to prison. The treatment programme aims at the total rehabilitation of the drug dependent thereby helping them to lead a normal and useful life complete with good family relationships.

90. The Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance was amended to reduce the time limit of the period of detention from the former minimum of six months and a maximum of eighteen months to a new minimum of four months with a maximum of twelve months. This shortening in the period for treatment was justified based on the average length of treatment which was between 7 and 9 months in 1976.

91. Since the commencement of the programme of treatment under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance in January 1969 up to 31st December 1977, a total of 11,850 persons have been treated and discharged. Of the total of 9,788 persons who have completed the 12 months' period of statutory after-care supervision, 6,005 or 61.4% were successful in that they ended the period without reconviction, recall or relapse to drug use and remained gainfully employed. A random sampling of 10% of all those discharged were involved in a three-year follow-up study, and at the end of this period (3 years) - 41.6% were certified drug-free and had not been reconvicted of a criminal offence or recalled for further treatment. A highly satisfactory result.

92. 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 1977 being 41.6% compared with 47.9% in 1976, 63.9% in 1975 and 92% in 1966. The percentage of drug dependents under 21 years of age admitted to drug addiction treatment centres dropped from 25.4% in 1969 to 5.2% in 1977, which is a most encouraging trend.

93. At Hei Ling Chau, there has been a continuing programme of expansion and development with the construction work being undertaken by the inmates themselves. A sub-centre for young inmates, situated approximately a mile from the main centre was opened on 1st June and provides separate facilities for inmates between the ages of 14 and under 21. This has allowed the Tong Fuk Drug Addiction Treatment Centre to cater specifically for the 21 to 25 age group. The certified accommodation of the two centres on Hei Ling Chau increased to 854 but the actual inmate population during the second half of the year was continually in the region of 1,000. In addition to the considerable construction activity by inmates they have also been engaged in site formation to provide suitable areas in preparation for the construction of much needed staff quarters.

94. Living conditions for single staff at Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre were greatly improved with the completion of a new accommodation block in August. The former single officers' quarters at Tai Lam Chung Village have now been modified for use as a Half-way House (New Life House) for selected inmates discharged from drug addiction treatment centres requiring such facilities. This replaces the New Life House at Victoria Road on Hong Kong Island which had to close on 1st July when the building was returned to Caritas.

Population

95. A total of 2,875 convicted persons were admitted on remand from the various courts for reports regarding suitability for admission for treatment. Of this total 2,178 were subsequently admitted. In addition 103 were recalled for further treatment following breaches of their supervision orders. A total of 2,077 inmates were released under supervision. On 31st December, there were 1,578 persons under treatment including 59 remands. The total of 1,578 were distributed in the four institutions as follows :

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Approved Accommodation</u>	<u>No. under Treatment</u>	<u>Awaiting Suitability Reports</u>
Tai Lam Treatment Centre	508	399	59
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	762	832	-
Hei Ling Chau Young Inmates Centre	92	88	-
Tong Fuk Treatment Centre	200	200	-
	<u>1,562</u>	<u>1,519</u>	<u>59</u>

96. The overall overcrowding rate in the centres on 31 December was 1.0%, compared with 36.7% at the end of 1976 when 1,564 inmates were held. This improvement is mainly due to an increase in accommodation from 1,144 on 31st December 1976 to 1,562 at the end of 1977.

Work

97. Work therapy is designed to encourage inmates to cultivate good working habits and also build up self-confidence and a sense of responsibility which will enable them to lead a useful life in the community on release as well as to live in harmony with their families. Inmates are employed in work commensurate with their capability, skills and physical condition.

98. At the Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, inmates continued to undertake conversion and improvement works with appropriate supervision and technical advice from staff of the Public Works Department. In the main centre three existing buildings have been converted to inmates dormitories and another two are being improved to house single staff. A boiler room for the installation of a calorifier and a communal shower room are being built to improve the hot water system and bathing facilities. At various locations on the island, widening of paths, building of retaining walls, septic tanks and other building works have continued. At the Young Inmates Centre the major task has been the construction of the road which has now been completed. In addition, three 'Nissen' huts have been erected for use as dormitories and a fourth is in the course of being erected. A 'Marston' hut is also being erected for use as a dining hall and an electricity generator which was air-lifted to the site is now being installed.

99. The metal workshop at Tong Fuk Drug Addiction Treatment Centre was transferred to Ma Po Ping Prison in July and at the same time the piggery was taken over by the Tong Fuk centre. The construction and maintenance party was kept busy throughout the year. Projects completed included the construction of a path leading to the staff quarters from the main road and the widening of the area in front of the main gate. At the end of the year, a new carpentry workshop was under construction. Additionally, carpentry and tailoring work is given to the inmates.

100. Groups of inmates at the Tai Lam centre have been employed in various workshops and others were fully occupied in domestic, construction and maintenance work both in and outside the centre. A project to build a road for the Fan Tin villagers at the request of the New Territories Administration has been completed. Another party was engaged regularly in cleaning a number of ungazetted beaches on behalf of the Urban Services Department.

Education and Counselling

101. Educational classes including such subjects as arithmetic, Chinese and English languages and social studies, ranging from beginner to form one standard are provided at least twice a week. Although attendance is voluntary response has been enthusiastic. Library facilities and hobby classes are organised to supplement the educational programme.

102. Individual counselling is an important aspect of treatment for drug dependents and a full programme under trained staff is carried out. In addition to the normal casework, group activities and group counselling are also regular features in the programme. The 'Never Again Association' serves as another type of therapeutic interaction approach incorporating even more closely the inmates' families in the rehabilitation process.

Recreation

103. After working hours, a variety of recreational activities are available. Physical education which is very much a part of the treatment programme is supervised by trained instructors. Sports and games include football, basketball, volley-ball and table tennis.

104. Among the more sedate activities are Chinese chess, music groups and films as well as an occasional special variety show.

Discipline

105. A high standard of discipline was maintained. There were 78 cases of breaches of discipline, and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 0.047. With the exception of 2 cases involving an assault on staff, none was considered to be of a serious nature.

106. A total of 473 leave passes were granted for between 24 and 72 hours' home leave. Only two inmates failed to return at the expiry of the leave although these later gave themselves up to their after-care officers and returned to the centre accompanied by their families.

Security

107. Drug addiction treatment centres are classified as minimum security institutions and inmates are confined and supervised in an environment which is conducive to the treatment programme. There were no cases of absconding either from within the centres or from outside working parties.

After-care

108. The social readjustment aspect of the programme also involves the arrangement of post-release employment and accommodation by the after-care officers who also help in the reconciliation of conflicts between the inmates and their families. However, of greater importance is the fact that the after-care officer is available for counselling and advice for a minimum period of one year following release. Research and experience have both shown that the first year following treatment is the most vulnerable period for relapse to drug use. During this period of supervision unsatisfactory performance may result in a person under supervision being recalled to a centre for a further period of treatment. 2,077 inmates were released under supervision; of these, 2,074 were placed in employment through the efforts of the after-care section, relatives, friends and former employers. The remaining three left Hong Kong. Appendix 4 gives details of the occupation taken up by inmates after discharge.

New Life House

109. The 'New Life House' (Half-way House), with accommodation for 42 persons, is situated at Tai Lam Chung in the New Territories. It is a facility for the continuation of the treatment programme for those who are considered to be in need of exceptionally close guidance and supervision following their release after treatment. Under the terms of their supervision order, they are required to reside at the house for a stipulated period, which on the average was 1.2 months. A total of 220 passed through this facility. A new half-way house/pre-release centre for 120 which has been in the Public Works Programme for a number of years was upgraded to Category 'A'.

Lok Heep Club

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

CHAPTER V

WOMEN AND GIRLS

111. With the exception of a small number of high security risk female prisoners who are housed in a separate section of the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, all female offenders are accommodated in the Tai Lam Centre for Women. This centre consists of four sections - a remand unit, prison, drug addiction treatment centre and training centre for young female offenders. Certified accommodation stands at 282.

112. A Working Party examined the various training programmes in the centre following which additional workshop space has been made available to the training centre section and this was brought into operation on 1st June. A closed visiting room for inmates for whom such security is considered necessary was brought into operation on 5th December.

Population

113. Compared to 1976, there was a drop in the total number of admissions, however, the daily population remained relatively steady. A total of 709 (838 in 1976) remands (484 prison remands, 145 drug addiction treatment centre remands and 80 training centre remands) were received. There were also 300 admissions of which 176 were cases sentenced to imprisonment, 91 to the drug addiction treatment centre and 33 to the training centre. In addition, 7 former inmates of the drug addiction treatment centre were recalled following a breach of their supervision order, 8 debtors and 51 detainees were admitted. Of the 294 persons discharged, 119 were subject to statutory supervision (28 from the training centre and 91 from the drug addiction treatment centre).

114. On 31st December, there were 256 women in custody compared with 288 at the end of 1976. The breakdown was :

<u>Section</u>	<u>Remands</u>	<u>Inmates</u>
Prison	16	108
Treatment Centre	4	76
Training Centre	1	47
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	4	-
	<u>25</u>	<u>231</u>

(The above figures include 7 prisoners and 1 remand held in more secure facilities in the Siu Lam centre.)

Work

115. All prisoners and inmates were gainfully employed throughout the year. The laundry which serves 20 government departments and other agencies is the major industry for the employment of convicted prisoners. The drug addiction treatment centre inmates are mainly employed on tailoring, embroidery, or domestic chores.

Education and Group Counselling

116. Training centre inmates attend educational and vocational training classes daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Four educational classes, ranging from Primary 2 to Primary 5 standards, are in operation and educational television is included in the time-table. Vocational training classes consist of catering, tailoring, hair-dressing and embroidery. Prisoners and treatment centre inmates may attend evening educational classes twice a week.

117. Individual and group counselling and "Never Again Association" meetings continue to play an important role in the rehabilitation of all inmates.

Recreation and Entertainment

118. A variety of sports and recreational activities, including basketball, volleyball, drama, a library and hobby groups, are made available to all inmates and prisoners. Sport competitions, concert parties and film shows were also organised and voluntary agencies including Caritas, and the North Point Missionary Church, arranged special programmes during festive seasons.

Discipline

119. A high standard of discipline was maintained. 79 prisoners and inmates were charged with 80 offences resulting from breaches of prison discipline. The ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 0.302.

120. Of the 111 cases granted home leave, only one, a training centre inmate, failed to return, however, two months later she was apprehended by after-care officers and returned to the centre.

After-care/Welfare

121. After-care officers are concerned with the preparation of pre-sentence reports, involvement in individual and group counselling, pre-release arrangements which also includes job placement and accommodation, and statutory supervision of discharged inmates. On 31st December there were 180 active cases (96 released from the training centre and 84 from the treatment centre) under after-care supervision.

122. 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 so that their service to prisoners on discharge is enhanced.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PRISONER

Death Sentences

123. 16 persons were sentenced to death; 2 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment, 1 death sentence was commuted to a fixed term of imprisonment; 2 appeals were allowed and convictions of manslaughter substituted; 6 appeals were dismissed.

Corporal Punishment

124. Yet another year has passed and despite its provision in the prison rules corporal punishment was not used in connection with offences against prison discipline. This is the twenty sixth successive year when corporal punishment has not been used and active consideration is now being given to making a recommendation to have corporal punishment erased from the Prison Rules.

125. Court orders for corporal punishment for the following offences were carried out :

	<u>Persons</u>
Possession of an offensive weapon in a public place	26
Robbery	4
Attempted robbery	2
Common assault	1
Defilement of a girl between 13 and 16 years of age	1
Possession of an offensive weapon and robbery	1
Possession of an offensive weapon and Part II poison	1
	<hr/>
	36

126. These 36 offenders were given 187 strokes which compares with 72 offenders and 518 strokes in 1976. There was therefore a decrease of 50% in the number of offenders and 64% in the number of strokes.

Debtors

127. At the new Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre self-contained accommodation with toilets, wash basins and a dining room adjacent to the dormitory is provided for debtors. 99 persons were committed to prison for debt, a decrease of 15 over last year's committals. Of this number 88 secured release on application to a Judge in Chambers.

Detainees and Deportees

128. Similar self-contained accommodation to that for debtors is provided for those who are the subject of deportation proceedings or who are detained under the Immigration Ordinance. Of the 179 persons held in custody at various times pending the determination of deportation or immigration proceedings 172 were handed over to the Immigration Department.

CHAPTER VII

INSPECTORATE

129. There is no doubt that the system of in depth inspections under an Inspector of Prisons introduced three years ago has been most beneficial to the department.

130. Full inspections were carried out at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre and Sha Tsui Detention Centre. The inspection on Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre was a pre-operational inspection. In addition, follow-up inspections were carried out of the Escort Unit and at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre. The purpose of a follow-up inspection is to ensure that recommendations made as a result of the original inspection have been properly implemented.

131. A total of thirty-nine visits in the form of short inspections were also made, normally, but not always, these were for a specific purpose. Short reports in the form of visit observations were then prepared and further action was taken as necessary.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

132. First admissions take place at the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre as from 1st December (previously Victoria Reception Centre), Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre or the Tai Lam Centre for Women as appropriate and each person is medically examined. Those with medical complaints necessitating in-patient care are admitted to hospital for treatment and those suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms undergo detoxification either as in-patients or out-patients depending on the degree of severity. The medical services also play an important role in giving medical advice to the classification board at reception centres and in preparing suitability reports for the courts prior to a person being sentenced to a drug addiction treatment centre, training centre or detention centre.

133. Prophylactic vaccinations and chest X-rays are carried out for all prisoners on reception.

134. Ante-natal and post-natal care is provided at Tai Lam Centre for Women. In addition, expectant mothers and others are given talks and guidance on childbirth and care of the newborn by the principal nurse in charge of the centre hospital with the assistance of other registered nurses. All babies are born in general hospitals and registered accordingly. No indication whatsoever is made of the babies' mothers being in a penal institution and the birth is registered in the normal way.

135. The general health of prisoners and inmates in all institutions remained good. In September, 99 detainees at Sha Tsui Detention Centre were found to be suffering from tinea infection and there were two mild outbreaks of influenza affecting several institutions. Both were quickly brought under control. Details of hospital and sick bay admissions are given in Appendix 5.

Consultant Clinics

136. Acute emergency cases are transferred to government hospitals by ambulance and in the case of outlying institutions by launch or, if necessary, helicopter. Less urgent cases requiring a consultant's opinion are, where possible, referred to a consultant's clinic at an institution, otherwise they attend at the out-patients' department of a government hospital. In Stanley Prison, which is a maximum security institution, there are eight regular Visiting Consultant clinics and in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre there are seven, while a Consultant Chest Physician visits Victoria Prison weekly. The provision of these clinics avoids the necessity for many escorts to outside hospitals with their attendant security risks.

Tuberculosis Patients

137. X-ray films of all prisoners and inmates are seen by visiting Chest Medical Specialists who screen out for treatment prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and when necessary they are admitted into hospitals in Victoria Prison, Stanley Prison or in the case of drug addicts in the Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre. Anti-T.B. treatment is given on the recommendation of the visiting Chest Medical Specialists and the recovery rate is normally rapid.

Dental Care

138. 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. Those prisoners serving between two and three years are eligible for routine treatment (simple filling and extraction but not provision of dentures), an emergency service is provided for others.

Mental Health

139. Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre is a maximum security 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 inmates and to prepare psychiatric reports for the courts or other institutions.

Blood Donations

140. Altogether 3,471 prisoners and inmates voluntarily donated blood to the British Red Cross Society. This voluntary commitment by many of the prisoners and inmates indicates a most responsible attitude in this matter.

Sanitation

141. A high standard of hygiene is maintained in all institutions. Frequent inspections of prison premises by medical officers and prison hospital staff are carried out. A special feature of all penal institutions is the high standard of cleanliness throughout in which the staff take great pride.

Diets

142. The kitchen in all institutions ran smoothly. With the exception of the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre where there are cooks on the staff, all meals are prepared by the inmates under the supervision of trained staff. The standard of hygiene as well as the preparation and presentation of meals remained satisfactory.

Hospital Staff

143. 18 Assistant Officers were selected to attend nursing courses in government hospitals. Two in-service training courses were organized and altogether 10 Assistant Officers were awarded the Certificate in First Aid and Home Nursing by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Staff Health

144. The general health of the staff remained good. Medical and dental facilities are available to members of the staff and their families. Appropriate cases are referred to outside clinics for consultant and further specialist treatment if necessary.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRIES

145. Prison industries play a very important role in the gainful employment of prisoners and at the same time assist in their rehabilitation. In addition, government is assisted in that manufactured articles are produced at a lower cost due to the use of prisoner labour. When possible institutions also provide prison labour to other departments for various purposes.

The purpose of prison industries is to provide :

- (i) productive and gainful occupation for offenders;
- (ii) trade/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 as well as other departments and agencies for certain articles and thus achieve financial savings to government;
- (iv) cultivation of good working habits.

Production

146. The total commercial value of the output of prison industries was \$15.72 million compared with \$13.25 million in 1976, an increase of 18.6%. A breakdown of the output by trades is at Appendix 7, and by institutions, and trades at Appendix 8. 42% of production was for departmental requirements, 56% for other government departments or government sponsored organizations and 2% were private orders.

Workshops

147. At Chimawan Prison two dormitories were converted into much needed workshop space for tailoring and carpentry and at Stanley Prison a redistribution of workshop areas enabled space to be utilised for a pressing section of the tailoring industry. A carpentry workshop was under construction at Tong Fuk Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

Expansion of Prison Industries

148. Mr. T. Collinson, Controller of Industries and Supplies of the Scottish Prison Service was attached to the department for three months as an adviser in prison industrial management under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. His report, which has been approved in principle by the government, envisages a much strengthened and professional management structure, a considerable expansion of production concentrated on government's requirements which in phase I would rise to approximately \$26 million at 1976 prices and an accounting system based on commercial practice. As a start to the implementation of the report a new post of General Manager of Prison Industries has been approved.

Industrial Liaison Officers

149. Stanley and Ma Po Ping Prisons have full time Chief and Principal Officers in charge of industries. At all other institutions, Industrial Liaison Officers were nominated. These are Chief Officers who in addition to their normal duties are required to oversee industries at their institutions.

Industrial Safety

150. Industrial safety in the workshops is most important and there was no major accident. One Principal Officer and one Officer attended the Industrial Safety Officer's Training Course run by the Labour Department.

Staff Training

151. To meet the increasing demand for professional competence at both the management and shop floor levels, a number of staff attended various courses. At the Hong Kong Productivity Centre two Officers attended a Production Management Course and ten Technical Instructors and Instructors attended a Ready-Wear Garment Manufacture Course. At the Kwun Tong Technical Institute twenty-three Technical Instructors and Instructors attended a Garment Manufacturing Technology Course and three Technical Instructors and Instructors attended a Shoe Manufacturing Technology Course. At the Staff Training Institute, with assistance from a lecturer of the Hong Kong Polytechnic, a course on quality control was run for 65 Technical Instructors and Instructors.

CHAPTER X

EARNINGS SCHEME

152. The earnings scheme applies to both prisoners and inmates and the rates payable are :

(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 the period spent in the leaver grade
- (ii) \$6.00 per month for the period spent in the intermediate grade
- (iii) \$3.00 per month for the period spent in the beginner grade.

153. The total amount of earnings and cash grants paid out was \$722,240.73. Of this sum, \$459,066.67 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XI

AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

154. 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 environments and help those under supervision overcome obstacles to their rehabilitation. Thus a sound relationship is established prior to discharge. Following discharge the officer continues to maintain contact through visits to the home and place of work of the supervisee, 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) Number released under supervision in 1977	2,077	91	206	28	417	2,819
(ii) Number under supervision on 31.12.1977	1,946	84	656	96	184	2,966
(iii) Total number with supervision expired	9,788	374	3,439	57	2,437	16,095
(iv) Total number successfully completed supervision period	6,005	276	1,713	50	2,333	10,377
(v) Overall success rate	61.3%	73.8%	49.8%	87.7%	95.7%	

Note : Success rate is defined as the percentage who completed the supervision period (one year for drug addiction treatment centres, three years for training centres and six months for the detention centre) without subsequent reconviction and for those released from drug addiction treatment centres without having been recalled for further treatment and remained drug free.

155. At the end of the year, the After-care Unit consisted of one Chief Officer, 3 Principal Officers, 47 Officers and 40 Assistant Officers I, an overall increase of eight compared with 1976. The two-man team system (1 Officer and 1 Assistant Officer I) in the After-care Units of institutions continued to be a most successful arrangement and 40 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.

156. For officers employed on after-care and welfare duties, two developmental courses each on a one day per week release basis for 12 weeks were organized at the Staff Training Institute. In addition, a developmental course on a half day per week release basis for 7 weeks was run on 'The Study of Counselling Skills and Techniques'. 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 a better insight and understanding of offenders and their problems; and
- (b) to develop operational techniques in handling the more complicated and deep-seated delinquent cases through intensive case discussion and exchange of practical field experiences.

157. 20 officers with a university degree or equivalent employed on after-care duties are attending a part time Certificate Course on Social Work at the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of Hong Kong. 15 officers on after-care duties attended a short course of 2½ days' duration on Student Supervision which was organised by the Training Section of the Social Welfare Department.

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

- (a) to help inmates examine their own attitude and behaviour 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.

159. The welfare service continued to assist prisoners in solving many of their personal problems, grievances and other matters involving their welfare. At the end of the year, there were 15 Officers on welfare duties working in 10 institutions.

CHAPTER XII

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

Visits by Justices of the Peace

160. Visiting Justices are appointed by the Governor and arrangements are made for each 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 344 such visits were made to the various institutions.

161. The department gives visiting justices every possible assistance and welcomes such visits as they provide prisoners and inmates the opportunity to make a direct approach with any complaint or request.

Prison Visitors

162. 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 95 persons so appointed. They come from all walks of life and include thirty-three representatives from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, fifteen from Caritas, ten from the Christian Missionary Alliance, ten from the Alliance Bible Seminary on Cheung Chau and two Buddhist monks as well as a number of other individuals. Most of these visitors are appointed for a particular institution in which they are interested.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIGION

163. The Prison Chaplain, the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, M.M. assisted by 12 Honorary Chaplains continued to look after the spiritual welfare of prisoners and inmates.

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

165. The Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong and Macau, the Right Reverend Gilbert Baker, accompanied by the Prison Chaplain visited several penal institutions. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John B. Wu, D.D., visited Tai Tam Gap Training Centre on Boxing Day, 26th December. This was the 16th consecutive year that a visit has been made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to one of the penal institutions on Boxing Day.

166. 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

Establishment

167. The approved establishment and strength as at 31st December is detailed in Appendix 11. The operational staff on that date included 3,680 officers and other ranks.

Casualties during the year were :-

	<u>Officers</u>		<u>Other Ranks</u>		<u>Civilian Employees</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
Death	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed	-	-	25	1	1	27
Terminated	1	-	29	1	1	32
Retired	4	-	5	-	4	13
Resigned	27	5	290	4	30	356
Transferred	19	1	7	-	53	80
Total :	51(53)	6(6)	356(260)	6(8)	89(67)	508(394)

Comparative figures for 1976 are in brackets

168. The number of staff within the department on overseas terms of service at 31st December was 18 out of a strength of 3680. This is 0.49% and compares with 20 officers out of a strength of 3086 or 0.65% at 31st December 1976. No overseas officer has been appointed on permanent and pensionable terms since 1963.

Local Training

169. The Staff Training Institute completed seven orientation training courses for 455 Assistant Officers. On 31st December 1977, 68 Officers and 171 Assistant Officers were under training in the Institute, and 28 Officers and 217 Assistant Officers were under field training in various institutions. An orientation course for the department's first four clinical psychologists was also held.

170. 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 by Selection Board	832 (424)	3,247 (3,248)
Total number of successful candidates	182 (118)	1,120 (518)
Total number of candidates appointed	134 (70)	815 (452)

Comparative figures for 1976 are in brackets.

Further details are at Appendix 12.

171. To cope with the overcrowding in the Staff Training Institute and to increase training capacity as a result of the expansion of staff due to the imminent opening of new institutions, three dormitory type buildings, formerly used as single staff accommodation, at Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre were taken into use on 7th November. These buildings provide accommodation and classrooms for 90 Assistant Officers at the first stage of their orientation programme.

172. A large number of development courses were also held. These included one middle management course, two after-care orientation courses, five treatment centre courses, three Officer Cadets' orientational courses, one security officers' course, and one course on counselling skills which was the first of its kind and was conducted by Acting Principal Officer HO Kwok-tung who was trained in the United States.

173. Seminars for senior officers were held regularly on the last Friday of each month. These were informal meetings and provided senior staff with an opportunity to exchange views on such subjects as Revised Staff Disciplinary Procedures arising out of amendments to the Prisons Ordinance, Expansion of Prison Industries in Hong Kong as envisaged in a report commissioned through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for which there was a visiting speaker from the Society.

174. The training facilities were used more frequently by outside bodies. Two courses on reception and custodial duties were held for twenty staff of the Independent Commission Against Corruption and three officers from the Singapore Prison Service were attached to a number of institutions. A total of twenty social work and two clinical psychology students from local universities and colleges were also attached to various institutions for field training.

175. At the Government Training Division there were three Special English Courses for Institutional Managers attended by a total of 27 officers. Three senior officers took part in Directorate Seminars and one officer each attended the Administrative Development Course and the Committee Chairman's Course.

Overseas Training and Attachments

176. Mr. LAM Wah-pak, Superintendent of Prisons, from 22nd February to 26th March, attended the 45th International Training Course on Increase of Community Involvement in the Treatment of Offenders at the Asian and Far East Institution for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Japan.

177. Miss Bonnie WONG, Chief Officer, from 25th April to 15th July, attended a course in Training Techniques and Responsibilities at H.M. Prison Staff College, Wakefield, United Kingdom.

178. Mr. G.D. Hydes, Superintendent of Prisons, from 6th to 17th June, while on vacation leave in the United Kingdom, attended a course in Staff Management and Organization at the Civil Service College.

179. Mr. J.S. Warren, Prisons Civil Secretary, from 13th to 19th June, while on vacation leave in United Kingdom, undertook a 7-day attachment to the Scottish Prisons Headquarters.

180. Mr. HO Kwok-tung, Officer, from 25th April to 17th August, attended a training programme in after-care organised by the Council of International Programme at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

181. Mr. WONG Kian-fei, Superintendent of Prisons, from 4th to 30th July, while on a Merit Trip to the United Kingdom, undertook attachments to H.M. Prison Institutions.

182. Mr. J. Milbank, Senior Superintendent of Prisons, from 22nd August to 23rd September, while on vacation leave in the United Kingdom, undertook an attachment with the Prisons Department of the Home Office.

183. Mr. G.A. Ebrahim, Superintendent of Prisons, from 19th September to 9th December, attended a Senior Management Course in Policy and Practice in Penal Administration at the University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

184. Miss SUN Tien-lun, Catherine, Principal Officer, from 2nd November to 2nd December, undertook an attachment to the Prisons Department of the Home Office.

Staff Welfare and Recreation

185. The Prisons Department Welfare Fund is established under the Prisons Ordinance and is controlled by the Commissioner of Prisons. Its funds are used to provide loans and in cases of special distress and difficulties, grants for serving and retired staff in need of assistance. The balance sheet and income and expenditure account for 1976-77 are at Appendix 15.

186. A total of 157 applications for loans were processed and of these 152 (96.8%) were approved (a number at a reduced figure due to shortage of funds). Five were refused. Loans approved ranged from \$700 to \$5,000. These loans, amounting in total to \$412,300, constituted the biggest amount ever loaned to staff in any one year since the establishment of the Fund. A breakdown of the purpose of the loans on a percentage basis is as follows :

<u>Reasons for Welfare Loan Application</u>	<u>Loan Approved</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Marriage	63	41.45
Birth of child	26	17.10
Home repair, decoration or furnishing	20	13.16
Death of parents or relatives	16	10.53
Others	27	17.76
Total	152	100.00

187. The departmental welfare officer made frequent visits to institutions to advise and assist members of the staff with personal, financial or domestic problems and to attend the institutional staff consultation meetings. He also regularly visited staff admitted to hospital. As a member of the inspectorate team, the departmental welfare officer conducted enquiries regarding staff welfare in institutions and made recommendations where necessary.

188. The Prisons Department Sports Association is open to all members of the department and is responsible for co-ordinating sporting and recreational activities. Staff continued to show a keen interest in activities arranged on an inter-institutional basis, and competitions in football (7 a side), basketball and billiards were held. The association football and hockey teams did quite well in the various leagues. The newly formed gymnastic display team as well as the relay swimming and judo teams all produced some excellent performances. 1977 saw the 25th Annual Autumn Fair at which the association raised over \$100,000, the largest amount on record.

189. In addition to regular recreational activities such as social evenings and children's parties organized on an institutional basis, departmental functions such as festival parties and dances were held during Christmas and the New Year. Major events included the Annual Staff Dinner for all ranks, the Annual Officers' Dinner for the Officer rank and above. One new event was the Walk for the Welfare Fund which took place at Chimawan on 19th November. The total amount raised was \$80,000 which well exceeded the original target of \$70,000, due mainly to a very good response from the staff.

Staff Consultative Councils

190. The Senior and Junior Departmental Consultative Councils met four times each. Among a number of items discussed by both councils were the shortage of adequately graded quarters, the problem of housing on retirement for both local and overseas officers, and the quantities of cigarettes and cash that may be taken into an institution. The latter discussion resulted in the Commissioner's approval of an increase to the permitted limit and staff may now take in up to 20 cigarettes and \$25. A submission has been made for a large number of additional quarters required on operational grounds. The question of housing on retirement is under consideration by the government.

CHAPTER XV

VISITS

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

Madam Solweig Holmgren, Psychologist, Sweden.

Mr. Seton D. Sinclair, Senior Prison Officer, Fremantle, Western Australia.

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

Mrs. Emiliana Caliolio, Mrs. Matilde Manuel and Miss Lilia Mabanag from the Philippines on a World Health Organization Fellowship.

Mr. N.E. Cooper, Chief of the Vocational Rehabilitation Section, Vocational Training and Guidance Branch, International Labour Organisation, Switzerland.

Mr. P.M. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, Australia.

Miss Erica Muir, Senior Clinical Psychologist, The Douglas Inch Centre, Glasgow.

Mr. Kwek Keok Chor and Mr. Encik Mahidzir B. Hassan, Hospital Assistants of Hospital Bahagia, Malaysia.

LTC (Dr.) Tan Kang Ping, CPT (Dr.) LIM Liong and Mr. Francis Heng - Medical Services, Tanglin, Singapore.

Mr. Ibrahim bin Haji Mohamed, Director-General of Prisons, Malaysia, together with two Prison Officers.

Professor J.D.P. Graham, Professor of Pharmacology at the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff, Wales.

Dr. Mogens Nimb, Intercountry Adviser in Mental Health, Drug Dependence and Alcoholism, World Health Organization.

Dr. A. Connolly, Chief Medical Officer, British Columbia Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, Canada.

Mr. Will Ilolahia, Social Welfare and Recreation Officer,
National Youth Council of New Zealand.

Dr. Ovidio Rous, Mr. Romeo Fajardo, Mr. Lorimer Hembrador,
Mrs. Luciana M. de Lara and Mrs. Luz A. Enecilla,
The National Bureau of Investigation, Philippines.

Mr. Vichit Punnavatr, Mrs. Orathai Ponnnavatr and
Mrs. Puanglek Kunnawatana, Members of the Anti-
Narcotic Drug Volunteer Centre, The National
Council on Social Welfare of Thailand.

Dr. M.R. Naharreri, Associate Professor of Pahlavi
University, Department of Psychiatry, Iran.

Dr. Jules H. Masserman and Members of the American
Psychiatric Association.

Dr. Thongchai Unkalab of Thanyarak Hospital, Rangsit,
Thailand.

Father O'Neill, Roman Catholic Chaplain of San Quentin
Prison, California, U.S.A.

Dr. Charas Suwanwela and Dr. Vichai Posiyachainda,
Research Workers with the Narcotics Control
Board, Thailand.

Mrs. M. Sharpe, Sister in charge of The Drug Addiction
Unit, University College Hospital, London.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Qualischefski, Alcoholism and Drug
Dependence Service, Brisbane, Australia.

Mr. Y. Yamada, Director of the Narcotic Division,
Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Japan.

Mrs. Irene Mamontoff, Chief Psychologist of the Department
of Corrective Services, Australia.

Dr. Barry Brown, Project Officer, The National Institute
of Drug Abuse, U.S.A.

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

Mr. Takuro Narno, Chief, Kyushu District Narcotic Control
Office, Japan.

Dr. Jose I. Arevalo, Member of the Medical Corps of the Armed Forces and Chief, Medical Section Treatment and Rehabilitation Branch, Constabulary Anti-Narcotics Unit of the Philippines.

Dr. Judianne Densen - Gerber, Founder and President of the Odyssey Institute Inc., U S.A.

Mr. Joseph Westermeyer, M.D., Ph. D., Associate Professor, University of Minnesota, U.S.A.

Mrs. Leticia C. Generoso, Assistant Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation Department of Social Services and Development, Manila, Philippines.

Encik Rais Yatim, Deputy Minister of Law of Malaysia.

Datuk Mohd. Jarjis, Director, Malaysian Central Narcotics Bureau and four officers from the Ministries of Health, Education, Welfare and Information.

Dr. Husain Normand, Deputy Director of the Narcotic Control Administration, Ministry of Health, Teheran, Iran.

Miss Willy Brandt, Princenhof Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, Amsterdam, Holland.

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE

192. The total expenditure for the calendar year 1976 (i.e. 1.1.76 - 31.12.76) was \$86,101,250.72 while that of the calendar year 1977 (i.e. 1.1.77 - 31.12.77) was \$99,628,064.56, as shown in Appendix 16. 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 7,758 was \$12,841.98 as compared with \$10,159.44 in 1976.

193. Total revenue collected from various sources during the year amounted to \$1,845,106.99 (including \$1,419,123.56 from rent of quarters); the comparable figure for 1976 being \$1,702,704.78.

CHAPTER XVII

APPRECIATION

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

195. 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

May 1978

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
A. Remand Prisoners :-				
i) For hearing at -				
(a) District Court :				
Under 21 years	190	90	8	8
21 years and over	740	565	23	18
(b) Magistrates' Court :				
Under 21 years	1,632	1,014	119	97
21 years and over	12,368	8,502	435	357
ii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244) :				
Under 21 years	237	163	27	29
21 years and over	2,996	2,712	124	116
iii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280)	188	112	96	80
iv) Remanded under S.4(5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239) :				
Under 21 years	1,181	985	-	-
21 years and over	-	92	-	-
v) Remanded for trial at Supreme Court :				
Under 21 years	56	2	1	1
21 years and over	88	60	5	3
Total	19,676	14,297	838	709
B. Convicted Prisoners/Inmates :-				
i) Sentenced to imprisonment -				
(a) Without option of a fine :				
Under 21 years	404	282	15	12
21 years and over	8,596	6,181	256	141
(b) In default of payment of a fine :				
Under 21 years	3	-	8	4
21 years and over	735	311	26	19

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	170	114	16	12
21 years and over	1,897	2,064	77	79
iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	11	5	2	-
21 years and over	136	98	5	7
iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre	196	242	53	33
v) Recalled to a Training Centre	30	49	2	-
vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	483	330	-	-
21 years and over	-	15	-	-
vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	18	18	-	-
21 years and over	-	-	-	-
C. Civil Prisoners	98	99	16	8
D. Detainees/Deportees	208	179	117	51
Total	12,985	9,987	593	366
GRAND TOTAL	32,661	24,284	1,431	1,075

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	334	5
(b) treats with disrespect any officer of the Prisons Department, or any person authorised to visit the prison	66	8
(c) is idle, careless or negligent at work, or refuses to work	106	-
(d) swears, curses or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language	170	2
(e) is indecent in language, act or gesture	8	-
(f) commits any assault	120	14
(g) communicates with another prisoner without authority	82	-
(h) leaves his cell or place of work or other appointed place without permission	68	2
(i) wilfully disfigures or damages any part of the prison or any property which is not his own	50	-
(j) commits any nuisance	37	-
(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	344	10
(l) without authority gives to or receives from any person any article	53	1
(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	6	1
(n) mutinies, or incites other prisoner to mutiny	2	-
(o) commits personal violence against any officer of the Prisons Department	5	1

PRISONERS / INMATES
OFFENCES AGAINST PRISON DISCIPLINE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(p) in any way offends good order and discipline ...	1,141	35
(q) attempts to do any of the foregoing things ...	2	-
(r) wilfully feigns or endeavours to cause illness or wilfully obstructs cure	14	-
(s) makes false and malicious allegations against an officer of the Prisons Department	13	-
(t) makes repeated groundless complaints	1	1
(u) loses or wilfully damages or destroys any Government property	133	-
TOTAL	2,755	80
	=====	=====

Appendix 3

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

Institution	Allegations Against Prisons Staff	Allegations Against Other Govt. Depts.	Allegations Against Prisoners	Allegations Against Outside Bodies
Stanley Prison	8	8	6	2
Victoria Reception Centre	3	25	2	1
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	-	2	1	-
Chatham Road Centre	-	2	-	-
Tai Lam Treatment Centre	-	1	-	1
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	-	-	-	1
Chi Ma Wan Prison	-	2	-	-
Pik Uk Prison	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	12	40	9	6

Appendix 4

PRISONER / INMATE
DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS - AFTER-CARE

OCCUPATION ON DISCHARGE	Duration of Institutional Treatment in Months										Total	Employment on discharge arranged through	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Own Efforts		A/C Service	
1. Barber, Hairdresser, Manicurist etc.	1	2	2	13	24	6	2	2	-	52	49	3	
2. Brick-layer, Plaster, Skilled Construction Worker	-	1	6	37	52	23	3	-	-	122	108	14	
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	-	1	1	16	30	8	-	1	-	57	53	4	
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Attendant	-	-	1	6	2	3	-	1	-	13	12	1	
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	-	-	3	15	15	2	-	3	-	38	38	-	
6. Compositor, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotels, Hostels and Clubs	-	3	11	71	77	56	13	3	-	234	210	24	
8. Fisherman and Farmer	-	1	-	17	36	15	6	2	-	77	74	3	
9. Launderer, Washing Machine Operator etc.	-	-	-	3	5	4	3	1	-	16	14	2	
10. Longshoreman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	-	1	4	41	50	33	6	7	-	142	101	41	
12. Seaman	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	10	9	1	
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster etc.	-	-	-	5	10	1	-	-	-	16	14	2	
14. Shop Assistant	-	1	3	28	44	19	7	2	-	104	92	12	
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	1	-	8	55	112	34	17	9	-	236	204	32	
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Rickshaw Fuller, Car Cleaner)	-	-	8	64	91	39	14	6	-	222	192	30	
17. Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	-	-	1	9	14	5	1	-	-	30	27	3	
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plater etc.	-	3	13	37	81	38	10	3	-	185	161	24	
20. Transport Worker (Bus, Tram and Taxi Driver, Conductor)	-	2	6	22	22	14	3	1	-	70	60	10	
21. Household Work	1	1	1	9	10	10	4	4	-	40	40	-	
22. Unemployed	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3**	-	-	
23. Unskilled Labourer	1	-	12	154	215	85	22	8	-	497	304	193	
TOTAL	7	17	81	605	897	397	111	53	-	2,168*	1,766	399	

* Including 91 female inmates discharged from the treatment section of Tai Lam Centre for Women.

** 3 inmates deported on discharge.

Appendix 5

PRISONERS/INMATES
INSTITUTIONAL HOSPITALS AND SICK BAYS RECEPTIONS

Victoria Reception Centre (Victoria Prison)	1,867
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	106
Stanley Prison	953
Chimawan Prison	181
Ma Po Ping Prison	159
Pik Uk Prison	328
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	723
Ma Hang Prison	-
Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre	1,055
Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre	70
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	335
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre (Young Inmate Centre)	79
Chatham Road Centre	151
Cape Collinson Training Centre	-
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	95
Tai Lam Centre for Women	682
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	7
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	404
	<hr/>
TOTAL :	7,195

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A total of 632 were transferred to Civil Hospitals for treatment.

Appendix 6

PRISONERS/INMATES
DEATHS

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Prisoners/Inmates</u> <u>Deaths</u>		<u>In Civil</u> <u>Hospitals</u>
	<u>In Prisons</u>	<u>Hospital/Cells</u>	
* Asphyxia	5		-
Astrocytoma of Brain	-		1
Bronchopneumonia	1		3
Carcinoma of Liver	-		1
Carcinoma of Lungs	-		1
Cerebro-vascular Disease	-		2
Chronic Bronchitis & Emphysema	-		1
Encephalitis	-		1
Hypertensive Heart Disease	-		1
Myocardial Ischaemia	1		-
Necrosis of Liver	-		1
Peritonitis due to Peptic/ Duodenal Ulcer	-		2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-		1
Rheumatic Heart Disease	1		-
Uraemia	-		1
TOTAL :		8	16

* Suicide

Appendix 7Output at Commercial Rates

<u>Trade</u>	<u>1976</u> \$	<u>1977</u> \$	<u>Percentage variation</u> <u>based on 1976</u> %
Tailoring	3,092,758.84	4,080,346.30	+ 31.93
Mailbag	593,115.68	891,879.86	+ 50.37
Carpentry	645,565.03	910,490.25	+ 41.04
Fibreglass	132,452.50	361,983.65	+ 173.29
Rattan & Bamboo	586,477.95	432,022.83	- 26.34
Printing & Bookbinding	26,681.15	105,575.37	+ 295.69
Panel Beating	11,037.30	3,612.48	- 67.27
Silkscreening	1,793,109.20	1,621,686.89	- 9.56
Shoe-making	504,093.59	736,606.00	+ 46.12
Metal work	677,603.12	218,728.46	- 67.72
Radio & T.V. Repair	731.90	6,478.69	+ 785.20
Laundry	3,285,943.40	2,858,571.22	- 13.01
Construction } Forestry	1,895,705.00	2,461,927.44 1,015,115.00	-
Art & Craft	-	12,706.00	-
<hr/>			
	13,245,274.66	15,717,730.44	+ 18.67
<hr/>			

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES FOR 1977

By Institution

Stanley Prison

Tailoring	\$2,928,706.95
Shoe-making	726,553.25
Silkscreening	1,621,686.89
Fibreglass	344,593.07
Printing & Book-binding	105,575.37
Carpentry	581,814.74
Laundry	181,952.66
Art & Craft	3,153.20
Construction	273.44
Mailbag	<u>567,205.94</u>

\$7,061,515.51

Cape Collinson Training Centre

Tailoring	\$ 389.04
Carpentry	13,632.68
Panel Beating	3,612.48
Art & Craft	<u>3,191.58</u>

20,825.78

Chimawan Prison

Metal Work	\$ 24,884.46
Carpentry	99,393.84
Mailbag	15,308.73
Forestry	301,831.10
Tailoring	631.27
Construction	168,165.60
Art & Craft	<u>3,062.88</u>

613,277.88

Chatham Road Centre

Tailoring	\$ 175,125.50
Carpentry	35,323.20
Shoe-making	3,312.40
Mailbag	83,891.24
Rattan & Bamboo	<u>196,370.00</u>

494,022.34

Appendix 8 (Cont'd)

Hei Ling Chau Addiction
Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 169,906.48
Carpentry	17,034.16
Construction	1,610,409.75
Forestry	620,036.88
Rattan & Bamboo	15,875.46
Metal Work	<u>13,280.60</u>

\$2,446,543.33

Ma Hang Prison

Mailbag	\$ 71,050.58
Carpentry	18,851.78
Shoe-making	1,346.60
Metal Work	<u>10,670.00</u>

101,918.96

Pik Uk Correctional
Institution

Tailoring	\$ 108,826.74
Radio & T.V. Repairing	6,478.69
Carpentry	<u>12,591.10</u>

127,896.53

Pik Uk Prison

Tailoring	\$ 235,566.96
Mailbag	140,218.37
Carpentry	19,878.97
Construction	392,710.21
Forestry	93,247.02
Laundry	82,114.00
Rattan & Bamboo	<u>36,704.00</u>

1,000,439.53

Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre

Tailoring	\$ <u>70,078.85</u>
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70,078.85

Tong Fuk Addiction Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 564.46
Carpentry	6,323.57
Metal Work	52,543.51
Laundry	<u>2,306.20</u>

61,737.74

Appendix 8 (Cont'd)

Tai Tam Gap Training Centre

Metal Work	\$ 57,092.86
Tailoring	123,445.64
Carpentry	34,149.28
Construction	<u>273.44</u>

\$ 214,961.22

Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre

Tailoring	\$ 32,290.60
Carpentry	34,544.60
Rattan & Bamboo	148,908.37
Construction	<u>129,600.00</u>

345,343.57

Tai Lam Centre for Women

Tailoring	\$ 82,613.58
Laundry	2,074,681.00
Art & Craft	<u>3,298.34</u>

2,160,592.92

Victoria Prison

Laundry	\$ 222,233.60
Carpentry	229.00
Metal Work	<u>147.52</u>

222,610.12

Ma Fo Ping Prison

Metal Work	\$ 60,109.51
Tailoring	152,200.23
Carpentry	36,723.33
Fibreglass	17,390.58
Shoe-making	5,393.75
Construction	160,495.00
Laundry	115,612.36
Mailbag	14,205.00
Rattan & Bamboo	<u>34,165.00</u>

596,994.76

Sha Tsui Detention Centre

Laundry	\$ <u>179,671.40</u>
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179,671.40

GRAND TOTAL : \$15,717,730.44

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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.O. I/II				
			Trained	Under Training			
MEN	31st March						
	1973	189	575	313	1,077	6,307	1 : 5.86
	1974	216	866	395	1,477	7,993	1 : 5.41
	31st December						
	1975	341	1,640	213	2,194	8,222	1 : 3.75
	1976	360	1,742	267	2,369	8,203	1 : 3.46
	1977	459	2,203	248	2,910	7,493	1 : 2.57
WOMEN	31st March						
	1973	7	21	15	43	139	1 : 3.23
	1974	12	50	6	68	210	1 : 3.09
	31st December						
	1975	20	61	7	88	245	1 : 2.78
	1976	26	69	10	105	272	1 : 2.59
	1977	20	80	7	107	265	1 : 2.48

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	Officers & Principal Officers			
31st Mar.								
1973	924	196	31	-	18	210	54	1,433
1974	1,317	228	50	30	39	249	55	1,968
31st Dec.								
1975	1,921	361	58	29	56	338	86	2,849
1976	2,088	386	60	34	62	354	102	3,086
1977	2,538	479	64	40	65	389	105	3,680

STAFF
ESTABLISHMENT / STRENGTH
 (as at 31st December, 1977)

<u>Rank / Grade</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	1	-
Senior Superintendents	6	6
Superintendents	22	19
Chief Officers	45	35
Woman Superintendent	1	1
Woman Chief Officers	2	1
Principal Officers	143	83
Principal Officers (Lecturer)	2	2
Principal Officers (Woman)	6	3
Officers	489	437
Officers (Woman)	16	19
Assistant Officers I	887	484
Assistant Officers I (Woman)	26	13
Assistant Officers II	1,774	1,901
Assistant Officers II (Woman)	51	68
Officer Cadets	-	106
Officer Cadets (Woman)	-	6
Sub-total Operational Staff :	3,473	3,186
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1	1
General Manager (Prisons Industries)	1	-
Treasury Accountant	1	-
Accounting Officer	1	-
Senior Executive Officer	1	1
Executive Officers	4	3
Senior Personal Secretary	1	-
Personal Secretaries	2	2
Confidential Assistant	1	1
Chinese Language Officers	5	5
Senior Clerical Officers	5	4
Clerical Officers I/II	89	85

Appendix 11 (Cont'd)

<u>Rank / Grade</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>
Clerical Assistants	60	55
Stenographers	7	5
Typists	26	22
Senior Masters (Prisons)	5	5
Masters (Prisons)	39	37
Technical Instructors (Prisons)	30	24
Instructors (Prisons)	94	70
Telephone Operators	29	26
Social Welfare Officer III	-	1
Senior Foreman	1	1
Foremen	3	2
Fitters	5	5
Artisan I	5	3
Supplies Supervisor I	1	1
Supplies Supervisor II	14	11
Supplies Assistants	7	10
Office Assistants	42	35
Office Attendant	-	1
Labourers	62	58
Supplies Attendants	2	2
Nurses	1	2
Cooks I	2	2
Cooks II	3	2
Occupational Therapist	1	1
Occupational Therapy Assistants	5	3
Armourer II	1	1
Clinical Psychologists	4	4
Senior Information Officer	1	1
Assistant Information Officer I	1	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1	-
Assistant Supplies Officer	-	1
Sub-total Civilian Staff :	564	494
TOTAL :	4,037	3,680
	=====	=====

Appendix 12

STAFF RECRUITMENT
ASSISTANT OFFICERS CLASS II

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Enquiries Received</u>	<u>Number of Successful Applicants</u>	<u>Number Appointed</u>	<u>Number who Completed Training</u>
Men	1974	6,371	1,296	1,010	644
	1975	1,984	926	430	353
	1976	2,939	491	437	346
	1977	8,460	1,092	794	442
Women	1974	179	50	31	23
	1975	86	23	6	5
	1976	309	27	15	14
	1977	130	28	21	13

OFFICERS

Men	1974	525	206	135	123
	1975	368	152	72	61
	1976	373	103	60	47
	1977	3,534	164	125	61
Women	1974	48	8	6	4
	1975	18	5	2	-
	1976	51	15	10	6
	1977	224	18	9	7

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	157
(b)	insubordinate towards any officer in the service of the Prisons Department whose orders it is for the time being his duty to obey	3
(c)	i) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause fails to do, promptly and diligently, anything which it is his duty to do; or	177
	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	5
(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	1
(e)	without proper authority -	
	i) divulges any matter which it is his duty to keep secret	1
	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	-
	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 ...	-

Appendix 13 (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	2
(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	2
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	2
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	1
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	-
(j)	without necessity uses force in dealing with the prisoners, or where the use of force is necessary, uses undue force	5
(k)	without proper authority or reasonable excuse -	
i)	absents himself from the prison, or from any parade, or place of duty	721
ii)	arrives late for any duty or parade	268
(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	1

Appendix 13 (Cont'd)

ii)	neglects to report any damage to, or loss of, any article of clothing, or personal equipment, however caused	-
(m)	when on duty, or called upon for duty, is unfit for duty through drinking intoxicating liquors or through the influence of drugs	1
(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	24
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)	borrowes 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	1
(p)	contravenes any of these rules or commits any breach of duty	11
(q)	is guilty of anything, whether by reason of contravention of Regulations of the Government or otherwise, which amounts to misconduct in a public officer	-
(r)	having been interdicted under the Ordinance, does not immediately give up his keys and accoutrements	-

TOTAL : 1,384

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STAFF
CAUTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY AWARDS

	<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>	
Cautioned	7	-	40	-	1	48
Reprimanded	17	-	110	-	1	128
Severely Reprimanded	11	-	60	-	-	71
To perform Extra Duty	8	-	263	1	1	273
Fined \$1 - \$50	17	-	562	3	1	583
Fined \$1 - \$50 & Reprimanded	3	-	72	-	1	76
Fined \$1 - \$50 & Severely Reprimanded	-	-	159	1	-	160
Fined over \$50	2	-	9	-	-	11
Fined over \$50 & Reprimanded	1	-	2	-	-	3
Fined over \$50 & Severely Reprimanded	1	-	4	-	-	5
Forfeiture of pay	-	-	6	-	-	6
Forfeiture of pay & Reprimanded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeiture of pay & Severely Reprimanded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeiture of pay & Fined	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dismissed	-	-	11	-	-	11
Recommended for Dismissal	-	-	8	-	-	8
TOTAL	67	-	1,307	5	5	1,384

PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1977

<u>Liabilities</u>		<u>Assets</u>	
<u>1975/76</u>		<u>1975/76</u>	
\$256,822.27	Accumulated Funds as at 1.4.76	\$219,252.14	Outstanding Loans \$351,736.07
			<u>Sundry Debtors</u>
	Add: Excess of income over expenditure for the year		Interest on Bank Deposits \$ 1,344.11
<u>79,230.87</u>			Interest on Loans 22,569.41
\$336,053.14	<u>\$451,492.93</u>		Outstanding Fines <u>17,668.00</u>
		29,759.22	41,581.52
	<u>Sundry Creditors</u>		<u>Cash</u>
	Electricity Charges \$ 64.51		On Fixed Deposits \$24,840.08
	Overpayment 150.00		On Deposit-at-Call 5,998.12
			With Director of Accounting Services <u>27,551.65</u>
<u>39.28</u>	<u>214.51</u>	<u>87,081.06</u>	<u>58,389.85</u>
\$336,092.42	<u>\$451,707.44</u>	\$336,092.42	<u>\$451,707.44</u>
=====	=====	=====	=====

Note : Interest on loans is payable one month after
payment of the last instalment or upon default
in the repayment of any monthly instalment.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1977

<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Income</u>	
<u>1975/76</u>		<u>1975/76</u>	
To Recompensing subordinate officers and other persons employed in the prisons for extra service rendered by them [See Prisons Ordinance 22(3) (a)]	\$ 440.00 -	By Forfeitures and fines inflicted on subordinate officers, etc. [See Prisons Ordinance 22(2) (a)]	\$ 36,049.00 \$ 41,290.00
Procuring for subordinate officers and other persons employed in the prisons who are serving or who have retired on pension or gratuity comforts, convenience or other advantages not chargeable to the public revenue [See Prisons Ordinance 22(3) (b)]	36,251.68 \$31,582.51	Unclaimed sums found and confiscated [See Prisons Ordinance 22(2) (b)]	7,983.25 795.00
Amount written off	400.00 -	Donations and voluntary contributions [See Prisons Ordinance 22(2) (c)]	60,911.18 89,232.10
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	79,230.87 115,439.79	<u>Interest :</u>	
	\$116,322.55	On Bank Deposits \$ 1,959.53	
		On Loans <u>13,745.67</u>	
			<u>15,705.20</u>
			<u>\$147,022.30</u>

Appendix 15 (Cont'd)

PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
Statement of Outstanding Loans as at 31st March, 1977

1975/76

\$156,289.07	Outstanding Loans as at 1st April, 1976	\$219,252.14
<u>400.00</u>	<u>Less</u> : Amount written off	<u>-</u>
\$155,889.07		\$219,252.14
<u>238,916.00</u>	Loans made during the year ended 31st March, 1977	<u>351,200.00</u>
\$394,805.07		\$570,452.14

\$175,552.93

Less : Repayments made during the year
ended 31st March, 1977

\$218,866.07

Less: Overpayment

150.00

175,552.93

218,716.07

\$219,252.14

\$351,736.07

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CONTINUED

1 OF 2

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

1977

Annually Recurrent

I - Personal Emoluments

Subhead

001 Salaries and allowances \$77,200,030.73

II - Other Charges

002 Administration :-

Fuel, light and power	\$ 2,201,333.98
Incidental expenses	20,953.63
Subsistence allowances	80,208.00
Consultations, conferences and committees	<u>2,321.30</u>

\$ 2,304,816.91

003 Arms and ammunition \$ 27,245.56

004 Entertainment \$ 4,560.83

008 Stores and equipment :-

Clothing for prisoners/inmates	\$ 1,286,727.15
Materials for prison industries	2,912.39
Minor works	87,964.39
Normal and irregular stores	2,042,271.35
Prison farm	8,881.00
Publications	56,369.57
Subsistence of prisoners/inmates	13,207,659.58
Uniforms and accoutrements	<u>941,133.40</u>

\$17,633,918.83

011 Transport and travelling :-

Running expenses of vehicles	\$ 120,690.76
Travelling expenses	<u>573,226.36</u>

\$ 693,917.12

100 Prisoners' earnings scheme \$ 722,240.73

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

1977

(Cont'd)

101	Prisoners' welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	\$	84,677.10
	Disbursement of welfare donations		8,763.44
	Recreation expenses		19,235.24
	Religious ministration		40,800.00
	Young offenders' education classes		<u>46,293.22</u>
		\$	199,769.00

Special Expenditure

300	Motor vehicles	\$	221,710.50
351	Equipment for prison industries	\$	474,344.35
354	Radio network	\$	<u>145,510.00</u>
	Total Expenditure :-	\$	<u>\$99,628,064.56</u> =====

Note :

The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's books of accounts as at 31.12.77 and as reconciled with the Treasury's statement of expenditure as at the same date. No attempt has been made to adjust any accounts which are due but not settled within the calendar year.

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE

BUILDING PROGRAMME

Category 'A'

22 PR	Stanley Training Centre Reprovisioning
35 PR	Halfway House and Pre-release Centre
40 PR	Stanley Prison Annexe and Store
51 PR	Stanley Prison - Security Alterations
53 PR	Shek Pik Maximum Security Prison
56 PR	Sha Tsui Detention Centre - Staff Quarters
60 PR	Improvements to Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre and Ma Po Ping Medium Security Prison
64 PR	Stanley Prison - Rebuilding Phase I

Category 'B'

28 PR	Tai Lam Treatment Centre - Administration and Hospital Block
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)
57 PR	Stanley Prison - Rebuilding Phases II & III
58 PR	Staff Training Institute - Extension
65 PR	Workshop for Pik Uk Prison
66 PR	Expansion of Drug Addiction Centre - Hei Ling Chau

Category 'D'

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 61 PR | Improvement to Emergency Electricity Supply at Chimawan Prison |
| 63 PR | Additional Workshop for Tai Lam Centre for Women |

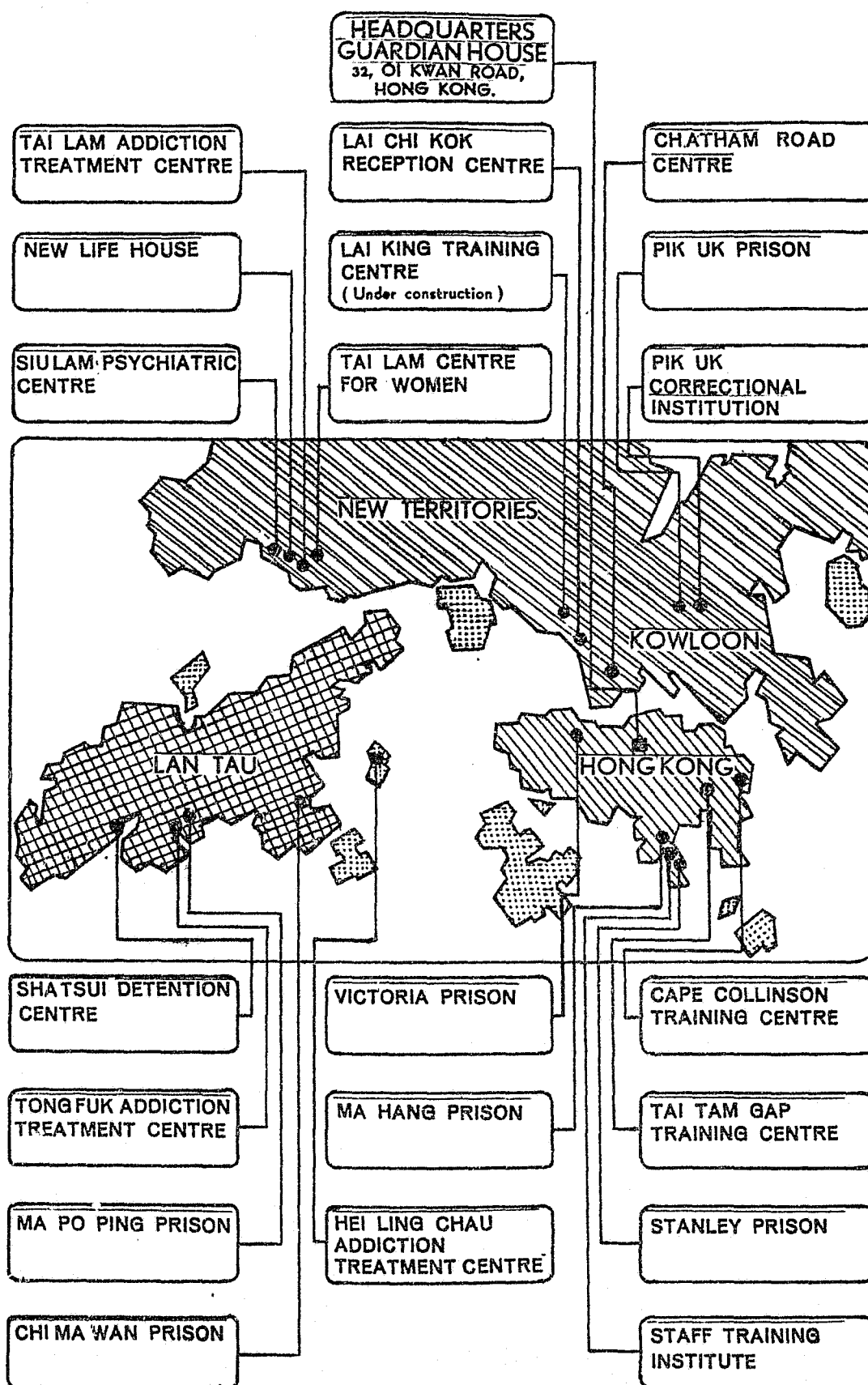
Category 'E'

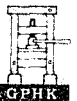
- | | |
|-------|---|
| 62 PR | Cold Storage Unit, Cape Collinson Training Centre |
|-------|---|

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. |

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS AND INSTITUTIONS





END