
部門運作及院所管理

Operations

and

Institutional

Management

第一章

Chapter 1

6

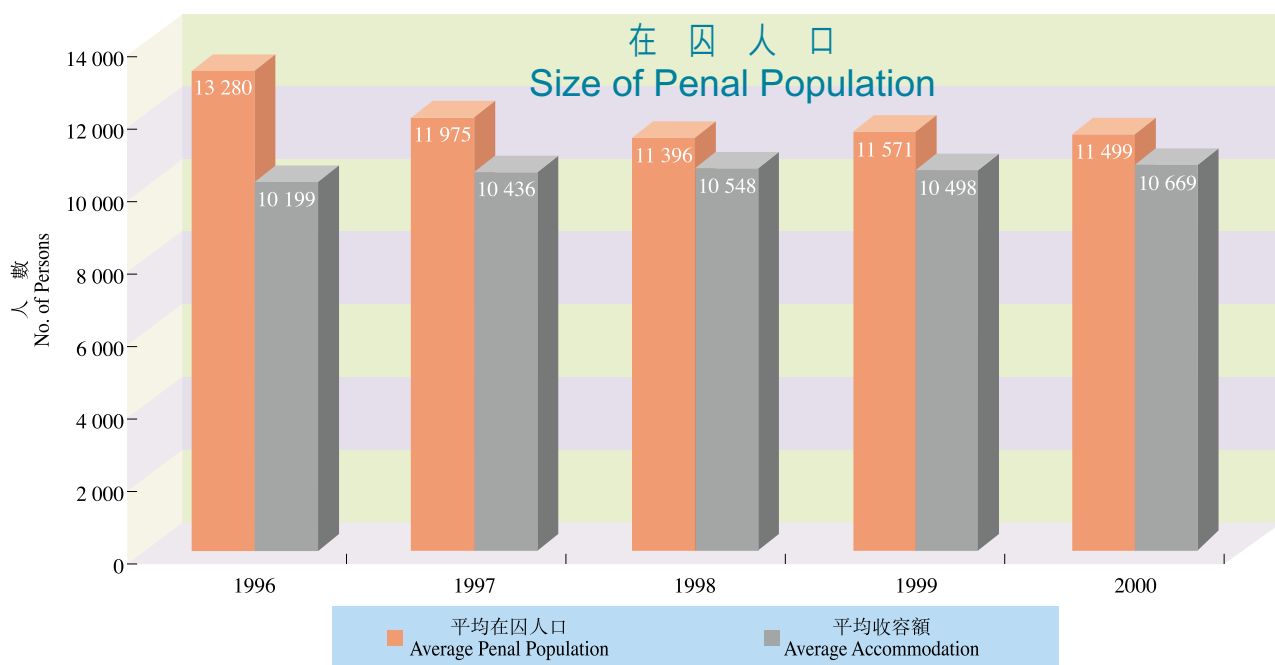


全港最大的赤柱監獄的控制室。該監獄在二零零零年年底時，收納約一千八百名囚犯
The Control Room of Stanley Prison, which is the largest prison in Hong Kong and accommodated about 1 800 inmates in end-2000

懲教署根據《監獄條例》(香港法例第234章)、《教導所條例》(第280章)、《戒毒所條例》(第244章)及《勞教中心條例》(第239章)運作，負責以安全而符合人道的方式羈押法庭交付予以監禁的人。本署亦負責羈押等候刑事訴訟的人，以及法庭根據《精神健康條例》(第136章)頒令付托予本署精神病治療中心的人。除這些法定職責外，本署在轄下各院所推行多類服務，目的是使囚犯改過自新。

年內，在囚人口一直高企，平均超逾認可收容額8%。儘管環境擠迫及人手緊絀，本署仍能順利執行各項工作。

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) operates in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280), Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244) and the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239). It is responsible for the safe and humane custody of persons committed by the courts to prison, and the detention of persons committed for criminal proceedings and those committed to the Correctional Services Department Psychiatric Centre as ordered by the courts under the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136). In addition to these responsibilities provided by law, the Department administers a wide range of services in its institutions aimed at the rehabilitation of prisoners and inmates.



目前，本署管理24間懲教院所，包括14間監獄、2間教導所、2間戒毒所、1間勞教中心、1間精神病治療中心和4間多用途院所。這些院所截至二零零零年十二月三十一日的人口分佈情況載於附錄三。

年內，囚犯成功逃走的事件有3宗、涉及3人，潛逃事件1宗，自殺事件3宗，嚴重打鬥或囚犯騷亂事件50宗，企圖逃走事件4宗，企圖自殺事件15宗，而對違紀囚犯採取紀律處分的個案則有7 219宗。每有事故發生，本署均會迅速徹查，並

In the year 2000, penal population remained high and averaged 8% over the certified accommodation. Notwithstanding continuing overcrowding in penal institutions and tight manpower resources, all programmes of the Department were efficiently and effectively implemented.

At present, the Department manages 24 penal institutions consisting of 14 prisons, two training centres, two drug addiction treatment centres, one detention centre, one psychiatric centre and four institutions with multiple roles. A distribution of the population in these institutions, as at 31 December 2000, is at Appendix III.

採取相應的補救措施。儘管環境擠迫導致職員面對壓力及囚犯間出現緊張的情況，除喜靈洲戒毒所於六月發生的嚴重事故外，本署轄下各院所的秩序及紀律仍然良好，顯示本署人員的工作卓有成效。

六月四日傍晚，喜靈洲戒毒所內所員間發生輕微爭執，事件瞬即演變成騷亂。情況最壞時，涉事所員約多達400名。他們襲擊職員，四處搜掠，並向建築物縱火。管方與滋事所員進行談判不果後，本署應急支援組與警察機動部隊於零時稍後採取聯合行動，並於凌晨一時十分（即騷亂發生後七小時）恢復島上秩序。

事件中，有33名所員，包括13名越南籍所員、24名懲教署職員及8名警務人員受傷。醫護人員為傷者即時檢驗及治理後，分批將13名越南籍所員、9名本地所員、4名本署職員及8名警務人員送往外間公立醫院接受進一步治療。至七月十七日，全部傷者均已出院。

事件中，戒毒所辦公室多項主要設施、營房、工場及物品倉受到嚴重破壞。預計修復各項設施及更換被毀器材約需港幣1,200萬元，包括建造工程730萬元、電氣工程300萬元及添補辦公室設備、裝置及家具140萬元。

54名所員事後被控暴動、縱火、嚴重傷人及刑事毀壞等罪名。除少數所員已經認罪和被判刑外，

During the course of the year, there were three successful escapes involving three persons, one abscond case, three suicide cases and 50 cases of serious fights or prisoner unrest, against four foiled attempts to escape, 15 unsuccessful suicide bids and 7 219 cases of disciplinary action against wayward prisoners. After each and every incident, a prompt and thorough investigation was conducted with corresponding remedial measures taken.

Apart from one major incident at the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre in June, the relative order and discipline in our penal institutions reflected the effectiveness of our efforts despite the pressures and tensions associated with the degree of overcrowding being experienced.

On the evening of 4 June 2000, a trivial dispute among inmates of the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre escalated into a major disturbance within a short span of time. At the peak of the commotion, some 400 inmates were involved. Staff were attacked, premises ransacked and set alight. Joint action by the Correctional Services Department's Emergency Support Group and the Police Tactical Unit commenced shortly after midnight when negotiations with the rioters failed. Order over the island was restored at 0110 hours, seven hours after the onset of the disturbance.

During the incident, 33 inmates, including 13 Vietnamese inmates, 24 CSD officers and eight Police officers sustained injuries. Following examination and necessary medical treatment given on the spot, 13 Vietnamese inmates, nine local inmates, four CSD officers and eight Police officers were transferred to outside public hospitals for further treatment. All were discharged by 17 July 2000.

懲教署署長伍靜國(中)及懲教事務職員協會初級組主席黃偉雄慰問在六月四日喜靈洲戒毒所騷亂中受傷入院的懲教主任王健璋

The Commissioner, Mr Ng Ching-kwok (centre), and Correctional Services Officers' Association Junior Section Chairman, Mr Wong Wai-hung, visit Officer Wong Kin-cheung, who was injured and admitted to hospital during the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre disturbance on June 4



大部分仍在候審。本署現已着手落實調查委員會的建議，進度理想。

成年男犯

年內，被判監禁的成年男犯有10 484人，還押羈留的則有 5 533 人。

年齡在 21 歲及以上的男犯一經判刑，會先送往荔枝角收押所，由分類及編級委員會評估其類別和設防級別，以決定轉解往相關院所。委員會作出決定時，會考慮囚犯的背景、犯事性質、刑期、對社會構成的威脅和是否初犯等因素。再犯者和初犯者、女犯和男犯、成年犯和青少年犯會分開囚禁。

以下院所用以收容成年男犯：

高度設防院所

- 荔枝角收押所
- 石壁監獄
- 赤柱監獄
- 小欖精神病治療中心

中度設防院所

- 喜靈洲懲教所
- 麻埔坪監獄



剛判刑的犯人在荔枝角收押所收押室辦理入獄手續

Newly sentenced persons complete admission procedures at the Reception Office of the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre

A number of major office facilities, dormitories, workshops and stores of the centre were seriously vandalised and damaged. The cost of re-instating these facilities and the replacement of broken equipment is estimated to be around \$12 million, inclusive of \$7.3 million of builders' work, \$3 million of electrical work and \$1.4 million of office equipment, fixtures and furniture.

The incident resulted in 54 inmates charged with a variety of offences ranging from rioting, arson to serious assaults and criminal damage. The majority are awaiting trial with a small number having pleaded guilty and sentenced. Recommendations by the Board of Enquiry are now being followed through and good progress has been made.

Adult Male Prisoners

In 2000, 10 484 adult males were sentenced to imprisonment and 5 533 remanded in custody.

Male adults aged 21 and above on being sentenced to imprisonment, are first sent to the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre to undergo an assessment by a Classification Board to decide upon their security rating for assignment to an appropriate institution. The Board gives due consideration to all factors including the prisoners' background, the nature of their offence, the terms and length of their sentences, the risk they pose to the community and whether or not they are first offenders. Recidivists are separated from first offenders, female from male, and adult from young inmates.

The following institutions accommodate adult male prisoners:

Maximum Security

- Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre
- Shek Pik Prison
- Stanley Prison
- Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre

Medium Security

- Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution
- Ma Po Ping Prison
- Tong Fuk Centre
- Victoria Prison

- 塘福中心
- 域多利監獄
- 白沙灣懲教所

低度設防院所

- 東頭懲教所
- 壁屋監獄
- 馬坑監獄
- 大欖懲教所
- 羅湖懲教所

荔枝角收押所主要收納等候法庭研訊或有待分類的男性還押犯及囚犯。民事債項的男性債務人亦羈押於此。長刑期的囚犯，包括被判終身監禁者則囚禁在赤柱監獄及石壁監獄，而小欖精神病治療中心則收納犯罪時神志不清、有需要接受精神科治療的囚犯。域多利監獄既是監獄、亦用作羈留所，收納多類囚犯，包括等候遣返的內地非法入境者、違反《入境條例》而等候遞解出境者，以及觸犯刑事

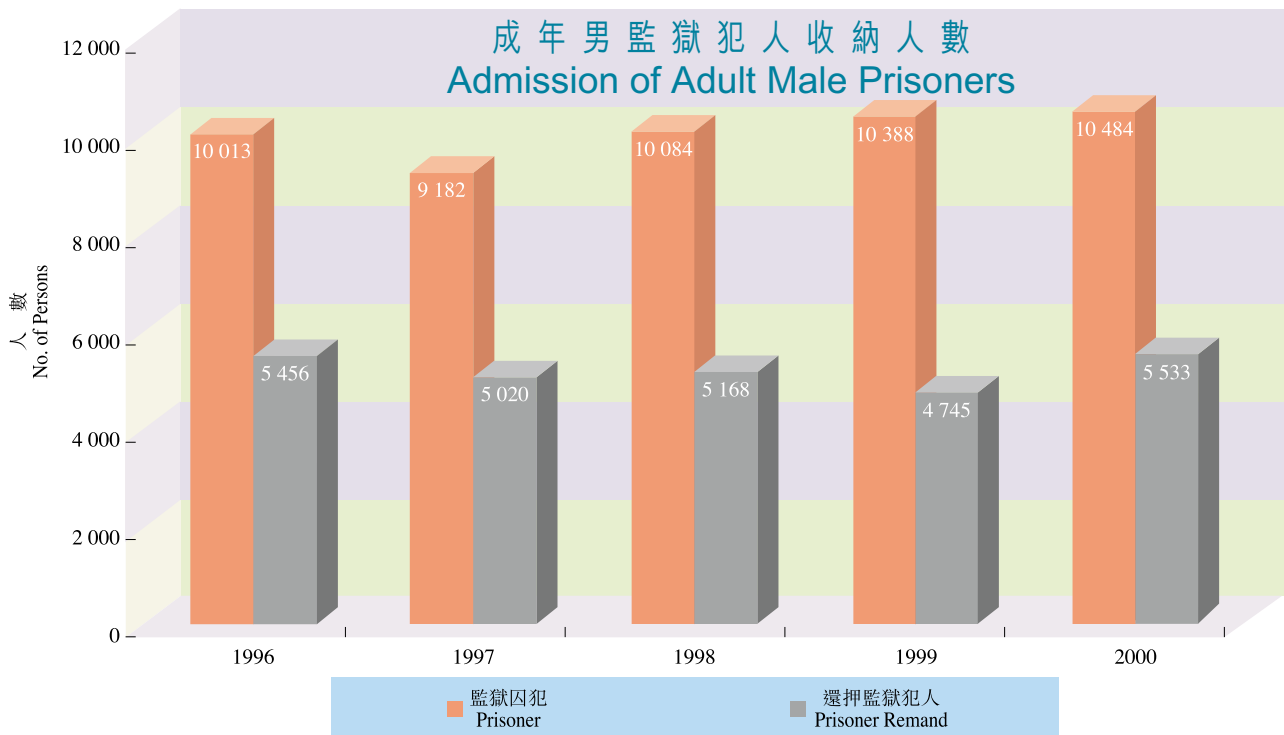
- Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution

Minimum Security

- Tung Tau Correctional Institution
- Pik Uk Prison
- Ma Hang Prison
- Tai Lam Correctional Institution
- Lo Wu Correctional Institution

The Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre provides accommodation mainly for male remands and prisoners awaiting court hearings or classification. Male civil debtors admitted into custody are also held there. Prisoners serving long sentences, including life imprisonment, are accommodated in the Stanley Prison and the Shek Pik Prison. The criminally insane and those in need of psychiatric treatment are detained in the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. The Victoria Prison serves both as a prison and a detention centre for various categories of inmates, including Mainland illegal immigrants awaiting repatriation, persons arrested for immigration related offences awaiting

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罪行被定罪、於服刑後等候遞解出境的其他國籍人士及等候遣返的越南船民。至於年紀較大的囚犯，

deportation, other nationals convicted of crimes who have served their sentences and are awaiting deportation, and Vietnamese migrants awaiting

則收押於馬坑監獄的老人組內。

成年女犯

年內，被判監禁的成年女犯有 4 154 人，還押羈留的則有 1 316 人。

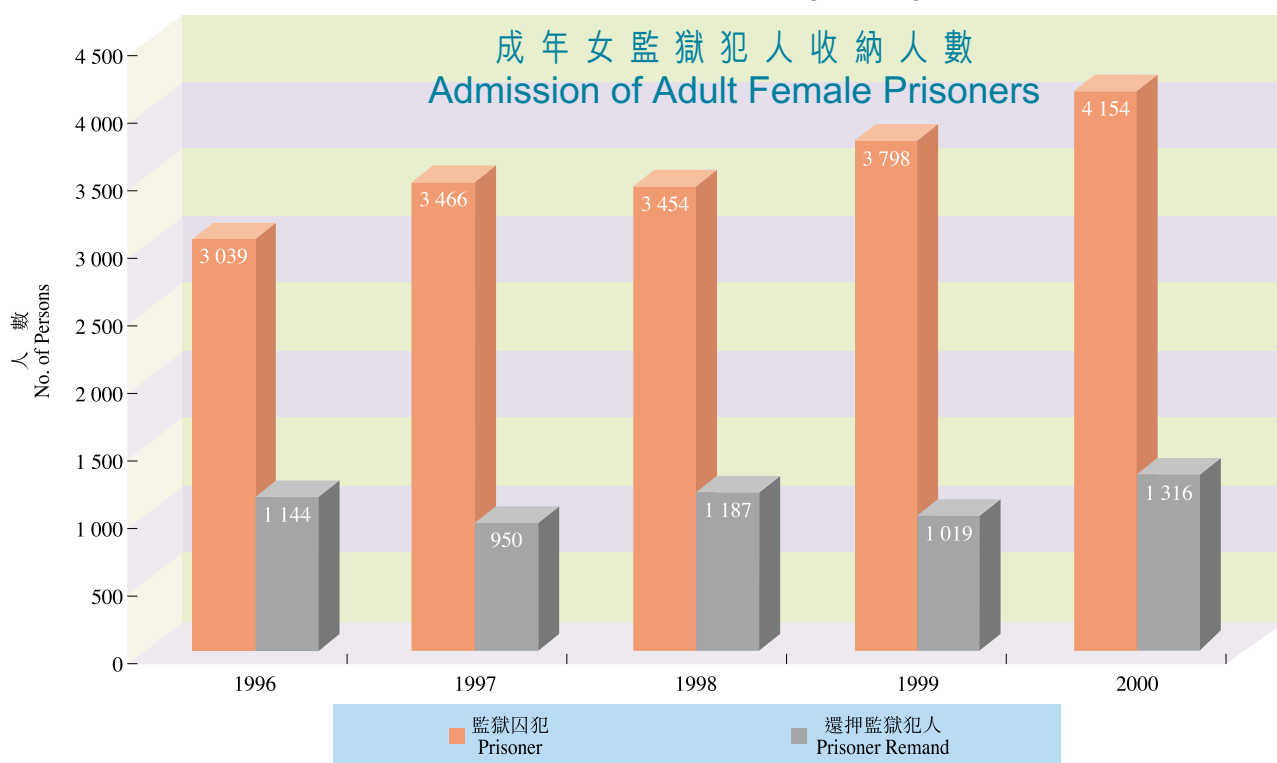
大欖女懲教所專責收納成年女犯，設有還押犯組和一個規模較小、專收納刑期在12年以上須高度保安的囚犯的組別。大部分囚犯在洗衣場工作或擔任其他輕工業工作，例如裁縫、製衣、雜務及園藝等。

repatriation. Elderly prisoners are housed in a special section at the Ma Hang Prison.

Adult Female Prisoners

In 2000, 4 154 female adults were sentenced to imprisonment and 1 316 remanded in custody.

The Tai Lam Centre for Women provides accommodation for female adults. It also holds a remand section and a small unit for prisoners serving longer than 12 years' imprisonment who present a high security risk. The majority of the prisoners are deployed to work in laundry and other light industrial tasks such as tailoring, garment making and domestic services or gardening.



在囚人士在大欖女懲教所的製衣工場工作

Inmates at work in the garment workshop of Tai Lam Centre for Women

芝蔴灣懲教所屬中度設防監獄，用以收納設防類別較低的成年女犯。

年輕男犯

年內，被判監禁的不足21歲的年輕男犯有498人，還押羈留的則有636人。

這些囚犯分別羈押於西貢的壁屋懲教所、喜靈洲的勵新懲教所，以及大嶼山沙咀勞教中心的一個組別內。在可能情況下，介乎14至17歲的囚犯在夜間會和介乎18至21歲的囚犯分開囚禁，以符合《聯合國防止虐待兒童公約》的要求。

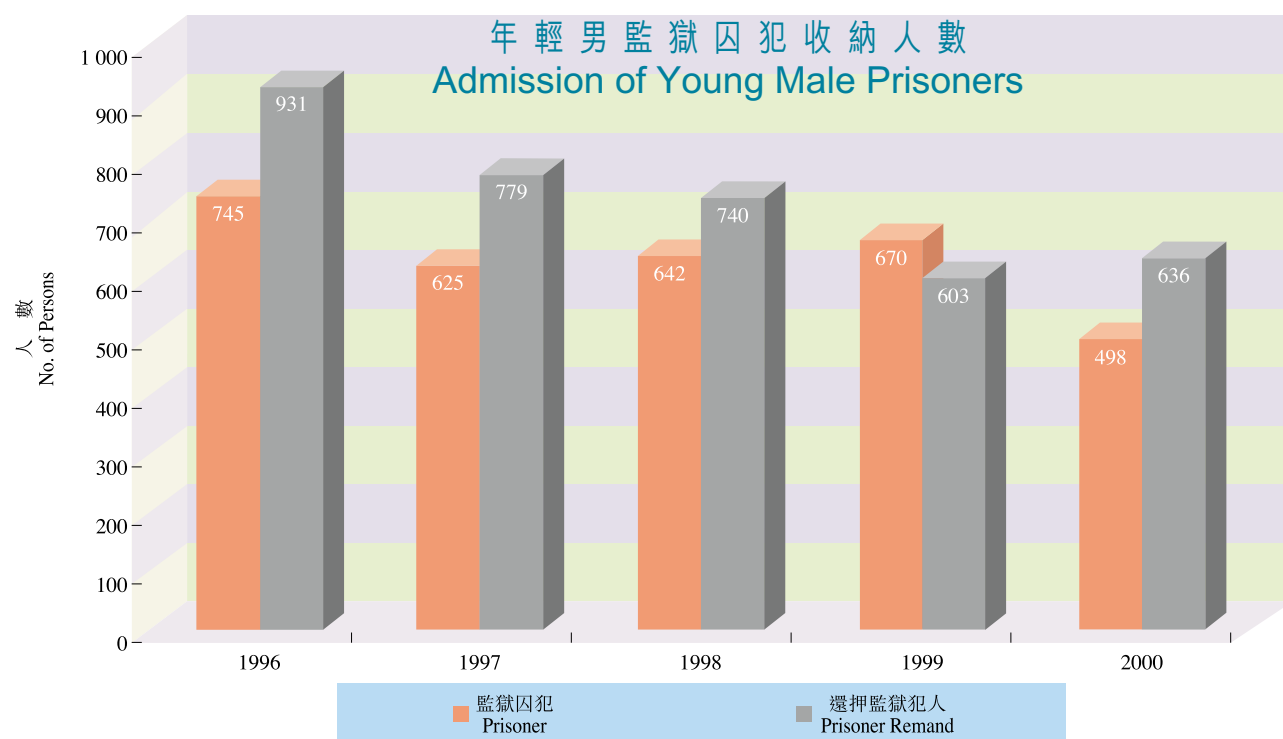
The Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution, a medium security institution, provides accommodation for adult female prisoners of a lower security risk.

Young Male Prisoners

In 2000, 498 young men under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 636 were remanded in custody.

Accommodation is provided for these prisoners at the Pik Uk Correctional Institution in Sai Kung, the Lai Sun Correctional Institution on Hei Ling Chau, and a section of the Sha Tsui Detention Centre on Lantau Island. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Prevention of Child Abuse, young prisoners aged 14 to 17 are, as far as practicable, accommodated separately from their counterparts aged 18 to 21 at night locations.

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年輕女犯

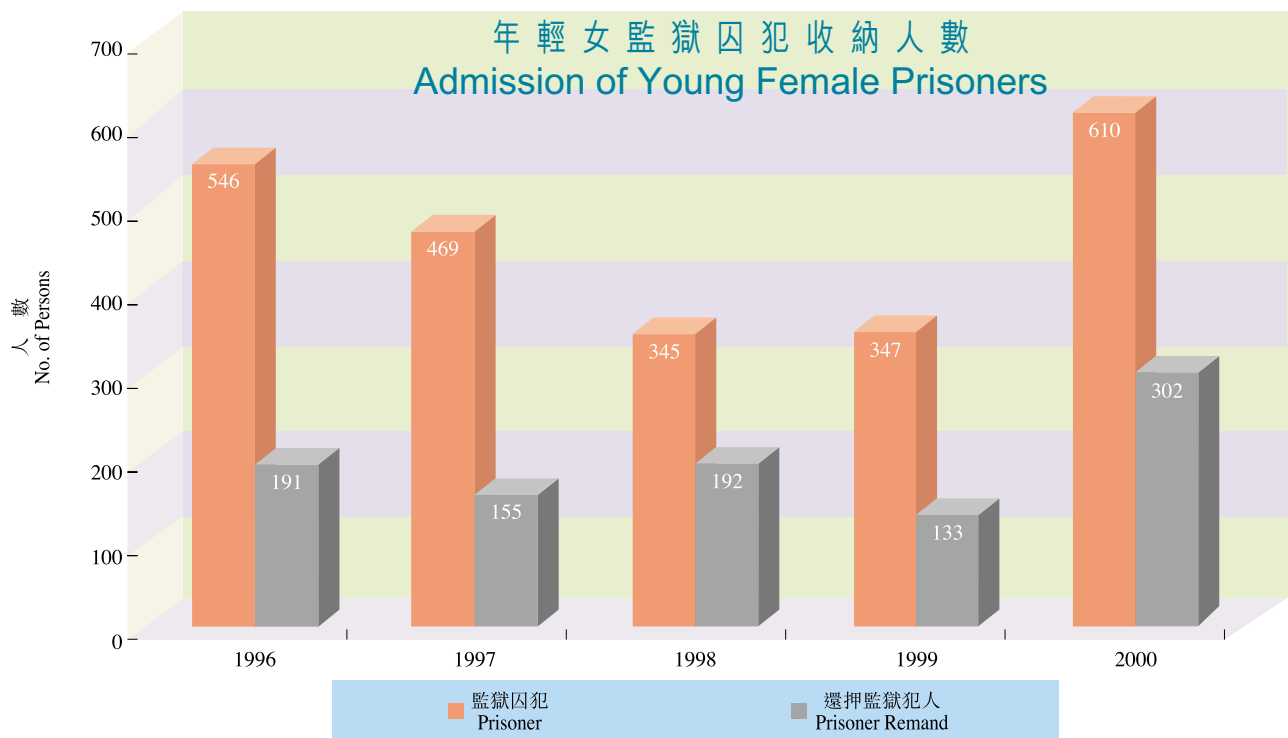
年內，共有610名不足21歲的年輕女犯被判監禁，另有302人被還押羈留。

大潭峽懲教所收納年輕女犯和還押犯，亦作為收押所，收納等候判前評估的女犯。

Young Female Prisoners

In 2000, a total of 610 young women under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 302 remanded in custody.

The Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution accommodates young female prisoners and remands. It also serves as a reception centre for female inmates awaiting pre-sentence assessment.



監獄概況

所有定罪犯人於收押後，均由分類及編級委員會接見，以決定囚禁於何類院所，並須接受全面的身體檢驗，包括X光檢查。然後，他們須參加一個短期的啟導班，接受關於日常程序、規條、權利、特惠和福利援助等指導。

所有經醫生證實身體健康的囚犯均須工作。在高度或中度設防監獄服刑的囚犯會到木工、金工、玻璃纖維、製衣或政府洗衣場等各類工場，從事各類工業生產。至於低度設防監獄的囚犯，則在工場擔當室內工作，或參與戶外社區工作。須接受精神科治療或其他特別照顧的囚犯，起居與一般囚犯分開。他們須從事輕工業或園藝工作。

年輕囚犯於服刑期間接受一項全面的懲教計劃，包括各種行業的職業訓練、不同程度的學習班、輔導、小組活動、康樂和體育等。成年囚犯接受教育則純屬自願性質。

「在囚人士教育信託基金」於一九九五年十二月一日開始運作，初步獲得外間機構捐款131萬

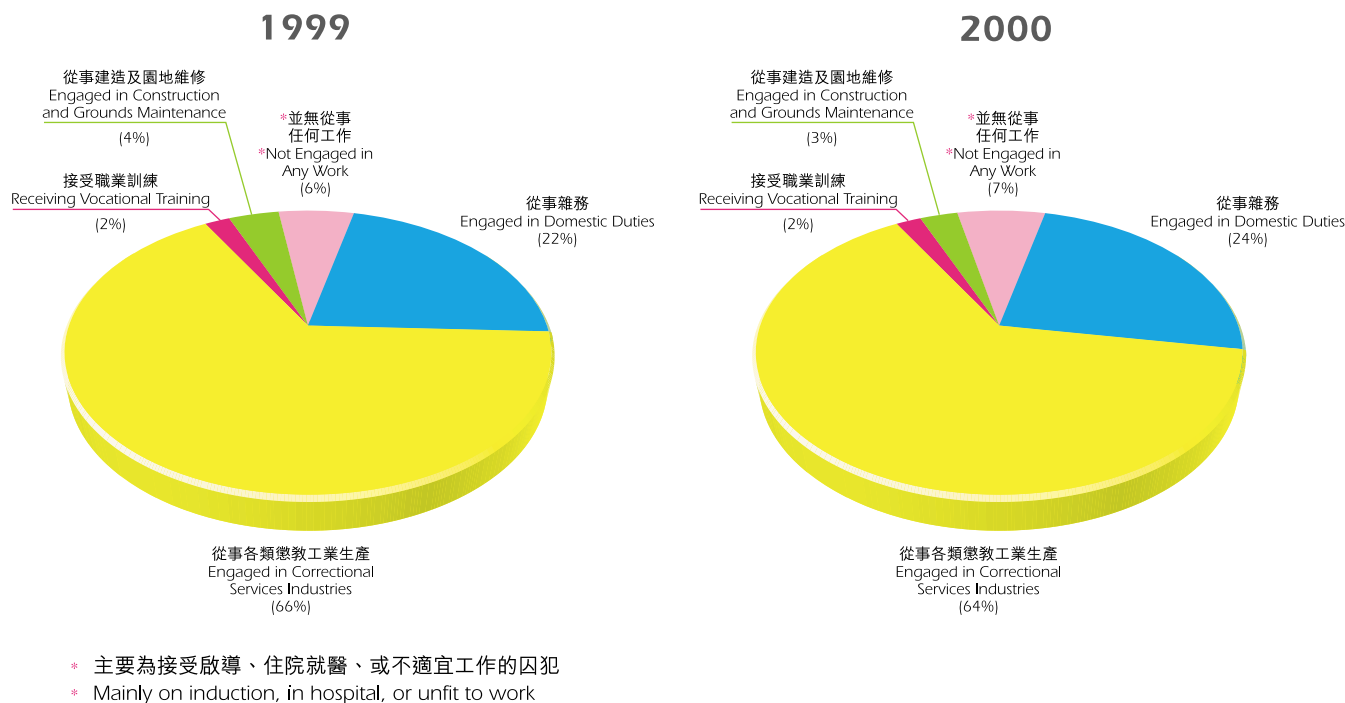
General Treatment in Prisons

On admission, all convicted prisoners attend a Classification and Categorisation Board which determines the type of institution to which they will be assigned, and undergo a thorough medical examination including an X-ray. They then participate in a short induction course and receive instruction on routines, rules and regulations, rights, privileges and welfare assistance.

Prisoners certified fit by the Medical Officer are required to work. For those detained in either maximum or medium security prisons, they are engaged in a wide range of industrial activities inside workshops, including carpentry, metalwork, fibreglass, garment making and government-run laundries. Prisoners in minimum security prisons are employed either in indoor workshops or outdoor community projects. Those requiring psychiatric treatment or other special care are separately accommodated. They are assigned light industrial tasks and gardening work.

Young prisoners undergo a comprehensive correctional programme during their sentence. This includes vocational training in different trades, educational classes of different levels, counselling,

按經濟活動身分劃分監獄囚犯／所員人數的百分比 Percentage Share of Prisoners/Inmates by Activity Status



元，為有需要的在囚人士提供經濟援助，使他們能接受有意義的教育。

囚犯可於監督和其他高級職員例行巡視院所時，要求接見。他們如有要求或投訴，亦可求見到院所巡視的太平紳士。各院所均在顯眼處張貼中英文和越南文告示，讓囚犯知悉這項權利。每名囚犯於收押時，均有本署人員向他們解釋各項權利，並發給一本列載有關資料的小冊子。本署亦會將《囚犯（監管下釋放）條例》（第325章）的內容告知合資格的囚犯，以便他們可以申請在監管下提早釋放。

《監管釋囚條例》（第475章）於一九九六年十一月三十日開始生效，旨在監管及協助合資格的成年釋囚，使他們重新融入社會。

《長期監禁刑罰覆核條例》（第524章）於一九九七年六月開始生效，規定成立法定的長期監禁刑罰覆核委員會，取代過去非法定的覆核委員會，並改善程序，覆核長期監禁刑罰。

group activities, recreation and physical education. Education for adult offenders is entirely voluntary.

The Prisoners' Education Trust Fund, which came into operation on 1 December 1995 with an initial donation of \$1.31 million from outside organisations, continued to provide financial assistance to needy prisoners on worthy educational pursuits.

Prisoners may see the Superintendent and other senior officers on request during their regular prison inspections. They can also see visiting Justices of the Peace if they wish to make a request or complaint. Notices in Chinese, English and Vietnamese are prominently displayed at the institutions advising prisoners of these rights. Rights and privileges are explained to all prisoners verbally and through an information booklet issued to each and everyone on admission. Eligible prisoners are also informed of the provisions of the Prisoners (Release Under Supervision) Ordinance (Cap. 325).

The Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Ordinance (Cap. 475), which came into operation on

《移交被判刑人士條例》(第 513 章) 於一九九七年六月開始實施，提供法律依據，以便香港於回歸中國後，執行和外國互相移交囚犯的安排。

轉介教導所及勞教中心的囚犯

被裁定觸犯可判處監禁罪行的不足 21 歲的年輕犯人，可還押羈留不超過 3 星期，等候有關方面擬就報告，以決定其是否適宜進入教導所或勞教中心。就勞教中心而言，同樣的還押理由亦適用於 21 至 24 歲的青年犯。評估的工作，是由一個甄審委員會根據判刑前評估專業人員調查所得的資料，包括家庭背景、教育、就業情況、友儕朋輩的關係、三合會背景、涉及罪行，以及犯人的精神和健康狀況報告等，評審接獲的每宗個案。評審完畢後便會擬備綜合報告，連同建議提交有關法庭。

年內，共有 1 886 名犯人還押等候評估報告，其中 1 577 人經甄審委員會評審後建議判入教導所或勞教中心，而法庭最終的判刑情況則如下：

刑罰 Sentence	男 Male	女 Female
判入勞教中心 Sentenced to a detention centre	354	-
判入教導所 Sentenced to a training centre	272	12
判入監獄 Sentenced to imprisonment	71	2
判入戒毒所 Sentenced to a drug addiction treatment centre	-	-
判入男 / 女童院 * Sentenced to a boys' / girls' home*	52	2
毋須羈留的刑罰 Given a non-custodial sentence	758	49
候判 Pending sentence	1	4
總數 Total	1 508	69

* 由社會福利署管理

* Run by the Social Welfare Department

30 November 1996, aims to render supervision and assistance to eligible adult prisoners on discharge and re-integration into the society.

The Long-term Prison Sentences Review Ordinance (Cap. 524) was enacted in June 1997. It provides for the establishment of a statutory Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board with enhanced procedures for the review of long-term prison sentences, in place of the former non-statutory review board.

The Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance (Cap. 513) came into operation in June 1997. It provides the legislative framework for implementing arrangements for the transfer of prisoners with overseas jurisdictions after Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty.

Training and Detention Centre Referrals

Young persons aged under 21 convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment may be remanded in custody for a period not exceeding three weeks, pending a report on their suitability for admission to a training centre or detention centre. For the latter, young adults aged between 21 and 24 may also be remanded for the same purpose. A Selection Board will make assessments on each case which comes before it by drawing on enquiries conducted by professional pre-sentence assessment officers into the family background, education, employment, peer association, triad affiliation and criminal involvement as well as reports on the mental and physical conditions of the offender. A comprehensive report, together with appropriate recommendations, will then be forwarded to the courts concerned.

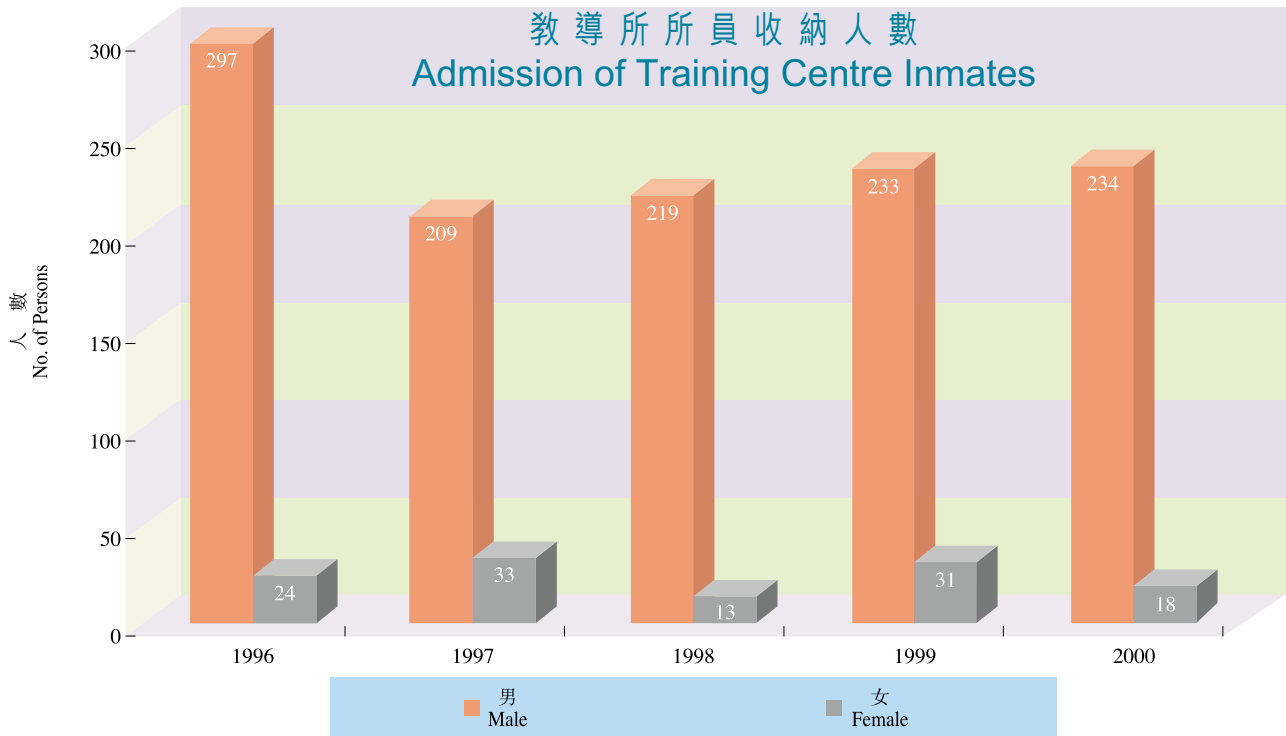
In 2000, a total of 1 886 offenders were remanded for suitability reports, of which 1 577 cases were found suitable for admission to training or detention centres by the Selection Board. The distribution of the eventual court sentences is shown in the table on the left.

教導所

年內，教導所收納了234名男童及18名女童。此外，有114名男童及14名女童因違反監管條件而被召回再作教導。

Training Centres

In 2000, 234 boys and 18 girls were admitted to detention in training centres. In addition, 114 boys and 14 girls were recalled for further training for breach of supervision conditions.



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年內，從教導所獲釋的囚犯中，有64%的男犯及92%的女犯完成3年善後監管計劃，期間沒有再被定罪。

教導所為根據《教導所條例》(第280章)而被判刑的年輕囚犯提供感化教導。教導期限不一，由最短6個月至最長3年，視乎所員對教導的接納程度、獲釋後會否奉公守法，以及在初級、中級及高級的進度表現而定。有關覆檢委員會每月至少評核所員的進度1次，並會接見每名所員，告知其優點與弱點。委員會有權批准所員升級及獲釋。

教導所所員的日常程序是半日上課、半日接受職業訓練。學習班由合資格教師任教。所員按過去的學業成績編班，班級程度由小學至中學。職業訓練旨在培養所員良好的工作習慣和技能，以協助他們獲釋後找到工作。對於計劃獲釋後繼續接受職業

During the year, 64% of the male offenders and 92% of the female offenders who were discharged from training centres completed the three-year aftercare supervision without reconviction.

Training centres provide correctional training for young offenders sentenced under the Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280). The period of training is indeterminate, ranging from a minimum of six months to a maximum of three years. It depends on the offender's response to training, motivation to lead a law-abiding life upon release and progress in the three different grades from beginner, intermediate to advanced grade. A Board of Review assesses the progress of each inmate at least once a month. Each inmate attends the Board, where information on strengths and weaknesses is given. The Board may approve promotions of grades and releases.

All inmates undergo half-day educational and half-day vocational training. The inmates are assigned to classes in accordance with their previous



勵敬教導所學童接受學術教育

Young inmates at the Lai King Training Centre attend an academic class

訓練的所員，本署會協助他們入讀建造業訓練局及職業訓練局。

康樂及體育活動安排在晚上、星期日及公眾假期舉行。戶外活動如球類比賽及田徑運動等由合資格的導師定期舉辦，而室內活動則包括興趣班、音樂、普通話、美術設計、繪畫、油畫、奕棋及閱讀等。

為提供額外教育及訓練機會予高級別的所員，並協助他們日後重新融入社會，教導所經常在星期日及公眾假期安排所員到青年中心、大型工廠、體育中心及郊野公園等進行各類活動。

為陶冶性情和使所員培養出良好的品格，男女童軍活動亦納入課程內。年內，隸屬歌連臣角懲教所及勵敬教導所的港島童軍第二二一旅完成了44項社區服務計劃；隸屬大潭峽懲教所的港島第一四一旅深資女童軍隊則完成7項計劃。

此外，透過本署推行的香港青年獎勵計劃，亦為所員提供另一薰陶品格的途徑。年底時，有182名所員參與計劃，利用餘暇參加有益的活動，例如社區服務、遠足、學習技能及體育活動等。為幫助所員培養自信、更強的責任感及良好團隊精神，年

educational attainment and are taught by qualified teachers. Classes range from primary to secondary levels. Vocational training is designed to develop good work habits and skills, which would help the inmates obtain employment after release. For those who wish to continue their vocational training after release, the Department would help seek placements with the Construction Industry Training Authority and the Vocational Training Council.

Recreational and physical activities are held in the evening and on Sundays and public holidays. Regular outdoor activities such as ball games and athletics are conducted by qualified instructors. Indoor activities include hobby classes, music, Putonghua, art design, drawing, painting, chess and reading.

To provide additional educational and training opportunities for inmates of the advanced grade and to assist their future re-integration into the community, visits to youth centres, large factories, sports centres and country parks are frequently arranged on Sundays and public holidays.

To build up inmates' character and better develop their personality, scouting and guiding activities are incorporated as part of the curriculum. During the year, the 221st Scout Group of Hong Kong Island at the Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and the Lai King Training Centre performed 44 community service projects, whilst the 141st Island Ranger Guide Service Unit at the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution completed seven such projects.

The Hong Kong Award for Young People, operated through the Department, provides another avenue for inmates' character development. At the end of the year, 182 inmates were participating in the scheme and spending their leisure time on activities such as community service, expeditions, skill-learning and physical recreation. In an effort to help inmates develop self-confidence, a greater sense of responsibility and good team spirit, five Outward



港島童軍第二一旅的教導所學童參加社區服務，為長者剪髮

Members of the 221st Scout Group of Hong Kong Island perform community service by doing haircuts for the elderly

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內舉行了 5 項外展訓練課程，參加的男所員有 40 名，女所員 9 名。

歌連臣角銀樂隊在不同的公眾場合舉行 25 次公開表演。大潭女子風笛隊亦於年內公開表演 40 次。歌連臣角懲教所的爵士樂隊及大潭峽懲教所的敲擊樂隊分別公開表演 8 次及 1 次，並大獲好評。



歌連臣角懲教所風笛隊排練情況

The pipers of the Cape Collinson Correctional Institution hone their musical talents

Bound courses were organised for 40 male and nine female inmates in 2000.

The Cape Collinson Marching Band gave 25 public performances at various community functions. The Tai Tam Girls Pipers and Marching Team also gave 40 public performances during the year. The Jazz Band in the Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and the Percussion Band in the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution gave eight and one public performances respectively in 2000, which were all well received.

The Scout Lion Dance Team of the Lai King Training Centre was formed in late 1986 following the introduction of scouting activities to the training centres as part of the character development programme. The programme has since been extended to include a Dragon Dance Team. During the year, the Lion Dance and Dragon Dance teams gave 22 public performances.

Apart from normal visits, inmates' parents and relatives are invited to observe the institutional activities. They are also encouraged to participate in group discussions between the staff and other relatives with a view to assisting the rehabilitation of young inmates. The Commissioner may also grant up to five days' leave of absence to training centre inmates to enable them to participate in rehabilitative programmes and activities organised outside the centre with a view to assisting them to re-integrate into the community and preparing them for release. In 2000, a total of 2 157 leave passes were approved and all inmates returned as required.

Detention Centre

Detention centre training is designed to instil into the young male detainees a healthy respect for the law, to create self-respect and an awareness of neglected capabilities in legitimate pursuits as well as

童軍活動引入教導所後，勵敬教導所於一九八六年年底成立童軍醒獅隊，作為品格薰陶計劃的一環，現更加添一隊金龍隊。年內，醒獅隊及金龍隊公開表演共 22 次。

除一般探訪外，本署會邀請所員的父母及親屬參觀教導所舉辦的活動，鼓勵他們參加職員與親屬之間進行的小組討論，以協助年輕所員改過自新。署長亦有權批准教導所所員外出，最多五天，讓他們參加外間舉辦的更生計劃及活動，協助他們重新融入社會，為日後獲釋作好準備。年內，共有 2 157 宗外出申請獲准。全部所員均按規定返回教導所。

勞教中心

勞教中心訓練旨在向年輕男犯灌輸尊重法律的觀念、使他們建立自尊、了解一己才能，將之用於正途，以及學習與他人融洽相處。這項計劃在大嶼山沙咀勞教中心推行。該中心屬低度設防院所，分為兩部分，分別為 14 至 20 歲的少年犯和 21 至 24 歲的青年犯提供勞教中心訓練。

少年犯的羈留期最短為 1 個月，最長為 6 個月，而青年犯則最短 3 個月，最長 12 個月。年內，少年犯的羈留刑期平均為 4 個月 23 日，而青年犯則為 7 個月 7 日。

勞教中心採用類似教導所推行的進度計劃，由覆檢委員會定期評估每名受訓生的進度，每月不少於一次。受訓生獲釋與否全由委員會決定。受訓生必須找到合適工作或學校學位，才可獲釋。不過，如有任何困難，本署會提供協助。

年內，有 201 名少年犯完成法定監管期，期間 195 名沒有再被定罪，成功率為 97%。所有完成 12 個月法定監管期的 41 名青年犯均於監管期內沒有再被定罪，成功率為 100%。

戒毒所

根據《戒毒所條例》(第 244 章) 的規定，經法庭裁定干犯可判處監禁罪行的吸毒者，可判入戒毒

an ability to live with other people in harmony. This programme is administered at the Sha Tsui Detention Centre. This minimum security institution on Lantau Island has two sections for inmates undergoing the detention centre programme: one for young offenders aged between 14 and 20 and the other for young adults aged between 21 and 24.

Young offenders are detained for a minimum of one month to a maximum of six months, and young adults for a minimum of three months to a maximum of 12 months. During the year, the average length of detention for young offenders was four months and 23 days whilst that for young adults was seven months and seven days.



步操訓練有助沙咀勞教中心所員培養紀律精神
Foot drill training helps inmates at the Sha Tsui Detention Centre heighten their sense of discipline

A progressive system similar to that operates in training centres is adopted. A Board of Review assesses the progress, attitude, effort and response of each detainee at least once a month and determines their release. A detainee must secure suitable employment or a place in a school before release. In cases of difficulty, the Department will provide assistance.

During 2000, 201 young offenders completed the statutory supervision period and 195 were not reconvicted during the period, a success rate of 97%. Of the 41 young adults who completed the 12-month statutory supervision period, all were not reconvicted during the period, a success rate of 100%.

所接受戒毒治療。

喜靈洲戒毒所可收納964名男戒毒者。至於女戒毒者，則由芝蔴灣戒毒所收押。在該兩個戒毒所內，成年及青少年犯均分開囚禁。

強制性戒毒治療計劃的目標如下：

- 戒除毒癮，恢復健康；
- 根除心理和情緒上對毒品的倚賴；
- 為所員日後重返社會作好準備。

戒毒治療期最短為2個月，最長12個月，實際期限視乎戒毒者的健康狀況、進展，以及獲釋後遠離毒品的可能性而定。

戒毒所的工作計劃，旨在增強所員的體魄、培養良好工作習慣、建立自信和責任感。分配工作時，會考慮所員的能力、技能和體格。因健康欠佳而不能參與全面工作計劃的所員，會改為參加特別職業治療班。

男所員從事的工作包括木工、金工、裁縫及洗熨，亦有園藝、建造和維修等戶外工作。女所員則從事園藝、裁縫、洗熨及雜務等工作。

Drug Addiction Treatment Centres

The Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244) provides the courts with the option to sentence a drug addict found guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment to detention in a drug addiction treatment centre.

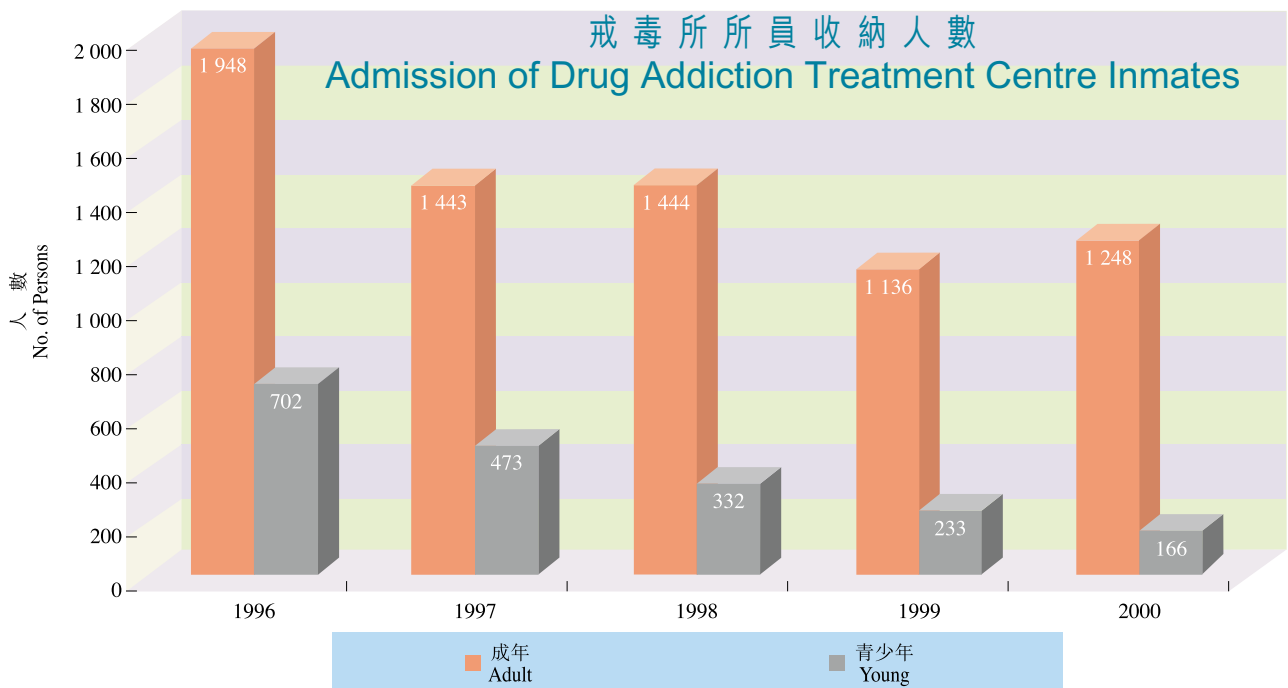
The Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre provides accommodation for 964 male drug addicts. Female drug addicts are accommodated at the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Adult and young inmates are separately accommodated in both male and female centres.

The aims of the compulsory drug treatment programme are -

- detoxification and restoration of physical health;
- up-rooting of psychological and emotional dependence on drugs; and
- preparation for the inmates' re-integration into society.

The period of treatment ranges from a minimum of two to a maximum of 12 months. The actual length of treatment is determined by the inmate's health and progress and the likelihood of being able to remain free from drug addiction after release.

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戒毒所通過個別和小組輔導，幫助所員更了解本身的毒癮問題。此外，又為所員特設防止重染毒癮課程，讓他們於獲釋前作好心理準備。

所員從戒毒所獲釋後，須接受監管12個月，目的是協助他們重返社會。監管期內，如有違反任何監管條件，可被召回戒毒所再行羈押，參加專為他們而設的計劃，接受輔導。該計劃以他們被召回的原因作為輔導重點，同時加強他們戒除毒癮的意志。羈押期由羈押令發出日起計12個月，或根據召回令執行拘捕當日起計4個月，以較遲者為準。

年內，戒毒所共收納3 047名還押犯，以評估他們是否適宜在戒毒所羈留，而實際判入戒毒所接受治療的則有1 414名，其中男性1 227名，女性187名。一如附錄六戒毒所收納人數統計所示，進入戒毒所的人數在一九九六年達到高峰後，一直下降。本署會繼續密切監察收納人數的趨勢。

越南非法入境者

萬宜羈留中心在一九九八年關閉後，所有越南羈留者均收禁於域多利監獄，等候遣返，而青洲羈押中心則繼續用作新抵港越南非法入境者的收押中心。年內，本署共收納332名越南非法入境者，較一九九九年的683人為少。同期，共有567人按有秩序遣返計劃返回越南，令越南羈留者總人數由147人減至16人，降幅達89%。

醫療衛生服務

本署為囚犯、職員及其家屬提供全面的醫療衛生服務。轄下各院所均設有醫院或診療室，由衛生署借調來的醫生主診，並由本署合資格的護理人員提供支援。

醫院管理局精神科醫生定期前往小欖精神病治療中心診治病人，如有需要，會擬備囚犯及還押犯的精神狀況報告。

囚犯亦可獲得全面的牙科服務，包括提供假牙、簡單補牙及脫牙等服務。

The work programme in a treatment centre aims at improving the inmate's health, developing good work habits and establishing self-confidence and a sense of responsibility. Inmates are assigned work commensurate with their capabilities, skills and fitness. Those who are medically unfit for a full work programme will attend special occupational therapy classes instead.

Male inmates are engaged in carpentry, metalwork, tailoring, laundry service, as well as outdoor work such as gardening, construction and maintenance projects. Female inmates are employed in gardening, tailoring, laundry service and various domestic services.

Inmates are assisted to gain better insight into their drug addiction problems through individual and group counselling sessions. A specially designed Relapse Prevention Programme is also available to prepare inmates psychologically prior to their release.

Inmates released from addiction treatment centres are subject to 12 months' supervision. This aims to assist the released inmates to re-integrate into the community. During the supervision period, the supervisee can be recalled for a further period of detention if any of the supervision conditions are breached. Recalled inmates are placed under a programme specially designed for them. They are given counselling concentrating on the factors leading to their recall and strengthening their motivation towards drug abstinence. They may be detained until the expiry of 12 months from the date of the detention order or four months from the date of arrest under the recall order, whichever is the later.

In 2000, a total of 3 047 persons were admitted on remand for assessment on their suitability for placement in a treatment centre. The actual number of admissions for treatment was 1 414, which included 1 227 males and 187 females. As shown in Appendix VI, the number of admissions for treatment has been on a downward trend since 1997 after reaching a peak in 1996. The admission trend will continue to be closely monitored by the Department.

Vietnamese Illegal Immigrants

With the closure of the High Island Detention Centre in 1998, all Vietnamese detainees are detained



護理人員為在囚人士量血壓

A departmental nursing staff measures an inmate's blood pressure

女懲教所設有產前檢查及產後護理服務。囚犯如分娩，則通常會送到公立醫院。

22 本署備有醫療設施及合資格的職員應付急症。羈留者如須住院治療，通常會被送入院所附設的醫院。因戒毒而不適的囚犯，會視乎不適的程度，安排入住醫院或接受門診治療。至於需要深切治療或進行外科手術者，則會轉送公立醫院。

基於保安考慮，須留院治療的囚犯會入住瑪麗醫院或伊利沙伯醫院的羈留病房，若病情需要，則另作安排。

至於有殘疾的囚犯，本署會作出特別安排，幫助他們適應院所的環境，並會特別關注失明、聾啞、斷肢、癱瘓或有其他嚴重殘疾的囚犯。這類囚犯在監禁期間，可獲得醫生、護理人員、臨床心理學家、福利主任及其他職員協助，照顧他們的特別需要，並為他們日後獲釋作好準備。

為配合政府的反吸煙政策，各院所繼續大力宣傳吸煙的害處，並提供輔導。

本署關注報稱或驗出為愛滋病帶菌者的囚犯的特別需要，故此不斷教導職員及其他囚犯認識愛滋病及其預防方法。由於吸毒者在入獄前可能共用針

in the Victoria Prison pending repatriation. Meanwhile, the Green Island Reception Centre continued to function as a reception centre for new arrivals. In 2000, a total of 332 Vietnamese illegal immigrants (VIIs) were received, compared with 683 in 1999. During the same period, a total of 567 detainees returned to Vietnam under the Orderly Repatriation Programme. These contributed to an 89% drop in the total population of Vietnamese detainees from 147 to 16 in the year.

Medical and Health Services

The Department provides comprehensive medical and health services for the inmates as well as the staff and their families. All institutions have either hospitals or sick bays served by medical officers seconded from the Department of Health, well supported by qualified departmental nursing personnel.

Psychiatrists from the Hospital Authority regularly visit the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre to provide consultations to patients and prepare psychiatric reports on individuals as required.

Comprehensive dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, simple fillings and extractions, is available to the inmates if required.

Ante-natal and post-natal care is provided in institutions for women. Babies are normally delivered in public hospitals.

Facilities and qualified personnel are available for medical emergencies. All persons in custody with medical complaints requiring in-patient care are usually hospitalised within the institutions. An inmate suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms may be treated as an in-patient or an out-patient depending on the severity of the symptoms. Cases requiring intensive medical care or surgical operations are transferred to public hospitals.

For security reasons, prisoners requiring treatment in a hospital are located in the custodial wards in the Queen Mary Hospital and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital unless their medical conditions require alternative arrangements.



在囚人士在職員指導下準備膳食
An inmate prepares food under supervision

筒注射毒品，因此有關職員會特別留意他們。

醫生及醫院的高級職員經常巡視各院所，確保衛生及清潔方面均符合嚴格要求。

囚犯的膳食由營養科主任按核准的分量訂出，確保含有足夠的卡路里和營養價值，但可基於囚犯的健康需要或宗教信仰作出調整。

年內，囚犯的健康情況大致令人滿意，並無流行病症發生。

統計摘要

各項有關在囚人口的統計摘要載於附錄三至七，計為：各院所人口；按還押犯／監獄囚犯／所員類別劃分的收納人數；按罪行類別及性別劃分的收納人數；按性別、懲教計劃及定罪時年齡組別劃分的收納人數；以及按羈留者類別及性別劃分的平均每日人口。

Special arrangements are made to assist handicapped prisoners to adapt to the institutional environment. Particular attention is given to those who are blind, deaf, mute, amputees and those who are suffering from paralysis or other serious disabilities. The medical officer, nursing staff, clinical psychologist, welfare officer and other staff assist in meeting the special needs of these prisoners during their imprisonment, and in preparing them for discharge.

In line with the Government's anti-smoking policy, publicity and counselling on the hazards of smoking continue to be emphasised in the institutions.

The Department is attentive to the special needs of prisoners who have been reported or tested HIV positive. Continuous education is given to both staff and inmates on AIDS and its prevention. Particular attention is given to drug addicts who, before incarceration, are likely to have shared needles in taking drugs intravenously.

Medical officers and senior hospital staff frequently inspect institutions to ensure that a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness is always maintained.

Diets for prisoners follow the approved scales prepared by dietitians which ensure sufficient calories and nutritional value. Adjustments would also be made to take care of the special needs of particular prisoners on medical grounds or for religious reasons.

The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory throughout the year with no epidemic reported.

Statistical Summaries

Statistical summaries of the population in institutions, admission by category of remands/prisoners and inmates, admission by sex and type of offence, admission by sex, type of correctional programme and age group upon conviction, and average daily population by type of person under custody and sex are given at Appendices III-VII.