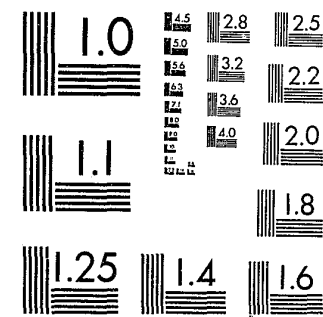


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ACQUISITIONS

1981 ANNUAL REVIEW



By the
Commissioner of Police
Roy Henry, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Q.P.M., C.P.M.

U.S. Department of Justice 86308
National Institute of Justice

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EXCHANGE RATES

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POLICE HEADQUARTERS
ARSENAL STREET
HONG KONG



香港軍器廠街
警察總部

*With the Compliments of
the Commissioner of Police*

警務處處長致意

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COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW

During the year considerable planning was undertaken for a major reorganisation of the Force, the object being to ensure that the Force can effectively meet the challenges of the 1980s. In the course of the next three years the Force will be comprehensively reviewed in both organisation and policing methods.

The first phase, a restructuring and strengthening of command and organisation at Divisional level, will be completed before the end of 1982. In hand is a review of arrangements at District and Force levels.

An examination of Uniform Branch policing organisation and methods was completed during the year and the findings are now being evaluated. Additionally, a study of the organisation and working methods of the Criminal Investigation Department was set in motion.

To ensure that policies are adhered to and a high level of efficiency maintained, a Force Inspection Wing was created. This unit, which is headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police, will systematically undertake thorough inspections of all formations in the course of a recurring two to three year cycle.

Action was also set in train for various expansion programmes, particularly those for the Marine Police and Traffic formations. There is a ten-year development programme for Marine involving the building of 24 additional launches and 34 replacement launches and an increase of over 1 250 posts. For Traffic Branch an in-depth review of its establishment was completed and more than 400 additional posts were identified.

Allied to the reorganisation and strengthening of the Force is the Five Year Police Building Programme which is "rolled up" annually. Tuen Mun Divisional Station was opened; work continued on the Kowloon East Operational Base, Discovery Bay Police Station and Stage V of the Police Training School; construction started on new Divisional Police Stations at Tsim Sha Tsui, Sau Mau Ping and Kai Tak and a new Sub-Divisional Police Station at Lo Wu. An extensive programme of alterations and improvements was carried out.

The upsurge in crime in the previous year was contained in 1981 when there was a significant drop in violent crime although a marginal increase in total crime. Most welcome was the reversal during the last half of 1981 of the previously upward trend in juvenile crime. It is too early to be specific as to the reasons for this favourable development but the focussing of attention on the juvenile problem played a large part. The personal interest taken by His Excellency The Governor undoubtedly gave the various measures adopted added momentum.

A disturbing factor in the crime scene was the increasing use of pistol-like objects and firearms in the furtherance of crime, and the readiness of culprits to resort to violence. This situation calls for enhanced control at points of entry into Hong Kong and improved intelligence on the manufacture and possession of such weapons.

The responsible attitude shown by bankers, and to a lesser extent goldsmiths, in heeding Police advice on

enhanced physical security paid dividends. Bank robberies dropped from 48 to a five-year low of eight, and goldsmith robberies declined to 84 cases, a decrease of 32 cases. A number of insurance companies played a significant part in persuading bankers and goldsmiths to invest in increased physical security measures.

In the wake of two poor harvests, a bumper crop of opium in the "Golden Triangle" had its anticipated effect with a significant increase in illicit drug activity in Hong Kong. This was apparent from the increased number of persons arrested for minor (+ 42.6%) and major (+ 25.7%) drug offences and a 50% drop in drug prices experienced during the year.

The healthier illegal immigration picture is directly attributable to the cancellation of the "Reached Base" policy and supporting measures introduced in October 1980. Denial of employment without an identity card and the requirement that all persons over 15 years must carry a document of identity provides an effective deterrent. Unpalatable as the requirement to carry and produce a document of identity may be, it is a small price to pay to ensure social stability and a higher standard of living.

A further deterioration in traffic conditions was very apparent during the year, and was principally attributable to vehicle and pedestrian density. Deaths and injuries from traffic accidents totalled 23 602, an increase of 12.7% over the previous year. The solution lies in part with the early adoption of policies designed to reduce the number of vehicles coming onto the road but there is also a need to greatly increase road safety education. It is to be hoped that the setting up in the course of the year of a Road Safety Division within the Public Works Department will be followed by other positive measures in the near future.

It was pleasing to see that in 1981 the number of requests for assistance to the Police rose by over 30% topping the half-million mark for the first time ever. Perhaps most significant was the fact that a daily average of 1 100 requests were for help in matters not related to crime. I am of the opinion that this indicates an increasing willingness to turn to the Police in times of difficulty and, generally, a greater confidence in the Force.

The Force has not, and will not, lose sight of the need to further strengthen ties with the public through the various community relations schemes. On the youth front Junior Police Call continues to go from strength to strength and, having gained formal recognition by Government during 1981, is playing an important part in spearheading the fight against youth crime.

The Force success in reaching out to the public is also being reflected in the recruitment field. The upgrading of the basic educational qualifications for recruit constables has had no adverse effect on the number of applications received to join the Force and we are confident that this financial year's target of 2 000 constables and 200 inspectors will be met. Perhaps most gratifying of all is the fact that more than 90% of the constables now joining the Force have completed at least secondary education.

However, manpower will continue to be a restraining factor as the present strength falls considerably short of what is needed to adequately meet all commitments, and no significant increase in recruitment is possible given the labour market, capacity of the Police Training School and the need to produce experienced supervisory staff. Policies and priorities must therefore continue to be carefully monitored and when necessary adjusted.

Increasing stress is being placed on training both locally and overseas, the latter resulting in some 40 officers undertaking training in the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, Malaysia and West Germany. The traffic was by no means one-way as the Force had a number of visitors from other countries. This international character of present day policing is underlined by the presence of officers of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force in Bangkok (at the Embassy), Paris (at Interpol Secretariat) and London (at the Hong Kong Government Office) and by Force representation at meetings of the Association of Chief Police Officers in the United Kingdom.

Complaints against Police has been the subject of public interest during the year and it has been asserted that it is wrong for Police officers to investigate other Police officers. I remain of the view that the present arrangements are the most appropriate having regard to the following considerations. Police officers are trained investigators and have the required knowledge of Police practice and procedure essential in efficiently carrying out such investigations. Personnel posted to the Complaints Office (CAPO) are of

the highest calibre and the nominated investigating officer is invariably senior to the officer being investigated. Impartiality is ensured through scrutiny of the investigation papers by the Attorney General's staff and monitoring by the UMELCO Police Group; and delays which may occur are in the main attributable to these two requirements.

As regards unsubstantiated complaints, it must be borne in mind that in many cases it is one man's word against the other. As most complaints arise out of law enforcement, there is also a distinct possibility that malicious complaints will be made to pre-empt legal process. It should be pointed out that in evaluating complaints the standard of proof is the same as that applied to members of the public accused of criminal misconduct. That one out of ten complaints are found to be substantiated compares most favourably with the position in the UK and shows that members of the staff of the Complaints Against Police Office are efficiently discharging their responsibilities.

In Hong Kong terms, 1981 was a reasonably uneventful year in which the Force by-and-large successfully met its commitments. More important, it was a year in which a good start was made to gear the Force to future needs. The organisational changes which will take place over the next five years may be unsettling, but they are unavoidable if the expectations of the community are to be met in the years to come. For my part, I look forward to this period of reorganisation, and the end product, with interest and high expectations.

Roy Henry
Commissioner



The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, meets young artistes during the launching of the 'Stars Against Crime' committee at a ceremony at Government House. The scheme is aimed at deterring youth involvement in crime.

CRIME

The trend of increasing crime experienced during the previous year was contained in 1981 when there was a welcome decrease of 3.7% in violent crime, but a slight increase of 5.6% in overall crime.

However, cause for concern was the increased criminal use of firearms, both real and imitation. In addition to several well-organised, high-value robberies in which genuine weapons were used, the use of pistol-like objects was not uncommon. Although real weapons which had been smuggled into Hong Kong were available to criminals, it was the crude conversion of imitation weapons which posed a particular problem. As a result of this trend, stronger new legislation relating to the unlawful possession and criminal use of imitation firearms was introduced.

The involvement in crime by recent immigrants, i.e. arrivals since January 1, 1978, continued to be a significant factor. Such persons accounted for 11.1% of the total number of people prosecuted, a rise of 4.3% over the previous year. Their involvement in robberies generally was higher, viz. 14.7%, and even more disturbing was the fact that they formed a still greater proportion of those arrested for serious armed robberies. The Vietnamese refugee group had only a marginal effect on Hong Kong's crime and their involvement remained statistically insignificant.

Juvenile criminal prosecutions for 1981 amounted to 3 685 which represented a decrease of 4.4% over 1980. Although the previous year's upward trend continued for the first six months, there was a marked reversal of the spiral in the latter part of the year.

The total number of persons arrested and charged with crime in 1981 was 29 738 compared with 27 552 in 1980. Of the total for the year 18 193 were charged with key crimes, 8 271 for violent crimes and 3 747 for preventive crimes, compared with 17 725, 8 305 and 3 589 respectively in 1980.

50.5% of all crime, 40.2% of key crime and 40.6% of violent crime were detected in 1981 as compared with 50.7%, 40.4% and 40.9% in the previous year.

The territorial distribution of crime remained more or less stable: Kowloon 55%, Hong Kong Island 22.9%, New Territories 21.3% and Marine 0.8%. This followed a 4.5% increase in the New Territories in its share of crime during the previous year due to the rapid rate of urbanisation and population growth.

Specific Trends

The daily incidence of robberies is generally accepted as a fairly reliable barometer of violent crime. It is, therefore, pleasing to record that in 1981 this figure dropped to an average of 23 reports a day compared with 26 a day in 1980. Across the board, there was an 11.7% decrease in robberies.

Goldsmith robberies dropped from 116 in the previous year to 84 in 1981. Police crime prevention teams continued to advise goldsmiths and jewellers on security measures and there was some evidence that the advice was being acted upon. Bank robberies totalled eight compared to 52 in 1980 and 84 in 1979; this was largely due to the banks implementing improved security precautions.

The incidence of burglary increased by 17.7% over 1980,

when reports averaged 25 a day. By the end of 1981 this average had reached 29 a day, although high-value burglaries declined. The overall increase was confined mainly to low value thefts from dwellings.

Other offences against property, e.g. pickpocketing, theft from vehicles, and miscellaneous theft, also registered increases over the previous year. However, despite a hot, dry summer, serious assaults showed a welcome drop.

Gang Activity — "Triads"

The triad member today is in the main a petty gangster who trades on the fear inspired by the sinister mysticism of the ancient name. There is no centralised control of triad groups and only a very loose-knit relationship between gangs operating under the name of the same society. The traditional ritual is largely abandoned and "initiation" is now a very informal process.

It is estimated that about 40 triad society names are being used by a few hundred gangs each of which rarely exceed 20 persons in number. Of all persons prosecuted in 1981, 7.8% were found to have such triad affiliations.

By and large, gangs are poorly organised and often fight among themselves to resolve disputes; their influence generally is confined to "street level" crime and the local control of vice.

In 1981, the Triad Society Division conducted a number of disruptive operations against specific triad groups. Targets included the Wo Shing Wo, Luen Lok Tong and Fuk Yee Hing Triad Societies. Altogether, 2 324 persons were arrested Force-wide, of whom 309 were arrested and charged by the TSD. A total of 3 633 offences were laid against these people, among which 450 were preferred by the TSD.

Narcotics

No. 3 heroin remains the prime drug of abuse in Hong Kong, with approximately 90% of addicts, numbering between 40 000 and 45 000 persons, dependent upon it. Opium addicts comprise only about 8% of the addict population. In 1981, there were more seizures of the higher grade No. 4 heroin than in previous years.

There are now a total of about 38 100 addicts registered with the Central Registry of Drug Addicts. Attendance at Methadone Treatment Centres continued to increase during 1981, showing a 0.2% rise over the year from 6 738 to 6 750 persons daily. Of all the registered addicts, about 60% are over 30 and 4% are under 20.

Following two poor harvests, a bumper crop from the "Golden Triangle" in 1981 resulted in a significant increase in illicit drug activity in Hong Kong. This was apparent both in the increased number of serious and minor offences detected and a drop in drug prices particularly during the period April to August.

The wholesale price of No. 3 heroin fell from \$126,760 in January to \$63,750 per kilogramme in December, a drop of

50%. Likewise, the retail price came down by 42% from \$208,200 in January to \$121,000 per kilogramme in December 1981. The average purity of heroin remained between 27% and 30%.

With Kai Tak Airport as a significant entry point, the trend of importing heroin "base" (esters of morphine) continued. The "base", with an average purity of about 80% when "cut" (mixed with additives in a simple process), produces about three times its weight in the form of No. 3 heroin. This method of manufacture reduces the possibility of detection when compared with the traditional acetylation process from morphine.

Heroin "stores" remained small, with rarely more than a few pounds being stored in any one place, and no new selling patterns emerged during 1981. However, the greatly increased availability of opiate drugs, and the lure of large profits, enticed a number of small-time operatives into drug trafficking. The total number of prosecutions for dangerous drug offences rose from 5 757 in 1980 to 7 866 in 1981. Prosecutions for serious offences remained at a high level accounting for 32.6% of all drug cases.

The number of opium offences detected continued to drop, a trend which has been in evidence since 1974.

Although a relatively minor problem, abuse of cannabis continued to be closely monitored by the Narcotics Bureau. There was evidence of bulk imports for sale and distribution, as opposed to the situation in previous years when the drug was imported in small quantities for personal use.

Synthetic drugs abused in Hong Kong are Methaqualone (Mandrax), Dipipanone (Welcome F3A and Welloconal)

and Methadone (Physeptone) — all depressants. There are only two commonly abused Part I Poisons — (Tilidone) used to relieve withdrawal effects and Quinalbarbitone (Seconal) which acts as a depressant; the latter is commonly seen under the brand name "Lilly F40".

Abuse of LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide) and PCP (Phencyclidine), although as yet unsubstantiated, is suspected to exist and, in view of the serious problem presented by both drugs in other countries, a close watch is maintained.

Commercial Crime

As Hong Kong develops its role as a major international financial centre, opportunities for commercial crime continue to demand the attention of the Force.

In 1981 investigations involving letters of credit and dishonoured cheques remained a major part of the Commercial Crime Bureau's workload. Protracted enquiries were also made into breaches of the Commodities Trading Ordinance and the Pyramid Selling Ordinance.

Enquiries continued into the deliberate sinking of three cargo vessels and allegations of fraud stemming from subsequent insurance claims. In this respect, two shippers on one vessel were charged with attempting to defraud insurance companies; one was sentenced to two years imprisonment and the other to one year's imprisonment, suspended for two years.

On the counterfeit front, the continued appearance of forged Hong Kong paper currency, particularly in the form of \$1,000 Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notes, was the subject of concern and investigations as to their source were

accorded priority. The Police arrested a number of persons and also neutralised two syndicates, one producing HK\$100 notes and the other US\$100 and US\$20 notes. In the latter case a full set of master negatives for the printing of both denominations of the U.S. notes was seized.

Because of problems arising from the counterfeiting of the HK\$5 coin, a new coin, with enhanced security features, was introduced in May 1981. No counterfeit new \$5 coins have surfaced to date.

Following the abandonment of the "Reached Base" immigration policy in October 1980, the Police successfully neutralised five separate syndicates involved in the production of forged Hong Kong identity cards and Hong Kong driving licences.

Throughout the year close liaison was maintained not only with foreign law enforcement agencies and Interpol, but also with various Government Departments and private organisations in Hong Kong concerned with commerce and finance.

Homicide

Homicide statistics bear little relation to overall crime trends and Hong Kong's annual homicide figure varies considerably. In 1981 the figure reached 105, of which 61 were cleared up.

Most cases are straightforward, arising out of domestic disputes or as crime passionelle in which the killer is known from the outset. However, from time to time, murders occur which demand long and painstaking enquiries and a high degree of expertise to bring the investigations to a successful conclusion.

Of the 14 complex cases referred to the Homicide Bureau in 1981, seven were solved while the remainder are still under investigation.

Special Crimes

Crimes which are particularly serious due to the use of real firearms, the degree of brutality, the professionalism and organisation or the high value of property involved are investigated by the Special Crimes Division.

The majority of crimes investigated by the Division during 1981 were those committed by "Big Circle" or "Mainland" gangs. These criminals are violent, ruthless, and well-organised; information is difficult to obtain and operations must be carefully planned. Much of the Division's work involves long-term intelligence-based operations.

During 1981 the Division undertook 51 investigations resulting in 61 persons being charged with 96 offences. The unit seized five firearms, seven modified firearms, one air pistol and 27 imitation firearms. Cash and property to the value of \$1,656,500 was recovered.

Criminal Records

The number of case files held in the Criminal Records Bureau increased by 71 000 during the year under review. This brought the total number of files to 809 000, of which 751 496 have been microfilmed. The remainder are new files which are retained in their original form for one year.

In 1981, 66 289 arrests were documented, 35 288 new records were created and 549 722 record search enquiries conducted. Additionally, 343 138 maintenance searches were carried out, creating a total index access requirement of 892 860.

Computerisation of the Nominal Index System progressed during the year. The contract for the implementation of the scheme was awarded in June and the system is expected to be fully operational in 1983.

Fingerprinting and Photography

Staff of the Identification Bureau attended 16 385 crime scenes during the year resulting in 503 persons being identified in connection with 614 cases.

The Main Fingerprint Collection Section processed 69 035 arrest fingerprint forms and identified 30 760 people as having previous convictions; 41 299 sets of fingerprints were also processed for security and vetting purposes.

The Photographic Section provides a 24-hour service to the Force and attends all major crimes and functions. During the year 517 497 black-and-white photographs and 36 543 colour slides and photographs were produced.

Ballistics and Firearms Identification

In 1981 officers of this Bureau attended 138 crime scenes and handled 424 cases, including 131 seized arms of various descriptions.

The Bureau was heavily involved in investigations as a result of the increase in the use of "pistol-like" objects by the criminal element in Hong Kong. Seizures, however, indicated that few commercially manufactured weapons are available as most recoveries consisted of either poor quality home-made guns or crudely converted toy pistols. Of particular note were the so-called "Butterfly" guns; two-shot, cap-firing starting pistols which have been converted by criminals into muzzle-loading weapons capable of firing a variety of missiles. These converted pistols are extremely dangerous as they can be discharged by the lightest touch, even when the hammers are in the uncocked position. During 1981, 25 of these weapons were seized in Hong Kong.

Throughout the year the Bureau was also actively engaged in the testing and evaluation of new types of arms, ammunition and bullet resistant materials such as "bandit proof glass" for banks and jewellery shops and "bullet proof jackets" of the type used by specialist units within the Force.

Two trainee ballistics officers completed five years training which included overseas courses and attachments. They now appear in court competent to give expert evidence in the ballistics field.

Interpol

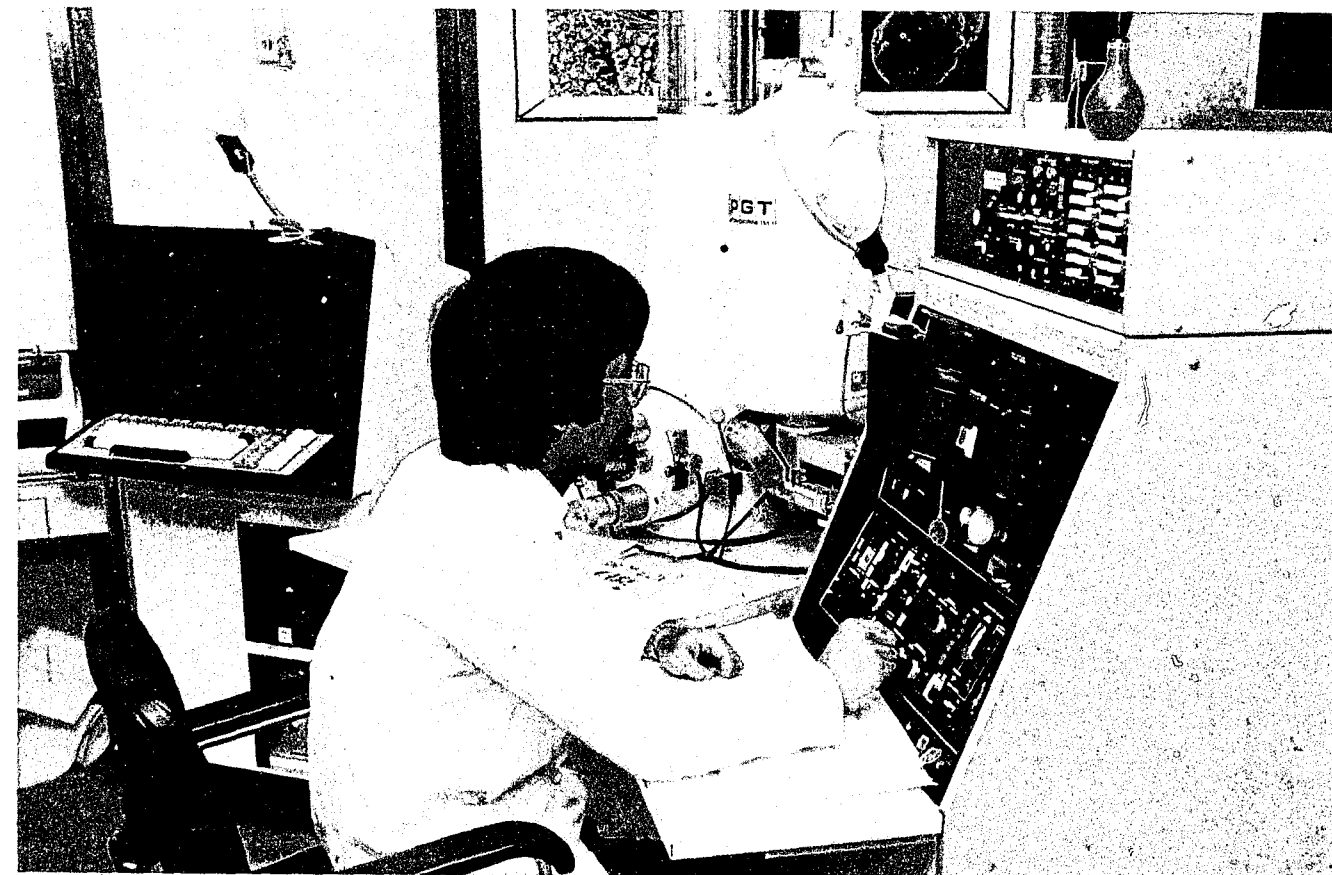
Hong Kong is one of the most active National Central Bureaux in the Asian region of the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol), handling over 7 000 messages a year.

The aim of Interpol is to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all Police authorities within the laws existing in the 130 member countries.

Action is in hand to equip the Bureau with a highgrade facsimile transceiver able to transmit and receive fingerprint images, written and printed texts, drawings and photographs over the international telephone circuits.

Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention Units are tasked with a pro-active rather than a reactive approach to crime prevention. Emphasis is placed on crimes of violence, such as bank and goldsmith



A recent acquisition in the forensic laboratory at Police Headquarters is a \$800,000 scanning electron microscope which can magnify a sample 200 000 times and display on a television screen the chemical composition.

robberies, and on pickpocketing, hotel thefts and shop-lifting.

Although achievements in crime prevention work are difficult to quantify, there has been an encouraging response from architects and insurance companies in their respective key fields. The response by banks in regard to physical security has been most encouraging as is the decrease in bank robberies. Press, radio and television publicity has played a large part in getting the crime prevention message across to the population.

District Trends

In Kowloon there was an increase of 4.8% in crime, with 42 883 reported crimes compared with 40 936 in 1980. A disturbing rise in the number of burglaries was partly attributable to an increase in the number of illegal wooden huts on hillsides in the District, particularly East Kowloon, which presented easy targets.

After a spate of violent robberies, 60 illegal immigrants were arrested in a joint operation under the control of the District Intelligence Unit. In most of the cases vicious attacks had been made on residents who were left bound hand and foot whilst their premises were ransacked.

Of particular note was an attempted robbery on a goldsmith shop in Ho Man Tin. This resulted in a shoot-out between Police and robbers in which one of the assailants was killed, six arrests were made and a number of policemen and civilians were injured.

Although crime against passengers within the Mass Transit Railway system remained relatively low there was an increase in pickpocketing activity, 15 cases being reported compared with seven in 1980. Towards the end of the year the Corporation instituted security measures to catch fare-evaders. This resulted in the MTR Division successfully prosecuting 168 people between November and

the end of the year for purchasing student/child tickets when not entitled to do so.

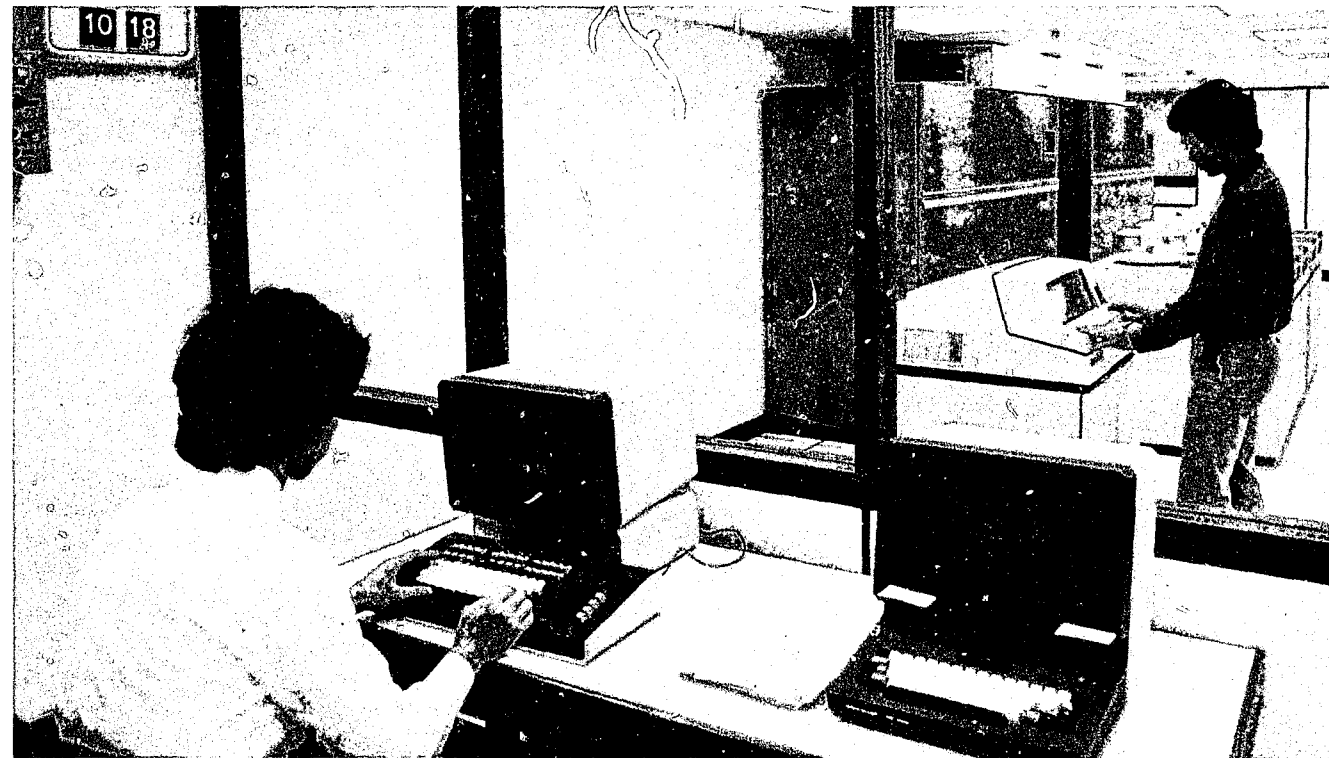
On Hong Kong Island crime rose from 17 280 to 17 863, an increase of 3.4%. So-called "Chinese style" nightclubs in Wan Chai continued to pose vice problems, particularly in connection with the employment of under-age girls. There was also a noticeable rise in crime in the southern area due largely to the continuing growth of the population in Aberdeen.

In the New Territories continuing population growth brought with it further increases in crime, particularly in Kwai Chung, Tsuen Wan and Yuen Long. However, the overall rise in crime of 10.4% compared favourably with the previous year when a 52.3% upsurge was recorded. Total crimes in 1981 numbered 16 597 compared with 15 037 in 1980.

In a related trend, petty burglaries and thefts from inadequately guarded construction sites were prevalent. The proliferation of construction works, site formations and building projects also tempted triad elements into blackmailing contractors by threatening to damage site machinery. Offences of this nature were contained by means of covert CID operations and an overt uniformed Police presence.

As a specific counter to burglaries in the industrial areas of Kwai Chung, two Neighbourhood Police Units have been established. With the assistance of the Division's crime prevention staff, officers from these units regularly meet with factory operators to advise on crime prevention methods.

Crime in Marine District is always substantially lower than in the three land Districts. In 1981, 610 crimes were reported, a rise of 4.3% over 1980. On the whole, crime tends to be unsophisticated and during the year 151 burglaries and 141 robberies accounted for 47.4% of the overall crime total.



The Criminal Records Bureau computer suite pictured at its intermediate stage. This is due to go 'live' for CID Headquarters only in February 1983 and to be fully operational by August of the same year.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Illegal Immigration

In the year under review 7 531 illegal immigrants from China were arrested on entering Hong Kong and a further 1 690, having evaded arrest at the time of entry, were subsequently apprehended. These figures, which although still significant, represent a marked improvement over the position in 1980 when 82 194 illegal immigrants were arrested and repatriated.

The decline in the number of illegal immigrants stemmed largely from the cancellation of the "Reached Base" policy in October 1980 and the accompanying legal provision denying employment to any person not in possession of a Hong Kong identity card. Enforcement was enhanced by the need for persons over 15 years to carry a document of identity.

The difficulties posed for would-be illegal immigrants by the change in policy and new legislation resulted in the emergence of criminal syndicates engaged in smuggling illegal immigrants into Hong Kong, in selling forged identity cards and, recently, in ferrying young children from China to join relatives here. The substantial sums of money charged by such syndicates varied according to the extent of the "service" rendered and the ability of the illegal immigrants' Hong Kong-based relatives to pay.

Counter-measures included the establishment of an Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bureau and Illegal Immigration Intelligence Units in Districts. These new elements proved to be effective in coordinating intelligence gathering and offensive action against syndicated operations. The Commercial Crime Bureau was tasked with neutralising the syndicates producing forged identity cards and has had considerable success.

As a further deterrent to illegal border crossings, a new flood-lit fence from Sha Tau Kok to Lok Ma Chau was completed. The final construction phase will extend it to the Mai Po Marshes bordering Deep Bay and is scheduled for completion in 1982. Twenty-eight observation platforms have been built in conjunction with the new fence.

Action by the Security Forces remained at a high level with over 1 000 Police officers and a similar number of Armed Services personnel being deployed on a daily basis on land and at sea.

Vietnamese Refugees

Vietnamese refugees continued to arrive in Hong Kong throughout 1981 and the total of 11 886 was marginally higher than that of 1980 when 11 173 entered the territory. The majority arrived in small boats and necessitated considerable diversion of Marine Police and Royal Navy resources from the illegal immigration effort. This was particularly so during the summer months when south-west monsoon winds prevailed.

During the year, 17 818 Vietnamese refugees departed for overseas resettlement leaving 16 184 in the territory at the end of the year. Of these 9 997 were housed in camps under United Nations control and 6 187 were held in Government centres.

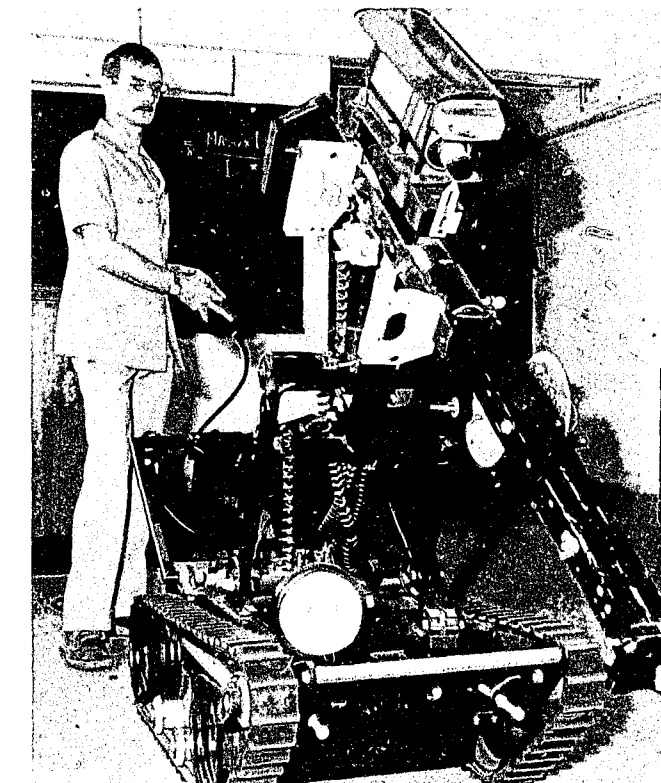
A continuing feature of the Vietnamese refugee scene was the arrival, mainly via Macau, of some 3 416 people who had initially settled in China following the exodus from Vietnam in 1979. Of these 2 725 were repatriated to China and it is anticipated that the remainder will be returned in due course.

Incidents of Public Disorder

The only significant incident affecting public order occurred in the early hours of Christmas Day when there were disturbances in Central and Wan Chai. After an estimated crowd of between 9 000 and 10 000 had flocked into Central District to see the Christmas decorations, groups of youths, numbering 400 to 600, went on the rampage damaging vehicles, traffic signs and bollards, and upsetting rubbish bins. Order was quickly restored.

Eleven people, including a Police sergeant, were slightly injured. Three private cars were overturned and four others badly damaged. Three Police motorcycles and two scooters were also tipped over. A total of 19 young people, all aged between 15 and 24, were arrested and 11 were subsequently charged with offences which included disorderly conduct, criminal damage, assaulting a Police officer and theft.

A Government spokesman later described the behaviour of those concerned as irresponsible and laid the blame on small groups of young men who behaved in a boisterous and lawless manner.



Bomb Disposal Officer John Rolison with 'Dirty Gertie', the electrically-powered track-driven 'wheelbarrow' used for remote handling of bombs and terrorist devices.

Bomb Incidents

During 1981 there were 463 bomb reports. Of these, 20 were genuine, 395 were hoaxes, 41 were well intended but mistaken reports and seven were calls to dispose of old military ordnance.

Internal Security

There was no requirement during 1981 for the Force to adopt an internal security posture.

Training continued at Divisional level and ten companies, each of 168 men, passed through the Police Tactical Unit where they received training in all aspects of internal security and crowd control duties.

With effect from October 1981, training teams from the Police Tactical Unit took over responsibility for platoon internal security training programmes in Districts.

In addition staff of the Police Tactical Unit organised 22 field training days for Divisional Companies, a one-week refresher course for superintendents and chief inspectors and a week's course in crowd control tactics for 80 women officers.

Joint Police/Military command post exercises were held in all land Districts and a major territory-wide command post exercise involving Police, Military and the Civil Administration was held in March. There was also a joint Police/Military study day.

Traffic

The number of registered vehicles in the territory increased by 10.3% in 1981 and by the end of the year had reached a record figure of 330 311, with private cars alone totalling 211 556. This gives an exceptionally high vehicle density of 279.5 per kilometre of road.

The increased number of vehicles on the roads of Hong Kong continued to outpace the road building programme and congestion worsened, particularly at peak periods.

Additional public transport priority measures were introduced in selected locations on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. Although the scheme in the Eastern Corridor on Hong Kong Island had to be significantly altered, and the benefit was marginal, measures in the Island's Western Corridor resulted in a considerable improvement in bus journey times.

Travel from the south side of Hong Kong Island eased in July 1981 with the opening of the Stubbs Road flyover; however, delays in the opening of the Aberdeen Tunnel postponed any further relief.



One of the two road safety buses which regularly visit schools and housing estates and in 1981 had a monthly average attendance of nearly 10 000 people.

Cross Harbour Tunnel congestion worsened with vehicular volume regularly surpassing 100 000 per day. This congestion not only affects tunnel-bound traffic but west to east through traffic on Gloucester Road.

In Kowloon some relief was experienced in April with the opening of the East Kowloon elevated road. However, the connection to East Kowloon via the Airport Tunnel is not expected until mid-1982.

In the eastern part of the New Territories severe congestion continued between Sha Tin, Tai Po and Fan Ling. No significant relief is expected until flyovers are completed at the railway level crossings in late 1982. In the western part of the New Territories the opening of the first stage of the Tsuen Wan by-pass in April 1981 resulted in flow improvement in the Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung area.

Accidents

Traffic accidents causing death or injury rose by 10.9% over the 1980 figure. Increases occurred in each of the three land Districts and a significant feature was a rise of 17.1% in fatal accidents territory-wide.

The two main contributory factors continued to be pedestrian negligence and driving too fast having regard to road conditions. Enforcement action by Police remained at a high level and emphasis was again placed on those offences which relate to safety.

Details of personal injury traffic accidents continued to be collected and collated, the data being processed by computer. A close working relationship exists between the Accident Research Officer, Traffic Headquarters and the Chief Engineer, Road Safety Division, Public Works Department.

Road Safety

The Standing Conference on Road Safety continues to formulate and oversee Government policy in the field of road safety. The conference, which is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, includes officials from those Government departments which have a direct interest and role in this field, including Environment Branch, Transport Department, Public Works Department, Home Affairs Department, Education Department, New Territories Administration and the Information Services Department. Representatives of the Road Safety Association, the Hong Kong Automobile Association and the Institute of Advanced Motorists also attend meetings.

In February 1981 a Road Safety Division, headed by a Chief Engineer, was formed in the Highways Division of the Public Works Department. The Chief Engineer, Road Safety Division, reports to the Standing Conference on Road Safety and is tasked by a Steering Group drawn from the conference membership and chaired by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations.

During 1981 road safety was the subject of one of Government's major publicity campaigns. A Road Safety Day was held in May with the theme "Road Accidents Wreck Lives". This was followed by district campaigns on the same theme.

Police officers continued to visit schools, offices and factories in their efforts to promote road safety. In addition, much time was spent training School Road Safety Patrols, organised by the Hong Kong Road Safety Association, which now involve 178 schools with a total patrol membership of over 6 000 students.

The two road safety buses visited schools and housing estates recording an average monthly attendance of 9 750 people.

Prosecutions

The majority of traffic offences continued to be processed by the fixed penalty systems. These systems are computer based and fall into two categories, moving offences and parking offences. Offences not included in these systems are dealt with by way of summons or arrest.

The original computer programme for the processing of tickets issued under the Fixed Penalty (Parking) System was phased out in May 1981 and a new programme based on the Transport Department's on-line Vehicle and Driver Licensing System was implemented. This change has resulted in information being available more quickly and in greater detail.

A total of 2 101 478 traffic offences were processed compared to 1 697 135 in 1980. This included 134 246 offences dealt with by summons and arrest, 327 877 fixed penalty tickets issued for moving offences and 1 639 355 fixed penalty tickets for parking offences.

Traffic Management

The Force liaises closely with the Public Works Department and Transport Department, and with utility and construction companies to devise and implement traffic arrangements whilst major road construction work is carried out. This has been particularly important in recent years because of the Mass Transit Railway works and the development of new towns in the New Territories.

In addition, Police officers are involved in devising and

implementing schemes to improve existing traffic flow and pedestrian facilities including the planning of road signs, parking and waiting restrictions and transport priority measures.

Police officers are members of several committees which meet regularly to formulate Government's traffic and transport policy. The Transport Advisory Committee, the Transport Policy Coordinating Committee and the Standing Conference on Road Use are the most important of these. In addition they are members of working groups looking at major development proposals in areas such as North Lantau, the northwest New Territories, Junk Bay and Ma On Shan. Working Groups on Public Light Bus policy, Kowloon Canton Railway interchange facilities, the Kwai Chung Container Terminal and the Tuen Mun New Town Transport Plan also meet regularly with Police participation.

Community Relations

The rise in juvenile and youth crime — referred to by the Governor in his address to the Legislative Council in October 1980 — resulted in much of this year's community relations effort being directed towards combatting this problem.

A "Fight Youth Crime" campaign was launched during the year with the objects of dissuading young people from becoming involved in crime, persuading them to report crime, encouraging parents to take a personal and healthy interest in the activities of their children, and involving young people in the campaign and other meaningful activities.

Having regard to the target group, those under 21 years



For two years or so Policewoman Wong Oi-wah has enjoyed the limelight as presenter of the Junior Police Call television programme. Here she is pictured filming in the studios of Radio Television Hong Kong with co-presenter, Lo Ka-man.

of age, and to cover as wide a spectrum as possible, Junior Police Call, in conjunction with other youth organisations, was asked to spearhead the campaign.

A significant feature of the campaign was the formation of a "Stars Against Crime" committee; 51 stars from the worlds of television, film, entertainment and sport accepted invitations to join the committee and expressed their willingness to play both a publicity and personal role in helping to deter young people from becoming involved in crime. The scheme was launched by the Governor at a reception at Government House in December.

Television

Most Police Forces throughout the world recognise the value of television in reaching the mass audience on a wide range of community relations and operational matters, but few of them are in a position to command enough "air time" to have a meaningful impact.

The Police in Hong Kong are an exception for, although both television stations are commercial, they are required as part of their franchise to show up to seven hours of Government programmes every week. Police make good use of this facility to get their message across to all sections of the community.

Two programmes are broadcast on a weekly basis, i.e. "Police 15" on the Chinese channel and "Police Report" on the English channel. Both television stations have 98% house coverage and "Police 15" regularly receives an audience of nearly two million.

The Police television hotline (5-277177), which is linked to the weekly "Police 15" and "Police Report" programmes, received 6 473 calls resulting in the arrest of 386 criminals. Since these two programmes were first introduced five years ago there have been a total of 27 088 "hotline" calls, of which, 4 006 have produced information of value to the Police.

Arrests stemming from "Police 15" and "Police Report" have included crimes such as murder, kidnapping, robbery, burglary, triads, drugs, gambling, illegal immigrants and pickpocketing. These encouraging results demonstrate, in a positive manner, that there is significant public support for the Force in its fight against crime.

The year saw the reintroduction of a serving Police officer as presenter of the English "Police Report" programme. In appreciation of five years' service as presenter, his predecessor, Mr. Matthew Oram, was awarded the Commissioner of Police's commendation; few persons outside the Force have received such an award.

Following the success in 1980 of the initial "On The Beat" dramatised documentary series, another series was produced in conjunction with Radio Television Hong Kong in the year under review. This second series also attracted large audiences. Various aspects of Police work, many unfamiliar to the general public, were dramatised and did much to further the community's understanding of the way in which Police officers go about their duty. A third series, with the theme of juvenile and youth crime, is now being produced.

Junior Police Call

1981 was a year of particular significance for Junior Police Call as it was the year in which Government formally recognised the movement and allocated \$8.5 million to expand activities, provide clubhouses and finance the



In addition to his cash award, one of the year's 178 recipients of the Good Citizens Award Scheme receives the allied golden whistle, presented by Rediffusion Television.

administration of the scheme.

During the year general membership rose by some 30 000 to over 287 000 and the number of Junior Police Call Leaders went up from 4 202 to 6 624.

Junior Police Call Leaders are now the backbone of the scheme — organising activities, acting as guides and instructors and master-minding the many innovations which are constantly being introduced.

As part of the "Fight Youth Crime" campaign a letter, jointly signed by the Secretary for Home Affairs, the Director of Education and the Commissioner of Police, was sent to all secondary school principals inviting them to form Junior Police Call clubs in their schools. Initial response was good, with 160 schools forming clubs. Government provided \$400,000 as initial financing for this project.

Through the sponsorship of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 50 000 copies of an illustrated booklet on Junior Police Call were produced in May. These were distributed locally and overseas and have led to an increasing number of world-wide inquiries for details of the scheme.

In August the five winners of the 1980/81 "Help The Police" competition made a three week visit to Canada. Six runners-up, including one of last year's runners-up who was unable to travel at that time, enjoyed a week's visit to Singapore and Malaysia.

In December the Ka Wah Bank extended its annual Junior Police Call Award Scheme to recognise members in all Divisions. Besides cash awards for the individual overall winner and two runners-up there are now consolation awards for all finalists.

More than 13 000 diverse activities were organised at Central and Divisional levels, involving some 288 000 members. Junior Police Call weekly TV and radio programmes, and its newspaper, "JPC Monthly", continued to keep all members in touch with the movement.

As part of their community service activities members raised substantial sums of money for deserving charities and provided practical help and comfort for many of Hong Kong's aged, handicapped and less privileged citizens.

Good Citizen Awards

During 1981 six Good Citizen Award presentation ceremonies were staged and 178 awardees received a total of \$150,500. A feature of this year's programme was the first-ever disco-night held in the Queen Elizabeth Stadium when

41 young people received their awards.

The Good Citizen Award scheme, organised in conjunction with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, was first introduced in 1973 to reward citizens who actively assist in fighting crime. Since then there have been 1 120 recipients who have received cash awards totalling \$1,262,400. The scheme has done much to convince members of the public not to let thugs "get away with it" and citizen arrests have risen from 3% of the total in 1973 to over 10.4% in 1981.

The News Media

Hong Kong has the second highest newspaper readership in Asia with an estimated 350 copies being printed for every 1 000 people. Altogether there are about 450 registered publications of which 115 are newspapers, some 50 of these publishing daily. Television has developed as the most popular entertainment medium with an estimated daily audience of three million tuning in to four channels (two English and two Chinese). Two major radio stations with eight channels in Chinese and English broadcast over 1 000 hours weekly.

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

Newsroom

A newsroom operates on a 24-hour basis and is the major single link between the Force and the news media. In 1981 its staff handled a monthly average of nearly 8 000 press enquiries. The staff also dealt with an average of 600 enquiries a month from members of the public, mostly concerning Police procedure and seeking advice.

Some 420 bulletins on traffic arrangements, diversions and congestion were issued monthly to the two radio stations either through live broadcasts from the newsroom or through teleprinter and facsimile systems.

Over 200 press releases were issued each month including feature articles and special releases covering all aspects of Police work, major crimes, functions, speeches and appeals on major events. Press facilities were provided for local and overseas journalists and included visits to specific units or locations, facilities at Police events, and assistance to the media at major incidents or public events. Interviews were also arranged with individual officers on specific topics and background briefings set up particularly for overseas journalists focussing in particular on illegal immigration, narcotics and triads.

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

Hotline

An innovation in August was the introduction of a Japanese hotline (5-290000) for tourists. This was considered necessary in view of the very high number of visitors from Japan. Four Police constables who had earlier successfully completed a full-time two-year diploma course in Japanese at the Hong Kong Polytechnic man the line around the clock and in five months of operation dealt with 177 calls.

Media Review

A Chinese Media Review, covering news stories, editorial comments and letters to the editor in 27 major Chinese papers, news reports on the Chinese channels of both TV stations and Chinese radio phone-in programmes, is produced every day for distribution to senior Police officers. The Information Bureau also deals with letters to the editors in both the Chinese and English press; monitors and provides a Police spokesman, when necessary, for English and Chinese phone-in programmes on both radio stations; and delegates officers to lecture both junior and inspectorate officers during various training courses.

Off Beat

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

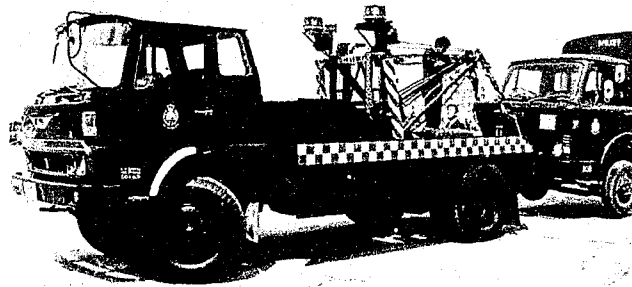
In 1981 the publication of a Force Bulletin designed to keep all personnel up-to-date with current internal events and developments of general interest was introduced.

Communications

The Force has a wide range of interactive telecommunications systems which focus on the computer-assisted District Command and Control Centres. These centres are interconnected by landline and radio systems thereby forming a mutually supporting group of considerable



Full time diploma courses in Japanese are being put to good use, and here a Royal Hong Kong Police Force officer is pictured helping tourists in Tsim Sha Tsui.



From the middle of next year Traffic Police will be better equipped to move light vehicles involved in traffic accidents when three medium tow-trucks such as the one pictured here come into operation. The trucks comprise Holmes wrecking gear mounted on Hino chassis and have a rating of eight tons.

flexibility. Centred on the District Command and Control Centres are UHF and VHF radio systems which provide personal and transport radio facilities required by Police in urban and rural areas and in Hong Kong waters. In addition, support is provided by the largest private telephone and teleprinter networks in Hong Kong.

During the year, procurement procedures for equipment to replace and expand the Traffic Police radio network were finalised. Installation of the new equipment started at the end of the year and is expected to take 12 months to complete.

A Specification for Tender, to acquire equipment to support two new radio networks for use by Marine Police and Joint Armed Services, was issued. When complete the new networks will provide Police launches with some of the most up-to-date and sophisticated communications facilities available. Delivery of equipment is expected to start in the second half of 1982.

The continued expansion and modernisation of the Marine Police fleet has led to an examination of the adequacy of its radar systems. The study indicates that new, modern systems offering greater facilities are needed, and proposals are currently under consideration to meet this requirement.

The Personal Radio Scheme continued its expansion during the year and there are now 2 531 radios in operation. Expansion has reached the point where radio channels terminating in District Command and Control Centres will have to be increased and additional consoles and operators provided. Extending the Personal Radio Scheme into the New Territories and filling in some recently developed, hence inadequately covered, urban areas in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island, entered an active phase in 1981. Consultants to design and specify the system requirements were appointed and they are expected to begin their initial study early in 1982.

During 1981 the teleprinter network, which is based on a "store and forward" computer system, was expanded to accommodate another six transmitters and 13 receiver units. Message traffic on this network has now reached a total of 300 000 a year. Also to be expanded is the Computer Assisted Command and Control System, which will acquire another eight active terminals and six monitor visual display units. Both computer systems are now approaching their maximum traffic handling capacity compatible with the requirement for short operational response times.

Enhancement of the system will soon be needed and complete replacement in six years is contemplated.

During the year nearly 800 radio pagers were purchased to improve operational response in certain areas of Police activity. Also significant was the installation of mini-personal radio schemes at Sha Tin, Yuen Long and Man Kam To, to give partial radio cover to these areas of the New Territories. Less obvious, but of equal importance, was the automation of the switching on of standby generators at the District Command and Control Centres in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island; these vital centres will in future be unaffected by power failures during typhoons or other emergencies.

Transport

Additional and replacement vehicles to the value of \$11.6 million were brought into service in 1981. At the end of the year the Force had a fleet of 1 081 four-wheeled vehicles and 526 motorcycles and its expansion and modernisation is a continuing project.

Vehicle management techniques were studied to overcome irregular use and wear patterns. For example, Emergency Unit vehicles were found to be heavily used around-the-clock, whilst similar vehicles in other units were used more sparingly with much lower mileages. As a result, a "share the wear" scheme involving the rotation of vehicles was introduced.

Replacement motorcycles were equipped with emergency blue lights, two in front and one at the rear which rotates on an extendable mast, a siren/public address system, and VHF radio.

Newly acquired large estate cars for continuous patrol duties were, for the first time, fitted with air-conditioning. Ergonomics have shown that air-conditioning is not a luxury but a necessity for continuous mobile patrol crews.

The Force initiated action to provide a Mobile Command Centre with a view to enhancing operational efficiency at large scale disasters and operations. It is envisaged that the unit will be commissioned next year.

The vast majority of accidents involving Police vehicles remained in the damage only and slight injury categories. Motorcycle accidents were the most prevalent, especially those involving light motorcycles which present control problems on poor road surfaces.

Arrangements for first line vehicle servicing were pursued during the year. Steps taken include the planning of facilities at the new Police Driving School at Kai Tak. Accommodation problems at other suitable locations proved to be a stumbling block since most formations already suffer a dearth of office and parking facilities.

Driver training at the Police Driving School was disrupted by the school's move from Shouson Hill to Kai Tak and its involvement in illegal immigrant repatriation exercises. Nevertheless, 1 262 drivers, including some from other Government departments, attended courses. The quality of instruction was demonstrated by a drop in the accident rate. Kilometres per accident were of the order of one per 30 000 and only 16% of the accidents were attributable to Police driver error.

Licensing and Societies Registration

Two new ordinances, the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance and the Weapons Ordinance, became effective on September 1, 1981. This legislation necessitated revised

working procedures and gave rise to a new licensing function — the issuing of a licence for possession of arms by watchmen. In addition, there was an increase in licence fees and storage fees. At the end of the year there were 1 838 arms licences.

In April the law was relaxed to permit public meetings for social, recreational, cultural, academic, educational, religious, charitable, business or commercial parties without a permit; also for meetings of not more than 30 persons, and meetings of not more than 200 people in private premises. The intention to hold most other forms of meeting require that the Commissioner of Police be informed.

The law was also relaxed to permit, without prior authorisation of the Commissioner of Police, public processions of not more than 20 people and public processions not on public highways or in public parks.

During 1981 the number of applications for registration of watchmen averaged 924 a month and by the end of the year there were 34 996 registered watchmen.

A total of 228 groups applied for registration under the Societies Ordinance. Of these 141 were registered as societies, 17 were granted exemption and 39 applications were withdrawn. At the end of the year there were 50 applications still to be processed. The total of registered societies now stands at 3 191 and exempted societies at 503.

Police Dogs

Police dogs and their handlers are attached to a number of Police stations throughout the Force where they are employed on tasks such as anti-crime patrols, tracking and detection of narcotics. The Force has 68 operational dogs, German Shepherds in the main being used for anti-crime work and Labrador Retrievers for narcotics detection. During 1981 handlers and their dogs were responsible for 88 crime arrests. They also gave 85 demonstrations at various events.

Training for both dogs and handlers is carried out at the Police Dog Unit at Ping Shan in the New Territories. In 1981, 11 refresher courses and three initial courses were conducted in which six sergeants and 55 constables received



The newly appointed Commandant of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force, Mr. Trevor Bedford, inspects part-time officers during a passing-out parade.

training. To ensure a suitable supply the unit also maintains a breeding programme which last year produced 20 puppies.

It is planned to expand the unit to cater for increasing demands and arrangements are in hand to import new breeding stock from the United Kingdom.

The Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police

The Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force recruits volunteers from all walks of life. Its original function was to augment the Regular Force in dealing with emergencies involving internal security. However, in recent years, the Auxiliaries have become increasingly involved in reinforcing the Regular Force in normal day-to-day constabulary duties. They are also deployed on special operations against illegal immigrants.

In June 1981, Mr. T. J. Bedford succeeded Mr. Ramon Young Chun-sheung as Commandant of the Force.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

By the end of 1981 the Force's establishment of disciplined officers stood at 22 473, an increase of 492 (2.2%) over the 1980 figure. The civilian establishment was 4 854 representing an increase of 13.6% over the previous year.

Present plans envisage an increase of some 5 670 disciplined and 1 410 civilian posts over the next five years.

Recruitment

The raising in 1980 of academic requirements for constables resulted in more applications from suitably qualified men and women.

Since the majority of Police Cadet School graduates choose the Force as their career, the minimum educational qualification to join the School has also been raised from Primary VI to Form II level.

Altogether 1 781 constables were taken on strength at the Police Training School during 1981. Of the total taken on strength 89 were women.

Entry to the inspectorate is by promotion from the junior ranks or by direct recruitment both locally and from overseas. The number of inspectors taken on strength in 1981 was 186, including 34 women. This figure included 68 promoted from the junior officers ranks, 52 locally recruited direct entrants and 66 overseas recruits.

Three hundred and forty-eight cadets were taken on strength into the Force in four intakes in February, August, September and October.

Basic Training

Constables

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

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

During 1981, 1 480 constables, including 82 women, successfully completed their basic training.

Inspectors

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

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

During 1981, 149 inspectors, including 29 women, passed out on completion of their basic training.



The Chief Secretary, Sir Jack Cater, inspects one of the contingents of recruit constables during a passing out parade at the Police Training School.

Continuation Training

The revised District Continuation Training Scheme, designed for constables with under 2½ years' service, aims to expand basic theoretical knowledge, to provide opportunities for constables to raise problems encountered in their practical work, to assist in preparation for the constable to sergeant promotion examination, and to update officers on changes in law and Police procedures.

The scheme has been in operation since May 1979 and evaluation indicates a high degree of success and acceptance by both young constables and their formation commanders. Ten training centres are operating in the Districts and during the year approximately 2 700 constables received instruction under the scheme.

Other continuation training includes NCO promotion courses; refresher courses for station sergeants and sergeants after three, six and 11 years' service in their rank and for constables after three, six, 11 and 16 years' service; traffic courses for District and Divisional Traffic personnel, traffic wardens and senior traffic wardens; and command courses for inspectors and superintendents. Throughout the year ten superintendents, 46 chief inspectors, 104 inspectors, 830 non-commissioned officers, 2 100 constables and 89 traffic wardens attended such continuation training courses.

Specialist Training

Detective Training

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

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

During the second seven-week practical phase the student body is merged to form investigation teams comprising inspectorate officers, NCOs, detective constables and officers from other departments. This system of training, although based on the investigation team concept, allows for individual officers to take an important part in the overall investigation of crime and has proved effective.

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

The four-week preliminary course for potential CID inspectorate officers which started last year has proved successful and four such courses were run during the year.

Marine Training

Entry to the Marine Police is voluntary for both junior and inspectorate officers. The former may elect to join on recruitment to the Police Training School or may apply to transfer at any time thereafter. Inspectors may either join Marine Police immediately on completing the same training as their land based colleagues or may apply at a later stage.

The Marine Police Training School is responsible for all seamanship training, providing a number of courses

including two-week refresher courses, induction courses lasting two months and wireless operator courses which run for five months. After completing the necessary sea-time, both junior officers and inspectors must sit for their Marine Department Certificates. During the year the Third Class Certificates of both navigation and engineering were replaced with the new Marine Police Efficiency Certificate. A total of 652 officers of all ranks completed Marine courses in 1981.

Language Training

It is imperative that the Force is able to respond to the needs of a multi-lingual society and all Police officers are encouraged to obtain language qualifications. In particular, it is a condition for confirmation to the permanent establishment or for the offer of a further contract for overseas inspectorate officers, apart from a few specialists, to attain a standard of competency in colloquial Cantonese. Expatriate officers therefore attend full-time training courses for this purpose as part of their induction training and during their second tour of service.

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

The Police Education and Language Section, staffed by qualified teachers, is jointly managed by the Force Training Division and the Civil Service Training Division. This section provides English language training and further education for members of the Force on a full-time and day-release basis. During 1981, 337 officers received this training.

Apart from courses which prepare officers for Government language examinations, the section also runs functional job-related English language courses for Uniform Branch and CID officers. These full-time courses, which usually last four weeks, are designed to improve junior officers' day-to-day use of English.

The Force also releases officers to attend a full-time two-year diploma course in Japanese at the Hong Kong Polytechnic. This course tends to be over-subscribed and it is pleasing to note that inspectorate and junior Police officers continue to do well in areas of open competition. Sixteen officers have now obtained the diploma and seven more hope to do so in 1982. A further five officers commenced the course in 1981.

Further Education

The third general education course was completed in September 1981; this is to Form V or School Certificate level. It is intended for those junior officers who have the potential for promotion to the inspectorate but lack the necessary standard of education. The course was attended by 46 officers and resulted in 14 becoming fully qualified in all subjects of the Police General Education Examination, while a further 13 officers passed in six of the seven subjects.

Because English essay and report writing continue to be the main areas of difficulty, it has been decided to split the course into two parts — one being part-time and covering Chinese translation, mathematics, economics and public affairs, the other a full-time five-month potential officers'



Abseiling is one of the more popular activities on the curriculum at the Police Adventure Training Unit.

English course dealing with all other subjects. Forty-eight places will be available on each course.

During the year a woman inspector, a sergeant and a constable obtained places on a diploma course in business studies at the Hang Seng School of Commerce. The course lasts two years and the officers will be on full-pay study leave for the period.

A further 39 inspectorate and junior Police officers attended a three-week course in basic accounting and financial investigation at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. These officers are serving in, or will be posted to, the Commercial Crime Bureau at CID Headquarters.

Serving Police and civilian officers may also attend local courses organised by the Civil Service Training Division, the universities, Polytechnic, and other management, professional and educational institutions. These courses cover a wide range of subjects and fees are refunded by Government on satisfactory completion.

University Scholarships

A Police scholarship scheme enables qualified inspectorate officers to attend first or second degree courses at the University of Hong Kong or the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Since the scheme was introduced in 1970, 22 officers have graduated and ten are currently undertaking studies.

Overseas Training

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

In 1981, a total of 41 officers of all ranks attended courses, attachments or seminars in the United Kingdom,

Canada, the United States of America, Malaysia and West Germany.

The higher education and language course at the University of Lancaster, England, for Chinese inspectorate officers has been extended to one full academic term. Study is followed by attachments to UK Police Forces for a further three months.

Those selected for this course are accustomed to speaking and writing English to a high standard and are sent to Lancaster to widen their knowledge of the more general use of the language. The course deals with advanced reading and study skills, presentation of topics and arguments, the use of spoken English in formal and informal contexts and the presentation of written reports. The officers live with British families and have access to all the facilities of a modern university. They are required to study and produce a report on a project of mutual interest to the British and Hong Kong Police Forces. Eighteen local inspectors attended this course in 1981.

The excellent performance of officers from the Force attending overseas courses has been recognised by the host organisations and is evident in their willingness to provide places.

Cadet Training

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

During eight years of operation, 1 518 cadets have graduated from the school. Of this number, 1 350 joined the Police Force, 33 the Fire Services, 56 the Customs and Excise Service and 18 the Prisons Department. In 1981, 370 cadets graduated and 94.3% joined the Force.

Adventure Training

The Police Adventure Training Unit (PATU), which was established in 1975, operates from the Police Cadet School and offers 11-day in-service residential courses to all officers of the Force, including Auxiliaries. During the year 25 courses were held, six specifically for recruit inspectors from PTS and four for Rural Area Patrols from Marine Islands Division.

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

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

Police Bands

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

The Bands participate in major Force ceremonials and perform at many Government organised or sponsored occasions. Subject to Force and other official commitments, they also undertake private bookings, the charges for which are paid to the Band Fund. During 1981 the Bands undertook 646 engagements.

In March a sergeant attended a musical instrument repair

course in London and is now qualified to repair most of the musical instruments in use.

Welfare

Under the command of the Chief Force Welfare Officer, the Welfare Branch coordinates welfare facilities and provides professional social welfare counselling to serving and retired officers, civilian officers, and their families.

To assist in the coordination of catering services and facilities throughout the Force, the post of a Force Catering Officer at superintendent rank was created in November 1981. A Senior Force Clinical Psychologist post was created in August 1981 to provide psychological counselling to members of the Force and a recruitment exercise is in progress.

The Police Welfare Fund continues to award interest-free loans and, in extenuating circumstances, grants. The Fund also finances social, recreational and holiday projects and sports activities within the Force as well as providing improvements to sporting and recreational facilities in police stations and in the three Police Sports and Recreation Clubs at Boundary Street, Causeway Bay and Kai Tak. Financial assistance is also given to the three Police Boy Scout Groups, two Police Girl Guide Companies and a Police Brownie Pack for organisation of social and recreational activities and training courses.

Over 1 300 children attending universities, colleges and secondary schools received bursaries from the Police Children's Education Trust during the year, involving \$940,000 in bursary and scholarship payments. In addition, the Police Education and Welfare Trust provided financial assistance on compassionate grounds towards the education of 51 children including four who are receiving special education. The Trust also provided bursaries towards the education of 46 children of Regular and Auxiliary Police officers of various ranks.

During 1981 welfare officers dealt with 7 855 interviews covering a wide range of social and domestic problems and 2 212 visits were made to sick officers at home and in hospital. The Branch continued to process applications from serving officers for priority allocation of quarters on compassionate grounds and assisted pensioners and widows occupying Police quarters to obtain public housing. In the year under review, 569 such cases were dealt with.

Cooperative societies in junior officers' married quarters continued to be run by members under the overall supervision of the Welfare Branch. The objectives of these are to enable tenants to purchase daily necessities conveniently and at reasonable cost, to benefit from the profits and to participate in social and recreational activities organised by the cooperative societies. In 1981 membership was 1 886 and the annual turnover was \$3,130,595.

As part of the resettlement programme, retiring and retired officers are assisted in finding employment and 66 persons were recommended to employers during 1981.

Funerals with Force Honours are arranged by welfare staff for officers killed in the course of their duty. Three Regular officers and one Auxiliary officer were accorded places on the Roll of Honour.

Sports and Recreation

Sporting and recreational facilities, organised at Force, District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, played a

major role in maintaining good morale within the Force.

The Welfare Branch operates 20 holiday bungalows and flats at Macau, on Lantau Island and in the New Territories.

The annual Police Families' Day was held in March at the Kai Tak Disciplined Services Sports Centre and over 40 000 Police officers, civilian staff, and their families attended. Other recreational functions held during the year included picnics, retirement tea parties, an arts exhibition and other social functions.

A generous donation from Mr. Li Ka-shing enabled a swimming pool to be constructed at the Boundary Street Police Club which was opened to Police officers, civilian staff and their families on August 1, 1981.

Plans are in hand to build new clubhouses at Boundary Street and Causeway Bay to provide additional recreational facilities. It is also planned to establish a recreation centre on Green Island.

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

- * The 1981 Annual Police Athletic Championships were held at Wanchai Stadium for the first time, utilizing the all-weather running track and electronic scoreboard. Police Training School won the team championship while IP Allan Chalmers and WIP Ngan Shuk-fan won the Victor Ludorum and Victrix Ludorum respectively;
- * The Dowman Road Race was run over a new 12.4 kilometre course from the Man Yee Police Post in the High Island reservoir area to Sai Kung Police Station. The event was won by Recruit Inspector James Hare of PTS;



The Force basketball team scores in the Hong Kong Amateur Basketball Club's President's Cup which they won by beating Tung Hoi 103-39.

- * The Police basketball team was selected by the Hong Kong Amateur Basketball Association to represent Hong Kong at the Singapore Sports Festival in September; the team finished fourth in the competition and won praise for sportsmanship from sports writers;
- * Three Police cricket players, Brian Wigley, Rod Starling and Nigel Stearns, all performed creditably in representative sides playing against the visiting MCC side in October;
- * The Police Hockey Club toured Australia in October and November, playing a series of matches against local clubs and Police teams;
- * WPC 15326 Leung Hoi-yiu continued to give outstanding performances in regional judo tournaments; she won a silver medal in the Pacific Rim Championships held in Jakarta in July;
- * Police oarsmen, Paul Widdowson and Peter Kedward, won a gold medal when representing Hong Kong in the coxed fours in the Inaugural Regatta of East Asia held in Nagoya, Japan in October; the Rowing Club also organised the annual Hong Kong Henley Regatta in July at Middle Island, Deepwater Bay;
- * Three Police rugby players, Chris Wynne-Potts, John Heptonstall and Dave Duffs, represented Hong Kong in the 1981 International Rugby Sevens held in Hong Kong;
- * Eric Lockyear and Jez Collier won first place in the 10th Pacific 505 Sailing Championships held in Singapore in January;
- * The 1981 Police Annual Swimming Gala was held at Boundary Street Pool and at Tai Wan Shan Pool in October; Marine Sectors won the team championships with Special Branch coming second;
- * A Police rink finished second in the Hong Kong National "Fours" lawn bowls competition held in October;
- * The Police ten-pin bowling team competed in the All Star International Ten-Pin Bowling Championships in Bangkok in August; PC Tam Chun-kit won the "B" Division men's singles while the Police team finished third in "B" Division.

The Police Civilian Staff Club continued to be very active organising social, recreational and sporting activities throughout the year; the club has 1 290 registered members.

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

The Royal Hong Kong Police Old Comrades' Association continued to organise social and recreational activities for its members and their families, and to provide assistance to members in finding employment. The Association also operates two social centres for its members at Tanner Hill Road and Canton Road Police married quarters. Membership reached 1 190 during the year.

Housing

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

during the year.

The Force has 6 960 quarters available to junior Police officers; apart from temporary vacancies, all quarters were fully occupied with 1 612 families still on the waiting list.

Within the Civil Service quota of public housing the Force is annually allocated 400 housing units to accommodate junior Police families occupying departmental quarters at the time of their application and who fit the following categories:—

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

For the financial year 1981-82, the Force received 1 057 applications for these public housing units.

Married expatriate officers of the rank of chief inspector and above and married local officers of the rank of senior superintendent and above are accommodated mainly in non-departmental quarters. From April 1981 all married overseas senior inspectors, with the exception of those who for operational reasons are required to live in the New Territories, also became eligible to apply for quarters in the Government non-departmental pool. Married local inspectorate officers of all grades are accommodated either in departmental quarters or in private domestic premises which includes the Sha Tin Lodge building cooperative which opened in late 1981.



Police Constable Yeung Chun-hing poses with the Queen's Medal for Gallantry which he received from Her Majesty The Queen. PC Yeung was decorated for engaging two bank robbers in a close-range gun duel despite the fact that he had been wounded in earlier crossfire.

Overseas single inspectorate officers are either housed in police stations in the New Territories, Government service flats, studio flats or small non-departmental flats. Overseas single inspectors' quarters attached to Police Stations in the New Territories are being refurbished to bring them up to Government service flat standards.

Except for 40 who are still occupying departmental quarters, gazetted officers are housed in non-departmental quarters.

Consultative Councils

The Senior and Junior Consultative Councils, created in 1971, continued to meet on a regular basis and provided a useful forum for the exchange of views between official and staff-side representatives.

To reduce the amount of time spent dealing with problems relating to junior officers' married quarters, the Junior Consultative Council recommended in 1980 the establishment of residents' associations to deal with such matters. The first such association at Kwai Chung proved to be a successful venture, not only as a result of liaison with

the Housing Department Manager, but also expansion into social and educational activities for residents. During the year a residents' association was established at Sha Tin married quarters and preliminary steps have been taken to establish similar associations at Tin Kwong Road, Ho Man Tin and Canton Road married quarters.

In addition to Consultative Councils, four formal meetings were held with the Executive Committee of the Junior Police Officers' Association during 1981.

Four meetings, chaired by the Chief Staff Officer, Staff Relations, were also held with the Hong Kong Traffic Wardens' Association.

The Police staff associations also attended meetings with Sir James Crane, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, and Mr. R. P. Bryan, Overseas Police Advisor, in February and December respectively.

Liaison and consultation with the various Police staff associations is not restricted to formal meetings; the Staff Relations Unit carries out considerable business by correspondence and through informal meetings with committee members of various associations.



Chief Inspector Richard Ma Kam-shun (centre right) pictured with five other classmates at the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, near Chicago, while attending a nine-month Traffic Police Administration Training Course.

MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES

A Force Inspection Wing, under the control of the Director Management and Inspection Services, was created during the year. At the same time the functions of planning, including Force organisation and strategic planning in terms of land and buildings, were separated from the Management Services Wing and formed into a Planning and Development Branch under the direct control of the Police Administration Officer.

Force Inspections

The establishment of a centralised system of internal inspection is aimed at providing a uniform and continuous examination of functions and procedures fundamental to the overall efficiency of the Force.

Overall objects have been set as follows:

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

With effect from January 1, 1982 the Inspection Wing was tasked with conducting regular reviews of Force activities from a managerial perspective, with particular emphasis on deployment of resources, leadership, planning and organisation. The full cycle of inspections will take from 24 to 30 months.

With the exception of Special Branch, all units of the Force, including Auxiliary Police, Traffic Wardens and civilian staff, will be inspected. The inspection schedule is drawn up to include an examination of the work performed as well as any matters brought to the attention of the Inspection Wing prior to the inspection.

Each inspection, which will take from two to five weeks, will be an assessment of managerial effectiveness. Inspecting officers will provide objective appraisals, recommendations and make pertinent comments concerning the activities reviewed. Frank briefing sessions will be held at each level of management inspected with emphasis on providing assistance and constructive evaluation.

In order that good ideas, systems and tactics which have been adopted in one formation can be exploited throughout the Force, particular attention will be given to identifying such matters.

At the conclusion of every inspection, a detailed report will be prepared for submission to the Commissioner of Police, Chiefs of Staff and other senior officers as appropriate.

A post-inspection report from the immediate superior of the formation commander inspected will be called for within six months. This report will indicate action taken and progress made in rectifying problems identified in the inspection report.

Management Services

The Management Services Wing has responsibility for research into Police tactics, special equipment and computer development. In addition, it assumes responsibility for the Complaints and Internal Investigations Branch.

Research

During 1981 a Research Branch examination of different types of non-lethal weapons was completed and field tests were arranged for a newly-developed prototype device for detecting narcotics.

A major project on Police tactics, the Force Resource Deployment Analysis, was frozen during the early part of the year and a more pragmatic examination of Uniform Branch deployment was undertaken. The results of this study are being considered and although it is too early to make an assessment, it is anticipated that it will bring about greater flexibility in the use of manpower resources and will complement structural reorganisation taking place throughout the Force.

Also completed during the year was an evaluation of the Neighbourhood Police Scheme, while a study of the long-term policing needs of the extended Mass Transit Railway and the modernised Kowloon/Canton Railway reached its concluding stage.

It is envisaged that closer links will in future be established with overseas agencies to monitor modern Police methods and technological advances elsewhere and, where appropriate, adapt them to the Hong Kong environment.

Computer Development

Following the formation of the Force Computer Development Committee in February 1981, a system of collating, evaluating and processing Force computer applications and systems requirements was established.

Already studies have begun on the possibility of computerising Police stores, developing an integrated computerised personnel/training system, and the design of a second generation computerised operational command and control system. The timing of this last project is closely linked to the construction of the new Police Headquarters complex scheduled for completion by 1987.

Integrated Law and Order Statistical System

A Working Group has been charged with defining the detailed requirements and uses of a Government-wide integrated law and order statistical system. The proposal under examination is the establishment of a statistical information base on crimes and offenders to assist in long-term policy planning in the field of law and order. The study is under the direction of a Steering Group comprising representatives from the Police, Security Branch, Judiciary, Correctional Services, Social Welfare Department, Management Services Division and Data Processing Division. It is expected to be complete by August 1982.

Complaints and Internal Investigation

In 1981, 2 940 complaints against Police officers were lodged by members of the public. This represents a 13.3% increase over the previous year. There were 80 false complaints and, based on evidence available, two were malicious and the complainants were duly prosecuted. During 1981 nine Police officers were convicted of criminal offences and 17 were found guilty of disciplinary offences arising from complaints from the public. Four criminal

cases and 11 disciplinary cases were pending at the end of the year, whilst 568 investigations remained outstanding.

All investigations into complaints against Police are monitored by the UMELCO Police Group made up of Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

As a result of disciplinary investigations unrelated to complaints by members of the public, 262 Police officers were found guilty of disciplinary offences in 1981.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

In addition to his other responsibilities the Police Administration Officer, who holds the equivalent rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police, took over direct control of the Planning and Development Branch as part of his responsibility for all Force development activity.

This Branch is responsible for the annual planning cycle including the preparation of the Commissioner's Annual Review of Force Policies and Priorities and the Five-Year Forecast; the acquisition of land for building projects; long-term manpower planning; organisational studies; the planning and overseeing of the implementation of the Force Building Programme; and the provision of leased accommodation. The Branch is also responsible for conducting organisation and methods studies.

Planning

In consequence of the Review of the Force Organisation, proposals to improve the command structure at Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels were accepted during the year. These involve the regrading of certain command posts, the provision of extra administrative support at current Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels to enable commanders to devote more of their time to operational, community and district management commitments and also provide ranks for commanders at these levels which more accurately reflect their responsibilities. The new arrangements also provide a Force structure which accords closely with the Government District Administration scheme and, in order to achieve greater uniformity with that scheme, the four current Police Districts will in future be known as Regions, current Police Divisions will become Districts and the larger Sub-Divisions will become Divisions. Implementation of these arrangements will be phased over a two-year period.

Command and organisation arrangements at Headquarters and the new Regional levels are the subject of a current examination.

During the year, the Branch provided the Police input to the Five-Year Forecast of Revenue and Expenditure, and the associated Government Development Plan. The Commissioner's Annual Review of Force Policies and Priorities is linked with the Five-Year Forecast and the Development Plan, forming a continuous planning cycle. This planning cycle provides, inter alia, a means of identifying Force objectives, and of quantifying performance.

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

The physical planning implications of proposals to create a fifth Division within Hong Kong Island District and a new Sau Mau Ping Division in Kowloon District, were examined. Negotiations continued to provide suitable sites for the proposed new City Divisional and Hung Hom Police Stations.

The provision of sites for Police facilities in Sha Tin New Town was agreed. As further development of the New Town

is anticipated in the Ma On Shan area, preliminary provision has been made for land for a separate Division to police that area.

Given the proposed future expansion of Tsuen Wan New Town, a complete re-examination of policing arrangements in the Tsuen Wan/Kwai Chung/Tsing Yi areas was undertaken and sites identified and reserved for the construction of additional Police facilities. Similarly, Force requirements in the proposed Junk Bay New Town were identified, and reservation of sites for a Divisional and Sub-Divisional Police Station, and a Marine Police Base were requested.

The implications for the Force of the North West New Territories feasibility study are currently being assessed. Dependent on the acceptance and outcome of the proposals, a complete reorganisation of policing arrangements in that area may be necessary in the longer term.

During the year, sites for junior Police officers' married quarters were identified in Kowloon, Tai Po, Tsing Yi and Junk Bay and reservation requested.

Development

In January 1981 a five-year Police Building Programme was approved by the Police Building Programme Steering Group. This group, which includes representatives of the



The new Tuen Mun Divisional Police Headquarters which became operational in December.

Finance Branch, Security Branch and the Architectural Office, meets quarterly, under the chairmanship of the Police Administration Officer, to review progress with Public Works Programme items affecting Police. The programme of works is "rolled forward" annually to take account of projects proposed and completed during each financial year.

Tuen Mun Divisional Police Station was opened in October 1981. Construction continued during the year on the Kowloon East Operational Base at Ngau Tau Kok, Discovery Bay Police Station and Stage V of the Police Training School development programme. Work started on new Divisional Police Stations at Tsim Sha Tsui, Sau Mau Ping and Kai Tak Airport and on the new Sub-Divisional Police Station at Lo Wu.

To provide adequate weapon training facilities, arrangements were made for remedial work to start in early 1982 to provide twenty firing points for revolver shooting at Smugglers Ridge. New ranges have been planned at the Police Tactical Unit, the proposed new Police Headquarters and the new Marine Police Headquarters.

The programme of alterations and improvements to Police Stations continued during 1981. Improvements to Peak Police Station were completed and work is in progress to improve Yau Ma Tei and Central Police Stations. The Public Works Department are considering proposals to improve Western, Mong Kok, Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Shek Kip Mei, Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan, Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City Police Stations, whilst proposals to improve other stations are in preparation.

Improvements were carried out during the year to Police Station canteens at Central, Mong Kok and Tsuen Wan. Similar improvements to other Police Stations are planned. Fitness training rooms are being provided in conjunction with the programme of alterations and improvements to Police Stations. A proposal is now in hand to combine all these improvements to enhance progress in the future.

Planning continued during the year for the reprovisioning of the existing Police Headquarters complex together with other major formations. A consolidated schedule of accommodation was completed in July 1981 for construction on a site on the Wan Chai reclamation area. The new Police Headquarters project item is now at Category AB of the Public Works Programme and construction is scheduled to start in May 1983.

In December 1981 development proposals, for total completion in 1988, relating to the provision of junior Police officers' married quarters were approved by the Police Building Programme Steering Group. To meet current and projected demand, the programme envisages the construction of some 3 500 new quarters over the period 1982-86. Construction of 150 new type G and H grade quarters commenced during the year at Old Bailey Street on Hong Kong Island. Construction on sites at Yuen Long and Fanling is expected to start during 1982, providing, in total, some 650 new quarters in the New Territories.

A swimming pool was opened in September 1981 at the Boundary Street Club and improvements were also made to existing facilities at both Boundary Street Club and the Police Officers' Club at Causeway Bay. Consultant architects were appointed by the Public Works Department to advise on the construction of new clubhouses at both locations. Planning was completed during the year to provide a recreational facility on Green Island; construction

work started on this project at the end of the year.

Detailed planning continued during the year to provide facilities associated with the expansion of the Marine Police capability. Work is expected to start on the new South Sector Marine Base at Aberdeen during 1984, and on the new Marine Police Headquarters in early 1983. To meet the shortfall in accommodation resulting from the increase in Marine Police personnel, locker/changing and training accommodation was leased during the year at Aberdeen and Tai Po.

To offset shortages in accommodation throughout the Force resulting from increases in establishment and the creation of new formations, arrangements were made, in liaison with the Department of Administration and Environmental Affairs and the Rating and Valuation Department, for the leasing of just over 9 000 sq. m. of space in commercial and other premises. The establishment of an additional 21 Neighbourhood Police Units/Police Report Centres was also arranged by the Branch during the year making a total of 143 facilities now in operation.

Organisation and Methods

Detailed studies were undertaken of procedures relating to Police stores, Marine Police, personnel records, and Criminal Record Bureau micro-filming, and reports were published. A series of papers was also prepared for the Computer Development Committee on the computerisation of personnel records, Police stores and the proposed introduction of word processors in the Force Headquarters organisation.

Civil Administration

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

To complement the role of its disciplined staff, the Force had an establishment of 4 854 civilian staff at the end of 1981. Civilian personnel are divided fairly evenly into two major categories, i.e. general grades and departmental grades.

The original budget for the financial year ending March 31, 1981 was \$1,261.3 million, of which \$1,056.5 million covered salaries and allowances, \$111.2 million other recurrent expenditure and \$93.5 million capital expenditure. A separate budget of \$43.1 million was provided for various activities of the Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force.

During the year the civilian management continued to improve its communication with staff through liaison and supervision. The Joint Management/Staff Working Party completed a general review of the Police Interpreter grade and identified areas requiring in-depth examination. Restructuring of the Police Telecommunications Assistant grade was also completed, resulting in a more realistic supervisory structure. Some civilian grades were converted to specialist disciplined status as recommended by the Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service.

The Force was fortunate to be provided with most of the general grades officers required. Difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff in some departmental grades (i.e.

personnel more directly related to Force activities) continued, particularly for Police Communications Officers. Plans are in hand to undertake a comprehensive review of the grade.

In accordance with the Government's directive that formal consultative committees should be set up in

departments with a staff of 100 or more, steps are being taken to establish such machinery for civilian staff in the Force.

The Internal Audit Division's three audit teams carried out 102 regular and surprise checks during the year.

FORCE ORGANISATION

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

He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Operations, who is the senior deputy, a Deputy Commissioner of Police, Management and a Police Administration Officer who has the equivalent rank of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS (Annex 1)

Force Headquarters is made up of six departments: Operations and Support, Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Personnel and Training, Management and Inspection Services, and Civil and Administration. Special Branch is headed by the Director Special Branch, Civil and Administration by an Administrative Officer (Staff Grade C) and the other departments by Senior Assistant Commissioners of Police.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT: "A" DEPARTMENT (Annex 2)

Operations Wing

Operations Branch

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

Force Command and Control Centre

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

Anti-Illegal Immigration Control Centre

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

Police Tactical Unit (PTU)

This unit has an establishment of six companies (some 1 000 men) and provides an immediate reserve of manpower for use in an emergency. It fills an important training role by providing up-to-date instruction in internal security and crowd control tactics for all ranks from constable to superintendent.

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

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

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Office

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

Support Wing

Support Branch

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

Traffic Headquarters

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

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

Communications and Transport Branch

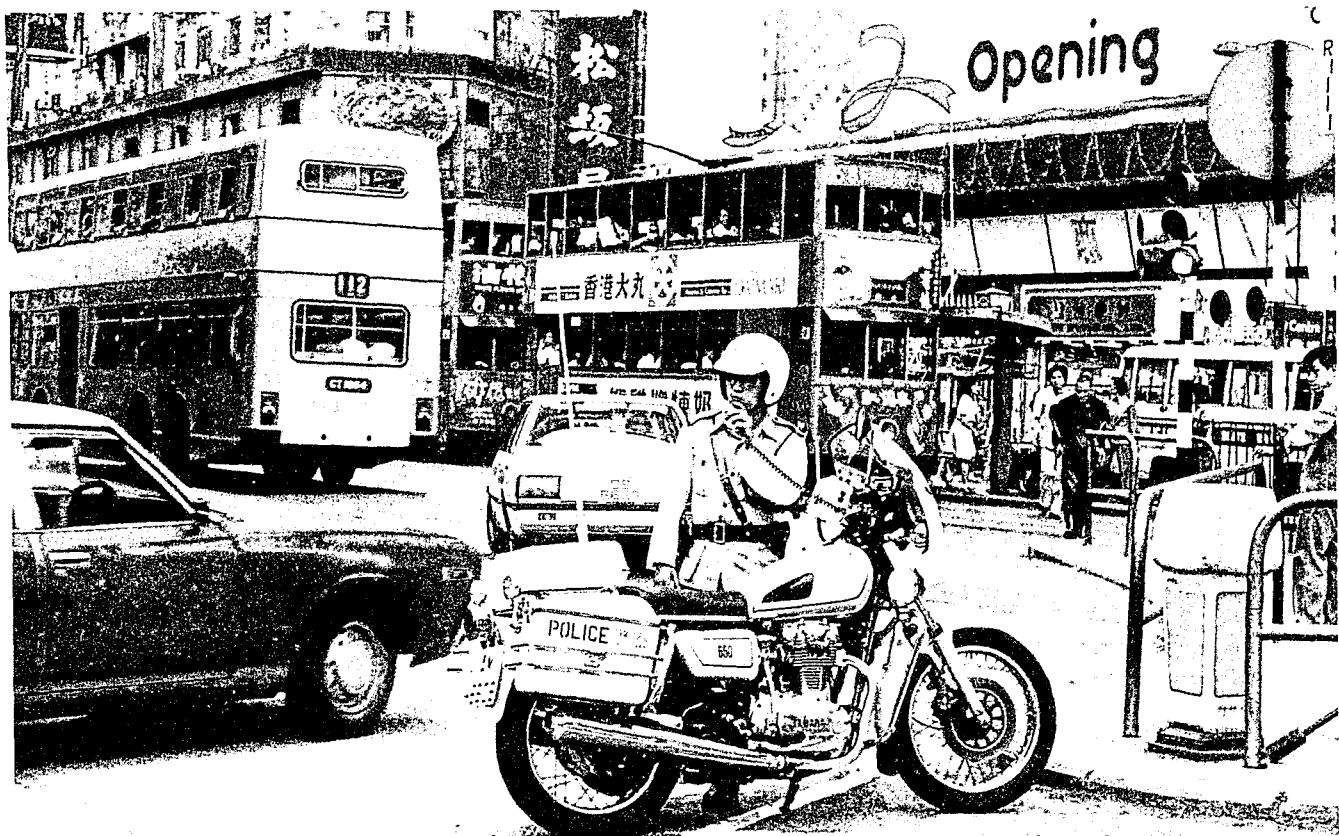
This Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining telecommunications and other related technical services in support of operational units. It is also charged with the provision and maintenance of the Force's transport fleet, and the training and supervision of its drivers.

The Branch is divided into two Divisions — Telecommunications and Signals and Administration and Transport. The Telecommunications and Signals Division is further divided into four Sub-Divisions dealing with research, development, maintenance and signals.

There are four District Telecommunications Workshops in operation together with a large well-equipped central workshop at Police Headquarters.

Police Dog Unit

This Unit is based at the former Ping Shan Police Station in the New Territories, but plans are in hand to move it to the New Territories Depot at Fanling where better facilities are available. The Unit provides basic and refresher training courses for both handlers and dogs.



A fleet of 189 new Yamaha Police Special motorcycles, which embrace several significant new features, made an appearance on the streets of Hong Kong during 1981. Here a Traffic policeman monitors the situation at a busy intersection.

Societies Registration and Licensing Office

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

Police Public Relations Wing *Community Relations and Publicity Bureau*

The Bureau is responsible for the planning and coordination of Police community relations activities, with particular emphasis on recruiting, fight crime, and road safety. It coordinates displays and exhibitions, and produces television and radio programmes in cooperation with the Government Information Services Department. The Bureau also provides training for Police Community Relations Officers and their staff and produces information materials. It receives visitors to the Force and arranges their programmes.

Information Bureau

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

Force and producing the Force newspaper "Off Beat". Additionally the Bureau provides limited printing and photography services.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: "C" DEPARTMENT (Annex 3)

At Force level is CID Headquarters which is divided into four Groups.

Special Operations Group *Homicide Bureau*

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

Organised Crime Bureau

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

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

Criminal Intelligence Bureau

This is the central coordinating body for the collection, collation, assessment and dissemination of criminal

intelligence throughout the Force. It is tasked to provide information on key criminals and their activities and to liaise with other units throughout the Force to ensure that intelligence gathering is maintained at the optimum level.

Commercial Crime Bureau

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

Narcotics Bureau

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

Administration and Support Group *Administration Section*

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

Criminal Records Bureau

This Bureau operates on a 24-hour basis and is responsible for the collation, recording and publication of information on suspected and wanted persons, stolen property, warrants, and vehicles of Police interest. There are currently over 800 000 case papers files held within the Bureau.

Identification Bureau

This Bureau plays an important role in crime investigation and detection by providing a service to all units of the Force in relation to fingerprint technology and forensic photography. The Main Fingerprint Collection now houses 447 642 sets of prints.

Ballistics and Firearms Identification Bureau

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

Interpol Bureau

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

Crime Prevention Bureau

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

Crime prevention teams established in Districts and

Divisions give advice on practical aspects of crime prevention.

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

As the name denotes, the District Missing Persons Units handle reports of missing persons.

Laboratories

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

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING: "D" DEPARTMENT (Annex 4)

Personnel Wing

Staff Relations Unit

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

Personnel Branch

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

Welfare Branch

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

Training Wing

Police Training School

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

Barrack accommodation is available for 780 constables (720 male and 60 female) whilst 94 single rooms are available for inspectorate officers. An Officers' Mess and residential accommodation for senior members of the staff, inspectorate, and junior officers also form part of the school complex.

Police Cadet School

The primary aim of the Police Cadet School at Fan Gardens, Fanling, is to prepare youths for entry into the Police Force and other disciplined services of Government and provide a source of manpower for recruitment into these services. Secondary aims are to provide partial

secondary education, vocational and character training for a proportion of the youth of Hong Kong, to increase their mental and physical well-being and to prepare them for their adult responsibilities in the community.

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

Force Training Division

This Division is responsible for the preparation and administration of promotion examinations for inspectorate and junior officers. It publishes manuals of a technical and professional nature. Additionally, it is tasked to maintain and develop contacts with the local universities, the Polytechnic, Government departments and other educational and professional training bodies.

MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES: "E" DEPARTMENT (Annex 5)

Management Services Wing

Research Branch

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

Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch

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

Force Inspection Wing

This Wing is tasked with conducting regular reviews of Force activities from a managerial perspective, with particular emphasis on deployment of resources, leadership control, planning and organisation. With the exception of Special Branch, all units of the Force, including Auxiliaries and civilian staff, will be included in each inspection cycle which is expected to take from two to two-and-a-half years to complete.

CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION: "F" DEPARTMENT (Annex 6)

Civil and Administration Branch

Civil Administration Division

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



Voted the most outstanding Junior Police Call member of 1981, Lai Wai-leung receives his Ka Wah Bank award from the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Roy Henry.

Finance Division

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

Stores and Maintenance Division

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

Internal Audit Division

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

Planning and Development Branch

Planning Division

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

Development Division

The charter of this Division includes the provision of buildings and monitoring their progress through the Police Public Works Programme to completion. It has three

sections — one responsible for operational buildings, a second for non-operational buildings including junior Police officers' married quarters, leased accommodation and welfare projects; the third deals with the new Police Headquarters project.

Organisation and Methods Division

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

KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND AND NEW TERRITORIES DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (Annex 7)

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

Operations Wings

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

District Command and Control Centres

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

Emergency Units

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

Administration Wings

Responsibility for the implementation of administrative policy as laid down by the District Commanders and for administration in general rests with the Administration Wings. They have a particular responsibility for community relations and staff relations.

District CID Headquarters

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

District Traffic Headquarters

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

MARINE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (Annex 8)

This Headquarters is made up of an Operations Wing (including a District Command and Control Centre), Administration Wing and District CID Headquarters.

Operations Wing

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

District Command and Control Centre (PolNav)

This centre coordinates operations involving the Marine Police fleet of 107 vessels, Royal Naval and military craft and helicopters and is jointly manned on a regular basis by Marine Police and Royal Naval controllers. Links are maintained with the Marine Department, the Customs and Excise Service, the Immigration Department and the Fire Services.

Administration Wing

The implementation of the administrative policy as laid down by the District Commander is the responsibility of this formation.

District CID Headquarters

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

DIVISIONS

Land Divisions

For day-to-day policing purpose Kowloon, Hong Kong Island and the New Territories are divided into 18 land Divisions and these in turn are divided into Sub-Divisions.

There are eight Divisions in Kowloon: Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Airport, Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong and the Mass Transit Railway.

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

In the New Territories the Divisions are: Frontier, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin.

Airport Division

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

Mass Transit Railway

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

Sea Divisions

Policing the 1 850 square kilometres of sea and some 244 islands which lie within the 190 kilometre "square



A fast counter to illegal immigrants seeking to enter Hong Kong by sea are the rigid inflatable craft used by Marine Sector's Small Boat Unit.

boundary" of Hong Kong is the responsibility of the three Divisions of Marine District — Sectors, Harbour and Islands.

Sectors Division

This is the largest of the three Divisions and polices the open sea waters of Hong Kong. It is equipped with 38 patrol launches, 11 logistical and operational support craft, and three water jet-boats.

The primary role of the Division at present is to combat illegal immigration and in so doing it maintains close liaison with the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force and the Army. To assist in this task the Division maintains a Small Boat Unit (SBU) which operates 15 inflatable craft in shallow inshore waters.

Harbour Division

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

Hong Kong Harbour is approximately 60 square kilometres in size with eight typhoon shelters and an estimated floating population of 59 000.

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

Islands Division

Islands Division includes the islands lying to the West

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

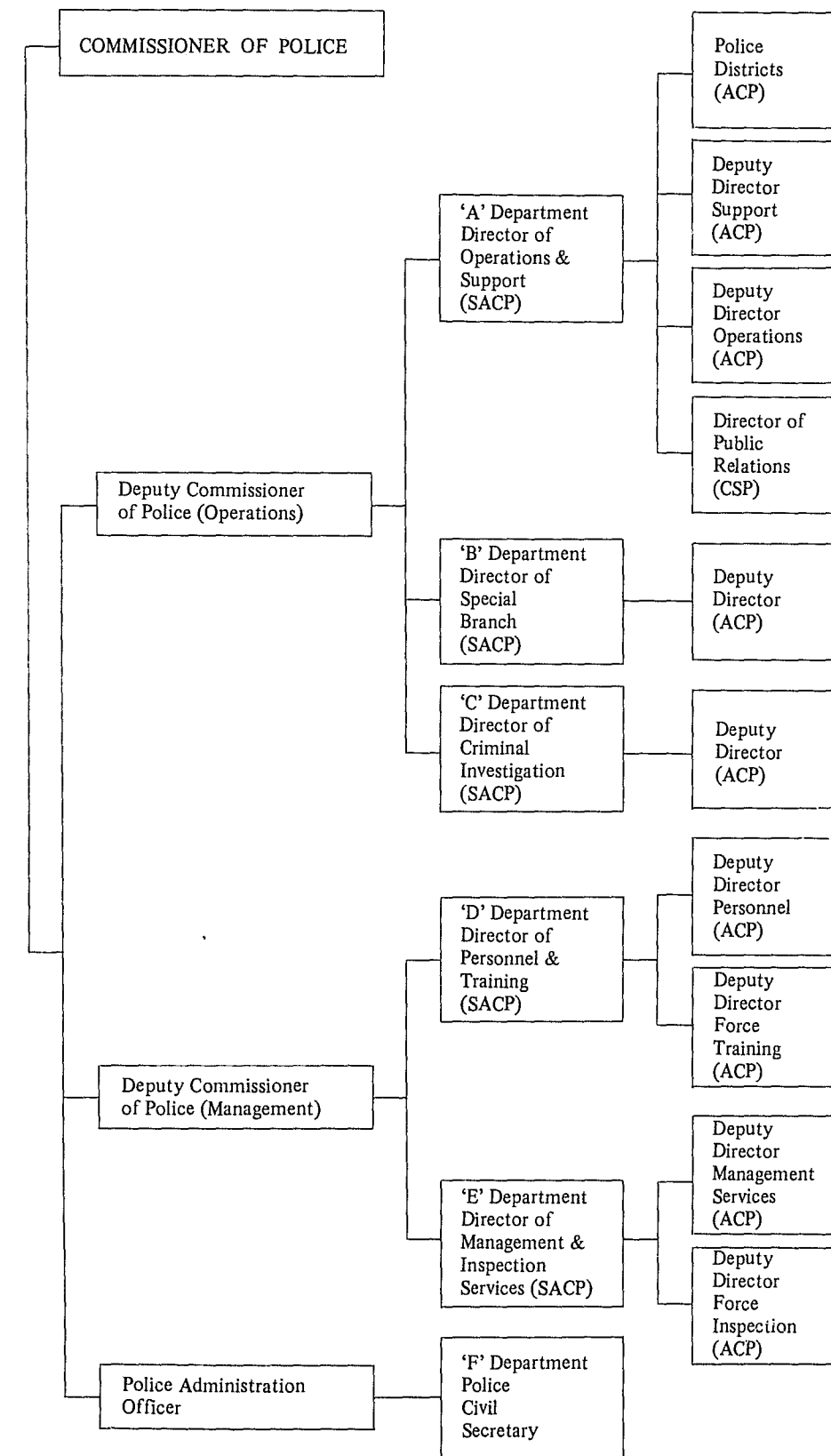
THE ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

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

As with the Regular Force, the Auxiliary Force is divided into Districts, Divisions and special units. Each District is commanded by a Chief Superintendent (Auxiliary). There are 30 formations: 16 land Districts, four Emergency Units, five Special Duty Companies, two Marine Divisions, a Communications Division, a Traffic formation, and a Pipes and Drums Band. Whenever a new regular Division is formed an Auxiliary counterpart is automatically raised to complement the new formation.

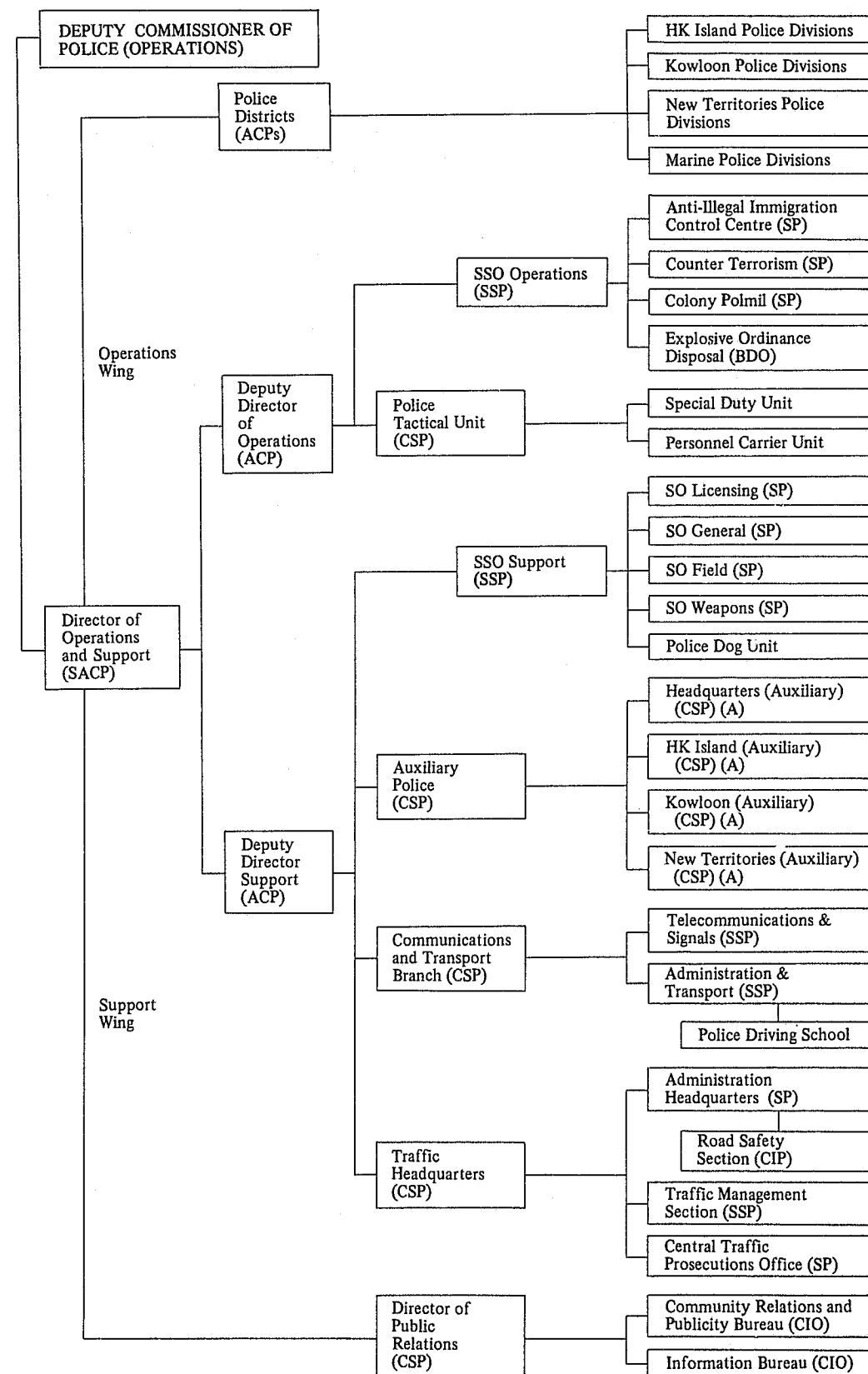
The efficiency of the Force is maintained by scheduled in-service training at Auxiliary Police Headquarters on Hong Kong Island, at various Auxiliary Police Divisions and at the Training Centre at Kwai Chung Divisional Police Station.

ORGANISATION OF FORCE HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORATE



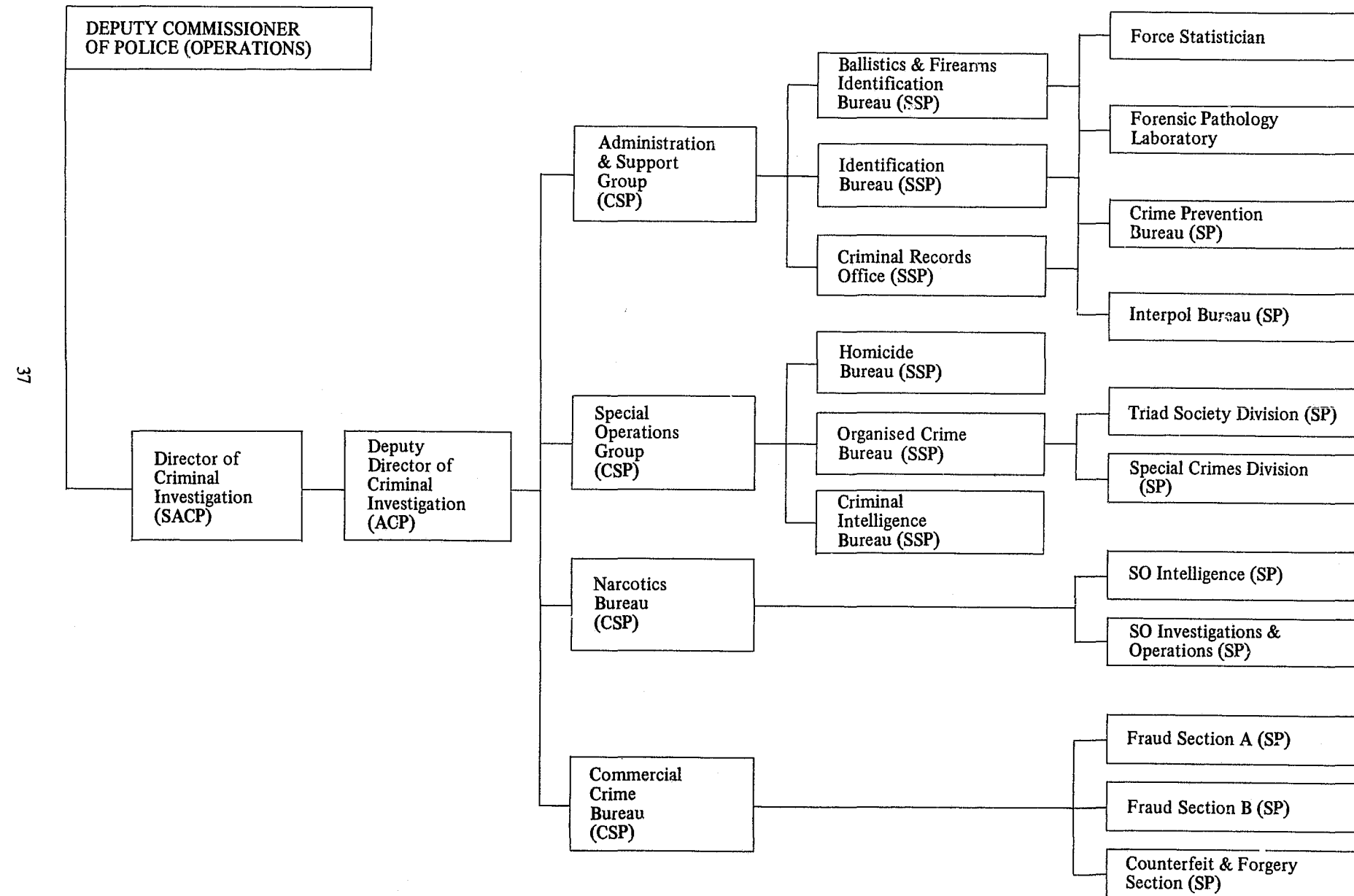
ORGANISATION OF "A" DEPARTMENT (OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT)

Annex 2



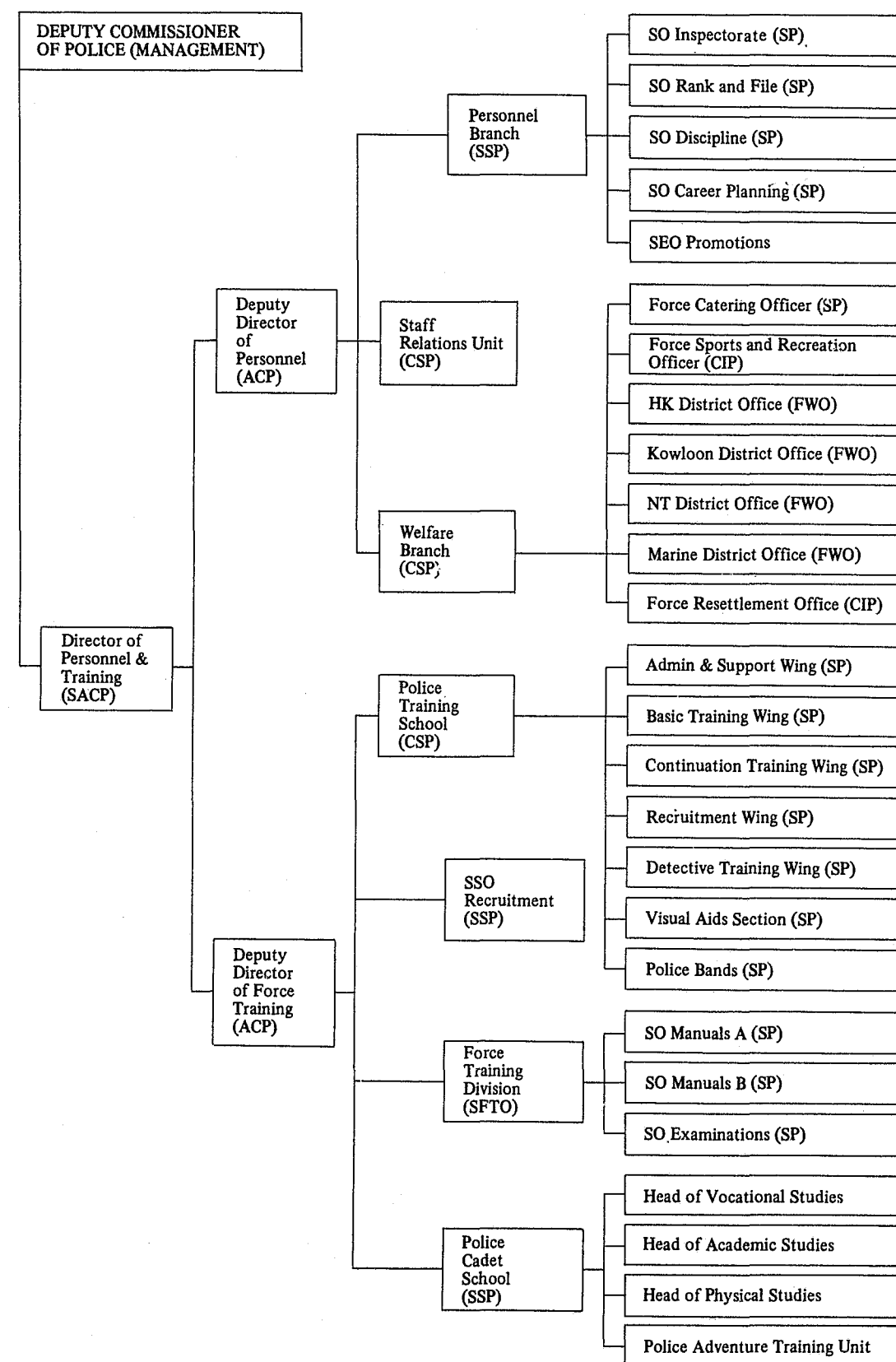
ORGANISATION OF "C" DEPARTMENT (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT)

Annex 3



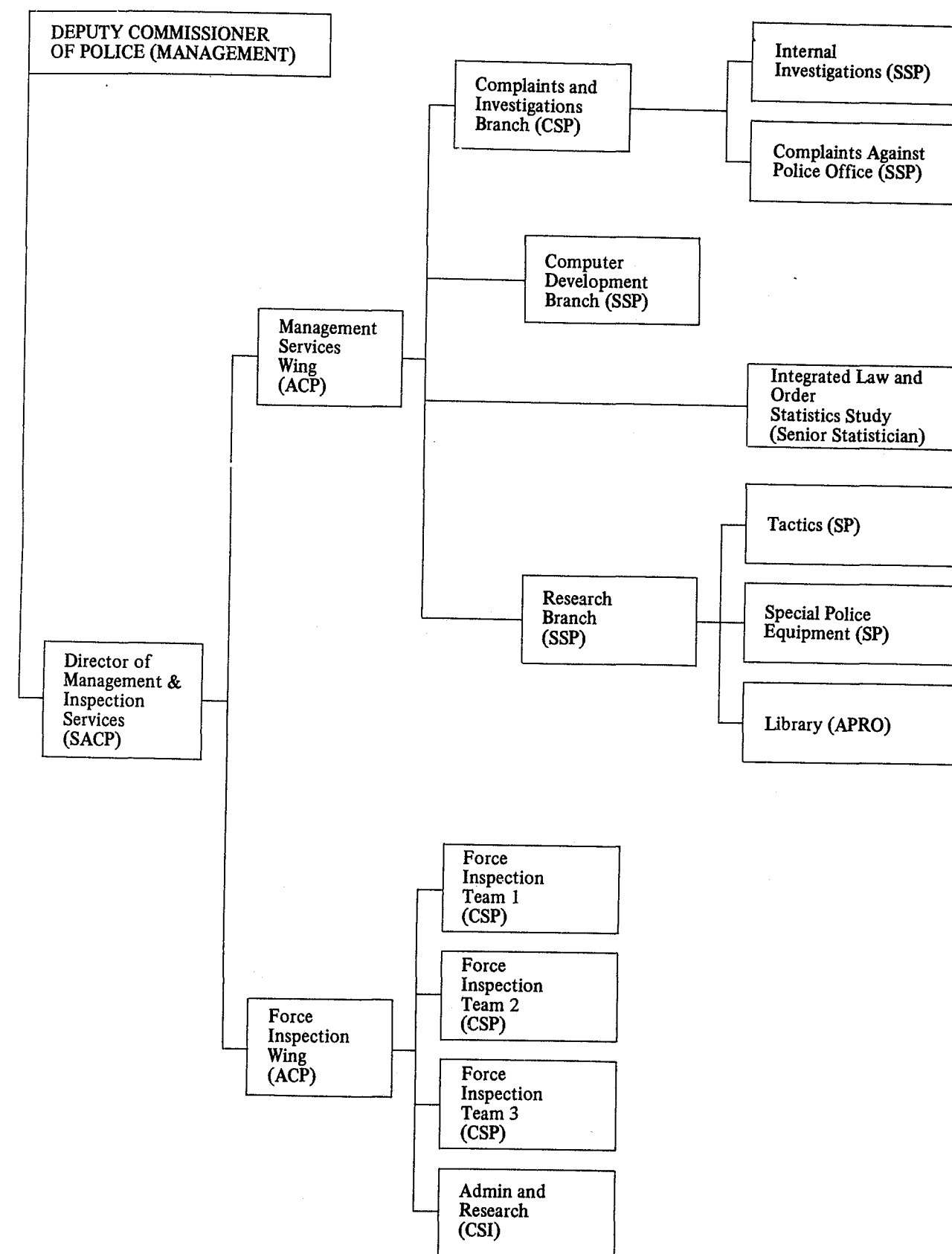
ORGANISATION OF "D" DEPARTMENT (PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)

Annex 4



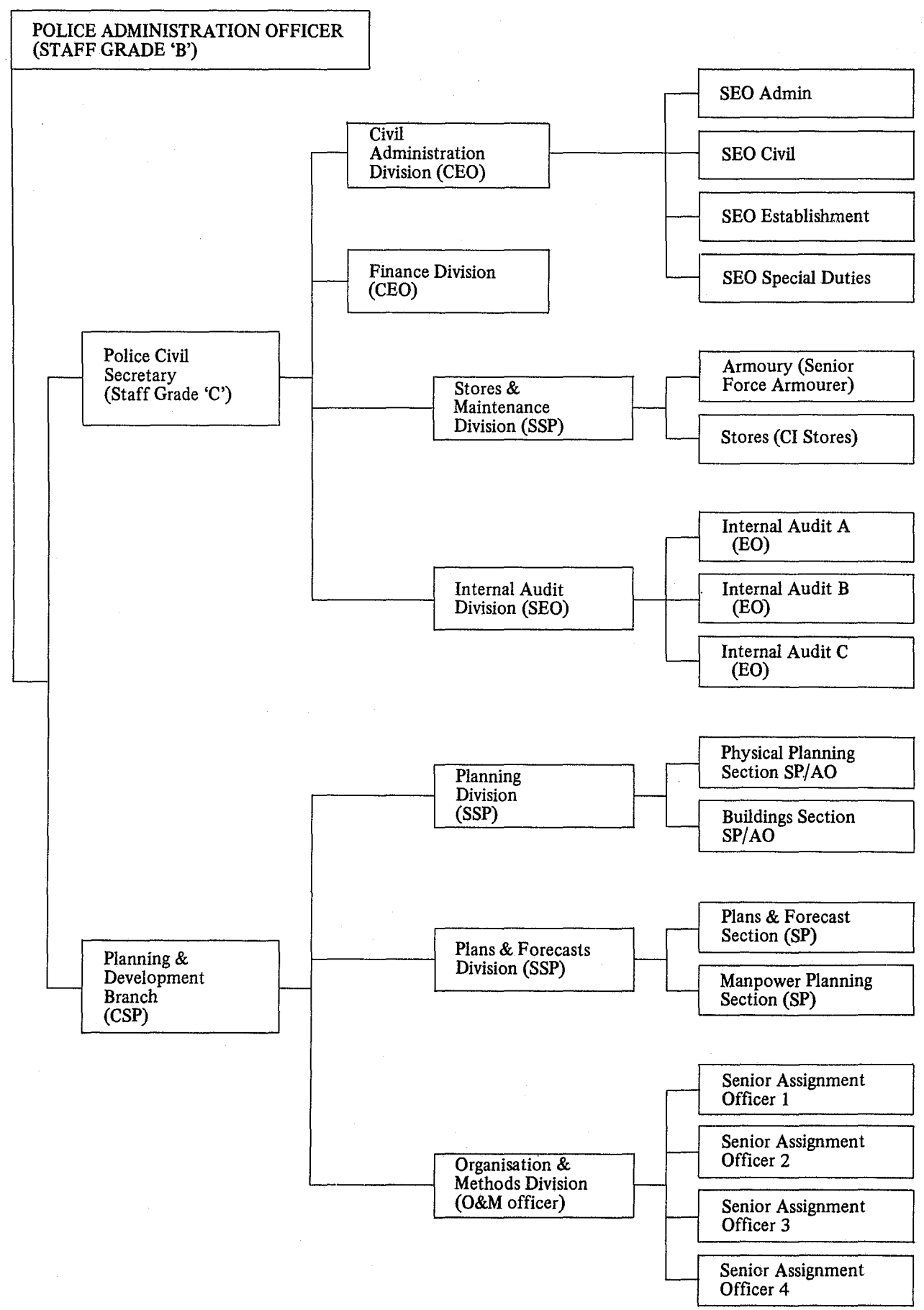
ORGANISATION OF "E" DEPARTMENT (MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES)

Annex 5



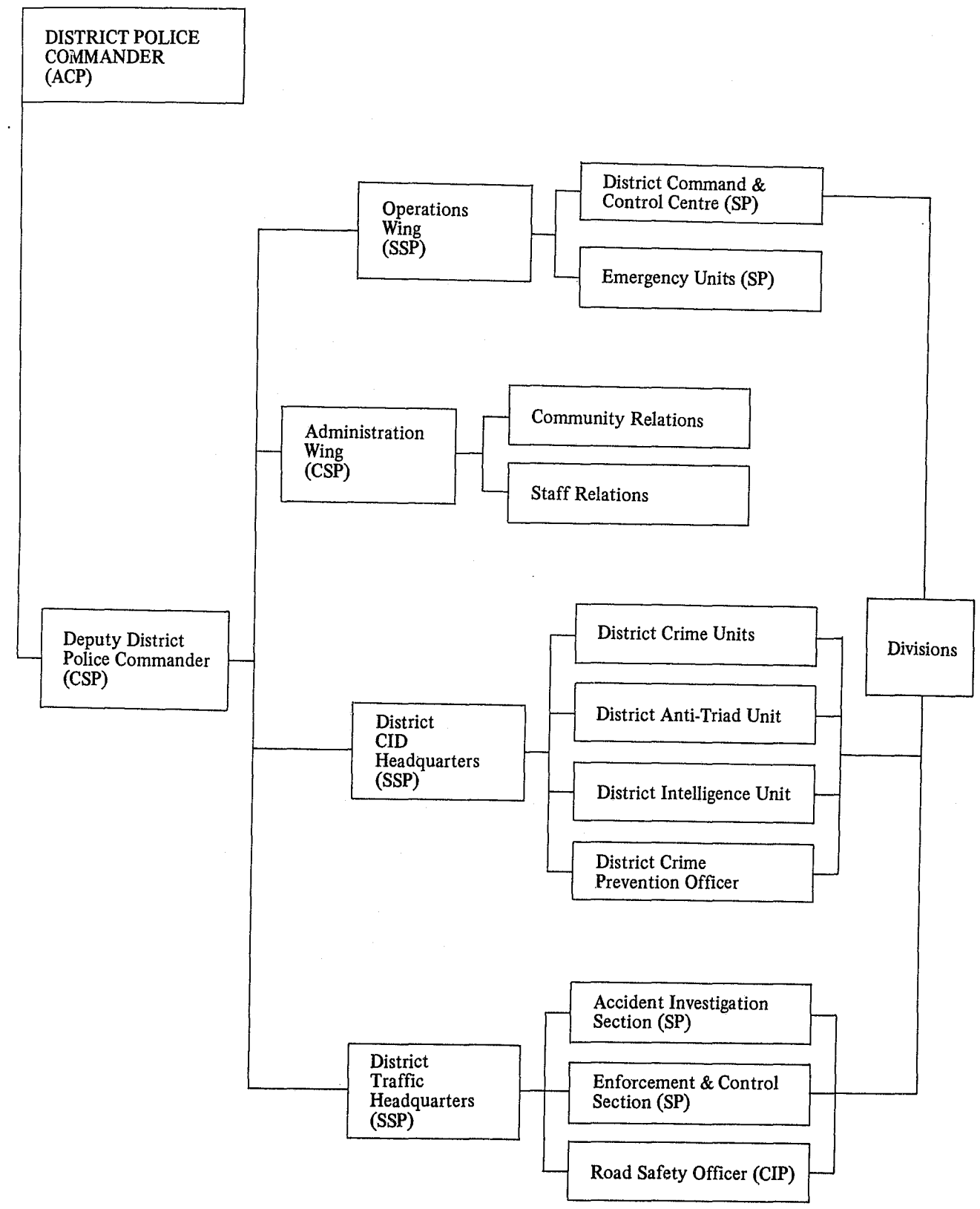
**ORGANISATION OF "F" DEPARTMENT
(CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATION)**

Annex 6



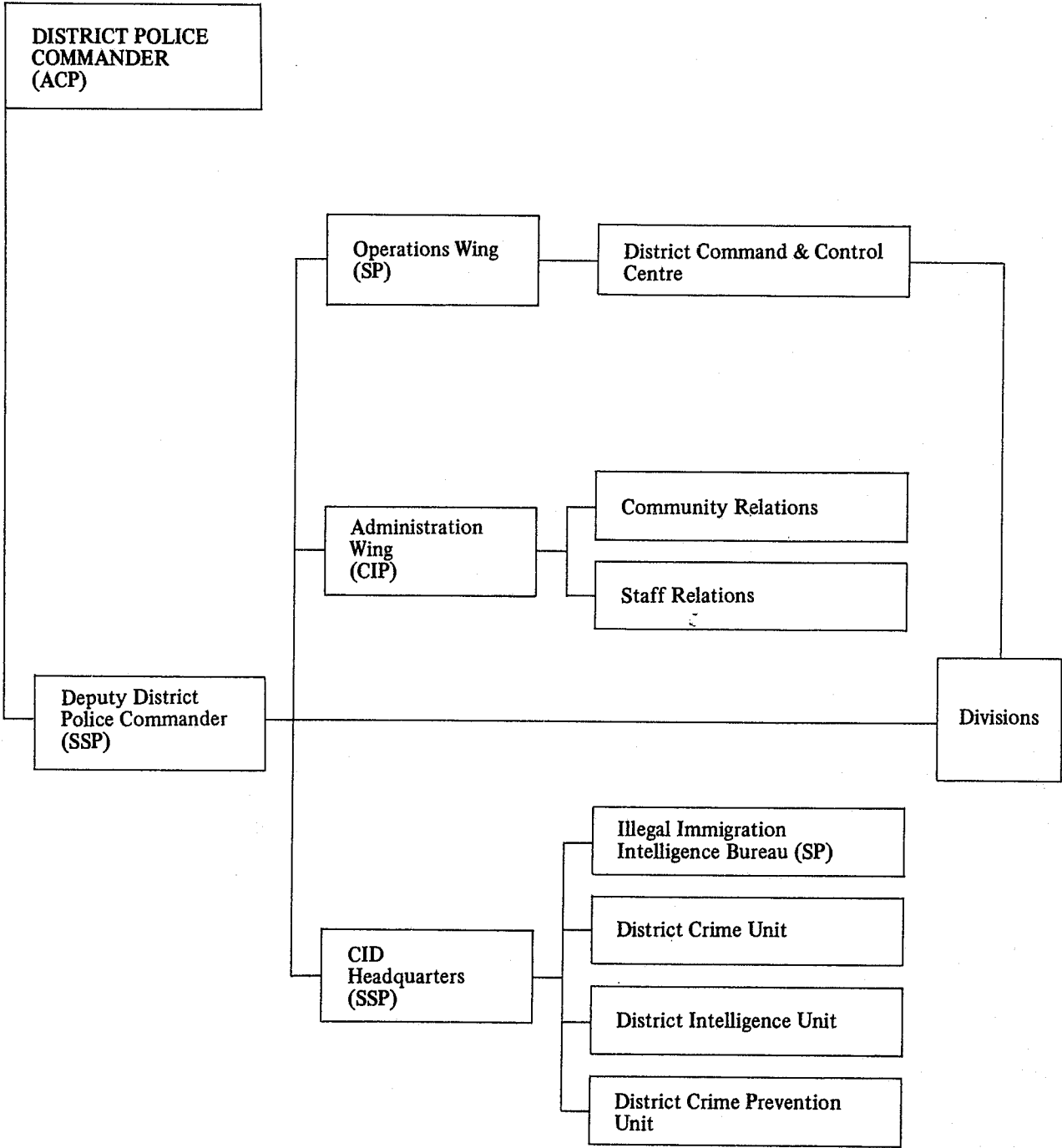
**KOWLOON, HONG KONG ISLAND &
NEW TERRITORIES DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS**

Annex 7



MARINE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Annex 8



KEY:

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

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Appendix 1

ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE FORCE

Disciplined Staff

	1981	
	EST	STR
Gazetted Officers	329	286
Inspectors	1 993	1 835
Junior Officers	20 151	19 279
	22 473	21 400
Civilian Staff	4 854	4 421

ROYAL HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE

Gazetted Officers	60	52
Inspectors	361	213
Junior Officers	5 014	4 730
	5 435	4 995
Civilian Staff	22	22

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT

Appendix 2

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Discipline Total	Civilian	Discipline Civilian
Police Headquarters	1	2+1*	4	9	20	41	152	204	802	106	864	4 511	6 717	2 322	9 039
Kowloon District Headquarters															
District Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	5	34	54	28	82
Command & Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	51	—	4	68	121	189
Emergency Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	8	83	292	395	19	414
Magistacies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	1	12	86	120	56	176
District CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	26	31	52	266	387	60	447
District Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	46	9	108	317	489	78	567
Yau Ma Tei Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	23	23	87	390	529	109	638
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	4	29	149	203	30	233
Sham Shui Po Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	24	27	104	417	579	66	645
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	4	24	134	181	30	211
Kowloon City Division UB	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	33	23	101	424	587	102	689
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	4	21	114	154	34	188
Kwun Tong Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	19	25	95	375	520	78	598
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	4	23	119	163	26	189
Airport Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	7	26	177	220	27	247
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	23	32	6	38
Mass Transit Railway Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	4	25	103	144	10	154
Mong Kok Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	17	10	53	238	323	96	419
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	4	23	114	157	23	180
Wong Tai Sin Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	24	23	93	421	568	67	635
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	19	104	140	22	162
Kowloon District Total	—	—	—	1	2	11	20	54	368	268	988	4 301	6 013	1 078	7 091
Hong Kong Island District Headquarters															
District Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	24	40	23	63
Command & Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	15	—	4	28	91	119
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	46	181	240	8	248
Magistacies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	4	28	41	21	62
District CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	11	12	23	140	194	29	223
District Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	30	12	79	229	358	61	419
Central Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	20	27	92	409	554	81	635
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	3	17	87	119	21	140
Eastern Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	25	26	100	416	575	106	681
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	19	98	134	22	156
Wan Chai Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	27	25	81	382	521	102	623
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	20	108	145	20	165
Western Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	18	37	81	352	494	53	547
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	3	17	82	114	21	135
Hong Kong Island District Total	—	—	—	1	2	7	15	38	196	175	583	2 540	3 557	659	4 216
New Territories District Headquarters															
District Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	2	—	6	5	20	33	53
Command & Control Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	18	—	4	27	59	86
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	41	133	185	2	187
Courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	22	30	10	40
Village Patrol Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	69	97	2	99
District CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	8	9	15	87	126	23	149
District Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	19	8	57	182	272	33	305
Frontier Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	13	12	115	390	541	69	610
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	11	48	69	15	84
Kwai Chung Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	14	23	86	399	528	52	580
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	17	89	122	21	143
Sha Tin Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	9	15	59	313	402	40	442
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	13	58	82	16	98
Tsuen Wan Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	12	17	53	293	381	58	439
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	14	64	90	16	106
Tuen Mun Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	8	11	45	222	291	33	324
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	12	57	80	16	96
Yuen Long Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	10	11	67	315	409	59	468
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	15	78	105	16	121
New Territories District Total	—	—	—	1	2	9	10	50	159	145	653	2 828	3 857	573	4 430
Marine District Headquarters															
District Headquarters	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	55	197	305	54	359
District CID Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	6	26	40	9	49
District Traffic Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	12	—	12
Harbour Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	51	207	267	24	291
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	14	1	15
Islands Division UB	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	46	165	225	24	249
CID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	17	23	1	24
Sectors Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	65	43	317	1 004	1 443	109	1 552
Marine District Total	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	23	99	71	483	1 635	2 329	222	2 551
Grand Total	1	2+1*	5	13	28	71	209	369	1 624	765	3 571	15 815	22 473	4 854	27 327

* Ad personem

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT

Appendix 2 (Cont.)

	CP	DCP	SACP	ACP	CSP	SSP	SP	CIP	IP/ SIP	SSGT	SGT	PC	Discipline Total	Civilian	Discipline Civilian
Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Headquarters	—	—	1	1	1	1	10	5	29	—	58	328	434	22	456
Hong Kong Island District (Auxiliary)															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	17	—	—	—	24	—	—
Western Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Central Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Wan Chai Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Eastern Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212	—	—
Kowloon District (Auxiliary)															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	20	—	—	—	26	—	—
Mong Kok Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Sham Shui Po Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Wong Tai Sin Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kwun Tong Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kowloon City Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Yau Ma Tei Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	18	4	44	254	324	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	4	54	338	424	—	—
New Territories District (Auxiliary)															
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	10	—	—	—	16	—	—
Tsuen Wan Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Kwai Chung Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Yuen Long Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Sha Tin Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Tuen Mun Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Frontier Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	141	176	—	—
Special Duty Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	2	22	127	162	—	—
Emergency Unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	2	27	169	212	—	—
Marine District															
Harbour Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	6	50	188	255	—	—
Islands Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	3	42	152	206	—	—
Total	—	—	1	1	4	7	47	33	328	59	720	4 235	5 435	22	5 457

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Appendix 3

RETIREMENTS

Name	Rank	Date
Mr. C. W. B. Purdon	Deputy Commissioner of Police	2.5.81
Mr. J. R. Ashby	Chief Superintendent of Police	1.6.81

PROMOTIONS

Eleven Superintendents were promoted to Senior Superintendents, 23 Chief Inspectors to Superintendents, 66 Senior Inspectors to Chief Inspectors, and 123 Inspectors to Senior Inspectors, and 81 Junior Police Officers to Inspectors. 99 Sergeants were promoted to Station Sergeants and 368 Constables to Sergeants.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Appendix 4

	Gazetted Officer	Inspectorate	Junior Police Officer	Civilian
Officer of the British Empire (OBE)	1	0	0	0
Imperial Service Order (ISO)	0	0	0	1
Queen's Police Medal (QPM)	1	0	0	0
Queen's Gallantry Medal	0	1	0	0
British Empire Medal (BEM)	0	0	1	2
Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service (CPM)	5	3	11	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (CPLSM)	21	25	404	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (1st Clasp)	8	20	220	0
Colonial Police Long Service Medal (2nd Clasp)	2	13	78	0
Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct	0	0	1	0
Governor's Commendation	2	3	5	0
Commissioner's Commendation	0	23	17	2
Royal Humane Society Awards	0	1	1	0

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES

Appendix 5

Crime	1980	1981	1980 Compared with 1979	Percentage Variation 1981 Compared with 1980
KEY CRIME				
Violent Crime:				
Rape	75	103	- 27.9	+ 37.3
Indecent Assault on Female	795	720	+ 11.2	- 9.4
Murder and Manslaughter	86	105	+ 26.5	+ 22.1
Attempted Murder	2	7	-	+ 250.0
Serious Assaults	6 314	6 231	+ 8.7	- 1.3
Robbery with Firearms	22	30	+ 57.1	+ 36.4
Other Robberies	9 334	8 233	+ 22.7	- 11.8
Blackmail	1 214	1 145	- 15.0	- 5.7
Aggravated Burglary	8	8	- 50.0	-
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 104	2 024	+ 77.3	- 3.8
Criminal Damage to Property	2 561	3 042	+ 15.8	+ 18.8
Kidnapping	9	8	+ 28.6	- 11.1
Total Violent Crime	22 524	21 656	+ 17.5	- 3.9
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	21 310	20 511	+ 20.1	- 3.7
Other Key Crime:				
Other Sexual Offences	589	415	+ 85.8	- 29.5
Burglary (Breakings)	6 184	7 308	+ 28.8	+ 18.2
Other Burglaries	2 797	3 267	+ 5.4	+ 16.8
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	1 797	2 251	+ 14.8	+ 25.3
Theft from Vehicle	3 889	4 802	+ 33.7	+ 23.5
Taking Conveyance without Authority	3 798	2 973	+ 18.0	- 21.7
Misc. Thefts associated with Blackmail	702	519	- 20.1	- 26.1
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	18 577	20 470	+ 21.1	+ 10.2
Handling Stolen Goods	663	669	- 21.4	+ 0.9
Total Other Key Crime	38 996	42 674	+ 19.9	+ 9.4
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	38 294	42 155	+ 21.0	+ 10.1
TOTAL KEY CRIME	61 520	64 330	+ 19.0	+ 4.6
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	59 604	62 666	+ 20.7	+ 5.1
OTHER CRIME				
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	850	880	+ 18.1	+ 3.5
Perjury	385	470	+ 22.6	+ 22.1
Escape and Rescue	100	46	+ 66.7	- 54.0
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	278	307	+ 0.7	+ 10.4
Unnatural Offences	80	63	+ 53.8	- 21.3
Other Offences against Public Morality	43	51	+ 41.1	+ 18.6
Abortion	5	5	+ 66.7	-
Criminal Intimidation	517	513	- 13.3	- 0.8
Other Offences against the Person	141	139	- 2.8	- 1.4
Theft from Ship and Wharf	54	61	- 5.3	+ 13.0
Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	-	-	-	-
Abstracting of Electricity	294	453	+ 149.2	+ 54.1
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	1	-	- 75.0	- 100.0
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 724	1 779	+ 32.8	+ 3.2
Obt. Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	515	563	+ 1.8	+ 9.3
False Accounting	79	66	+ 38.6	- 16.5
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	1	-	-	- 100.0
Suppression, etc., of Documents	-	-	-	-
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	2	-	-	- 100.0
Other Offences against Property	-	-	-	-
Forgery and Coinage	1 039	1 486	- 10.7	+ 43.0
Bribery and Corruption	38	31	- 9.6	- 18.4
Conspiracy	104	96	+ 20.9	- 7.7
Breach of Deportation	7	2	- 36.4	- 71.4
Other Crime	151	416	+ 251.2	+ 175.5
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	2	2	+ 100.0	-
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting — Sec 4)	-	-	-	-
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing — Sec 4)	-	-	-	-
Trafficking in D.D. (Others — Sec 4)	111	138	+ 23.3	+ 24.3
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 329	1 697	+ 3.4	+ 27.7
Other Narcotic Offences	1	-	-	- 100.0
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	7 851	9 264	+ 12.1	+ 18.0
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	69 371	73 594	+ 18.2	+ 6.1
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	67 455	71 930	+ 19.6	+ 6.6
PREVENTIVE CRIME				
Unlawful Society	1 252	919	- 6.1	- 26.6
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	815	875	+ 27.7	+ 7.4
Unlawful Possession	1 044	851	- 22.8	- 18.5
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	279	347	- 23.6	+ 24.4
Loitering and Trespass	1 947	2 076	- 0.2	+ 6.6
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	112	142	+ 30.2	+ 26.8
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	934	813	+ 26.9	- 13.0
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	6 383	6 023	+ 7.1	- 5.6
GRAND TOTAL	75 754	79 617	+ 17.2	+ 5.1
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	73 838	77 953	+ 18.4	+ 5.6

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES BY DISTRICT

Appendix 6

Crime	Kowloon District 1980	Kowloon District 1981	H-ng Kong Island District 1980	H-ng Kong Island District 1981	New Territories District 1980	New Territories District 1981	Marine District 1980	Marine District 1981	Total Hong Kong 1980	Total Hong Kong 1981
KEY CRIME										
Violent Crime:										
Rape	39	48	15	23	21	30	—	2	75	103
Indecent Assault on Female	419	408	175	113	198	193	3	6	795	720
Murder and Manslaughter	47	55	12	18	24	29	3	3	86	105
Attempted Murder	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	7	—
Serious Assaults	3 701	3 653	1 098	1 028	1 454	1 483	61	67	6 314	6 231
Robbery with Firearms	18	20	3	6	1	4	—	—	22	30
Other Robberies	5 997	5 357	1 702	1 325	1 592	1 539	43	12	9 334	8 233
Blackmail	841	793	155	122	215	225	3	5	1 214	1 145
Aggravated Burglary	1	2	—	3	3	3	—	—	8	8
Theft from Person (Snatching)	1 520	1 406	278	334	305	283	1	1	2 104	2 024
Criminal Damage to Property	1 429	1 174	709	955	694	876	29	37	2 561	3 042
Kidnapping	7	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	9	8
Total Violent Crime	13 719	12 921	4 154	3 930	4 508	4 672	143	133	22 524	21 656
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	12 878	12 128	3 999	3 808	4 293	4 447	140	128	21 310	20 511
Other Key Crime:										
Other Sexual Offences	252	215	100	61	171	132	66	7	589	415
Burglary (Breakings)	3 090	3 495	1 416	1 435	1 600	2 310	78	68	6 184	7 308
Other Burglaries	1 248	1 449	727	764	774	971	48	83	2 797	3 267
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	1 077	1 182	431	856	288	212	1	1	1 797	2 251
Theft from Vehicle	1 865	2 364	967	1 060	1 055	1 376	2	2	3 889	4 802
Taking Conveyance without Authority	2 088	1 715	475	420	1 229	824	6	14	3 798	2 973
Misc. Thefts associated with Blackmail	471	375	90	45	139	98	2	1	702	519
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	9 730	11 280	5 440	5 453	3 280	3 601	127	136	18 577	20 470
Handling Stolen Goods	382	345	187	195	88	121	6	8	663	669
Total Other Key Crime	20 203	22 420	9 833	10 289	8 624	9 645	336	320	38 996	42 674
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	19 732	22 045	9 743	10 244	8 485	9 547	334	319	38 294	42 155
TOTAL KEY CRIME	33 922	35 341	13 987	14 219	13 132	14 317	479	453	61 520	64 330
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	32 610	34 173	13 742	14 052	12 778	13 994	474	447	59 604	62 666
OTHER CRIME										
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	442	469	238	227	159	172	11	12	850	880
Perjury	158	147	182	261	45	60	—	2	385	470
Escape and Rescue	41	26	34	9	17	9	8	2	100	46
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	141	156	76	93	61	57	—	1	278	307
Unnatural Offences	29	30	47	20	2	13	2	—	80	63
Other Offences against Public Morality	19	36	16	12	8	3	—	—	43	51
Abortion	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Criminal Intimidation	312	288	62	76	137	139	6	10	517	513
Other Offences against the Person	67	70	42	20	31	46	1	3	141	139
Theft from Ship and Wharf	18	43	14	8	11	10	11	—	54	61
Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	161	300	123	130	10	23	—	—	294	453
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Obtaining Property by Deception	709	962	639	613	374	203	2	1	1 724	1 779
Obt. Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	267	218	175	233	72	111	1	1	515	563
False Accounting	59	3	13	52	7	11	—	—	79	66
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	348	701	505	485	180	280	6	20	1 039	1 486
Bribery and Corruption	18	14	10	13	9	4	1	—	38	31
Conspiracy	47	44	40	34	16	12	1	6	104	96
Breach of Deportation	4	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	7	2
Other Crime	42	134	37	116	63	138	9	28	151	416
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others — Sec 4)	92	106	14	18	5	12	—	2	111	138
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	910	1 103	212	288	201	296	6	10	1 329	1 697
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	3 289	4 856	2 485	2 709	1 412	1 601	65	98	7 851	9 264
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	37 811	40 197	16 472	16 928	14 544	15 918	544	551	69 371	73 594
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	36 499	39 029	16 227	16 761	14 190	15 595	539	545	67 455	71 930
PREVENTIVE CRIME										
Unlawful Society	909	420	167	156	155	294	21	49	1 252	919
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	442	498	215	199	150	168	8	10	815	875
Unlawful Possession	795	530	141	155	106	166	2	—	1 044	851
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	229	277	32	42	18	28	—	—	279	347
Loitering and Trespass	1 410	1 493	266	354	271	227	11	2	1 947	2 076
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	36	93	20	16	45	32	—	1	112	142
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	616	543	212	180	102	87	4	—	934	813
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	4 437	3 854	1 053	1 102	847	1 002	46	65	6 383	6 023
GRAND TOTAL	42 248	44 051	17 525	18 030	15 391	16 920	590	616	75 754	79 617
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	40 936	42 883	17 280	17 863	15 037	16 597	585	610	73 838	77 953

NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED, DETECTED AND DETECTION RATE 1980—1981

Appendix 7

Crime	Cases Reported	1980 Cases Detected	Detection Rate %	Cases Reported	1981 Cases Detected	Detection Rate %
KEY CRIME						
Violent Crime:						
Rape	75	39	52.0	103	70	68.0
Indecent Assault on Female	795	563	70.8	720	504	70.0
Murder and Manslaughter	86	63	73.3	105	62	59.0
Attempted Murder	2	2	100.0	7	7	100.0
Serious Assaults	6 314	4 667	73.9	6 231	4 572	73.4
Robbery with Firearms	22	8	36.4	30	10	33.3
Other Robberies	9 334	2 131	22.8	8 233	1 737	21.1
Blackmail	1 214	1 100	90.6	1 145	1 017	88.8
Aggravated Burglary	8	4	50.0	8	5	62.5
Theft from Person (Snatching)	2 104	307	14.6	2 024	274	13.5
Criminal Damage to Property	2 561	919	35.9	3 042	1 086	35.7
Kidnapping	9	9	100.0	8	7	87.5
Total Violent Crime	22 524	9 812	43.6	21 656	9 351	43.2
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	21 310	8 712	40.9	20 511	8 334	40.6
Other Key Crime:						
Other Sexual Offences	589	524	89.0	415	378	91.1
Burglary (Breakings)	6 184	793	12.8	7 308	899	12.3
Other Burglaries	2 797	618	22.1	3 267	852	26.1
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	1 797	698	38.8	2 251	849	37.7
Theft from Vehicle	3 889	694	17.8	4 802	980	20.4
Taking Conveyance without Authority	3 798	423	11.1	2 973	430	14.5
Misc. Thefts associated with Blackmail	702	695	99.0	519	518	99.8
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	18 577	10 960	59.0	20 470	11 783	57.6
Handling Stolen Goods	663	661	99.7	669	668	99.9
Total Other Key Crime	38 996	16 066	41.2	42 674	17 357	40.7
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	38 294	15 371	40.1	42 155	16 839	39.9
TOTAL KEY CRIME	61 520	25 878	42.1	64 330	26 708	41.5
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	59 604	24 083	40.4	62 666	25 173	40.2
OTHER CRIME						
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	850	838	98.6	880	871	99.0
Perjury	385	382	99.2	470	469	99.8
Escape and Rescue	100	77	77.0	46	36	78.3
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	278	253	91.0	307	293	95.4
Unnatural Offences	80	70	87.5	63	54	85.7
Other Offences against Public Morality	43	42	97.7	51	51	100.0
Abortion	5	2	40.0	5	5	100.0
Criminal Intimidation	517	454	87.8	513	442	86.2
Other Offences against the Person	141	128	90.8	139	121	87.1
Theft from Ship and Wharf	54	10	18.5	61	4	6.6
Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	294	289	98.3	453	446	98.5
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Obtaining Property by Deception	1 724	1 201	69.7	1 779	1 048	58.9
Obt. Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	515	436	84.7	563	434	77.1
False Accounting	79	79	100.0	66	66	100.0
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	2	2	100.0	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	1 039	1 019	98.1	1 486	1 459	98.2
Bribery and Corruption	38	38	100.0	31	31	100.0
Conspiracy	104	104	100.0	96	96	100.0
Breach of Deportation	7	7	100.0	2	2	100.0
Other Crime	151	143	94.7	416	413	99.3
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	2	2	100.0	2	2	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others — Sec 4)	111	111	100.0	138	138	100.0
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	1 329	1 326	99.8	1 697	1 691	99.6
Other Narcotic Offences	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	7 851	7 016	89.4	9 264	8 172	88.2
TOTAL KEY AND OTHER CRIME	69 371	32 894	47.4	73 594	34 880	47.4
Total Key and Other Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	67 455	31 099	46.1	71 930	33 345	46.4
PREVENTIVE CRIME						
Unlawful Society	1 252	1 247	99.6	919	911	99.1
Going Equipped for Stealing, etc.	815	815	100.0	875	868	99.2
Unlawful Possession	1 044	1 043	99.9	851	851	100.0
Possession of Unlawful Instrument	279	279	100.0	347	345	99.4
Loitering and Trespass	1 947	1 946	99.9	2 076	2 067	99.6
Possession of Arms and Ammunition	112	112	100.0	142	139	97.9
Possession of Offensive Weapon in Public Place	934	929	99.5	813	811	99.8
TOTAL PREVENTIVE CRIME	6 383	6 371	99.8	6 023	5 992	99.5
GRAND TOTAL	75 754	39 265	51.8	79 617	40 872	51.3
Grand Total less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	73 836	37 470	50.7	77 953	39 337	50.5

PERSONS PROSECUTED BY AGE GROUPS
IN CALENDAR YEAR 1981

Appendix 8

Crime	Under 12		Juvenile				Total		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		61 & over		Total	Grand	Total
	M.	F.	M.	12-13	M.	14-15	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
KEY CRIME																							
Violent Crime:																							
Rape	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	11	—	26	—	11	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	53	—	57
Indecent Assault on Female	1	—	11	—	31	—	43	—	85	—	114	—	52	—	37	—	19	—	15	—	322	—	365
Murder and Manslaughter	—	—	1	—	4	1	5	1	22	1	2	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	70	6	75
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Serious Assaults	9	—	42	7	170	12	221	19	892	30	1 564	98	595	94	321	50	184	27	91	14	3 647	313	3 868
Robbery with Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Other Robberies	27	—	118	8	282	14	427	22	573	8	616	10	115	1	19	1	3	—	—	1 326	20	1 753	
Blackmail	12	—	38	6	67	17	117	23	144	7	261	5	60	3	12	—	3	—	2	—	482	15	599
Aggravated Burglary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Theft from Person (Snatching)	3	—	10	1	12	3	25	4	48	—	79	1	26	—	10	—	6	—	2	—	171	1	196
Criminal Damage to Property	8	1	40	1	74	3	122	5	188	3	318	17	125	13	44	4	16	2	9	4	700	43	822
Kidnapping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	5	32
Total Violent Crime	60	1	260	23	644	50	964	74	1 978	52	3 040	137	1 002	111	451	56	239	29	120	18	6 830	403	7 794
Total Violent Crime less Blackmail	48	1	222	17	577	33	847	51	1 834	45	2 779	132	942	108	439	56	236	29	118	18	6 348	388	7 195
Other Key Crime:																							
Other Sexual Offences	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	130	—	47	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	187	—	198
Burglary (Breakings)	15	3	57	2	126	2	198	7	207	2	186	2	60	—	13	—	5	—	1	—	472	4	670
Other Burglaries	30	2	63	1	94	3	187	6	161	3	196	4	41	—	13	—	7	—	3	1	421	8	608
Theft from Person (Pickpocket)	7	—	10	—	17	—	34	—	93	2	47	10	80	6	47	4	26	4	12	—	729	26	763
Theft from Vehicle	37	—	47	—	96	3	180	3	179	2	189	2	54	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	437	4	617
Taking Conveyance without Authority	3	1	10	2	34	1	47	4	188	—	120	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	331	—	378
Misc. Thefts associated with Blackmail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Miscellaneous Thefts	141	24	382	53	566	146	1 089	223	1 082	282	1 717	391	678	206	261	117	156	78	91	40	3 985	1 114	5 074
Handling Stolen Goods	2	—	12	—	20	—	34	—	62	6	67	11	13	4	9	1	7	—	1	—	159	22	193
Total Other Key Crime	235	30	581	58	964	155	1 780	243	2 102	297	2 993	420	947	216	357	122	214	82	108	41	6 721	1 178	8 501
Total Other Key Crime less Associated Thefts	235	30	581	58	964	155	1 780	243	2 102	297	2 993	420	947	216	357	122	214	82	108	41	6 721	1 178	8 501
TOTAL KEY CRIME	295	31	841	81	1 608	205	2 744	317	4 080	349	6 033	557	1 949	327	808	178	453	111	228	59	13 551	1 581	16 295
Total Key Crime less Blackmail and Associated Thefts	283	31	803	75	1 541	188	2 627	294	3 936	342	5 772	552	1 889	324	796	178	450	111	226	59	13 069	1 566	15 696
OTHER CRIME																							
Offences against Public Order (Other than Preventive Crime)	1	—	6	2	59	4	66	6	466	28	848	69	289	45	135	33	79	21	31	9	1 848	205	1 914
Perjury	1	—	3	1	3	4	7	5	16	10	72	35	41	24	28	16	23	9	3	9	183	103	190
Escape and Rescue	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
Other Offences against Lawful Authority	11	3	3	2	9	3	23	8	22	6	52	10	26	4	11	1	6	1	5	—	122	22	145
Unnatural Offences	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	11	—	12	—	5	—	7	—	2	—	41	—	43
Other Offences against Public Morality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	4	7	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	23	6	23
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Criminal Intimidation	—	—	3	—	22	1	25	1	58	2	114	2	42	5	20	1	15	1	8	—	257	11	282
Other Offences against the Person	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	18	—	29	24	13	9	7	—	2	—	—	—	69	33	69
Theft from Ship and Wharf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Removal of Articles from Places open to the Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abstracting of Electricity	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	37	3	217	40	63	17	43	12	15	6	6	2	381	80	384
Dishonest Use of Public Phone or Telex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining Property by Deception	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	18	5	102	16	58	8	27	7	21	3	8	1	234	40	239
Obt. Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	—	—	9	2	14	7	23	9	80	4	86	7	43	3	13	1	9	—	6	—	237	15	260
False Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2
False Statement by Co. Directors, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppression, etc., of Documents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising Rewards for Return of Goods Stolen or Lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Coinage	—	—	1	1	7	2	8	3	89	24	333	37	47	12	17	1	3	1	1	—	490	75	498
Bribery and Corruption	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	6	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	23	—	23
Conspiracy	1	—	1	1	17	1	19	2	51	—	69	6	19	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	144	13	163
Breach of Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Crime	1	1	—	1	6	1	7	3	37	7	200	25	87	16	56	11	30	6	9	4	419	69	426
Manufacturing of D.D. (Section 6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Trafficking in D.D. (Exporting — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Importing — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Others — Sec 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trafficking in D.D. (Section 7)	—	—	3	1	6	—	6	1	19	—	63	2	29	1	20	1	17	—	11	—	159	4	165
Other Narcotic Offences	—	—	—	—	33	7	36	7	252	28	790	74	390	18	236	18	219	18	125	11	2 012	167	2 048
TOTAL OTHER CRIME	15	4	34	11	181	32	230	47	1 174	118	3 017	354	1 181	167	630>								

NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AND MINOR NARCOTICS OFFENCES 1980—1981

Appendix 9

Offences	Number of Offences		Number of Persons Prosecuted	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
GAMBLING				
Keeping a Gaming House	412	443	360	411
Gambling in a Gaming House	6 825	6 805	7 437	7 546
Street Gambling	4 753	5 722	4 736	6 500
Lottery	29	10	23	8
Others	944	1 314	870	1 001
Total	12 963	14 294	13 426	15 466
HAWKING				
Food for Man	9 935	10 003	9 306	9 614
Unlicensed Cooked Food	5 580	6 288	5 474	6 205
Pedlars	30 567	30 034	28 563	27 253
Others	18 765	18 809	17 093	15 265
Total	64 847	65 134	60 436	58 337
OBSTRUCTION				
Licensed Cooked Food Stall	11 822	11 969	11 822	11 969
Street, Pavement & Staircase	22 121	31 402	21 910	31 284
Others	4 945	9 037	3 882	6 086
Total	38 888	52 408	37 614	49 339
PROSTITUTION				
Keeping a Vice Establishment	116	239	120	239
Soliciting or Loitering for the Purpose	349	495	349	495
Unlicensed Massage Establishment	324	356	329	356
Others	185	56	185	56
Total	974	1 146	983	1 146
OBJECTIONABLE PUBLICATION				
Pornographic Literature Offence	12	4	3	2
Other Objectionable Publication Offences	184	180	180	180
Total	196	184	183	182
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES				
Common Assault	1 085	1 160	869	951
Dangerous Goods	184	143	156	132
Dogs	4 872	5 269	4 431	4 564
Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct	282	216	261	198
Dutiable Goods	148	43	150	42
Firecrackers	135	114	127	106
Immigration	8 631	3 243	8 738	3 247
Nuisances	8 084	10 776	7 933	10 637
Vagrancy	26	19	26	12
Suicide	105	135	—	—
Others	8 207	16 709	7 511	16 279
Total	31 759	37 827	30 202	36 168
MINOR NARCOTIC OFFENCES				
Opium	596	423	377	303
Heroin	3 827	5 868	3 130	4 649
Others	289	460	211	351
Total	4 712	6 751	3 718	5 303
GRAND TOTAL	154 339	177 744	146 562	165 941

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

Appendix 10

Total	1980		1981	
	Accidents/Casualties		Accidents/Casualties	
Fatal	391	402	458	478
Serious Injury	5 644	6 444	6 411	7 446
Slight Injury	10 224	14 101	11 165	15 678
	16 259	20 947	18 034	23 602
Kowloon				
Fatal	160	161	171	177
Serious Injury	2 634	2 925	3 067	3 430
Slight Injury	5 392	7 095	5 765	7 676
	8 186	10 181	9 003	11 283
Hong Kong Island				
Fatal	77	77	107	109
Serious Injury	1 312	1 451	1 397	1 566
Slight Injury	3 080	3 997	3 381	4 394
	4 496	5 525	4 885	6 069
New Territories				
Fatal	152	162	180	192
Serious Injury	1 691	2 060	1 942	2 441
Slight Injury	1 736	2 985	2 008	3 595
	3 579	5 207	4 130	6 228
Marine (Islands)				
Fatal	2	2	—	—
Serious Injury	7	8	5	9
Slight Injury	16	24	11	13
	25	34	16	22

CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN ACCIDENTS

Appendix 11

<i>Causes</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>
Speeding	462	621
Driving too fast having regard to conditions	6 408	6 072
Failing to keep to nearside of road	266	254
Improper overtaking	341	419
Careless lane changing	488	573
Improper or illegal turn	299	528
Following too closely	893	1 355
Reversing negligently	222	287
Disobeyed traffic signal	119	138
Disobeyed "Stop" sign	25	37
Disobeyed "Give Way" sign	47	76
Disobeyed double white lines	14	14
Disobeyed directions of a Police officer	6	3
Disobeyed school crossing patrol	—	3
Open door negligently (driver or passenger)	76	96
Overtaking in a zebra controlled area	—	4
Failing to stop at a zebra crossing	70	93
Pedestrian negligence	4 497	4 871
Other improper or illegal action	5 060	6 237
Total	19 293	21 681*

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

TRAFFIC PROSECUTIONS

Appendix 12

	1980				1981			
	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)	Arrest	Summons	Fixed Penalty (Moving)	Fixed Penalty (Parking)
Primary Offence	2 304	45 706	—	—	2 264	44 103	—	—
Moving Offence	2 178	39 597	297 699	—	1 334	53 613	327 877	—
Miscellaneous Offence	2 549	26 377	—	—	2 317	30 615	—	—
Parking Offence	—	—	—	1 280 725	—	—	—	1 639 355
	7 031	111 680	297 699	1 280 725	5 915	128 331	327 877	1 639 355

END