

第一章

CHAPTER 1



業精於勤 —— 人員在防暴操演練中練習游繩而下技巧。
PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT: Officers hone their abseiling skills during an anti-riot exercise.

部門運作及院所管理
*Operations and
Institutional Management*

懲教署是根據《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）、《勞教中心條例》（第239章）及《精神健康條例》（第136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和等候刑事訴訟的人。

在二零零一年年底，本署共管理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。這些院所截至二零零一年十二月三十一日的人口分布情況載於附錄3。

年內，本署的各項工作計劃均能在效率及效益兼備的情況下推行，各間懲教院所維持秩序和紀律方面的工作亦令人滿意。囚犯成功逃走的事件只有1宗（涉及1人）、沒有潛逃及自殺事件、嚴重打鬥或囚犯騷亂事件21宗，而對囚犯採取紀律處分的個案則有7 481宗。每有事故發生，本署均會迅速徹查，並採取相應措施處理。

The Correctional Services Department operates in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), Training Centres Ordinance (Cap. 280), Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244), Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239) and Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136). 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.

At the end of 2001, the Department managed 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 2001, is at Appendix 3.

During the year, all the programmes of the Department were effectively and efficiently implemented. Order and discipline in our penal institutions were satisfactorily maintained. There were only one successful escape involving one person, no abscond case, no suicide case, 21 cases of serious fights or prisoner unrest, and 7 481 cases of disciplinary action against prisoners. After each and every incident, a prompt and thorough investigation was conducted with corresponding measures taken.

在囚人口 Size of Penal Population



監獄

成年男犯

二零零一年，被判監禁的成年男犯有 10 392 人，還押羈留的則有 5 347 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，以決定轉解往適當院所。委員會作出決定時，會考慮囚犯的背景、犯事性質、刑期長短、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。

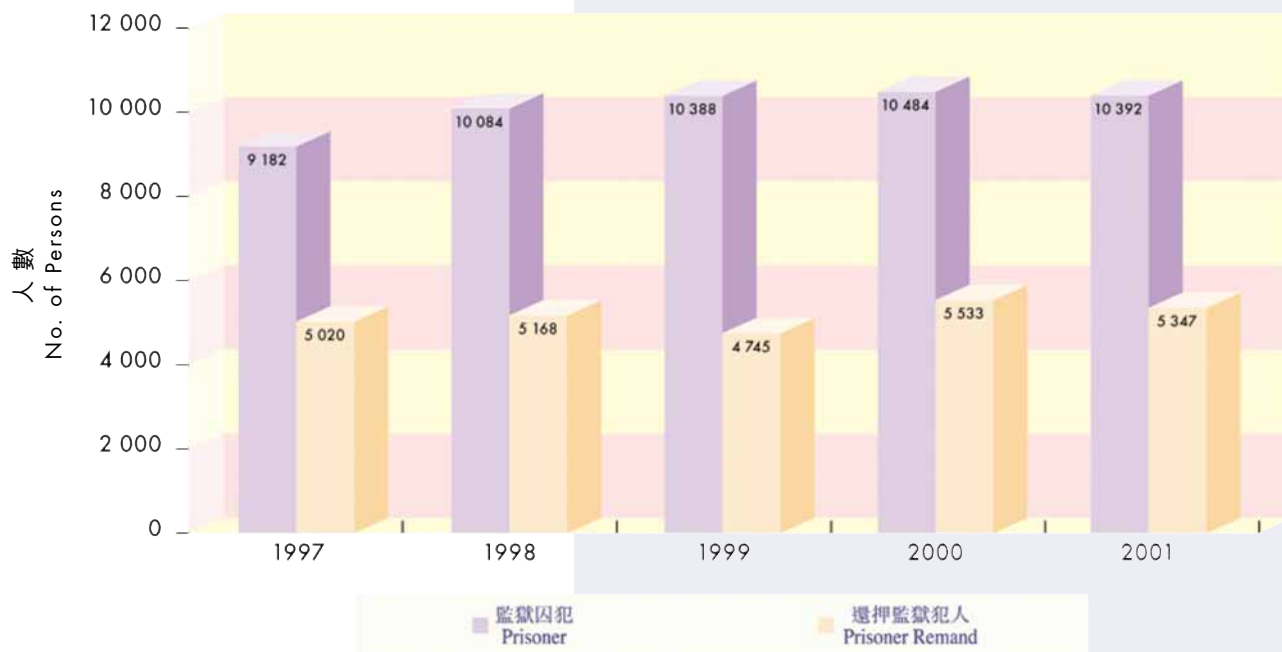
Prisons

Adult Male Prisoners

In 2001, 10 392 adult males were sentenced to imprisonment and 5 347 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 and Categorisation 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 offences, 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, females from males, and adult from young inmates.

成年男監獄犯人收納人數
Admission of Adult Male Prisoners



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。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、

The Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre provides accommodation mainly for male remands and prisoners awaiting court hearings or classification. Prisoners serving long sentences, including life imprisonment, are accommodated in Stanley Prison and Shek Pik Prison. The criminally insane and those in need of psychiatric treatment are detained in the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre. Victoria Prison serves both as a prison and a detention centre for

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和越南船民、干犯與入境法例有關罪行而等候遞解出境者，以及觸犯刑事罪行被定罪、於服刑後等候遞解出境的其他國籍人士。至於年紀較大的囚犯，則收押於馬坑監獄的老人組內。

成年女犯

二零零一年，被判監禁的成年女犯有 6 337 人，還押羈留的則有 1 535 人。

various categories of inmates, including Mainland illegal immigrants and Vietnamese migrants awaiting repatriation, persons arrested for immigration related offences awaiting deportation, and other nationals convicted of crimes who have served their sentences and are awaiting deportation. Elderly prisoners are housed in a special section at the Ma Hang Prison.

Adult Female Prisoners

In 2001, 6 337 female adults were sentenced to imprisonment and 1 535 remanded in custody.

成年女監獄犯人收納人數
Admission of Adult Female Prisoners



大欖女懲教所專供收納成年女犯，設有還押犯組和一個規模較小、專收納刑期在 12 年以上屬高度設防類別的囚犯的組別。該院所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。

芝蔴灣懲教所屬中度設防監獄，收納設防級別較低的成年女犯。



大欖女懲教所一名所員在兒童遊戲中心內與女兒共享天倫。
A female inmate and her daughter share the family joy at the Children's Play Centre in the Tai Lam Centre for Women.

年輕男犯

年內，被判監禁的不足21歲的年輕男犯有434人，還押羈留的則有588人。

他們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。

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 there are deployed to work in laundry and other light industrial tasks such as tailoring, garment making and domestic services or gardening.

年輕男監獄犯人收納人數
Admission of Young Male Prisoners



年輕女犯

年內，共有1350名不足21歲的年輕女犯被判監禁，另有288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。

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 2001, 434 young men under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 588 remanded in custody.

Accommodation is provided for them 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.

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。其後，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

Young Female Prisoners

In 2001, a total of 1350 young women under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 288 remanded

年輕女監獄犯人收納人數 Admission of Young Female Prisoners



惠和福利援助等指導。

囚犯會到木工、金屬製品、玻璃纖維、製衣或政府洗衣場等各類工場從事工業生產。

年輕囚犯於服刑期間接受一項全面的懲教計劃，包括多種行業的職業訓練、不同程度的學習班、輔導、小組活動、康樂

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.

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.

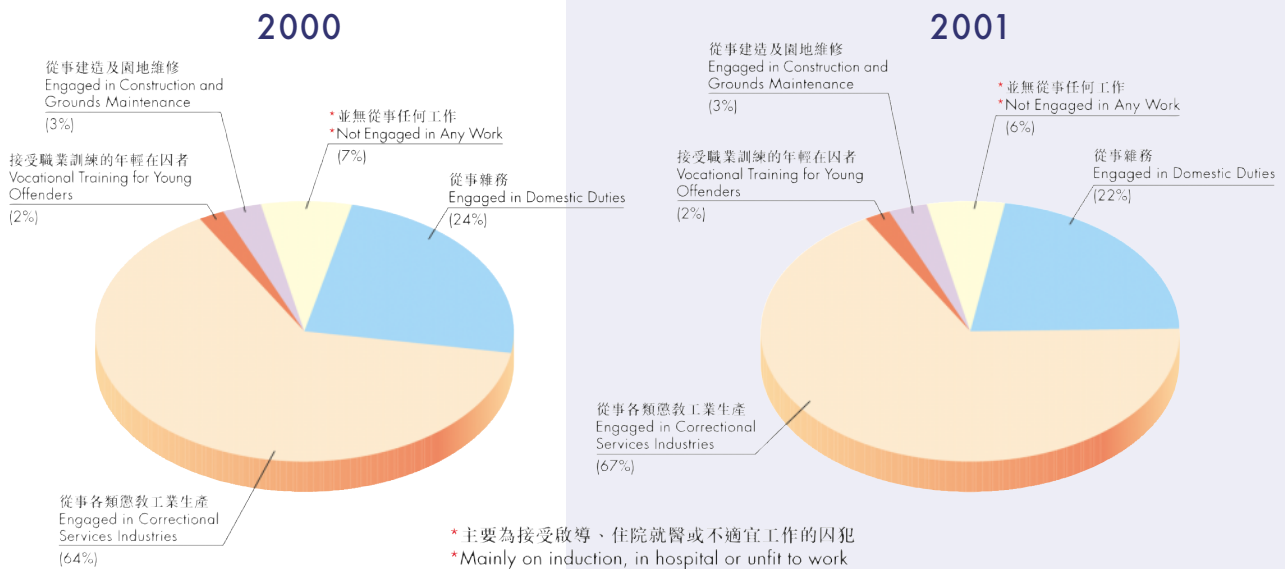
Prisoners are engaged in a wide range of industrial activities inside workshops, including carpentry, metalwork, fibreglass, garment making and government-run laundries, etc.

Young prisoners undergo a comprehensive correctional programme



新判刑女犯參加啟導班。
Newly-admitted female inmates attend an induction class.

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



和體育等。成年囚犯接受教育則純屬自願性質。

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。

while serving their sentences. This includes vocational training in different trades, educational classes of different levels, counselling, group activities, recreation and physical education. Education for adult offenders is entirely voluntary.

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.

Training Centres

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 an inmate's



在2001年4月推行的視像探訪計劃，方便年老、殘障及懷孕的探訪人士在位於市區的探訪中心，透過視像會議系統與羈押於偏遠院所的親友會面。
Linking remote institutions with a town centre through video-conferencing systems, the Video Visit Scheme has been launched since April 2001 for the convenience of visitors who are aged, pregnant or physically disabled.

教導所

教導所為根據《教導所條例》(第 280 章)而被判刑的年輕犯人提供感化教導。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。教導所會按所員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



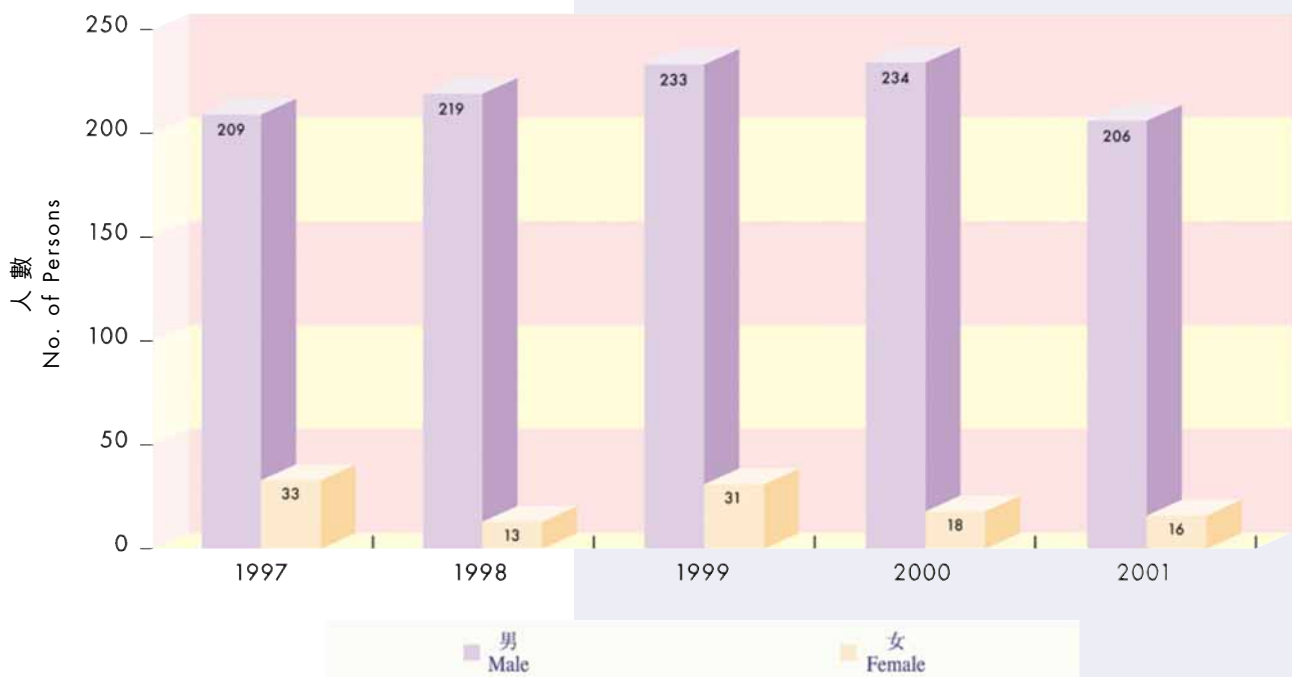
歌連臣角懲教所的年青所員學習文書處理。
Young inmates at the Cape Collinson Correctional Institution receive word-processing training.

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 about his/her strengths and weaknesses is given. The Board may approve promotions of grades and releases.

All inmates attend half-day education classes and

教導所所員收納人數

Admission of Training Centre Inmates



釋後找到工作。計劃在獲釋後繼續接受職業訓練的所員，本署會協助他們修讀建造業訓練局及職業訓練局開辦的課程。

平日晚上、星期日及公眾假期會有康樂及體育活動。戶外活動如球類比賽及田徑運動等則由合資格的體育導師定期舉辦，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。

年內，教導所收納了 206 名年輕男犯及 16 名年輕女犯。

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，下設兩組，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。年內，勞教中心收納了 330 名少年犯和 57 名青年犯。

少年犯的羈留期最短為 1 個月，最長

receive half-day vocational training. They are assigned to classes in accordance with their previous 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 physical education instructors. Indoor activities include hobby classes, music, *Putonghua*, art design, drawing, painting, chess and reading.

In 2001, 206 male and 16 female young offenders were admitted to training centres.

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 an ability to live with other people in harmony. The 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. In 2001, 330 young offenders and 57 young adults were admitted.

Young offenders are detained for a minimum of one month to a maximum of six months, and young adults



體能訓練是勞教中心施行的懲教計劃中重要的一環。
Physical training is an integral part of the detention centre programme.

為6個月，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20日，而青年犯則為6個月29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囚犯的進展、態度、努力及受教程度，每月不少於一次。他們能否獲釋全由委員會決定，但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。

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，可判入戒毒所接受戒毒治療。

喜靈洲戒毒所可收納784名男戒毒者。至於女戒毒者，則由芝罘灣戒毒所收押。在該兩個戒毒所內，成年及年輕所員均分開囚禁。

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。

戒毒治療計劃旨在協助戒毒者戒除毒癮和恢復健康，並透過各種治療方法戒除他們對毒品的倚賴。戒毒所會考慮所員的能力、技能和體格，給他們分配工作。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。戒毒所的工作

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 20 days whilst that for young adults was six months and 29 days.

A progressive system similar to that operating 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 school place before release. In case of difficulty, the Department will provide assistance.

Drug Addiction Treatment Centres

The Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Cap. 244) provides the courts with the option of sentencing 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 784 male drug abusers.



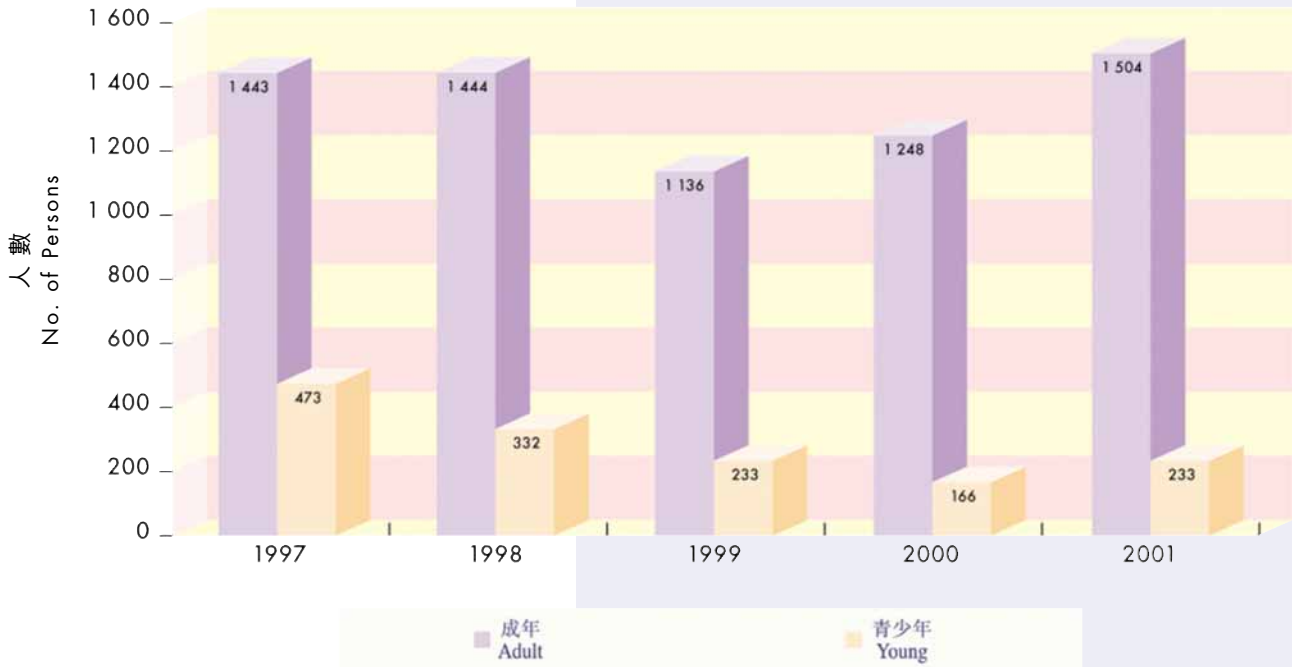
喜靈洲戒毒所的青青所員向傳媒講述濫用藥物的禍害。

Young inmates at the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre face the cameras to talk about the harmful effects of drug abuse.

Female drug abusers are accommodated at the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Adult and young inmates are separately accommodated in both male and female centres.

戒毒所所員收納人數

Admission of Drug Addiction Treatment Centre Inmates



計劃有助所員增強體魄、培養良好工作習慣，以及建立自信和責任感。

男所員從事的工作包括木工、金屬品製造、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。

戒毒所通過個別和小組輔導，幫助所員進一步了解本身的毒癮問題。此外，又為所員特設防止重染毒癖課程，讓他們於獲釋前作好心理準備。

所員從戒毒所獲釋後，必須接受監管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癖的意志。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，共有3,271人還押，以評估他

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 likelihood of being able to remain free from drug addiction after release.

The drug addiction treatment programme aims to detoxify, restore physical health and, through the application of therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment, wean addicts from their dependence on drugs. Inmates are assigned work commensurate with their capabilities, skills and fitness. Those who are medically unfit for a full work programme will receive special occupational therapy instead. The work programme helps inmates to improve their health, develop good work habits and establish self-confidence and a sense of responsibility.

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

Inmates are assisted to gain better insight into their drug problems through individual and group counselling sessions. A specially designed Relapse Prevention

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 1 737 名，其中男性有 1 485 名，女性 252 名。附錄 6 戒毒所收納人數統計所示，戒毒的收納人數在一九九六年達到高峰後，由一九九七年起一直下降，但到二零零一年，人數再度上升，由二零零零年的 1 414 人，增至 1 737 人，增幅達 23%。本署會密切注視收納人數的趨勢。

醫療衛生服務

本署為囚犯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足夠支援。

醫院管理局的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，會就病人的精神狀況撰寫報告。

囚犯亦可獲得全面的牙科服務，包括按需要提供假牙、簡單補牙及脫牙等服務。

女懲教院所設有產前檢查及產後護理服務。將要分娩的囚犯會送到公立醫院。

本署備有醫療設施及合資格的人員應



懲教院所設有醫院，由合資格的護理人員照顧病者。
Penal institutions have their own hospitals and qualified nursing staff to take care of the sick.

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, which concentrates on the factors leading to their recall and strengthens their motivation towards drug abstinence. They may be detained till 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 2001, a total of 3 271 persons were admitted on remand for assessment on their suitability for placement in a treatment centre. The actual number of admissions for treatment was 1 737, which included 1 485 males and 252 females. As shown in Appendix 6, the number of admissions for treatment, which had been on a downward trend since 1997 after reaching a peak in 1996, rose again in 2001 by 23% to 1 737 from 1 414 in 2000. The admission trend will be closely monitored by the Department.

Medical and Health Services

The Department provides comprehensive medical and health services for inmates and prisoners. 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

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。

基於保安理由，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。

雖然愛滋病毒感染及愛滋病並未在囚犯之間構成問題，但本署已為職員制定處理這類事件的指引，並推行認識和預防愛滋病的教育計劃。

為配合政府的反吸煙政策，各院所繼續大力給予宣傳，說明吸煙的禍害，並提供輔導。



在囚人士在職員指導下準備膳食。
Inmates prepare meals under supervision.

fillings and extractions, is available to the inmates if required.

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

Facilities and qualified personnel are available for medical emergencies. All persons in custody with medical complaints which require in-patient care are usually hospitalised inside institutions. An inmate suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms may be treated as an in-patient or an outpatient 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 public hospitals are located in the custodial wards at Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital unless their medical conditions require alternative arrangements.

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 or suffering from paralysis or other serious disabilities. The medical officer, nursing staff, clinical psychologist, welfare officer and other staff assist these prisoners during their imprisonment in meeting their special needs and preparing them for discharge.

Although HIV infection and AIDS are not a problem among inmates, the Department has established guidelines for its staff in handling such cases, as well as a programme of education and prevention.

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

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,



香港懲教署因應在囚人士不同的飲食習慣及宗教信仰，提供不同的膳食（左上角起順時針方向：亞洲餐、歐洲餐、素食及南亞餐）。這在世界上是少有的。

The Department is one of the few correctional services in the world to provide different diets to suit prisoners' dietary habits and religious need. Clockwise from top left: Asian, European, vegetarian and Indian diets.

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膳食表訂出，確保提供足夠的卡路里和營養，但可因應囚犯的健康理由或宗教信仰作出調整，以顧及他們的特別需要。

年內，囚犯的健康情況大致令人滿意，並無流行病症發生。

押解及支援組

押解及支援組（二零零一年四月一日前稱「應急支援組」）轄下共有逾400名職員，負責為各懲教院所提供下述服務：

- (a) 押解還押犯及囚犯
 - (i) 出庭應訊；
 - (ii) 前往警署辦理認人手續；
 - (iii) 前往就醫；
 - (iv) 遷調往其他懲教院所；以及

which ensure sufficient calories and nutritional value. Adjustments would 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.

Escort and Support Group

The Escort and Support Group (known as the Emergency and Support Group before 1 April 2001) has more than 400 staff members. It provides services to various penal institutions, including:

- (a) Escort of remands and prisoners
 - (i) to attend courts;
 - (ii) to police stations for identification parades;
 - (iii) to attend medical appointments;
 - (iv) for transfer between penal institutions; and
 - (v) hospitalised in open wards.
- (b) Giving tactical support to penal institutions in case of emergencies.

- (v) 到開敞式病房留醫。
- (b) 在發生緊急事故時，向有關的懲教院所提供策略支援。

押解及支援組亦負責管理設於終審法



兩名押解及支援組人員整裝待發，準備演練。
Two Escort and Support Group officers get ready for an exercise.

院、高等法院、區域法院、觀塘法院和九龍城法院的羈留室，以及設於瑪麗醫院和伊利沙伯醫院的羈留病房。

懲教署警衛犬隊

於一九八七年成立的懲教署警衛犬隊現有約 30 名隊員，負責領犬執行巡邏、追蹤和緝毒工作，並肩負培育和訓練犬隻的職責。警衛犬隊於二零零一年九月重組後，設有警衛犬隊總部及支援部，以及五支分隊（分別設於港島赤柱、大嶼山麓埔坪、喜靈洲、九龍壁屋和新界大欖）。

The Group is also responsible for the management of Cell Holding Units in the Court of Final Appeal, the High Court, the District Court, Kwun Tong Law Courts, Kowloon City Law Courts and custodial wards at Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Correctional Services Dog Unit

Established in 1987, the Correctional Services Dog Unit currently has some 30 staff to handle dogs to perform patrol, tracking and drug detection duties, and raise and train dogs. With its re-organisation in September 2001, the Unit now has a centralised operational base and support



領犬員帶領警衛犬在監獄外圍巡邏。
A dog handler and his partner patrol the perimeter fence of a prison.

team and five regional dog teams in Stanley on Hong Kong Island, Ma Po Ping on Lantau Island, Hei Ling Chau, Pik Uk in Kowloon and Tai Lam in the New Territories.



在懲教服務展覽日中，警衛犬作示範表演。
A canine takes time out to entertain visitors to the Correctional Services Exhibition Day.