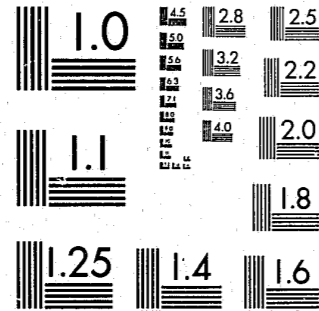


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A
SUMMARY OF THE
WORK OF THE
PRISONS DEPARTMENT BY THE
Hong Kong
COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS
T.G. GARNER, C.B.E., J.P.
FOR THE YEAR

1979

The cover picture shows inmates embarking to be airlifted for work on a government construction project in a remote area of Hong Kong.

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A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF
PRISONS DEPARTMENT IN 1979

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REVIEW

1 The year 1979 proved to be a most demanding one for the department since, in addition to its commitments under the various ordinances, the supervision and management of a considerable number of refugees and illegal immigrants also become a responsibility.

2 Towards the end of 1978 the illegal immigrant problem began to affect the total penal population. This factor became much more pronounced during the course of 1979 and, because of this, a significant increase of 3217 in the total penal population over that of 1978 was experienced.

3 Notwithstanding this, the accommodation situation for prisoners remained satisfactory except at Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre where overcrowding continued to be a problem. Accommodation for the large numbers of Vietnamese refugees who flooded into Hong Kong during the year was less satisfactory and overcrowding in camps was unavoidable despite the rapid construction of additional accommodation.

4 On 31st December 1979 the department controlled one camp for refugees from Vietnam which held 1042, 17 penal institutions, a half-way house and a staff training institute. At that date the number of prisoners held in custody compared with one year previously was :

	1978	1979
Prisoners	3,708	3,499
Training Centres Inmates	354	284
Treatment Centres Inmates	1,502	1,141
Detention Centre Detainees	194	259
On remand	615	687
Committed for trial	55	38
Debtors	5	11
Detained under Immigration Ordinance	745	4,476
	<u>7,178</u>	<u>10,395</u>

5 In July, Cape Collinson Training Centre was converted for use as a camp to house refugees and inmates were transferred to Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution, formerly Tai Tam Gap Prison, which then commenced operation as a Training Centre and Prison for young offenders.

6 The detention centre programme has continued to prove its worth and after the one year statutory period of supervision, the success rate, (that is free of any further criminal offence) was 95.32%. After a follow-up period of three years from the date of release the success rate stands at 76.36%. A new Detention Centre, Nei Kwu Chau on Lantau Island was opened on November 30th. The Centre took over accommodation which formerly housed the young inmates section of the Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre before the

young inmates removal to separate accommodation at Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Nei Kwu Chau, which has accommodation for 112 inmates, was required to avoid overcrowding at Sha Tsui Detention Centre and to provide completely separate accommodation for those detainees in the 14 to 16 age group.

7 The detention centre programme for young male adults aged 21 and under 25 years has been in operation since September 1977. During the period from that date until 31st December 1979, 159 young adults have been sentenced by the courts to detention centre training. Of that number 88 have passed through the programme and been released, and as at 31st December 1979 only one has been reconvicted for a further offence. This is most encouraging when it is borne in mind that 21 have completed the mandatory supervision period of 12 months.

8 On 1st August 1979 the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted. This legislation provides that a sentence of imprisonment cannot be imposed on a person for a drug related offence, unless the court has first considered a report from the Commissioner of Prisons on his suitability for cure and rehabilitation.

9 Total admissions to drug addiction treatment centres once again declined with 1655 admissions during the year compared with 1999 during 1978.

10 Mr. T.G. Garner, accompanied by eight staff of the Department, attended the 6th Pan Pacific Conference of Rehabilitation International held in Seoul, Korea from 22nd - 27th April 1979. Papers were presented by the three delegates on "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents; A Unique Approach", "The Role of After-Care Service in the Treatment of Drug Dependents" and "The Role of Research and Statistics in Combating the Drug Problem". The Conference was attended by participants from 26 countries.

11 Following the Conference, the Commissioner visited the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) in Fuchu, Japan. During the visit, Mr. Garner presented papers on "The Role of the Prison Service in Hong Kong" and "Community - Based Corrections - A Necessary Factor in Corrections" to participants of the 52nd International Training Course. He also lectured on "The Prison Service in Hong Kong" at Ryukoku University. The group accompanying the Commissioner, which included a number of members of the Department, also visited Fuchu Prison and Kanto Medical Training School in Japan.

12 The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., visited Chimawan Camp for refugees on 28th May 1979.

13 Five Members of Parliament visited institutions during the year, Messrs. A. Morris and J. Ashley visited Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre on 5th January. Mr. P. Morrison visited Sha Tsui Detention Centre on 9th January and Messrs. A. Cowans and D. Canavan (accompanied by Urban Councillor Mrs. Elsie Elliott, C.B.E.) visited Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre on 13th September. A list of overseas visitors to the Department during the year is at Chapter XV.

14 The Annual Departmental Staff Dinner was held on 2nd March at the Metropole Restaurant in North Point and was attended by more than 1100 persons.

15 Facilities at the Prison Officers' Club at Stanley were further improved by the reconstruction of the kitchen and the provision of new kitchen equipment. This Club serves as a focal point for the recreational activities of the Officers of the Department.

AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

16 The Queen was graciously pleased to award the following honours :

British Empire Medal (B.E.M.)	Mr. POON Lai-chiu Senior Clerical Officer
	Mr. KWOK Ka-lai Assistant Officer I

17 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 26th January and presented Colonial Prison Service Medals to 34 members of the staff.

18 The Commissioner of Prisons commendation was awarded to the following members of staff :

Mr. W.D. McCully	Superintendent
Miss TANG Wai-ling	Principal Officer
Mr. LUK Yung-sum	Principal Officer (Acting)
Miss HO Kar-yuk	Officer
Miss WU Fung-yin	Assistant Officer I
Mrs. WONG MAK Mo-ching	Assistant Officer I
Mr. TSANG Shui-hei	Assistant Officer I
Mr. YEUNG Choi-on	Assistant Officer I
Mr. CHAN Kai-keun	Assistant Officer I
Mr. LUI Kwai-keung	Assistant Officer II
Miss LAM Siu-ling	Assistant Officer II
Mr. KWAN Wing-yat	Assistant Officer II
Mr. LEUNG Wing-kee	Assistant Officer II
Mr. TAM Chi-leung	Assistant Officer II
Mr. LAU Kwok-fu	Assistant Officer II
Mr. SUEN Sai-choi	Assistant Officer II

19 In addition, the Commissioner commended :

Mr. AU Po-nam of the Civil Aid Service for outstanding service whilst working with departmental staff in a camp for refugees.

REFUGEES AND PERSONS DETAINED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE

20 Throughout this year the department continued to assist with the problem of the large influx of refugees from Vietnam and illegal immigrants. Institutions were made available, often at very short notice, for their accommodation and staff were provided to man camps operated by the Security Branch of the Government Secretariat. Notwithstanding the fact that their experience and training have equipped the staff with the necessary attributes to care for people on a 24 hour basis, they have met this new challenge extremely well, and have helped, cared for and managed large numbers of occupants, very often under trying and difficult circumstances.

21 Tong Fuk Centre continued to accommodate refugees from Vietnam until July, when it reverted to its role as a Prison. In addition, following its spell of use as a centre for refugees, Victoria Prison was utilized to house illegal immigrants. In May, Chimawan Prison also changed its role to take in refugees; metal huts were erected on the exercise field and using triple tier bunks, it housed eight thousand eight hundred people. Then in July the inmates of Cape Collinson Training Centre were transferred to make way for refugees, and metal huts were erected in various locations inside the area to provide additional accommodation. Pik Uk Prison too, changed its role and held refugees from January to May, and the separate area of Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre, originally designed as the remand unit, held illegal immigrants from March until May. Prison staff were seconded to the Security Branch of the Government Secretariat to manage refugee camps set up at Kai Tak, the Government Dockyard, Ma Tau Wei and Argyle Street. At the height of the exodus of refugees from Vietnam and illegal immigrants the Prisons Department on 31st July 1979 had 10,677 such occupants in Chimawan, Victoria and Cape Collinson; and at the same time, Prison staff seconded to the Security Branch looked after a further 22,592 refugees in the four camps.

22 Within the camps operated by the department, Prison Officers with nursing qualifications assisted in examining and treating refugees. Every effort was made by Officers in the institutions and camps to ensure that refugees were as well provided for as circumstances and resources permitted. Occupants were responsible for cleaning the buildings and camp areas and each camp was managed as an orderly community. Many refugees took the opportunity to obtain employment outside the institutions and camps.

23 The officer in charge of the institution or camp was readily available to refugees and illegal immigrants who wished to make requests or complaints, and the Commissioner of Prisons, and other visiting senior officers were similarly available. A number of voluntary organizations and auxiliary services provided invaluable assistance in the institutions and camps.

COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATION UNIT

24 A Complaints Investigation Unit was set up in Prisons Headquarters in March 1979 to :-

- (a) investigate all complaints against the Department or a member of the Department, and to ensure that these complaints are thoroughly, expeditiously and impartially dealt with;
- (b) inform complainants of the results of the investigation;
- (c) protect members of the Department from vexatious or malicious complaints, and

(d) help rectify any defects in administrative procedures or operational methods.

25 The Unit is presently headed by a Principal Officer assisted by an Officer both deployed from other duties, but it is anticipated that additional permanent posts will be established during 1980.

26 Throughout the year, a total of 88 cases were referred to the Unit from various institutions and members of the public. Most of these cases were found to be counter-allegations and some malicious in nature.

27 In its first nine months of operation the Unit has functioned well and it is considered that with additional staff it will be able to fulfil its anticipated role, and provide the department with a valuable additional investigatory arm.

TRIAD/GANG ACTIVITY

28 A total of 60.3% of male prisoners on admission owned to either triad/gang affiliations or activity. Though still high, the continued downward trend is encouraging and reflects the effectiveness of counter measures in force. Prisoners identified as office bearers are segregated immediately after reception and are kept apart from other prisoners until the authorities are satisfied that they will not exert or attempt to exert any influence. Prisoners, sentenced or on remand, who have no triad background are housed separately from known triad/gang members.

29 All institutions have anti-triad units which are co-ordinated by a senior officer in headquarters. These units carefully monitor all activities in order to detect and counter any attempted triad/gang influence. The continued success of these measures is shown by the absence of any reports or incidents in any way relating to triad/gang activity during the year under review.

30 Young offenders continue to be actively encouraged to free themselves of triad affiliation by voluntarily confessing their membership which is followed by normal court action. During the year 12 such inmates appeared in court and were given absolute discharges with no convictions recorded. A further 26 young men are awaiting court hearings.

31 The following table shows the percentage of admissions in the last three years who admitted to triad/gang affiliations :-

		Total Admissions	Triad/Gang Affiliations	%
1977	Male	9,709	6,380	65.7
	Female	307	26	8.5
1978	Male	7,707	4,902	63.6
	Female	201	15	7.5
1979	Male	6,845	4,127	60.3
	Female	241	11	4.6

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

32 During the year the psychological services were strengthened by the creation of five additional posts; one Senior Psychologist and four Psychologists. Recruitment procedures commenced immediately to fill these posts and arrangements were in hand at the end of 1979 for the selection of suitable candidates.

INFORMATION SERVICES

33 The Public Relations Unit, since its formation five years ago, has been responsible for publicising the general activities and policies of the department through the press and other forms of media.

34 In the year under review, the unit produced a total of 139 news and feature press releases which were widely used by the media locally and overseas. It handled an increasing number of enquires averaging 20 a day from members of the public and the media, and arranged a number of special interviews with senior officers. This unit also assisted in producing a news feature on the training centre programme and one about discharge procedures for an inmate prisoner.

35 Assistance was also given to the recruitment campaign mounted during the year. Career talks and exhibitions were organised, and with the cooperation of the Government Information Services, television and radio commercials and a poster were produced.

STAFFING

36 The establishment increased by 6 permanent and 85 supernumerary posts. This resulted from the creation of permanent posts of 1 Senior Clinical Psychologist and 4 Clinical Psychologists for the psychological service and 1 Principal Industrial Officer for the new laundry at Pik Uk Prison. The 85 supernumerary posts were provided to enable the redeployment of manpower to man camps for refugees.

ACCOMMODATION

37 With the adaptation of accommodation to cater for the needs of illegal immigrants and refugees, there was a continuous fluctuation in the available accommodation during the year.

38 Following the transfer of the young inmates section of the Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre to new accommodation at Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre, the Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre, utilizing the area previously occupied by the section and with accommodation for 112, was opened on November 30th. Its objective is to provide separate accommodation for detainees from 14 to 16 years of age.

39 Tai Tam Gap Prison was converted in June to operate as a training centre and prison for young offenders and was subsequently gazetted as Tai Tam Correctional Institution.

CO-OPERATION - LAW AND ORDER

40 The Department continued to maintain a good liaison with the Police, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Immigration Department and the Legal Department.

41 Allegations of corruption made by prisoners, inmates or staff were forwarded to the Independent Commission Against Corruption and details of these are contained in Appendix 3.

DISCIPLINE - PENAL INSTITUTIONS

42 Discipline was maintained in all institutions on a firm but fair basis. Despite a declining prisoner population there was a considerable increase in number of offences for breaches of discipline. This reflects a more anti-authoritarian attitude on the part of certain prisoners, and for these vigilance and firm control are essential.

43 The majority of offences were for contravening the following Prison Rules :-

Prison Rule 61 (p) in any way offends good order and discipline.

(a) disobeys any order of the Superintendent or any of any other officer of the Prisons Department, or any prison rule;

(d) swears, curses or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language;

(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;

(u) loses or wilfully damages or destroys any Government property;

(f) commits any assault;

(c) is idle, careless or negligent at work, or refuses to work.

44 There were no escapes by prisoners from prison and no prisoner failed to return from home leave, however five inmates from treatment centres failed to return from home leave. There was, in addition, one abscondment from an outside working group.

CHAPTER II

ADULT MALE OFFENDERS — PRISONS

45 This chapter deals with all adult prisoners (21 years and over) either sentenced to imprisonment or remanded in prison custody, and in the main it does not include young prisoners (under 21 years). However, due to the nature of either the mental condition, offence or sentence a small number of young prisoners are detained in prisons mentioned in this section and will be included for statistical purposes only.

46 Young prisoners and special classes of prisoners are dealt with in separate chapters.

POPULATION

47 There are at present 7 institutions holding adult offenders. The total number of convicted male adults sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 4414, and on the 31st December, 1979 there were 3231 in custody. The total number remanded in custody during the year was 7277.

48 The breakdown of those in custody on the 31st December, 1979 is as follows:-

INSTITUTIONS	PRISONERS	REMANDS	ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	351	518 (5)	2 (1)
Stanley Prison	1,396 (2)		
Ma Hang Prison	151		
Ma Po Ping Prison	538		
Tong Fuk Centre	283		
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	142 (11)	6 (3)	1
Pik Uk Prison	369		

49 The figures in brackets indicate those under 21 years of age included in the main figure.

There were 58 serving life sentences, 11 detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure, 139 serving sentences of more than 10 years and 329 serving between 6 and 10 years imprisonment. Those detained under the Immigration Ordinance are detailed in Chapter VI as are special classes of prisoners.

INSTITUTIONS

50 Due to the problem of refugees and illegal immigrants there have been changes in the roles of some institutions: this has had an effect on both the staff and prisoners. Notwithstanding the decline in persons sentenced to imprisonment and remanded in custody, the institutions holding such prisoners have been operating near to capacity. Early in May, Chi Ma Wan Prison was converted to hold refugees and illegal immigrants. Pik Uk Prison, for the first 4 months of the year also held those detained under the Immigration Ordinance, although about 80 convicted prisoners were kept in a separate section of the institution to carry out necessary services such as kitchen, laundry and work on public projects. The prison reverted back to normal use as a prison in mid-May 1979.

51 Tong Fuk Centre, which also held those detained under the Immigration Ordinance for the first 6 months of the year, changed use in July to permit the detention of ordinary class prisoners. This helped relieve the pressure which had built up in other institutions by allowing ordinary class prisoners not requiring a high degree of security to be accommodated in more appropriate surroundings.

52 All prisoners are categorised by a board in order to determine an appropriate security rating which range from 'D' being the lowest and requiring the minimum degree of security to 'A' the highest where the maximum possible degree of security is necessary. In addition certain institutions or parts of an institution are specifically used for different classes of prisoners such as First Offenders (Star Class) and Recidivists (Ordinary Class).

53 The breakdown of institutions in operation on 31st December, 1979 was as follows:

LAI CHI KOK RECEPTION CENTRE

For the safe custody of male adult prisoners, of all categories, including remands, debtors, those detained under the Immigration Ordinance and convicted prisoners.

STANLEY PRISON

For the safe custody of Star and Ordinary Classes of prisoners with sentence of more than 2 years in any category other than 'D' (In exceptional circumstances prisoners sentenced to 2 years or less may be detained there with the approval of Prisons Headquarters).

MA PO PING PRISON

For the safe custody of male adult convicted Star Class prisoners sentenced from 7 days up to and including 3 years who have been categorised either 'C' or 'D'. Star and Ordinary Class prisoners who are geriatrics, classified as clinically old by the medical officer are also housed.

TONG FUK CENTRE

For the safe custody of adult male prisoners in Category 'C' or 'D' Ordinary Class, sentenced from 7 days up to and including 3 years.

SIU LAM PSYCHIATRIC CENTRE

For the safe custody of all male prisoners in all categories, sentenced or remanded, who require psychiatric treatment or observation as well as for sentenced or remanded inmates from training centres, detention centres and drug addiction treatment centres who require psychiatric treatment or observation.

PIK UK PRISON

For the safe custody of adult male prisoners, in either Category 'C' or 'D' Ordinary Class, sentenced to 7 days up to and including 2 years and for those detained under the Immigration Ordinance.

MA HANG PRISON

For safe custody of Star and Ordinary Class adult male prisoners sentenced to less than 18 months, also geriatric prisoners sentenced to 3 years or less.

CATEGORISATION

55 As mentioned earlier all prisoners, on admission appear before a categorisation board which screens them very carefully. The board takes all relevant factors into consideration. These include background, triad gang association, previous and present offences, length of sentence, escapes and any attempts at suicide, and following careful consideration the prisoner is accorded a category ranging from 'A' to 'D'.

The prisoner is then allocated to a prison consistent with his categorisation.

DISCIPLINE

56 All prisoners are subject to prison discipline and failure to comply with any of the Prison Rules and Regulations is an offence.

57 There were a total of 2367 offences recorded with the ratio of disciplinary offences to the daily average prisoner population being 0.623.

58 The following shows details over three years of the number of leave passes granted, and escapes. There were no failures to return from home leave.

	1977	1978	1979
Average daily male adult prisoner population	4,829	4,063	3,767
Escapes from closed prisons	—	—	—
Escapes from open prisons	—	—	—
Abcondments from outside (Escorts, working parties etc.)	3	—	1
Leave passes granted	22	21	53
Failure to return from home leave	—	—	—

Note: The above daily average population figure does not include young offenders (Previous reports included young offenders in this section.)

EDUCATION

59 Adult Education Classes are well established and provide a very valuable opportunity for adult prisoners to improve their educational standards.

60 Classes are available at Stanley Prison, Ma Po Ping Prison, Tong Fuk Centre and Pik Uk Prison. All classes are conducted in the evenings on a voluntary basis, and prisoners are encouraged to attend. They follow a syllabus which is prepared by the Curriculum Development Committee and subjects include Chinese, English, Mathematics and Social Studies. Academic levels vary from Primary 1 to Form 3, but advanced level studies are available in Mandarin and Engineering Drawing for suitable prisoners at Stanley Prison.

61 In addition to the Adult Education Classes at Stanley Prison, there is a Cell Study Course for prisoners who wish to study on their own following a set curriculum but at a pace they themselves set. There are currently eight courses running at different levels in English and Chinese which are proving very popular and give the prisoners a feeling of self-achievement. A similar type of self study course is also conducted at Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre for suitable prisoners.

62 The interest in correspondence courses has increased and on 31st December there were 93 prisoners taking correspondence courses with various local and overseas institutions. Of the 93, only 5 prisoners were from Tong Fuk Centre and the rest from Stanley. The courses studied include Advertisement, Bible & Theology, Forestry, Home Design, Accounting, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Chinese Literature and English.

RECREATION

63 Recreation facilities are an important aspect of any prison programme, and cater for a variety of needs, but security considerations must be taken into account in determining programmes.

64 All prisoners who are passed fit by the Medical Officer must take part in organized and controlled exercise at least twice a week. Football, volleyball, basketball and table tennis are the favourites and most institutions have one or more of these sporting activities available. Recreation on a rota basis takes place in the evenings after work and at weekends.

65 For those who prefer more sedentary recreational activities T.V., chess, Chinese billiards, reading and hobby classes are available.

WORK & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

66 With the introduction of professional management in industries, much more emphasis is now placed on production schedules, although the type of work varies from institution to institution dependent upon its location and the category of prisoner held. Vocational training for short term prisoners is not practicable but in the case of prisoners serving longer sentences training in a trade is given.

67 Stanley Prison being the largest industrial institution, has the largest variety of work availability and provides for the manufacture of garments, sign making (silk screening), items in fibre glass, shoe making and carpentry.

68 Ma Po Ping is the next largest in industrial capacity and output and concentrates on metal work, which include the repair of litter bins, the production of sign posts and, last year, the construction of beds for use in refugee camps. There are also workshops for fibre glass, tailoring, carpentry and rattan furniture.

69 All institutions must also take care of their own domestic services such as the preparation and cooking of food, laundry and general cleaning and maintenance of the institutions.

GERIATRIC PRISONERS

70 There were a total of 329 convicted prisoners classified by the Medical Officer as geriatric admitted during the period under review. The classification "geriatric" is only given to those who are certified by the medical officer as being clinically old, however this is normally over 60 years of age.

71 To meet the special needs of geriatric male prisoners, sections of Ma Hang Prison and Ma Po Ping Prison have been set aside to accommodate them. On the 31st December 1979 there were 24 in Ma Hang Prison and 47 in Ma Po Ping Prison.

72 They follow a programme specifically geared to meet their needs and are occupied mainly on domestic chores on repairing mailbags, making envelopes and in light gardening. In general, work is in the nature of occupational therapy. Following a study undertaken in 1978 the consultant geriatrician from Medical and Health Department was invited to advise on the needs of geriatric prisoners and his recommendations are being gradually implemented.

73 Prison welfare officers have the responsibility of ensuring that such prisoners have accommodation and means of support when they are released. Many are referred to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for accommodation and to the Social Welfare Department for public assistance.

HANDICAPPED PRISONERS

74 There are several handicapped prisoners housed in various prisons. Special arrangements have been made to ensure that, as far as practicable, the physical disabilities of these prisoners do not prevent them from adjusting to the institutional environment and that their special requirements are met.

THE HONG KONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY

75 The Hong Kong Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is a voluntary agency, established in 1957 for the care and rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in Hong Kong. The Society provides a wide range of services both pre-release and after-care which include casework counselling, group counselling, employment placement and hostel accommodation. In addition a Volunteers Scheme has been implemented to assist prisoners' families solve domestic problems and to help relieve the anxiety and worry. At present, there are 20 volunteers offering services such as baby sitting, homework coaching, visits and escort services. This scheme is meeting with appreciable success, and the Society is expecting to be able to expand its services. During the period under review, the Society assisted 81 discharged prisoners with a history of mental illness. These prisoners have special needs and assistance is given to take them to follow up clinics and provide accommodation for those who require it.

76 The Society also arranged a number of recreational activities in institutions, including variety shows, sporting fixtures and film shows. They were well received and assisted in building a good relationship between the prisoners and the Society.

77 The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society does a valuable job of work which is appreciated by staff of the department and prisoners alike.

78 The Never Again Association organised by the department with assistance from the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society aims to help prisoners turn over a new leaf through family participation in group therapy sessions.

CHAPTER III

YOUNG MEN

(A) PRISONS

79 Pik Uk Correctional Institution continues to hold all young prisoners (14 to under 21 years of age on admission) sentenced to any term of imprisonment, who require a high degree of security except those under sentence of death who are held at Stanley. Those with a shorter sentence and a lower security rating are held in Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution.

80 On 31st December, a total of 306 young prisoner were held in institutions as follows :-

Stanley Prison	detained (condemned appellant)	2
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	detained	168 (59)
	remanded	80
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	detained	—
	remanded (deportee)	4
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	detained	38 (4)
	remanded	—
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	detained	11
	remanded	3
		<hr/> 306

Figures in brackets show the number of young prisoners who have attained the age of 21 or over at the end of the year but are still classified as young prisoners for administrative purposes in order to enable them to continue their training, keeping to the same programme.

81 Young prisoners in prisons undergo a complete rehabilitative programme, conducted by qualified staff, which includes counselling, therapeutic group activities, physical education and recreation. Vocational training and educational classes are organised for all young prisoners.

82 In Pik Uk Correctional Institution, a strict disciplinary regime is maintained to provide a programme for the type of young person who lacks respect for the law or understanding of social discipline at a level acceptable to the community.

83 All young prisoners remanded for trial or on conviction awaiting suitability reports for admission to Detention Centres (including young adults aged 21 but under 25) are also held in Pik Uk Correctional Institution.

84 Young prisoners who require psychiatric care and treatment are held in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre.

DISCIPLINE

85 This year the number of offences against discipline again reflects the fact that many young prisoners are prone to violence and more than 60% of cases involving assaults were committed by young persons. A total of 424 disciplinary cases were recorded in the year

under review compared with 392 in 1978. This constitutes a ratio of 1.851 disciplinary offences to the average daily population and compares with a figure of 1.208 in the preceding year.

WELFARE

86 Personal and family welfare assistance for young prisoners is provided in each institution by Welfare Officers. At present aftercare services are provided through the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society for those requesting assistance.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

87 Each young prisoner attends half day schooling and half day vocational training. The school syllabus includes language subjects, mathematics and social studies ranging from Primary 1 to Form 3 standard and placements in classes depend on the results of attainment tests given to all new prisoners on admission. Educational television is incorporated in the curriculum to supplement class work. On the vocational training side, the first year of the Telecommunication Technician Course was a great success. 19 young offenders took the course and sat for the City and Guild of London Institute first year examination, which consisted of three subjects; practical mathematics, engineering science and telecommunication practice. The results were most encouraging since 18 of the 19 candidates passed and a total of 25 distinctions, 16 credits and 7 passes were achieved. Those who passed are preparing for the second year examination. Other trades taught include tailoring, carpentry and decorating. Internal assessment tests are regularly administered to check on inmates progress.

(B) TRAINING AND DETENTION CENTRES REMANDS

88 Young offenders convicted of an offence who prior to sentence are being considered by the court for a training centre or detention centre are remanded in the first instance for an assessment as to their suitability. Remands for training centres are held in Lai King Training Centre and those for detention centres in Pik Uk Correctional Institution. In accordance with the provisions of the Law, the young offenders so remanded stay in the centre for a period not exceeding 21 days during which time a complete assessment is carried out on their health and psychological and intellectual development, academic attainment and vocational aptitude. A selection board is convened to study the suitability of each case and to make a recommendation to the court. A comprehensive report which includes information on the family, social and criminal background is prepared and forwarded to the court.

89 The total number of young offenders remanded for suitability reports and the final determination of the court in sentencing together with the 1978 figures is as follows:-

	1978	1979
Total remanded	834	1,054
Suitable for Detention Centre	611	744
Sentenced to Detention Centre	276	422
Suitable for Training Centre	136	185
Sentenced to Training Centre	117	137
Unsuitable	87	125
Sentenced to Imprisonment	73	70
Non-Custodial Sentence imposed	368	425

(C) TRAINING CENTRES

90 Training centres cater for the correctional training of young offenders from 14 to under 21 years of age who are sentenced to an indeterminate period for training ranging from 6 months to 3 years. Release must be earned and is dependent on progress which is assessed by a Board of Review.

91 A Board of Review is held monthly during which each inmate is assessed regarding his response to training, conduct, progress on vocational and educational training and participation in the various other aspects of the programme. A progressive system of promotion is in practice and fitness for promotion is determined by the Board. All inmates on release are subject to 3 years' statutory supervision, during which period they may be recalled for further training if they fail to comply with the supervision conditions. Supervision is carried out by Officers of the After Care Unit of the Prisons Department.

92 When Cape Collinson Training Centre was converted to house the Vietnamese refugees in July 1979, the former Tai Tam Gap Prison commenced operation as a training centre and prison for young offenders having been gazetted as Tai Tam Correctional Institution on June 21st, 1979.

93 At the end of 1979, the distribution of inmates in various training centres was :

Institution	No. of Inmates
Lai King Training Centre	149
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	92
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	5

WORK

94 Inmates in training centres are taught a basic vocational skill. Tuition is offered in tailoring, metal work, carpentry, panel beating, vehicle body repairs, painting and decorating, gardening, brick-laying and cooking. Inmates earn a small sum of money according to an approved earning scheme, and all earnings are paid to them on release.

95 Cape Collinson Band was taken over by the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution when Cape Collinson was required for refugees. The standard of performance remained high and the band continued to be in great demand for public performances during various festivities and for ceremonial occasions.

EDUCATION

96 Most training centre inmates are school "dropouts", and in order to improve their educational standard half-day compulsory schooling is provided with classes ranging from the lower primary levels to Form 3. Inmates are assessed on admission by an attainment test are then placed in classes at an appropriate level and taught by qualified teachers in accordance with a syllabus approved by the Education Department. Regular tests and other assessments are held, and effort and individual achievement are taken into consideration for promotion through the training programme. Educational television for both primary and secondary levels is used and films and slides are also shown from time to time.

97 In the year under review, special attention and tuition was required for several inmates with hearing and speech defects.

RECREATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

98 Hobby classes provide inmates with a healthy, organised outlet during the evenings. Indoor games and interest groups including music, Chinese calligraphy, painting and sketching are also available. In addition inmates are encouraged to participate in outdoor activities such as athletics and ball games organised and supervised by the physical education instructors, who also hold scheduled physical education classes.

DISCIPLINE

99 A high standard of discipline is maintained in all institutions and a total of 365 cases of breach of discipline was recorded during the year; a ratio of 1.391 disciplinary offences to the average daily population. This compares with a ratio of 1.108 during 1978.

AFTERCARE

100 All inmates are subject to 3 years' statutory supervision following release. An officer on aftercare duty is assigned to an inmate on admission to establish a case-work relationship with the inmate and his family. Personal and family assistance is offered whenever necessary and counselling and guidance are given to help the inmate adjust to institutional life so that he may take full benefit from the training. After-care officers also work towards reconciliation between inmates and parents when family ties have been broken or are strained.

101 The Never Again Association run in each centre was well patronised by the inmates and their families and created a mutual understanding of the problems and needs of the inmates.

102 After release and during the supervision period, the after-care officers visit supervisees regularly in their homes and work places. Should a supervisee fail to comply with any conditions of the supervision order he may be recalled for a further period of training.

103 On 31st December 1979 there was a total caseload of 508 under statutory supervision and a total of 43 were recalled for breaches of their supervision order during the year.

HOME LEAVE

104 Home leave is granted to inmates during their stay in the centre to assist in adjusting to community life before release and to enable preparations for release, and this system places a degree of trust on the inmates. In the year under review, all inmates who were granted home leave returned before the expiry of the permitted period of absence. A total of 232 leave passes were granted to training centre inmates during the year.

(D) DETENTION CENTRES

105 Detention centres for young offenders opened in 1972.

106 Due to an increase in the number of detainees, which placed pressure on the accommodation at Sha Tsui Detention Centre, and in order to provide separate accommodation

for detainees in the 14 to 16 age group, a new centre called Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre was gazetted on 22nd November 1979 and become operational on 30th November 1979. This centre has accommodation for 112.

107 The Young Adult Section at Sha Tsui Detention Centre took in the first young adult (aged 21 to under 25 years) in September 1977 after an amendment to the Detention Centre Ordinance which provides for the sentencing of young adults to detention centres. Up to the end of 1979, 159 in this age group had been admitted, and of this number, 88 have been discharged and placed under statutory supervision for a period of 12 months, 21 having completed supervision.

RECEPTION

108 Comparative figures of receptions in the period 1977 to 1979 are as follows :

		Year ending 31.12.77	Year ending 31.12.78	Year ending 31.12.79
(i) RECEPTIONS				
Sentenced	Young offenders	330	276	422
	Young adults	15	69	75
Remanded	Young offenders	985	758	958
	Young adults	92	249	251
(ii) DAILY AVERAGE				
Sentenced	Young offenders	162	109	159
	Young adults	2	32	50
Remanded	Young offenders	38	30	37
	Young adults	3	9	9

DETENTION

109 Section 4(2) of the Detention Centre Ordinance, Cap. 239, Laws of Hong Kong specifies the periods of detention for young offenders (14 to under 21) and young adults (21 to under 25) respectively. For young offenders the detention period is not less than 1 month and not more than 6 months whereas for young adults the detention period is not less than 3 months and not more than 12 months. Release is determined by a Board of Review which interviews each detainee at least once a month to assess progress, attitude, effort and response.

110 The average period of detention at detention centres over the past years was :-

Young offenders — 4.8 months

Young adults — 8.6 months

PROGRAMME AND ROUTINE

111 The programme of a detention centre is designed to demand the very best effort from detainees. The discipline is very strict and the daily routine includes hard work carried

out at a brisk tempo. Privileges are few, but the progress of each detainee is monitored to ensure that he is not pushed beyond his limit. The staff pay constant attention to each detainee in order to help him succeed in the programme.

112 Because of the demanding routine, detainees are frequently examined by the Medical Officer to ensure good health and physical fitness. In addition surprise medical inspections are carried out by teams made up of specialist medical officers from the Medical and Health Department.

113 Family co-operation plays an important part in rehabilitation. Parents are encouraged to take an interest in the detainees' welfare by visiting and participating in the Never Again Association, which is a form of joint activity with the detainees, parents and staff in group discussion.

DISCIPLINE

114 Detention Centres enforce a very strict regime with a high standard of discipline. There were a total of 641 cases of breaches of discipline and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 2.499 compared to figures of 476 and 2.638 respectively during 1978.

AFTERCARE

115 Statutory supervision for a period of 12 months is imposed on all detainees on release. After-care officers visit their supervisees at least twice a month and very often visits are made late at night to ensure that those under supervision are home by the time stipulated in their supervision order. A close relationship is usually established and co-operation is normally obtained from the supervisee's family. Supervisees who fail to comply with their conditions of supervision can be recalled for further training. During the year a total of 32 cases were recalled for breach of their supervision orders. On 31st December the aftercare caseload of those under supervision was 383 (320 for young offenders and 63 for young adults).

116 The following is a comprehensive breakdown of after-care cases :

YOUNG OFFENDERS

Total admissions (Since 16.6.1972)	3,465
Total under detention on 31.12.79	203
Total released under supervision	3,175
Others (appeal, transfer)	87
Supervision not yet expired	343
Lost contact	12
Supervision expired	2,818
reconvicted	132
recalled w/o reconviction	113
successfully completed supervision	2,573
Success rate (non-reconviction)	95.32%

YOUNG ADULTS

Total admissions (since 1.8.77)	159
Total under detention on 31.12.79	49
Total released under supervision	88
Others (appeal, transfer)	22
Supervision not yet expired	65
Lost contact	1
Supervision expired	21
reconvicted	1
recalled w/o reconviction	1
successfully completed supervision	19
Success rate (non-reconviction)	95.24%

CHAPTER IV

MALE DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

117 Drug Addiction Treatment Centres provide a treatment programme for the rehabilitation of a convicted person who is found to be drug dependent and the period for treatment in such centres ranges from a minimum of four to a maximum of twelve months. The average length of treatment for the period under review was 8.22 months.

118 On 1st August 1979 the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance was enacted. This legislation provides that no sentence other than a non-custodial one can be imposed on a person for a drug related offence unless the court has first considered a report from the Commissioner of Prisons on the suitability of such a person for cure and rehabilitation, and on the availability of accommodation at drug addiction treatment centres.

119 Improvements to Hei Ling Chau Drug Addiction Treatment Centre continued through the year. A number of bungalows on Hei Ling Chau which were used by the Sandes Homes as a rest resort for servicemen and their families were returned to the Department in November. Work is now in hand to convert the accommodation for use as single staff quarters and a staff mess. When completed, the long existing problem of staff living within the centre adjacent to inmates dormitories will be ameliorated. The Young Inmates Centre at Hei Ling Chau which was brought into use in June 1977 was closed down at the end of the year and the young inmates (all under the age of 21) were transferred to separate accommodation in Tai Lam Treatment Centre. A survey by Consultants on the future development of the Island commenced during the year.

120 Tai Lam Treatment Centre continues to function as a Remand and Treatment Centre. One dormitory was converted for use as additional hospital accommodation. What were previously quarters for single Assistant Officers in the Centre were utilised in the early part of the year to hold illegal immigrants, however in the later half of the year the buildings were used to accommodate young inmates from Hei Ling Chau.

POPULATION

121 A total of 2164 convicted persons were admitted on remand for reports regarding suitability for admission to a treatment centre : (this compares with 2585 during the same period in 1978). Of this total, 1587 were found suitable and were admitted. In addition 229 were recalled for further treatment following breaches of supervision orders. During the year a total of 1860 inmates were released under supervision and on 31st December 1979 there were 1138 persons under treatment, including remands, distributed as follows :-

Institution	Approved Accommodation	No. of Inmates	No. of Remands
Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	508	413 (60)*	54 (5)*
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	<u>1,008</u>	<u>671</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,084 (60)*</u>	<u>54 (5)*</u>

(* including young inmates)

122 The number of persons admitted continued to decline throughout the year, this permitted the conversion of the young inmates section at Hei Ling Chau for use as a second Detention Centre without creating any problem of overcrowding in the treatment centres.

WORK

123 The work programme in a treatment centre is intended to be a form of therapy designed to encourage inmates to cultivate good working habits and build up self-confidence and a sense of responsibility which will enable them to lead a useful life in the community on release. Inmates are employed at work commensurate with their capability, skills and physical condition and those medically unfit for full labour undertake occupational therapy.

124 Hei Ling Chau which accommodates the majority of inmates under treatment continues to fully employ all those who are fit. Because of the size of the island and the many projects associated with the expansion of facilities the work is particularly challenging. Among the more important projects undertaken during the year were the commencement of the construction of a new piggery which it is anticipated will eventually accommodate 700 pigs, and site formation work at two locations on the island. During the year, work on the conversion of the main dining hall, dormitories and toilet facilities were completed; work on the segregation unit continued. The inmates were also involved in cutting back slopes and clearing and cutting undergrowth. There are five workshops in the Centre for carpentry, metalwork, laundry, tailoring and rattan making and all were fully occupied throughout the period.

125 The recently completed metal workshop at Tai Lam Treatment Centre was intensively used during the middle part of the year for the construction of triple tier bunks for use by refugees. Such bunks were also made at Hei Ling Chau Centre. In the latter part of the year, the Tai Lam Centre inmates, under the direction of the Military authorities, assisted with the construction of a fence along the border and clearance work designed to discourage illegal immigrants from attempting to enter Hong Kong. The inmates were also involved in a number of community projects such as grass cutting, masonry work and the repair of litter bins. In November, they assisted in extinguishing a number of serious hill fires which broke out in the country park area behind the Centre.

EDUCATION AND COUNSELLING

126 Adult Education classes attracted 135 and 175 inmates from Hei Ling Chau and Tai Lam Treatment Centres respectively. Attendance is on a voluntary basis and the teachers who are on secondment from the Education Department hold the classes in both centres in the evenings. English, Chinese, Mathematics and Social Studies are taught and inmates are assigned to various grades in accordance with their educational background.

127 Young inmates in Tai Lam Treatment Centre are divided into three standards namely Advanced Class (equivalent to Form 1 and above), Intermediate Class (Primary 5 & 6 standard) and Elementary Class (Primary 4 and below). The inmates are assigned to these classes in accordance with their previous background and the results scored in attainment tests. At 31st December 1979 the attendance for each class was as follows :-

Advanced Class	22
Intermediate Class	22
Elementary Class	<u>14</u>
	<u>58</u>

128 Hobby classes in subjects such as music and painting, which supplement the educational programme, proved to be popular and instructive and the library facilities which are provided in each centre were well used.

129 In addition to work therapy, counselling plays an important role in the treatment programme and is carried out individually and in groups. The "Never Again Association" is another aspect of the programme which also involves an inmate's family.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

130 A variety of recreational facilities are available to all inmates for relaxation and physical training after working hours. Sports ranging from ball games to Chinese billiards are played and a planned programme of physical education also forms part of the treatment programme. Facilities for watching T.V., listening to pop or Chinese music are available while a number of inmates participate in the lion dance troupe. Weekly programmes are arranged so that inmates are able to participate in each activity on a rotational basis and all are encouraged to join in on such activities.

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

DISCIPLINE

132 All inmates are expected to maintain a high standard of discipline as part of the treatment programme and the low incidence of breaches of discipline reflects the standard maintained. Notwithstanding this it was found necessary to transfer three inmates from Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre to a prison under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre Ordinance Cap. 244. During the year there were 475 offences against discipline recorded but none were of a serious nature.

133 A total of 349 inmates (as compared to 454 in 1978) were granted home leave, of which three (two from Hei Ling Chau and one from Tai Lam Treatment Centre) failed to return on the expiry of their leave pass. All were apprehended by staff of the department within two days of absconding.

AFTER-CARE

134 After-care begins soon after an inmate is admitted to a treatment centre when an after-care officer is appointed to look after him. The after-care officer is then responsible for that particular inmate until the termination of the inmate's supervision period following release from the centre.

135 The social re-adjustment 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 any conflicts between the inmate and his family. However, of even greater importance is the fact that the after-care officer is available for counselling and advice for a minimum period of one year following treatment, 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. 1860 inmates were released under supervision and of these, 725 were placed in employment through the efforts of relatives, friends, former employers or the after-care section and 1128 found employment through their own efforts.

136 Appendix 4 gives details of the occupations taken up by inmates after discharge.

HALF-WAY HOUSE (NEW LIFE HOUSE)

137 The Half-way House (New Life House), with accommodation for 42 persons is situated at Tai Lam Chung in the New Territories. It is a facility for the continuation of the treatment programme for those who are considered to be in need of a period of close guidance and supervision on release. Under the terms of their supervision order, they are required to reside at the house for a stipulated period, which on average was 21 days. A total of 253 used this facility. A new half-way house/pre-release centre with accommodation for 120 is in the Public Works Programme.

LOK HEEP CLUB

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

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

140 The Club participated in the Prisons Department Autumn Fair in November. Part of the proceeds collected from the Autumn Fair were donated to the Club by the Prisons Department Sports Association.

CHAPTER V
WOMEN AND GIRLS

141 Tai Lam Centre for Women consists of four sections: a remand unit, prison, drug addiction treatment centre and training centre.

142 During the latter part of the year the work to construct a new refractory unit was started and is now near completion. The existing refractory unit will then be converted into a security block to hold high security risk prisoners, who are presently held in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre.

143 Additional workshop facilities for tailoring which were completed in February 1979 are now utilised by the Training Centre inmates and prisoners. A display room was completed in June 1979, to exhibit the products made by the inmates.

144 In August a therapeutic course was specially designed in order to prepare for return to the community.

POPULATION

145 Excluding illegal immigrants who are admitted to the centre during 1979, there was a slight increase in the number of admissions compared to 1978. A total of 540 remands were received (369 prison remands, 104 drug addiction remands and 67 training centre remands). There were 241 admissions of whom 142 were sentenced to imprisonment.

146 On 31st December 1979 there were 227 women in custody compared with 219 at the end of 1978 but this included 35 illegal immigrants on remand as compared with 5 in the previous year. The breakdown was :-

Section	Remands	Inmates	Debtors
Prison	18	73	1
Treatment Centre	2	57	
Training Centre	1	40	
Detained under the Immigration Ordinance	<u>35</u>	—	—
	<u>56</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>1</u>

The above figures include 4 prisoners and 1 remand prisoner held in the Special Security Unit in Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. Not included in these figures are those detained under the Immigration Ordinance in Chi Ma Wan who are shown in Chapter VI.

WORK

147 All inmates are gainfully employed and the majority of prisoners, working in two shifts, are employed in the laundry. The Drug Addiction Treatment Centre inmates are employed mainly on tailoring, mending or domestic chores.

EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND COUNSELLING

148 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 standard are operated, supplemented by educational television. Vocational training classes are provided in domestic science, hairdressing, tailoring and embroidery. Prisoners and treatment centre inmates may attend evening educational classes which are normally held twice a week.

149 Individual and group counselling and participation in "Never Again Association" meetings continue to play an important role in the rehabilitation of inmates. Pre-release courses are held regularly to assist the prisoners in their return to the community. This helps them to anticipate problems and gives them the practical information required.

RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT

150 A variety of sports and recreational activities including basket-ball, volley ball, drama, library and hobby groups are available. Sports competitions, internal concert parties, design competitions and films were organised throughout the year. Voluntary agencies arranged special programmes during festivals.

DISCIPLINE

151 During the year 72 inmates were charged with offences against prison discipline as compared with 36 so charged in 1978 and the ratio of disciplinary offences to the average daily population was 0.314. A total of 54 inmates were granted home leave and of these 2 inmates of the drug addiction treatment centre failed to return. One was apprehended shortly afterwards by her after-care officer, but the other was still at large at the end of the year. Efforts to apprehend her continue.

AFTER-CARE/WELFARE

152 After-care is a statutory requirement for all inmates released from treatment and training centres. On 31st December 1979 there were 144 active cases (78 released from the training centre and 66 from the treatment centre) under after-care supervision. This compares with 181 (104 from training centre and 77 from the treatment centre) during the same period last year. After-care officers are actively involved in the preparation of pre-sentence reports, case work and group counselling for in-centre cases and pre-release arrangements for individual cases which include job placement and accommodation. They also assist in preparing a suitability report for those who are remanded for detention in a training or treatment centre.

CHAPTER VI
SPECIAL CLASS OF PRISONERS

DEATH SENTENCES

153 There were 15 persons sentenced to death and one person was released after appeal. 9 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment and 7 commuted to a fixed term of imprisonment.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

154 There has been no corporal punishment awarded under the Prison Rules for offences committed against prison discipline and consideration is being given to the deletion of the provision for corporal punishment from the Rules.

155 A total of 20 offenders were given corporal punishment following court orders. The breakdown of offences for which the awards were given is as follows :

Offence	Number of Persons
Possession of an offensive weapon in public place	2
Possession of an offensive weapon	12
Wounding with intent	1
Assault with intent to rob	2
Robbery	<u>3</u>
Total :	<u><u>20</u></u>

156 A total of 96 strokes were awarded by the courts to the 20 offenders, again a decrease in the use of this form as a punishment. The following table shows the number of offenders and the strokes awarded over the last 5 years :

Year	Offenders	Strokes
1975	113	876
1976	72	518
1977	36	187
1978	26	155
1979	20	96

MALE DEBTORS

157 Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre is provided with self-contained accommodation for debtors. A charge is made to the plaintiff for the provision of this facility and this charge was increased from \$30 to \$50 per day with effect from 19th December 1979.

158 110 persons were admitted for debt during the year, an increase of 37 over last year's admissions. There were 32 persons released at the request of solicitors acting on behalf of plaintiffs, 67 by order of the court and one due to the failure of the plaintiff to pay the necessary subsistence fees.

159 The average time a debtor was held in custody was 23.34 days.

DETAINEES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE

160 A breakdown of those detained under the Immigration Ordinance on 31st December 1979 is as follows :-

Institution	Adult		14 - 20		Under 14		Born whilst mother was in custody	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chimawan Prison	559	501	261	237	495	438	23	21
Victoria Prison	<u>451</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	<u><u>1,010</u></u>	<u><u>914</u></u>	<u><u>465</u></u>	<u><u>386</u></u>	<u><u>858</u></u>	<u><u>762</u></u>	<u><u>42</u></u>	<u><u>39</u></u>

CHAPTER VII
INSPECTORATE

161 The Inspector of Prisons continued to carry out in depth and short inspections of selected institutions.

162 During the year under review, three full inspections have been carried out as follows :-

Institution	Date of Inspection
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	February
Stanley Prison	August
Tong Fuk Centre	December

163 In addition, four follow-up inspections were carried out to ensure that recommendations made at the original inspection have been implemented. The institutions inspected were :-

Institution	Date of Inspection
Tai Lam Centre for Women	February
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	November
Lai King Training Centre	December
Tai Tam Gap Training Centre	December.

Where recommendations have not been fully implemented at the time of the follow-up inspection it is necessary to have a second follow up inspection to ensure that these recommendations have been put into effect, and such inspections were carried out during the year at Ma Po Ping Prison and Tai Lam Centre for Women.

164 A total of 61 visits in the form of short inspections, normally but not always for a specific purpose, followed by a short report in the form of visit observations were also made.

CHAPTER VIII
HEALTH

165 All adult male remands and prisoners are first received into Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre. Those remanded by the courts for assessment of suitability for treatment centres are held in Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Young male remands and inmates are kept in Pik Uk Correctional Institution where suitability reports for the detention centres or training centres are prepared. Female prisoners are detained in Tai Lam Centre for Women.

166 Prisoners with medical complaints requiring in-patient care are admitted to hospitals in institutions for treatment. All those suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms undergo detoxification either as in-patients or as out-patients depending on the degree of withdrawal. Pre and ante-natal cares are provided at Tai Lam Centre for Women for expectant mothers. However arrangements are made for all babies to be born in outside hospital rather than in the prison although facilities and trained staff are available for emergencies.

167 Prophylactic vaccinations, inoculations and chest X-rays are carried out as routine for all prisoners on reception. Adult illegal immigrants were given anti-typhoid, smallpox and cholera vaccinations and children were given measles and poliomyelitis vaccinations. The general health of prisoners/inmates/detainees has been satisfactory throughout the year. Details of hospital and sick bay admissions are given in Appendix 5.

URINE LABORATORIES

168 Seven laboratories in the department are fully engaged in the frequent testing of urine as part of the anti-narcotic programme and as a control on those under supervision following treatment in a drug addiction centre.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

169 Acute emergency cases are transferred to civil hospitals by ambulances, in the case of outlying institutions by launch or, if necessary, by helicopter. Less urgent cases requiring specialist care are transferred to the appropriate consultant clinic at certain institutions or otherwise referred to a Government specialist clinic. In Stanley Prison there are 8 regular consultant clinics and in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre there are also 8.

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

170 X-rays are seen by the visiting Chest Consultant who screens prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and if he feels it necessary, admits them for treatment to hospitals at Tai Lam Drug Addiction Treatment Centre or Stanley Prison. Tuberculosis treatment is given on the recommendation of the Consultant and recovery is generally rapid.

DENTAL CARE

171 Full dental treatment is given for all prisoners and inmates who are serving a sentence of 3 years or more. Those serving between two and three years and those who, in the opinion of the dental officer, have masticatory problems are eligible for routine treatment i.e. simple filling, extraction.

MENTAL HEALTH

172 Two psychiatrists from the Psychiatric Unit of Medical and Health Department visit Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre daily and the Psychiatric Observation Unit at Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre twice weekly to see and treat all patients and to prepare psychiatric reports.

BLOOD DONATIONS

173 During the year under review, 2151 prisoners/inmates voluntarily donated blood to the Hong Kong Red Cross Society.

SANITATION

174 Hospital staff and medical officers frequently inspect premises to ensure high standards of hygiene and cleanliness in all institutions, and if necessary alterations and improvements are implemented as required.

DIETS

175 Kitchens in all institutions are under the supervision of catering staff who are responsible for the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene in the preparation and the presentation of meals.

HOSPITAL STAFF

176 In 1979, 14 Assistant Officers obtained the "enrolled nurse" qualification, 7 Officer Cadets obtained that of "registered nurse", and 15 Assistant Officers were awarded Certificates for First Aid and Home Nursing by the St. John Ambulance Association.

CHAPTER IX

INDUSTRIES AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

177 Prison industries continues to occupy a vital role in the programme of practically every institution with objectives as follows :-

- (i) to train inmates in the habit of doing useful work under conditions and tempo as comparable as may be to those of outside industry so that they may be better able to get and keep a job on release; and
- (ii) to provide, as economically as possible, goods and services for government and the public sectors generally in Hong Kong by the use of the valuable resources of prison labour.

178 Vocational training is closely linked to prison industries, although the emphasis lies more in providing programmes of training for young offenders in Training Centres than in optimising their productive capacity. This training aims at equipping the young offender with appropriate skills and self-confidence to enable him to make his way in the outside world after discharge.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME

179 The expansion programme for prison industries, which began in 1978 with the appointment of a General Manager to direct and control the expansion, made significant progress during the year, including :-

- (i) the appointment to key posts in the Industries management team of professionally qualified and industrially experienced staff covering the various functions of marketing, production services, financial accounting and production control;
- (ii) the build-up of a professional cadre of industrial specialists; and
- (iii) the resolution of important items of policy affecting the future development of prison industries covering :-
 - (a) the recognition of a "guaranteed public sector market" for prison industries;
 - (b) changes in arrangements relating to the direct procurement and holding by the Department of raw materials; and
 - (c) greater discretion by the department in the pricing policy for goods supplied to financially autonomous public sector organizations, such as the Housing Authority and Urban Council.

180 These important developments, coupled with increased emphasis on control in the use of materials and in product quality, will provide a platform from which the further expansion of output from prison industries can now confidently proceed.

PRODUCTION

181 Throughout the year the effect of the loss of productive resources from the change in use of certain penal institutions to hold refugees and illegal immigrants continued to pose problems for prison industries. The combined effect of the loss, for different periods, of Victoria Prison, Pik Uk Prison, Chimawan Prison, Tong Fuk Centre and Cape Collinson Centre reduced significantly the productive capacity from prison workshops. Nonetheless, it is heartening to record that despite these unavoidable interruptions, the value of prison work increased by over 22% during 1979 compared with 1978 (on a comparable valuation basis). Significantly this performance included a substantially increased output in metal fabrication resulting from the manufacture of bunk beds for refugee camps, and the large-scale use of inmate labour to repair and maintain the security fences on the frontier.

182 The total output of prison industries in 1979, measured on a comparable basis, amounted to \$22.17m compared with \$18.16m in 1978 : an increase of 22.1%. A breakdown by trade is shown in Appendix 7 and by institution and trade in Appendix 8. 39% of the total output went to meet the requirements of the Prisons Department; 57% for other government departments and public sector bodies generally and only 4% for private sales — principally to charitable organizations and members of staff. These figures reflect a substantial increase over 1978 in the demand from the Prisons Department itself, the major reason being an increase in garment manufacturing requirements arising from change in the style of inmates' clothing and a substantial increase in construction and maintenance work. Output for other public sector clients shows an overall increase of 11% compared with 1978.

TRAINING

183 Industrial Safety Training Courses organised by the Labour Department during the year were attended by Instructors. The courses covered, Construction Safety, Basic Industrial Accident Prevention, and the Safe Use of Woodworking Machinery. Various staff training courses and seminars were also conducted at the Staff Training Institute on specific aspects of prison industries including financial accounting, stock control and production scheduling and control.

WORKSHOPS

184 In addition to the loss of productive resources at the five institutions referred to in paragraph 181 above, structural repairs to one of the major garment-making workshops in Stanley Prison caused its closure for half of the year and resulted in a backlog of work commitments.

185 A new workshop for vehicle body repairs and maintenance was completed towards the end of 1979 at Lai King Training Centre and will come into full operation early in 1980 to provide an important contribution to vocational training for young offenders at that centre.

186 Garment-making workshops in Ma Po Ping and Pik Uk Prison were converted during the latter part of 1979 to power operation, and the new equipment which was installed began to make an important contribution to the substantially increased overall output (up by over 52%) in the garment-making industry.

187 By the end of the year a new piggery unit had reached the final stages of construction at Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre. The unit will have a capacity to hold 750 pigs. A comprehensive marketing plan for the sale of pigs when ready for market is being prepared.

188 New equipment designed to modernize the shoe-making industry in Stanley Prison was installed towards the end of the year, and during 1980 it will play an important part in meeting the needs of various government departments for foot-wear.

NEW WORKSHOP

189 Approval was given during the year for the construction of a new workshop at Tai Lam Treatment Centre for the manufacture of concrete kerbstones. The viability of this new industry has been well established and the workshop is expected to go into production towards the end of 1980 to supply the needs of the Highways Office.

CHAPTER X
EARNINGS SCHEME

190 The Working Party appointed in 1978 to review inmates earnings made several recommendations and certain improvements were implemented with others to be further considered. The earnings scheme applies to both prisoners and inmates and the rates payable are as follows :-

- (a) Prisoners and Treatment Centre Inmates
 - (i) \$10.00 per week for Grade Special (Craftsman)
 - (ii) \$5.00 per week for Grade I (Artisans)
 - (iii) \$2.75 per week for Grade II (General Labour)
 - (iv) \$2.20 per week for Grade III (Apprentices)
 - (v) \$1.40 per week for Grade IV (Those unfit to work)

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 twice a month.

- (b) Cash Grants Payable to Inmates of Training Centres upon their release
 - (i) \$10.00 per month during the leaver grade
 - (ii) \$6.00 per month during the intermediate grade
 - (iii) \$3.00 per month during the beginner grade

191 The total amount of earnings and cash grants paid out was \$651,292.38. Of this sum, \$399,115.10 was spent on canteen purchases.

CHAPTER XI
AFTER-CARE AND WELFARE

192 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 relationship between the inmate, the family and the officer on after-care duties. Staff 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.

193 The following table shows the number under supervision :-

	Drug Addiction Treatment Centre		Training Centre		Detention Centre	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
(i) Number released under supervision in 1979	1,860	74	188	23	411	2,556
(ii) Number under Supervision on 31.12.79	1,530	66	508	78	383	2,565
(iii) Total number with supervision expired	13,916	532	3,982	129	2,839	21,398
(iv) Total number successfully completed supervision period	9,013	391	2,050	115	2,706	14,275

194 At the end of the year the After-care Unit consisted of one Chief Officer, 4 Principal Officers, 48 Officers and 43 Assistant Officers I, an overall increase of 1 compared with 1978. The two-man experimental team system (1 Officer and 1 Assistant Officer I) in the After-care Units of institutions continued to prove successful and 43 such teams were operational.

195 For Staff employed on after-care and welfare duties, a Developmental Course was run at the Staff Training Institute. Two seminars for improvement of the quality of after-care work were organized. In addition, a 4-day short course on Intake and Suitability Report-writing for Officers on Intake Duties was run at the Institute. Such training is intended :-

- (a) to provide staff on after-care and welfare duties with additional knowledge of the background, culture, attitude and activities of 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.

196 Fifteen officers on after-care duties with a university degree or equivalent completed a 32-week certificate course on correctional studies at the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Hong Kong.

197 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 :-

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

198 The welfare service of the department continued to assist prisoners to solve many of their personal problems, grievances and other matters. At the end of the year, there were 22 officers on welfare duties working in eleven institutions, an overall increase of 2 officers compared with the year 1978.

199 Prisoners in eleven institutions were given pre-release courses intended to persuade them to look closely at their anticipated problems. The courses also aim to give prisoners practical information and knowledge on a number of matters relating to their release. The course has proved to be beneficial to the prisoners, especially to those who have served long terms of imprisonment.

CHAPTER XII

VISITING JUSTICES AND PRISON VISITORS

VISITS BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

200 Visiting Justices are appointed by H.E. 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 the Justices' own choosing, within a prescribed period, and the institution has no prior notice of the visits. 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 an examination of the state of accommodation. They are required to make reports in writing to the Governor of any abuses which they observe or discover. 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 322 visits were made to the various institutions during the year.

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

PRISON VISITORS

202 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 97 persons so appointed. They come from all walks of life and include representatives from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and from a number of religious organizations. Most of these visitors are appointed for a particular institution in which they are interested.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIGION

203 The Prison Chaplain, the Reverend Stephen B. Edmonds, M.M. assisted on a part time basis by 12 Honorary Chaplains, continued to look after the spiritual welfare of prisoners and inmates.

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

205 The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong, the Most Reverend John B. Wu, D.D., visited Stanley Prison on Boxing Day, 26th December. This was the 18th consecutive year that a Boxing Day visit has been made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to one of the penal institutions.

206 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 factor in the various penal programmes of all institutions.

CHAPTER XIV

STAFF

ESTABLISHMENT

207 The approved establishment and strength as at 31st December is detailed in Appendix 11. The total number of staff on that date totalled 4186. During the year under review 680 persons left the department; a breakdown of the reasons for leaving is as follows:-

	Officers		Other Ranks		Non-uniformed Employees	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Death	1	—	2	—	—	3
Dismissed	—	—	62	—	4	66
Terminated	2	—	18	1	2	23
Retired	6	—	17	—	9	32
Resigned	55	9	314	40	54	472
Transferred	19	—	17	—	48	84
Total :	83(105)	9(7)	430(440)	41(14)	117(87)	680(653)

Comparative figures for 1978 are in brackets

208 The number of staff within the department on overseas terms of service at 31st December was 15 out of a strength of 4186. This is 0.36% and compares with 17 officers out of a strength of 3990 or 0.43% at 31st December 1978. No overseas officer has been appointed on permanent and pensionable terms since 1963.

LOCAL TRAINING

209 1979 was a busy year for the Staff Training Institute. During the year, a total of 11 orientational training courses for 109 Officers and 30 for 481 Assistant Officers were completed. On 31st December 1979, 26 Officers and 123 Assistant Officers were under training. There were also 10 Officers and 136 Assistant Officers on field training.

210 Orientational courses were also conducted for two Clinical Psychologists, one Superintendent (Commercial Manager), one Superintendent (Production Manager) and two Chief Industrial Officers.

211 Refresher courses for Assistant Officers were held on a fortnightly basis. A total of 392 Assistant Officers attended the course during the year. 12 refresher courses for Physical Education Instructors were conducted on a half-day basis.

212 Development courses were held from 3rd September 1979 to 15th September 1979 for acting Chief Officers, from 17th September 1979 to 29th September 1979 for Chief Officers and from 1st October 1979 to 13th October 1979 for Assistant Superintendents. Two developmental courses for Superintendents were held, one from 15th October 1979 to 20th October 1979 and the other from 22nd October 1979 to 27th October 1979.

213 Detention Centre courses were held at the Sha Tsui Staff Training Camp. A total of 26 Assistant Officers attended these courses.

214 Courses on metrication were conducted for all Technical Instructors and Instructors.

RECRUITMENT

215 Recruitment of Officers and Assistant Officers during the year was as follows, with comparative figures for 1978 in brackets :

	Officers	Assistant Officers
Total number of candidates interviewed by Selection Board	332(586)	2,377(1,690)
Total number of successful candidates	94(283)	733 (799)
Total number of candidates appointed	75(209)	649 (671)

Further details are at Appendix 12.

WASTAGE

216 The staff wastage rate remained high during 1979 with 466 Assistant Officers II and 91 Officers leaving the service. A major factor in this wastage was the relative youth and immaturity of recruits who realised within the first year of service that they were unable to accept the strict discipline demanded of them in the service. A further factor however was the weeding out by termination or dismissal of those found to be unsuitable in order to maintain the high standard of discipline in the department.

OVERSEAS TRAINING AND ATTACHMENTS

217 Mr. A.W.R. Brooks, Superintendent of Prisons, while on vacation leave in the United Kingdom visited Wormwood Scrubs Prison on 3rd and 4th January, and Long Lartin Prison, Evesham on 9th January, 1979.

218 Mr. N.V. Nilsson, Superintendent of Prisons attended an International Seminar from 8th February to 26th March, 1979 on the Treatment of Dangerous or Habitual Offenders organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

219 Mr. NG Chi-wai, Principal Officer, from 3rd May to 30th July, 1979 participated in the Group Training Course in Wood Industrial Machinery held at the Nagoya International Training Centre, Japan International Cooperation Agency.

220 Mr. T. Collinson, General Manager (Prison Industries), whilst on vacation leave, had a 2-day training attachment with the Management Section of the Singapore Prisons Industries on 24th and 25th May, 1979.

221 Mr. J.F. Martin, Production Services Manager, while on vacation leave in the United Kingdom, was attached to the Home Office, the Directorate of Industries, and the Scottish Home and Health Department from 22nd July to 4th August, 1979.

222 Mr. MAK Wai-keung, Officer, commenced a one-year Supplementary Certificate Course in Physical Education at Leeds Polytechnic in the United Kingdom, on 17th September, 1979.

STAFF WELFARE

PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND

223 The Prisons Department Welfare Fund is established under the Prison Ordinance and is controlled by the Commissioner of Prisons. It provides loans, and in cases of special distress and difficulties, grants for serving and retired staff of the Department in need of assistance.

224 A total of 268 applications for loans were processed during the year, of which 259 ranging from \$750 to \$9,900 were approved (96.6%). This number, involving a total amount of \$802,350, exceeded the record of 1978 i.e. 178 by 45.5%. A breakdown of the reasons for requiring a loan is as follows :-

Reasons for Welfare Loan Application	No. of Cases Approved	%
Marriage	101	39.0
Birth of Child	55	21.2
Home Repair or Furnishing	32	12.4
Death of Parents or Relatives	12	4.6
Travel	25	9.7
Others	34	13.1
Total	259	100.0

225 In addition to the sum on loans, a total of \$38,563 was spent on staff welfare activities organized by the Prisons Department Sports Association and institutional staff messes.

VISITS

226 During the year, the Departmental Welfare Officer paid 247 visits to institutions to advise and assist staff members with personal, financial or family problems. A total of 455 staff, compared with 195 last year, were interviewed during these visits. He also attended 25 staff consultative meetings in accordance with Standing Order 192(b)(v) and gave 37 talks on various topics relating to staff welfare at the Staff Training Institute and other institutions. A total of 38 hospital and home visits were paid to see staff with various kinds of problems.

PUBLIC HOUSING FOR MARRIED JUNIOR OFFICERS

227 As a result of the government's scheme to provide a certain amount of public housing for married junior officers in the Disciplined Services, 70 public housing flats were allocated to the department for 1979/80. Under this new and very popular scheme, the main beneficiaries are the Assistant Officers, and successful applicants are eligible to receive a public housing rent allowance for a maximum period of 10 years.

SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

228 The Prisons Department Sports Association is open to all members of the Department and is responsible for co-ordinating sports and recreational activities. Staff continued to show a keen interest in activities arranged on an inter-institutional basis. Competitions in football, basket-ball, volley-ball, and billiards were arranged, with enthusiastic participation from the institutions. The association's hockey teams continued to do well in outside tournaments, and the relay swimming and track teams all gave fine performances. The 27th Annual Autumn Fair proved to be a great success despite the fact that several institutions were in use as refugee camps and were unable to produce any goods.

229 In addition to regular recreational activities, departmental functions such as parties and dances were held during Christmas and New Year. Other major events included the Annual Staff Dinner on 2nd March 1979 for all ranks, and the Officers' Annual Dinner on 30th August for Officers and above. A departmental outing (Walk for Welfare) held on 24th March 1979 for staff and their families proved extremely successful.

CHAPTER XV

VISITS

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

Australia

Mr. William Clifford, Director of Australian Institute of Criminology.

Messrs. David J. Titheridge and Ephram S. Jennings, Prison Officers, Geraldton Regional Prison.

Mr. F.R. Plummer, Director of Children's Services, Queensland.

Mr. W.H. Haigh, M.P., Minister for Corrective Services, New South Wales.

Austria

Prof. Dr. Gottfried Machata, Institute of Forensic Medicine, Vienna University.

Bangladesh

Members of the Jail Reform Commission.

Brunei

Mr. Tajudin bin Mohd Yusof, Senior Inspector, Royal Brunei Police Force.

Burma

Mr. U. Kyi, Director-General of Departmental Social Welfare.

Mr. Thaug Shwe, Social Welfare Officer.

Canada

Dr. F.C. Rhodes Chalke, Consultant of the Solicitor General's Office.

Mr. Kenneth Yick, Chief Officer, Solicitor General's Office of Alberta.

Indonesia

Dr. Rafid Hasan, Army General Hospital.

Dr. Satya Yuwana, Department of Health.

Japan

Mr. Yoshihiko Kaite, Public Prosecutor, Wakayama District.

Mr. Tadahiro Tanizawa, Chief, Training Division, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute.

Malaysia

Mr. L.C. Rajah, Legal Advisor in Malaysia for United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Mr. Abdul Jabid bin Mohd. Don, Deputy Secretary-General of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr. Ramil bin Abdul Rahman, Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Control.

Malta

Mr. Leopold Borg)
Mr. Gaetano Walker)
Mr. Joseph M-Azzopardi) Malta Police Force
Mr. Joseph Gatt)

Netherlands

Mr. Harry A. Kamphuis, Attache, Central Criminal Information Department.

Philippines

Mrs. Anacorita J. Galvez and Miss Iluminada N. Umali, Dangerous Drugs Board.

Dr. Vivien Alo, Dangerous Drugs Board, Manila.

Col. Franklin Littaua, Customs Official.

Mr. Onafre Villaluz, Judge of the Circuit Criminal Court.

Singapore

Mr. Tee Tua Ba, Director, Central Narcotics Bureau.

Sweden

Mr. Lars Spjuth, Vice-President, ANSVAR.

Mr. Torsten Bengston, First Speaker of Parliament.

Thailand

Major General Pow Sarasin, Secretary-General of ONCB.

Mr. Likit Therdsteeerasukdi)
Mr. Pimol Chitman)
Mr. Kittipan Kamjanapipatkul) Officers of Narcotics
Pol. Major General Prakob Chootesa) Control Board
Pol. Col. Withan Warintrakom)

Colonel Solos Poonchai)
Lt. Colonel Sompasong Suthawit)
Lt. Colonel Banchong Suesasman) Medical Officers
Lt. Choobawabee Muangya)

Dr. A. Arif, Senior Medical Officer-in-charge of Drug Dependence Programme, Division of Mental Health, W.H.O.

Mr. Narong Suwanapiam, Chief of Crop Substitution Promotion Unit.

Mrs. Chitra Lubpairee, Chief of Economic Relations Unit, Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

Dr. Chua Pantanachareon M.D., Director of Personality Development and Rehabilitation Division.

Mr. Rean Numdee, Warden of Klongpai Central Prison.

Mr. Sawas Sallasern, Superintendent of Bangkok Correctional Institution for Young Offenders.

Mr. Sakol Pattamasunthorn, Warden of Lopburi Central Prison.

Mr. Somjate Wongwien, Vocational Training Officer, Bangkwang Central Prison.

Thailand
(Cont'd)

Mr. Narong Supphien, Vocational Training Officer, Klongprem Central Prison.

Mr. Nathee Chitsawang, Penologist, Division of Penology.

Mr. Thongchai Intulaksna, Director, The Thanyarak Hospital.

Dr. Jalit Chulamokha, Director General of Medical Service, Royal Thai Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Singha Saovapap, Director of Army Hospital, Army Medical Department.

Capt. Virawong Mahasandana, Royal Thai Naval Hospital.

Mr. Prakorb Aimdilokwong, Chief of Legislative Division, ONCB.

Mr. Chuchart Poonsiri, Director of Treatment Division, Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

Dr. Napadol Sootsuken, Doctor-in-charge of Rehabilitation Section, Taanyarak Hospital.

United Kingdom

Mr. Alfred Morris, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security.

Mr. John Ashley, M.P., CH, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Social Service.

Mr. A. Cowans, Member of Parliament.

Mr. D. Canavan, Member of Parliament.

Mr. Peter Morrison, Member of Parliament.

Mr. R.J.T. McLaren, Head of the Hong Kong and General Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

Dr. H. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C. Psch., D.P.M., Medical Superintendent, Balderton Hospital.

Mr. Brian Bubbear, Head of Drug Unit, Home Office.

Mr. W. Finlayson, Principal, Scottish Prison Staff College.

U.S.A.

Professor Robert B. Millman, M.D. Clinical Associate, Professor of Public Health, Cornell University Medical College, New York.

Professor William H. McGlothlin, Ph.D., Professor in Residence, University of California.

Mr. Robert Angarola, White House Drug Policy Office.

Dr. David Archibald, Vice-President, Addictions Research Foundation.

U.S.A.
(Cont'd)

Dr. John Macdonald, President, Addictions Research Foundation.

Dr. Earnest Noble, Professor, University of California.

Dr. John Wolfe, Director, National Council of Community Mental Health Centres.

Mr. Robert Fuller, Director, American Council on Marijuana.

Dr. Frank Seixas, Former Medical Director, National Council on Alcoholism.

Dr. Gary Huber, Professor, Harvard University.

Dr. Carlton Turner, Professor, University of Mississippi.

Dr. Robert Heath, Professor, Tulane University.

Dr. Robert Pandina, Professor, Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.

Dr. Mark Keller, Editor Emeritus, Journal of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies.

Dr. Ernest Steed, Director, International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

Dr. Sujata Towari, Professor, University of California.

Ms. Maureen Carroll, Director, National Center for Alcohol Education.

Dr. Roger Egeberg, Former Assistant Secretary of Health.

Ms. Candice Butcher, Manager, NY Project on Domestic Violence.

Dr. Robert Musty, Professor, University of Vermont.

Dr. Charles Stroebell, Psychiatrist, Institute for Living, Hartford, Ct.

Dr. David Powell, Director, Eastern Area Alcohol Education and Training Program, Hartford, Ct.

CHAPTER XVI

FINANCE

231 The total expenditure for the calendar year 1978 (i.e. 1.1.1978 — 31.12.1978) was \$118,853,373.65 whilst that of the calendar year 1979 was \$141,823,128.30 as shown in Appendix 11. These figures do not include capital and maintenance costs of building works and services. The per capita cost on the basis of a daily average population of 8,888 (including refugees and illegal immigrants) was \$15,956.70 as compared with \$17,803.08 in 1978.

232 Total revenue collected from various sources during the year amounted to \$2,537,978.84 (including \$1,965,619.00 from rent of quarters); the comparable figure for 1978 being \$2,093,780.48.

CHAPTER XVII

APPRECIATION

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

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

(T.G. Garner)
Commissioner of Prisons

Appendix 1

PRISONERS/INMATES
SUMMARY OF RECEPTIONS

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
A. Remand Prisoners :-				
(i) For hearing at :				
(a) District Court --				
Under 21 years	53	217	2	8
21 years and over	557	515	16	21
(b) Magistrates' Court --				
Under 21 years	790	867	78	70
21 years and over	7,679	6,728	260	270
(ii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance 1968 (Cap. 244)				
Under 21 years	113	138	22	11
21 years and over	2,472	1,984	88	93
(iii) Remanded under S.4(3) of the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280)	84	93	46	67
(iv) Remanded under S.4(5) of the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239)				
Under 21 years	758	958	—	—
21 years and over	249	251	—	—
(v) Remanded for trial at Supreme Court :				
Under 21 years	40	16	—	—
21 years and over	55	34	4	—
Total :	12,850	11,801	516	540
B. Convicted Prisoners/Inmates :-				
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment :				
(a) Without option of a fine --				
Under 21 years	167	194	5	12
21 years and over	4,960	4,266	95	94
(b) In default of payment of a fine --				
Under 21 years	1	16	1	7
21 years and over	190	148	12	29

Appendix 1 (Cont'd)

CATEGORY	RECEPTIONS			
	Male		Female	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
(ii) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	63	83	12	6
21 years and over	1,864	1,504	60	62
(iii) Recalled to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre :				
Under 21 years	3	8	—	—
21 years and over	350	221	9	16
(iv) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Training Centre	117	137	16	31
(v) Recalled to a Training Centre	43	43	3	1
(vi) Sentenced to undergo detention in a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	276	422	—	—
21 years and over	69	75	—	—
(vii) Recalled to a Detention Centre :				
Under 21 years	14	28	—	—
21 years and over	—	4	—	—
C. Civil Prisoners	73	110	12	17
D. Detainees/Deportees	675	*7,773	381	*5,979
Total :	8,865	15,032	606	6,254
GRAND TOTAL	21,715	26,833	1,122	6,794

*Excluding H.K. born babies whilst mothers were in custody

M.	F.
66	76

PRISONERS/INMATES
OFFENCES AGAINST PRISON DISCIPLINE

	Male	Female
(a) disobeys any order of the Superintendent or of any other officer of the Prisons Department, or any prison rules	707	2
(b) treats with disrespect any officer of the Prisons Department, or any person authorised to visit the prison	94	5
(c) is idle, careless or negligent at work, or refuses to work	153	3
(d) swears, curses or uses any abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language	501	3
(e) is indecent in language, act or gesture	29	—
(f) commits any assault	167	9
(g) communicates with another prisoner without authority	87	—
(h) leaves his cell or place of work or other appointed place without permission	79	1
(i) wilfully disfigures or damages any part of the prison or any property which is not his own	40	2
(j) commits any nuisance	96	4
(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	384	9
(l) without authority gives to or receives from any person any article	98	9
(m) escapes from prison or from legal custody, or aids or endeavours to aid the escape of any prisoner, whether the escape is actually effected or not	10	2
(n) mutinies, or incites other prisoners to mutiny	—	—
(o) commits personal violence against any officer of the Prisons Department	15	—
(p) in any way offends good order and discipline	1,659	22
(q) attempts to do any of the foregoing things	7	—
(r) wilfully feigns or endeavours to cause illness or wilfully obstructs cure	31	1
(s) makes false and malicious allegations against an officer of the Prisons Department	53	—
(t) makes repeated groundless complaints	1	—
(u) loses or wilfully damages or destroys any Government property	173	—
Total :	4,384	72

**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 Unidentified Persons
Stanley Prison	5	2	2	1
Pik Uk Prison	1			2
Ma Hang Prison	1			
Ma Po Ping Prison	1	1		1
Chimawan Prison	4			1
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	3	1	2	
Tai Lam Centre for Women			1	
Tong Fuk Centre		1		
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	5	18		3
Tai Lam Treatment Centre	2			
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre		1		
Lai King Training Centre	2			
Cape Collinson Training Centre			1	
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	1	1	2	7
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre		1		
Government Dockyard	1			
TOTAL	26	26	8	15

AFTER-CARE STATISTICS ON
DISCHARGEES FROM DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTRES

Appendix 4
1979 (from 1.1.79 to 31.12.79)

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	—	—	3	15	9	—	—	—	—	27	24	3
2. Bricklayer, Plaster, Skilled construction worker	—	—	8	73	49	11	1	1	—	143	112	31
3. Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet Maker, Cooper	—	—	1	12	15	4	2	—	—	34	27	7
4. Clerk, Typist, Office Attendant	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
5. Manager, Proprietor and Professional Staff	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	—
6. Compositor, Pressman, Engraver, Book Binder	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
7. Cook, Maid, Waiter, Staff of Hotels, Hostels and Clubs	—	1	11	68	73	19	2	2	—	176	120	56
8. Fisherman and Farmer	—	1	6	19	25	7	2	—	—	60	59	1
9. Launderer, washing machine operator etc.	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	8	7	1
10. Longshore Man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Painter, Plastic Worker, Decorator	—	1	7	31	33	9	1	—	—	82	61	21
12. Seamen	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	7	6	1
13. Shoe-maker, Leather Cutter, Laster	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	9	7	2
14. Shop Assistant	—	1	3	10	11	7	1	—	—	33	32	1
15. Spinner, Weaver, Knitter, Dyer	—	—	7	44	31	18	4	3	—	107	81	26
16. Street Occupation (Hawker, Rickshaw Puller, Car cleaner)	—	1	10	89	183	46	7	5	—	341	152	189
17. Student	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Tailor, Cutter, Sewer etc.	—	—	2	9	4	4	—	—	—	19	17	2
19. Tool Maker, Machinist, Plumber, Welder, Plater etc.	—	2	15	82	51	12	10	6	—	178	104	74
20. Transport Worker (Bus, Tram & Taxi Driver, Conductor)	—	—	10	36	27	8	1	1	—	83	67	16
21. Household work	—	—	—	3	5	13	1	2	1	25	25	—
22. Unemployed	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	7*	—	—
23. Unskilled Labourer	—	1	29	205	262	66	14	8	—	585	275	310
Total	1	9	114	717	789	229	46	28	1	1,934 (74)	1,186 (58)	741 (16)

Figures in brackets to indicate the number of female inmates discharged from the treatment centre section of Tai Lam Centre for Women

* 1 inmate deported on discharge, 3 inmates discharged from outside government hospital, and 3 inmates referred to S.W.D. for disability & infirmity allowance on discharge.

Appendix 5

PRISONERS/INMATES/DETAINEES
INSTITUTIONAL HOSPITAL AND SICK BAYS ADMISSION

Chimawan Prison	576
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre	382
Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre (Young Inmate Centre)	50
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre	3,648
Lai King Training Centre	107
Ma Po Ping Prison	251
Nei Kwu Chau Detention Centre	1
Pik Uk Prison	185
Pik Uk Correctional Institution	281
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	388
Stanley Prison	429
Tai Lam Addiction Treatment Centre	1,027
Tai Lam Centre for Women	788
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	26
Tong Fuk Centre	24
Victoria Prison	2
	<u>8,165</u>

A total of 677 were transferred to civil hospitals.

Appendix 6

PRISONERS/INMATES/ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
DEATHS

Cause of Death	Prisoners/Inmates Death In Prisons Hospital/Cell	In Civil Hospital
Asphyxia by Hanging	1	1
Asthma		1
Bronchogenic Carcinoma		1
Carcinoma of Liver		1
Carcinoma of Lungs		1
Cor Pulmonale	1	1
Intra-cerebral haemorrhage		1
Pneumonia		4
Pulmonary Heart Disease		1
Reptured Appendix with Peritonitis		1
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin		1
Cerebral Vascular Accident		1
General Debility		1
Chest Infection		1
Total :	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>

**OFFICIAL VALUE OF WORK DONE BY PRISON INDUSTRIES
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY – 31ST DECEMBER 1979**

Trade	Prisons Department		Other Government Departments		Private Individual		Total
	Material \$	Labour \$	Material \$	Labour \$	Material \$	Labour \$	
Garment-making	1,294,482.25	1,320,297.40	2,206,167.67	1,098,062.15	203,611.77	118,716.50	6,241,337.74
Silkscreening	18,014.88	5,422.50	805,473.83	269,174.00	19,493.51	9,388.80	1,126,967.52
Shoe-making & repair	190,415.04	166,563.00	160,463.67	217,673.00	1,331.90	1,678.50	738,125.11
Printing & Book-binding	37,131.42	18,866.29	51,926.01	504,620.10	11,080.86	3,979.00	627,603.68
Panel beating	—	—	—	—	—	1,768.50	1,768.50
Radio & T.V.	3,028.86	1,672.50	—	—	44.40	162.00	4,907.76
Metal Work	50,920.79	13,729.50	403,935.28	185,067.00	8,032.77	21,231.12	682,916.46
Construction & Maintenance	—	1,482,658.52	—	221,790.46	—	9,394.20	1,713,843.18
Maintenance — Gardening	—	—	—	81,072.00	—	14,922.00	95,994.00
Art & Craft	—	—	—	—	—	1,651.00	1,651.00
Laundry	—	380,555.90	66.45	436,673.70	—	3,667.20	820,963.25
Mailbag	—	—	199,282.11	168,854.00	—	—	368,136.11
Carpentry	95,373.89	43,051.60	233,652.19	175,437.00	28,753.57	48,213.00	624,481.25
Fibreglass	67,308.94	12,771.00	8,149.32	3,060.00	29,695.94	11,268.00	132,253.20
Bamboo & Rattan	2,981.52	2,056.50	107,862.91	89,919.00	3,494.45	4,509.00	210,823.38
Total	\$1,759,657.59	3,447,644.71	4,176,979.44	3,451,402.41	305,539.17	250,548.82	13,391,772.14

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES
FOR THE PERIOD OF 1ST JANUARY - 31ST DECEMBER 1979

A. BY INSTITUTION

Stanley Prison

Garment-making	\$6,082,857.57	
Carpentry	510,856.97	
Fibreglass	70,271.60	
Silkscreening	1,481,631.37	
Printing & Book-binding	1,324,414.40	
Shoe-making	1,025,136.60	
Laundry	800.13	
Radio & T.V.	2,933.69	
Mailbag	31,084.10	
		\$10,529,986.43

Cape Collinson Training Centre

Carpentry	37,631.90	
Metal Work	2,243.60	
Panel Beating	4,582.46	
		44,457.96

Chimawan Prison

Garment-making	58,438.57	
Art & Craft	3,514.76	
Construction & Maintenance	20,178.72	
Maintenance - Gardening	45,173.76	
Mailbag	203,038.55	
Carpentry	26,714.63	
Metal Work	1,502.02	
		358,561.01

Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre

Garment-making	179,691.83	
Carpentry	18,004.63	
Rattan & Bamboo	60,257.71	
Metal Work	329,010.27	
Construction & Maintenance	2,212,297.00	
Mailbag	36,590.80	
		2,835,852.24

Ma Hang Prison

Carpentry	508.71	
Construction & Maintenance	290,687.99	
Maintenance - Gardening	115,601.49	
Printing	6,800.40	
		413,598.59

Sub-total C/F \$14,182,456.23

Appendix 8(Cont'd)

	B/F	\$14,182,456.23	
Pik Uk Correctional Institution			
Garment-making	\$ 162,592.33		
Carpentry	149,789.46		
T.V. & Radio Repairing	3,652.45		
Printing & Book-binding	10,135.86		
Shoe-making & repair	179.22		
	<u> </u>	\$ 326,349.32	
Pik Uk Prison			
Garment-making	141,988.99		
Carpentry	35,093.09		
Metal Work	21,569.15		
Mailbag	10,698.40		
Construction	142,601.50		
Maintenance — Gardening	79,429.50		
	<u> </u>	431,380.63	
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre			
Garment-making	69,226.60		
Carpentry	1,553.17		
	<u> </u>	70,779.77	
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution			
Garment-making	18,594.18		
Carpentry	17,692.21		
Metal Work	117,463.52		
Laundry	328.00		
	<u> </u>	154,077.91	
Tai Lam Treatment Centre			
Carpentry	160,300.32		
Metal Work	201,173.16		
Rattan & Bamboo	1,626.70		
Construction & Maintenance	879,995.38		
Garment-making	4,653.85		
	<u> </u>	1,247,749.41	
Tai Lam Centre for Women			
Garment-making	426,911.99		
Laundry	2,516,687.95		
	<u> </u>	2,943,599.94	
Victoria Prison			
Garment-making	171,005.93		
Carpentry	229,443.61		
Metal Work	528.80		
Art & Craft	207.60		
Laundry	69,039.38		
Mailbag	18,382.24		
Printing & Book-binding	19.93		
	<u> </u>	488,627.49	
Sub-total C/F		\$19,845,020.70	

Appendix 8(Cont'd)

B. BY TRADE	
Garment-making	\$ 8,440,371.88
Silkscreening	1,481,631.37
Shoe-making and Repair	1,073,858.22
Printing & Book-binding	1,341,370.59
Panel Beating	4,582.46
Radio & T.V.	6,586.14
Metal Work	859,091.41
Construction & Maintenance	3,601,720.59
Maintenance — Gardening	240,204.75
Laundry	2,838,311.66
Art & Craft	3,722.36
Mailbag	544,047.08
Carpentry	1,285,051.13
Fibreglass	146,388.59
Bamboo & Rattan	304,686.63
	<u> </u>
TOTAL	\$22,171,624.86

	B/F	\$19,845,020.70
Ma Po Ping Prison		
Garment-making	\$ 736,405.58	
Carpentry	70,657.28	
Metal Work	185,444.11	
Fibreglass	66,967.14	
Mailbag	244,252.99	
Rattan & Bamboo	242,802.22	
Shoe-making	48,542.40	
Laundry	42.95	
Construction	<u>55,960.00</u>	
		\$ 1,651,074.67
Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre		
Garment-making	282,981.42	
Carpentry	8,351.28	
Fibreglass	<u>9,149.85</u>	
		300,482.55
Lai King Training Centre		
Garment-making	105,023.04	
Carpentry	<u>17,547.66</u>	
		122,570.70
Tong Fuk Centre		
Carpentry	906.21	
Metal Work	<u>156.78</u>	
		1,062.99
Sha Tsui Detention Centre		
Laundry	<u>251,413.25</u>	
		251,413.25
TOTAL		<u><u>\$22,171,624.86</u></u>

**COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WORK DONE BY
PRISONS INDUSTRIES FOR DIFFERENT MARKET SECTORS
FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY - 31ST DECEMBER 1979**

Trade	Prisons Department	Other Government Departments	Private Individual	Total
Garment-making	3,787,087.31	4,232,431.84	420,852.73	8,440,371.88
Silkscreening	26,693.14	1,417,634.38	37,303.85	1,481,631.37
Printing & Book-binding	78,059.87	1,244,078.40	19,232.32	1,341,370.59
Panel Beating	—	—	4,582.46	4,582.46
Shoe-making & Repair	556,353.79	512,201.75	5,302.68	1,073,858.22
Radio & T.V.	6,175.04	—	411.10	6,586.14
Metal Work	72,904.94	726,037.40	60,149.07	859,091.41
Construction & Maintenance	2,740,875.84	838,297.92	22,546.83	3,601,720.59
Maintenance — Gardening	—	201,697.70	38,507.05	240,204.75
Laundry	1,106,308.13	1,716,023.23	15,980.30	2,838,311.66
Art & Craft	—	—	3,722.36	3,722.36
Mailbag	—	544,047.08	—	544,047.08
Carpentry	231,986.83	817,159.12	235,905.18	1,285,051.13
Fibreglass	83,499.76	13,739.90	49,148.93	146,388.59
Bamboo & Rattan	<u>6,956.32</u>	<u>284,507.38</u>	<u>13,222.93</u>	<u>304,686.63</u>
Total	<u><u>8,696,900.97</u></u>	<u><u>12,547,856.10</u></u>	<u><u>926,867.79</u></u>	<u><u>22,171,624.86</u></u>

**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				
			Trade	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
	1978	691	2,384	251	3,326	6,426	1 : 1.93
1979	701	2,524	245	3,470	*7,418	1 : 2.14	
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
	1978	52	93	4	149	250	1 : 1.68
1979	45	129	11	185	*1,470	1 : 7.95	

*Including 2,780 detainees (1,518 Men and 1,262 Women)

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 March								
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
1978	2,690	616	75	42	52	398	117	3,990
1979	2,863	599	72	46	75	399	132	4,186

Appendix 12

**STAFF
ESTABLISHMENT/STRENGTH**
(as at 31st December 1979)

Rank/Grade	Establishment	Strength
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendent	6 + 1*	5
Superintendent	20	19
Chief Officers	44 + 2*	41
Superintendent (Woman)	1	1
Chief Officers (Woman)	2	3
Principal Officer	139 + 4*	120
Principal Officer (Lecturer)	2	2
Principal Officer (Woman)	6	7
Officer	531 + 14*	511
Officer (Woman)	17	34
Assistant Officer I	931	732
Assistant Officer I (Woman)	26	31
Assistant Officer II	1,863 + 65*	1,971
Assistant Officer II (Woman)	53	105
Officer Cadet	—	66
Officer Cadet (Woman)	—	4
Sub-total Operational Staff	3,644 + 85*	3,655
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1	1
General Manager (Prisons Industries)	1	1
Senior Assignment Officer	1	1
Assignment Officer I	1	1
Superintendent (Prison Industries)	2	2
Chief Industrial Officer	4	3
Principal Industrial Officer	6	4
Industrial Officer	8	5
Treasury Accountant	1	1
Accounting Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	1	1
Executive Officer I/II	4	5
Chinese Language Officer	5	5
Senior Personal Secretary	1	1
Personal Secretary	2	2

*Supernumerary Post
for refugee camps

Appendix 12(Cont'd)

Rank/Grade	Establishment	Strength
Senior Clerical Officer	5	5
Clerical Officer I	24	10
Clerical Officer II	67	78
Clerical Assistant	59	54
Office Assistant	40	34
Confidential Assistant	1	1
Stenographer	7	7
Senior Typist	1	1
Typist	25	27
Senior Supplies Officer	1	1
Assitant Supplies Officer	—	1
Supplies Supervisor I	2	1
Supplies Supervisor II	14	14
Supplies Assistant	6	8
Supplies Attendant	2	2
Telephone Operator	29	25
Artisan I	10	3
Labourer	62	53
Cook I	2	2
Cook II	3	1
Senior Clinical Psychologist	1	—
Clinical Psychologist	8	5
Occupational Therapist	1	—
Occupational Therapist Assistant	5	4
Senior Master (Prisons)	5	5
Master (Prisons)	39	33
Nurse	1	1
Technical Instructor (Prisons)	33	33
Instructor (Prisons)	103	80
Armourer II	1	1
Senior Foreman	2	2
Foreman	4	2
Senior Information Officer	1	1
Assistant Information Officer	1	1
Social Welfare Officer III	—	1
Sub-total Civilian Staff	604	531
TOTAL	4,248 + 85*	4,186

*Supernumerary Post
for refugee camps

STAFF RECRUITMENT
ASSISTANT OFFICERS CLASS II

	Year	Number of Enquiries Received	Number of Successful Applicants	Number Appointed	Number Who Completed Training
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
	1978	3,730	773	647	564
	1979	5,641	636	560	433
Women	1974	179	50	31	23
	1975	86	23	6	5
	1976	309	27	15	14
	1977	130	28	21	13
	1978	305	26	24	28
	1979	808	97	89	48

OFFICERS

Men	1974	525	206	135	123
	1975	368	152	72	61
	1976	373	103	60	47
	1977	3,534	164	125	61
	1978	1,366	238	184	158
	1979	515	95	73	97
Women	1974	48	8	6	4
	1975	18	5	2	—
	1976	51	15	10	6
	1977	224	18	9	7
	1978	243	45	25	12
	1979	81	—	2	12

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	163
(b)	is insubordinate towards any officer in the service of the Prisons Department whose orders it is for the time being his duty to obey	4
(c)	(i) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause fails to do, promptly and diligently, anything which it is his duty to do ; or	208
	(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	15
(d)	knowingly makes any false, misleading, or inaccurate statement in connexion with his duty either verbally, or in any official document or book, or signs any such statement, or with intent to deceive, destroys or mutilates any such document or book, or erases any entry therein	9
(e)	without proper authority :	
	(i) divulges any matter which it is his duty to keep secret	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	2
(f)	(iii) publishes any matter or makes any public pronouncement relating to the prisons, or the prisoners therein, or the Prisons Department	—
	(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	—
(g)	(iii) improperly uses his position as an officer of the Prisons Department or other person employed in the prisons to his personal advantage	2
	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	—
(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	1

(iii)	accepts any present or consideration from any prisoner or ex-prisoner, or from a friend or relative of any prisoner or ex-prisoner	—
(h)	(i) without proper authority communicates with any ex-prisoner or with a relative, or friend of any prisoner, or ex-prisoner	1
	(ii) communicates with a prisoner for an improper purpose	—
	(iii) allows any undue familiarity between a prisoner and himself, or any other person employed in the prisons	—
	(iv) discusses his duties, or any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of a prisoner	—
(i)	deliberately acts in a manner calculated to provoke a prisoner	2
(j)	without necessity uses force in dealing with the prisoners, or where the use of force is necessary, use undue force	4
(k)	without proper authority or reasonable excuse :	
	(i) absents himself from the prison, or from any parade, or place of duty	421
	(ii) arrives late for any duty or parade	278
(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	4
	(ii) neglects to report any damage to, or loss of, any article of clothing, or personal equipment, however caused	1
(m)	when on duty, or called upon for duty, is unfit for duty through drinking intoxicating liquors or through the influence of drugs	—
(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	28
	(ii) smokes, or drinks intoxicating liquor either within the prison walls (except under such restrictions as to time and place as may be prescribed), or while on duty in a court of law, or when in charge of prisoners outside the prison	—
(o)	borrow money from an officer subordinate or junior in rank, or lends money to his superior officer, or stands surety for a brother officer in raising a loan	3
(p)	contravenes any of these rules or commits any breach of duty	14
(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	1
(r)	having been interdicted under the Ordinance, does not immediately give up his keys and accoutrements	—
	TOTAL	<u>1,162</u>

**STAFF
CAUTIONS AND DISCIPLINARY AWARDS**

	Officers		Other Ranks		Civilian Employees	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Case Dismissed	2	—	21	—	—	23
Cautioned	20	—	139	—	3	162
Reprimanded	35	—	93	3	5	136
Severely Reprimanded	11	1	48	—	1	61
To Perform Extra Duty	16	—	163	4	2	185
Fined not exceeding \$50	14	—	276	2	4	296
Fined not exceeding \$50 & Reprimanded	8	—	99	—	1	108
Fined not exceeding \$50 & Severely Reprimanded	13	—	124	—	1	138
Fined over \$50	2	—	28	—	—	30
Fined over \$50 & Reprimanded	1	—	3	—	—	4
Fined over \$50 & Severely Reprimanded	2	—	12	—	—	14
Fined over \$50 & To Perform Extra Duty	1	—	—	—	—	1
Forfeiture of Pay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reduction in Rank	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoppage or Deferment of Increment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissal	—	—	4	—	—	4
TOTAL	125	1	1,010	9	17	1,162

**PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1979**

Liabilities			Assets		
<u>1977/78</u>			<u>1977/78</u>		
\$451,492.93	Accumulated Funds as at 1st April 1978	\$658,067.33	\$501,969.35	Outstanding Loans	\$604,014.94
206,574.40	Add : Excess of income over expenditure for the year	155,525.74		Sundry Debtors	
<u>\$658,067.33</u>		<u>\$813,593.07</u>		Interest on Bank Deposits \$	855.98
	Sundry Creditors			Interest on Loans	42,388.52
	Electricity Charges	\$ 15.77		Outstanding Fines	<u>25,111.09</u>
	Overpayment	<u>195.00</u>	55,319.94		68,355.59
84.92		210.77		Cash	
				On Fixed Deposits	\$25,715.67
				On 7-day-call Deposits	20,000.00
				With Director of Accounting Services	<u>95,717.64</u>
			<u>100,862.96</u>		<u>141,433.31</u>
<u>\$658,152.25</u>		<u>\$813,803.84</u>	<u>\$658,152.25</u>		<u>\$813,803.84</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.

(T.G. Garner)
Commissioner of Prisons
1.4.80

**PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1979**

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1977/78</u>
Recompensing officers of the Prisons Department and other persons employed in the prisons for extra service rendered by them. — [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(3)(a)] \$ 1,860.00	Forfeitures and fines inflicted on officers, etc. \$ 27,881.83 [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(2)(a)] \$ 24,612.85
Procuring for officers of the Prisons Department 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. \$ 36,179.16 [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(3)(b)] 41,437.23	Unclaimed sums found and confiscated 513.80 [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(2)(b)] 775.70
Making grants to persons who were wholly or partially dependent at the time of his death on - (i) a deceased officer or a deceased former officer who had retired on pension or gratuity ; or (ii) a deceased person employed in the prisons or a deceased person who was at any time employed in the prisons and who had retired on pension or gratuity, and who are in need of financial assistance, whether towards the payment of funeral expenses of the deceased or otherwise. — [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(3)(d)] 6,977.72	Donations and voluntary contributions 193,065.61 [See Prisons Ordinance Sect. 22(2)(c)] 152,082.97
	<u>Interest</u>
	On Bank Deposits \$ 925.42
	On Loans <u>27,403.75</u>
	21,292.32 28,329.17
<u>206,574.40</u> Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	
<u>\$242,753.56</u>	<u>\$205,800.69</u> <u>\$242,753.56</u> <u>\$205,800.69</u>

Appendix 16 (Cont'd)

PRISONS DEPARTMENT WELFARE FUND
STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AS AT 31ST MARCH 1979

1977/78		
\$351,736.07	Outstanding Loans as at 1st April, 1978	\$ 501,969.35
<u>470,100.00</u>	Add : Loans made during the year ended 31st March 1979	<u>593,400.00</u>
\$821,836.07		\$1,095,369.35
<u>319,866.72</u>	Less : Repayments made during the year ended 31st March 1979	<u>491,354.41</u>
<u>\$501,969.35</u>		<u>\$ 604,014.94</u>

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
1979

ANNUALLY RECURRENT
I - PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

Subhead

001 Salaries and allowances \$113,849,846.42

II - OTHER CHARGES

002 Administration :-

Fuel, light and power	\$3,177,249.11	
Incidental expenses	38,390.71	
Subsistence allowances	229,618.50	
Consultations, conferences and committees	<u>19,839.51</u>	

3,465,097.83

003 Arms and ammunition

242,614.59

004 Entertainment

6,807.12

007 Relief and Welfare of
Government Officers :-

Relief	-	
Welfare	<u>\$8,628.90</u>	

8,628.90

008 Stores and equipment :-

Clothing for prisoners/inmates	\$ 1,853,402.02	
Materials for prison industries	34,789.89	
Minor works	276,500.97	
Normal & irregular stores	2,652,808.79	
Prison farm	14,998.25	
Publications	203,747.74	
Subsistence of prisoners/inmates	11,892,331.11	
Uniforms & accoutrements	<u>1,446,433.00</u>	

18,375,011.77

Appendix 17(Cont'd)

011	Transport and travelling :-		
	Running expenses of vehicles	\$205,431.12	
	Travelling expenses	<u>683,356.08</u>	
			888,787.20
100	Prisoners' earning scheme		651,292.38
101	Prisoners' welfare :-		
	Adult education classes	\$158,731.74	
	Disbursement of welfare donations	9,417.15	
	Recreation expenses	25,231.07	
	Religious ministration	45,000.00	
	Young offenders education classes	<u>47,494.79</u>	
			285,874.75
	SPECIAL EXPENDITURE		
350	Plant and equipment :-		
	Motor vehicles	453,182.72	
	Calorifier	23,097.12	
	Fibreglass cell furniture	87,354.68	
	Fumigator	287,415.11	
	Laundry equipment	322,995.25	
	Metal plate cutting machine	76,345.84	
	PABX system	130,724.00	
	Radio network	1,375,615.42	
	Sewing machines	432,149.97	
	Vocational training equipment	<u>92,094.62</u>	
			3,280,974.73
351	Expansion of prison industries		<u>768,192.61</u>
	Total Expenditure :-		<u>\$141,823,128.30</u>

Note:

The above statement reflects only the actual position as recorded in the department's book of accounts as at 31st December 1979 and as reconciled with the Treasury's statement of expenditure as at the same date. No attempt has been made to adjust any accounts which are due but not settled within the calendar year.

ADMINISTRATION/FINANCE
BUILDING PROGRAMME

Category 'A'

15 PR	Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre – Additional works
35 PR	Halfway House and Pre-release Centre
40 PR	Stanley Prison Annexe and Store
51 PR	Stanley Prison – Security Alterations
53 PR	Shek Pik Maximum Security Prison
56 PR	Sha Tsui Detention Centre – Staff Quarters
58 PR	Staff Training Institute – Extension
60 PR	Improvements to Hei Ling Chau Treatment Centre and Ma Po Ping Medium Security Prison
64 PR	Stanley Prison – Rebuilding Phase I
65 PR	Workshop for Pik Uk Prison
66 PR	Expansion of Drug Addiction Treatment Centre – Hei Ling Chau

Category 'B'

28 PR	Tai Lam Treatment Centre – Administration and Hospital Block
44 PR	Tai Tam Gap Training Centre – Single Staff Quarters
54 PR	Medium Security Prison on Hei Ling Chau
57 PR	Stanley Prison – Rebuilding Phases II & III
68 PR	Additional departmental quarters on Hong Kong Island
69 PR	Additional departmental quarters in Kowloon and the New Territories
70 PR	Additional departmental quarters on Lantau Island
71 PR	Expansion of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre

Category 'D'

72 PR	Additional Workshop for Tai Lam Treatment Centre
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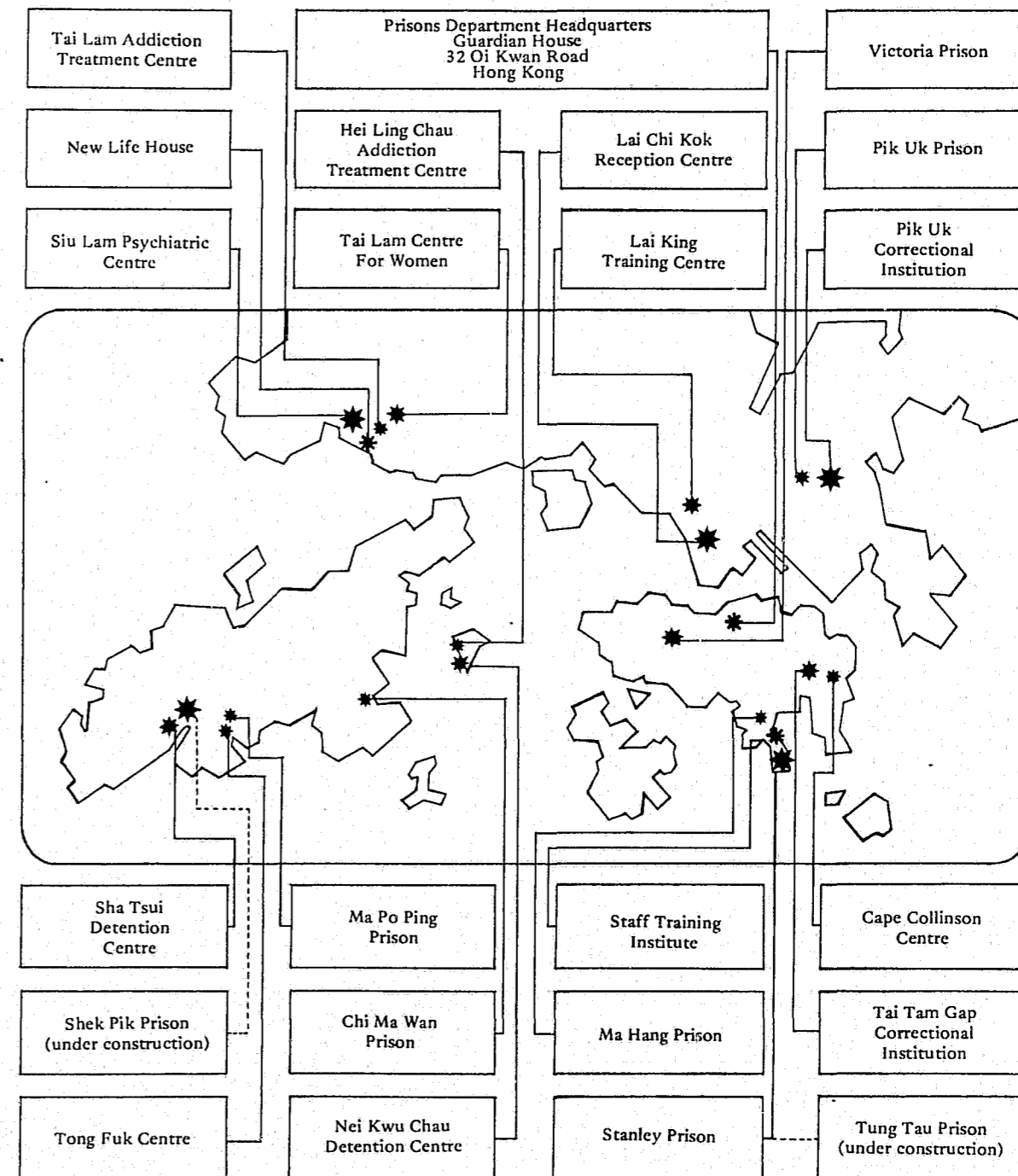
Category 'E'

- 62 PR Cold Storage Unit, Cape Collinson Training Centre
- 67 PR Long Term Development of Hei Ling Chau Planning Study

Note :

- Category 'A' Projects for which authority has been given for the creation of a sub-head and to proceed with working drawing 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