

第二章

CHAPTER 2



發揮天才 —— 專業模特兒在秋季賣物會上展示全港在囚人士時裝設計比賽脫穎而出的得獎作品。
TALENTS ON DISPLAY: Professional models show off some of the winning entries to the Fashion Design Competition for Persons under CSD Custody 2001 at the annual Autumn Fair.

更生事務
Rehabilitation

羈管罪犯的最終目的，是協助他們作好重投社會的準備，在獲釋後能奉公守法，不再犯事。年內，本署繼續致力推展更生服務，包括策劃一項新的更生中心計劃。為進一步了解更生人士在重投社會方面的需要及所面對的問題，以便策劃和提供有效的更生服務，本署曾進行一項調查，訪問了1215名受監管的更生人士及431名在囚人士，並在年內把調查的主要結果通知各區撲滅罪行委員會。得到各區撲滅罪行委員會鼎力支持，本署在不同地區籌辦連串宣傳活動及推行社區教育計劃，籲請市民支持更生人士。二零零一年度宣傳運動的部分內容包括舉辦一個更生人士就業研討會，製作電視特輯、安排電台特備節目兼時裝表演，並製作一張收錄囚犯創作歌曲的光碟。

判前評估服務

判處罪犯恰當刑期和派往切合他們更生需要的懲教院所，對更生計劃成功與否起極大作用。本署就犯人是否適合判入勞教中心、教導所或戒毒所向法庭提供判前評估服務。判前評估專責小組人員會與還押犯會面，然後協助本署轄下的評估委員會擬就一份全面的評估報告，讓法庭審議。

年內，本署共向法庭提交6129份判前評估報告。

青少年罪犯評估專案小組

專案小組由本署及社會福利署專業人員組成。裁判官或法官可把年齡介乎14至24歲的年輕男犯及介乎14至20歲的年輕女犯的個案轉介予小組，由小組綜合意見後擬定最適合他們的更生計劃。

The ultimate aim of the detention of offenders is to prepare them for re-integration into society as law-abiding citizens upon discharge. In the year 2001, the Department made continuous efforts to develop and strengthen its rehabilitation services including the planning of a new Rehabilitation Centre Programme. To better understand the re-integration needs and problems faced by rehabilitated offenders for the effective planning and delivery of rehabilitation services, a survey covering 1215 supervisees and 431 prisoners was conducted and District Fight Crime Committees were informed of the major findings in 2001. With their support, a series of publicity activities and community education programmes were organised in different districts to appeal for public support for rehabilitated offenders. The Department also held a symposium on employment for rehabilitated offenders and produced a special television programme, a radio programme cum fashion show and a CD with songs composed by offenders as part of the 2001 publicity campaign.



在本署與香港大學犯罪學中心合辦的更生人士就業研討會中，一名更生人士講述他的經歷。

A rehabilitated offender shares his experience with participants at a symposium on employment for ex-offenders jointly organised by the Department and the Centre for Criminology of the University of Hong Kong.

Pre-sentence Assessment Services

Much of the success of the rehabilitation programmes depends on giving the offenders an appropriate sentence and placement that can best meet their rehabilitation needs. Pre-sentence assessment services are provided to the courts regarding the suitability of offenders being placed at a Detention

年內，專案小組共接獲531宗由法庭轉介的個案，而小組的建議有85%獲得接納。

福利服務

本署有犯人福利主任協助及指導囚犯解決因監禁而引起的個人問題及困難，以及照顧毋須接受法定善後監管的囚犯的福利。囚犯若須在獲釋後接受法定監管，其



所員的父母應邀出席家長日，有助他們的子女日後獲釋時順利重返社會。
Parents of inmates are invited to attend sharing sessions, which are conducive to their children's smooth re-integration into society upon release.

福利會由善後輔導人員照顧，以便從監禁時起至受監管期屆滿期間，向其提供「貫徹輔導」。

為照顧囚犯的需要，犯人福利主任每月最少會與囚犯個別會面一次。年內，犯人福利主任除進行了155 370次個別輔導外，亦舉辦了1 257次小組輔導、2 233個重新融入社會釋前啟導課程及128次家長會聚會，協助囚犯在獲釋時順利重返社會。囚犯在這些活動中可獲悉關於社區資源的消息，例如社會福利服務、醫療服務、法律援助、勞工市場情況等，並學習求職面試及社交的技巧。至於受本署羈管的非法入境者及候解出境者，本署會另行安排切合他們需要的釋前啟導講座。

Centre, Training Centre and/or Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. A Pre-sentence Assessment Panel Officer, after interviewing the offender under remand, assists the Assessment Board of the Department in making a comprehensive assessment report for consideration by the court.

In 2001, a total of 6 129 pre-sentence assessment reports were provided to the courts.

Young Offender Assessment Panel

Magistrates or judges may also refer cases to the Young Offender Assessment Panel, which comprises professional staff from both the Correctional Services Department and the Social Welfare Department, for a co-ordinated view on the most appropriate programme of rehabilitation for convicted young male offenders aged 14 to 24 and female offenders aged 14 to 20.

In 2001, the Panel received a total of 531 referrals from the courts and 85% of its recommendations were accepted.

Welfare Services

Prisoners' Welfare Officers provide assistance and guidance to prisoners in solving personal problems and difficulties arising from imprisonment. They also look after the welfare of prisoners who are not subject to statutory aftercare supervision. The welfare of inmates and prisoners, who are subject to statutory supervision upon discharge, is looked after by Aftercare Officers on a 'throughcare' basis, i.e. from incarceration to the end of the supervision period.

To adopt a caring approach to service recipients, Prisoners' Welfare Officers interview each prisoner individually at least once per month. Apart from conducting 155 370 individual counselling sessions in 2001, Prisoners' Welfare Officers organised 1 257 group counselling sessions, 2 233 Pre-release Re-integration Orientation

囚犯服刑計劃

由於長期囚禁與短期囚禁所帶來的問題和需要有所不同，本署因此由一九九六年七月起實施一項服刑計劃，讓刑期長的囚犯在專業人員的指引下，安排如何善用時間；另有若干特定計劃協助該等囚犯走向更生之路，同時讓他們學得一技之長，為出獄作好準備。年內，共有 375 名囚犯參加這項計劃。

心理服務

本署為囚犯提供心理服務，目的是促進他們的心理健康及改變犯罪行為。這項服務由本署的臨床心理學家及曾接受心理輔導訓練的職員提供，職員及其家屬亦可獲此等服務。

二零零一年，心理服務組為囚犯進行 23 337 次輔導晤談，並合共擬備 377 份評估報告，協助法庭及各有關的覆檢委員會就罪犯更生作出決定。

除處理個案外，心理服務組還為有特別需要的囚犯提供各項特別治療計劃，包括為性罪犯關設的性罪犯心理評估治療組，為有濫用藥物背景的囚犯而設的關注及預防濫用藥物計劃及防止重染毒癮課程，以及為長刑期囚犯而設的精神健康計劃。署方亦在年內試驗推行「心理更生課程」，幫助年輕囚犯培養主流社會的價值觀及增進日常處事的技巧，從而改變其犯罪行為。

懲教教育

教育組向不足 21 歲的年輕囚犯推行半日制強制教育課程，並為自願接受教育的成年囚犯提供指導。除一般科目外，署方亦開設電腦及商業等實用課程，由合格教

courses and 128 Never Again Programme meetings in the year to help prisoners re-integrate smoothly into society upon release. Through these activities, prisoners were provided with information about community resources such as social welfare services, medical services, legal assistance and the labour market as well as training on job-interview techniques and social interaction skills. Illegal immigrants and deportees under the Department's custody received Pre-release Orientation Talks tailored to their needs.

Sentence Planning for Prisoners

For prisoners serving long sentences, the Department developed a Sentence Planning Scheme in July 1996 in recognition of the fact that long-term confinement entails problems and needs that are different from those presented by short-term incarceration and such prisoners need to structure their time wisely under the guidance of professional staff. Special individualised programmes are devised for these prisoners to guide them towards rehabilitation and to equip them with job skills for their ultimate discharge. In 2001, 375 prisoners took part in the Scheme.

Psychological Services

Psychological services are provided for inmates and prisoners to promote their psychological well-being and to change their offending behaviour. The services, offered by a team of clinical psychologists and departmental officers trained in psychological work, are also available to staff and their family members.

In 2001, a total of 23 337 counselling sessions were conducted for inmates/prisoners and a total of 377 assessment reports were prepared for the courts and related review boards to facilitate their decision making in the rehabilitation of offenders.

Apart from individual casework, the Psychological Services Section runs specialised treatment programmes for inmates with special needs. These include the Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Unit Programme for sex offenders, the Substance Abuse Awareness Programme and Relapse Prevention Courses for inmates with substance abuse problems and Mental Health Programme for long term prisoners. The 'Offending Behaviour Programme' was also piloted in 2001

師講授。署方設有視學制度，以確保各項教育課程得以順利推行。



大潭峽懲教所所員在多媒體訓練中心學習電腦。
Inmates receive computer training at the multi-media learning centre of the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution.

為加強語言及電腦教育，年內分別在大潭峽懲教所、勵新懲教所及白沙灣懲教所共增設三個多媒體學習中心。石壁監獄現正進行改建工程，以便設立一個多媒體學習中心，工程將於二零零二年初完成。

年內，囚犯在各公開考試共報考1 265卷。考試成績見附錄8。截至十二月三十一日止，共有104名囚犯報讀由香港公開大學及亞洲（澳門）國際公開大學舉辦的學位、文憑或證書遙距課程。有需要的囚犯可向在囚人士教育信託基金申請撥款資助。

職業訓練

年齡不足21歲的年輕囚犯須接受半日制強制性的工商業技能訓練，目的是協助他們獲釋後順利重投社會。

年內，署方開辦各類配合社會發展的課程，使年輕囚犯能通過英國倫敦城市行

to enhance young offenders' pro-social values and skills and to change their offending behaviour.

Correctional Education

The Education Unit provides half-day compulsory education programmes for young offenders under the age of 21 and guidance to adult offenders who participate in educational studies on a voluntary basis. Besides general subjects, practical courses such as computer-related and commercial subjects are also taught by qualified teachers. An inspectorate system is also in place to ensure a smooth implementation of the educational programmes.

To further enhance the provision of language and computer education, three more multi-media learning centres were set up in the Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution, the Lai Sun Correctional Institution and the Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution respectively in 2001. Conversion works for a multi-media learning centre in Shek Pik Prison are in progress for completion in early 2002.



定期舉行頒發證書典禮，肯定所員的學業成就。
Certificate presentation ceremonies are organised regularly to acknowledge inmates' academic achievements.

In 2001, inmates and prisoners undertook a total of 1 265 public examination papers. The examination results are shown in Appendix 8. As at 31 December 2001, 104 prisoners enrolled in distance learning courses of degree,

業協會考試或必文學會考試，考取認可資格。部分課程可讓囚犯在繼續進修職業訓練局的職業訓練課程時，獲豁免修讀相關學科。有些課程則協助他們作好準備，參加職業訓練局或建造業訓練局的中級工藝測試，以取得職業技能認可資格。



職業訓練有助所員重投社會。年青所員學習電工（上）及商業實務（下）。

Vocational training helps inmates' re-integration into society. Young inmates receive electrical work (above) and office practice (below) training.



成年囚犯須參與工業生產，並接受所需技能訓練。他們可參加建造業訓練局的中級工藝測試，以取得職業技能認可資格。此外，建造業訓練局亦於年內為七所懲教院所的囚犯開辦建造工程雜工班。

年內，囚犯參加的公開考試及工藝測試共計 539 卷，整體及格率為 86%。當中

diploma or certificate levels run by the Open University of Hong Kong and the Asia International Open University of Macau. Needy prisoners may apply for financial assistance for various educational pursuits from the Prisoners' Education Trust Fund.

Vocational Training

Young inmates aged under 21 receive compulsory half-day vocational training in industrial or commercial skills. The training aims to facilitate their smooth re-integration into the community after discharge.

A wide variety of courses in keeping with developments in the community are conducted to prepare young inmates to obtain accreditation by way of public examinations of the City & Guilds International or the Pitman Qualifications. Some courses prepare the inmates to obtain exemption for continuing vocational training in the Vocational Training Council (VTC). There are also courses that prepare inmates to obtain skill accreditation by taking the Intermediate Trade Tests conducted by the VTC or the Construction Industry Training Authority (CITA).

Adult prisoners are engaged in industrial production and are trained to acquire the necessary skills. Opportunities for skill accreditation are provided through participation in the Intermediate Trade Tests conducted by the CITA. The Construction Labourer (General) Course is also held for inmates and prisoners of seven institutions by the CITA.

In 2001, inmates and prisoners took 539 public examination papers and trade tests and the overall passing rate was 86%. Among them, 89 passed the CITA's Intermediate Trade Tests and 64 the VTC Intermediate Trade Tests. Details of the examination results are shown in Appendix 9.

Aftercare Services

Statutory aftercare supervision is provided for young prisoners, persons released from detention, training and drug addiction treatment centres, and prisoners released under

分別有89名及64名囚犯在建造業訓練局及職業訓練局的中級工藝測試取得及格。各項考試的成績詳見附錄9。

善後輔導服務

署方對年輕的監獄囚犯，勞教中心、教導所及戒毒所釋放的所員，以及根據各種監管計劃釋放的囚犯進行法定善後監管。這項服務是懲教及更生計劃的重要環節，目的是幫助囚犯獲釋後安分守己，奉公守法。



一名戒毒康復者與父親致送紀念品予兩名善後輔導人員，以表謝意。
Two Aftercare Officers receive souvenirs of thanks from a rehabilitated drug addict and her father.



便裝的善後輔導人員聯同其他執法人員在娛樂場所執行打擊青少年犯罪行動。
Aftercare Officers (in plainclothes) join other law enforcement officers in an anti-juvenile crime operation at an entertainment spot.

貫徹輔導

善後輔導服務是在某類犯人進入懲教院所後即時開展或在囚犯獲准參與某一監管計劃後開展。每名須接受善後監管的囚犯會由一名善後輔導人員照顧。該名人員在其他專業人士的協助下，會向受監管的囚犯提供適當支援和指引，使其適應懲教程序，並為獲釋後重返社會時須面對的各種挑戰作好準備。囚犯獲釋後，善後輔導人員亦會協助其安頓生活，並與其保持定期接觸，確保其於監管期內遵守監管條件。倘其違反有關條件，會被召回懲教院

various supervision schemes. The services form an integral part of the correctional and rehabilitation programmes aiming to assist offenders in leading a law-abiding life upon release.

Throughcare

Aftercare services commence immediately after the admission of an inmate to an institution or when a prisoner has been approved to join a supervision scheme. An inmate subject to aftercare supervision is assigned to the care of an aftercare officer upon admission. The

officer, with the assistance of other professionals, provides the inmate with the appropriate support and guidance to adapt to the institutional programme and prepare for the challenges of subsequent discharge, assists in settling down after release, and maintains regular contacts to ensure compliance with the supervision conditions until the end of supervision period. A breach of the supervision conditions may result in the supervisee being recalled back to an institution for a further period. In 2001, 680 recall orders were issued against those supervisees who had breached their supervision conditions.

Supervision Schemes

Under the Release Under Supervision Scheme and the

所囚禁。年內，本署向違反監管條件的受監管人共發出 680 張召回令。

監管計劃

根據囚犯監管試釋計劃及釋前就業計劃的規定，申請獲批准者可直接出獄，並接受善後監管，或在設有善後輔導服務的宿舍居住，但可出外工作。上述計劃的目的，是鼓勵符合資格、合適及決心改過的囚犯在監管下，於開放的環境繼續服刑。

監管釋囚計劃為特定類別的成年囚犯提供善後監管，以協助他們改過自新，重投社會。違反監管條件者得被召回懲教院所，在餘下的監管期繼續服刑。

根據有條件釋放計劃的規定，不定期徒刑的囚犯可在長期監禁刑罰覆核委員會就應否將其刑罰轉為確定限期刑罰作出建議前，獲准在指明監管期的情況下有條件釋放，以考驗他們是否有決心及有能力奉公守法。

長期監禁刑罰覆核委員會亦可發出命令，安排刑罰由不定期轉為定期的囚犯根據釋後監管計劃的規定接受釋後監管。

截至二零零一年十二月三十一日止，仍接受善後監管者共有 3 333 人。個案分類資料及成功率統計載於附錄 10。

中途宿舍計劃

中途宿舍計劃是勞教中心、教導所、戒毒所及監獄所提供的更生服務的延展。在獲釋後需要一段過渡期適應的受監管者須入住中途宿舍。他們於日間出外工作或上學，夜間則返回宿舍。本署目前管理四間中途宿舍，包括豐力樓、百勤樓、新生之家及紫荊樓。

Pre-release Employment Scheme, successful applicants may be discharged directly from prison for aftercare supervision or permitted to go out to work and live in a hostel with aftercare services. Both schemes aim at enhancing suitable, eligible and motivated prisoners to serve their sentences in an open environment with supervision.

The Post-Release Supervision of Prisoners Scheme provides aftercare supervision for certain categories of adult prisoners to facilitate their rehabilitation and re-integration into society. Prisoners breaching the supervision conditions may be recalled to serve the balance of their unexpired supervision period.

Under the Conditional Release Scheme, prisoners with indeterminate sentences may, before the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board makes recommendations as to whether their indeterminate sentences should be converted to determinate ones, be conditionally released under supervision for a specific period to test their determination and ability to lead a law-abiding life.

Prisoners whose indeterminate sentences have been converted to determinate ones may also be ordered by the Long-term Prison Sentences Review Board to be placed under post-release supervision under the Supervision After Release Scheme.

As at 31 December 2001, a total of 3 333 persons were under active aftercare supervision. A breakdown of the caseload and statistics on success rates is at Appendix 10.

Half-way House Programme

The Half-way House Programme is an extension of the rehabilitative efforts sustained in the detention centre, training centres, drug addiction treatment centres and prisons. Following release, supervisees in need of a period of transitional adjustment reside in a half-way house from which they go out to work or school during daytime and to which they return at night. There are four half-way houses run by the Department, namely Phoenix House, Pelican House, New Life House and Bauhinia House.

The programme seeks to cultivate a sense of self-discipline and positive work habits within a structured and

該計劃旨在讓宿員在井井有條的環境以及有實質支持的情況下，培養自律精神及良好工作習慣。在監察宿員的進度方面，着重他們在品行、儀表、人際關係等行為表現，以及加強其家人的支持。除個別及小組輔導外，宿舍亦舉辦康樂活動、戶外活動及社區服務，藉以培養宿員的公民意識及道德觀念。在周末及公眾假期，宿員通常會獲准外宿，以便融入社會。

入住期長短視乎個別宿員的需要及進度而定，通常介乎 1 個月至 3 個月。不過，按照釋前就業計劃獲釋者，入住期會長達 6 個月，而根據有條件釋放計劃獲釋者，入住期可超逾 6 個月。年內，共有 450 人入住上述四間中途宿舍。

更生中心計劃

《更生中心條例》於二零零一年五月制定，由二零零二至零三年度開始實施。更生中心計劃屬短期懲教更生計劃，特為所犯罪行只須短期羈押的年輕犯人而設。該計劃在體格訓練方面的要求不若勞教中心計劃般嚴格。目前，由本署推行的教導所計劃羈留期較長，而社會福利署提供的更生服務則屬非羈押性質，因此，更生中心計劃提供了一個中庸的懲處方法。納入該計劃的犯人會先在懲教院所受訓，然後入住中途宿舍模式的院所。

宗教服務

懲教院所提供的宗教服務由一名全職的懲教司鐸及其助手策劃，另有多名義務司鐸協助。他們到訪各懲教院所，為囚犯提供服務。

凡自願參與的囚犯，不論其宗教信仰為何，均可獲得該類服務。服務範圍包括探訪、教學、輔導、宗教崇拜及康樂活

supportive environment. Emphasis is placed on behavioural performance such as conduct, appearance, inter-personal relationship and strengthening of family support in monitoring the progress of residents. Individual and group counselling sessions, in-house recreation, outdoor activities and community services are organised to cultivate a spirit of civic and moral awareness among residents. Leave of absence is generally granted on weekends and public holidays to facilitate social re-integration.

The length of residence, depending on individual needs and progress, normally ranges between one and three months. However, it lasts up to six months for those released under the Pre-release Employment Scheme and may be over six months for those under the Conditional Release Scheme. In 2001, a total of 450 residents were admitted to the four half-way houses.

Rehabilitation Centre Programme

The Rehabilitation Centres Ordinance was enacted in May 2001 for implementation from 2002-03. The Rehabilitation Centre Programme is a short-term correctional and rehabilitative programme, specially devised to cater for the rehabilitation needs of young offenders whose crimes call for short-term residential treatment. It is physically less demanding than the Detention Centre Programme, and provides an intermediate sanction between the longer term Training Centre Programme run by the Department and non-custodial measures administered by the Social Welfare Department. The programme will provide training in a correctional institution in the first phase and in a half-way house setting in the second phase.

Religious Services

A full-time Correctional Services Chaplain and his assistant co-ordinate the planning and provision of religious services. They are assisted by a number of Honorary Chaplains who visit and conduct services on a voluntary basis.

Religious services are offered, on a voluntary basis, to all inmates who wish to participate regardless of their religious affiliation. The services include visiting, teaching, counselling, religious worship and recreational activities.

動。年內，胡振中樞機主教曾到訪域多利監獄。

非政府機構

年內，有26個非政府機構的324名義工協助本署提供服務，幫助囚犯及更生人士重新融入社會。服務範圍包括個案處理、提供輔導、就業輔助和康樂活動，以及照料精神有問題的人。

本署非常重視與非政府機構的合作。年內，本署與該等機構合辦各類文化項目，包括與香港佛光協會合辦的全港在囚人士文藝創作比賽，以及與香港基督教更新會及基督教監獄牧養團契聯合製作的音樂光碟等。本署亦與香港救助兒童會合辦「親親小天使」計劃，協助囚犯解決照顧子女的問題，包括直接向他們的子女提供服務，並協助他們重建親子關係。

社區參與

社會的接納和支持對罪犯更生及重投社會起重要作用。因此，本署推行連串活動，爭取社會人士接納和支持更生人士，協助他們過安分守己的新生活。

面晤囚犯計劃

除了向法庭交付羈押或法庭判刑的人士提供服務外，本署由一九九三年起，亦為少年及學童舉辦面晤囚犯計劃，作為減罪運動的一環。這些少年及學童參觀特定的懲教院所，與改過自新的囚犯面談，讓他們加深了解犯罪的後果，以收防止青少年犯罪之效。該計劃推行以來反應良好。年內參加的少年及學童共3 899人。



懲教司鐸到白沙灣懲教所的洗衣工場探訪所員。

The Correctional Services Chaplain meets an inmate at the laundry of Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution.

During the year, His Eminence Cardinal John Baptist Cheng-chung WU visited Victoria Prison.

Non-Government Organisations

In 2001, about 324 voluntary helpers from 26 non-government organisations assisted the Department in providing services to help prisoners and ex-prisoners re-integrate into the community. The services provided include casework, counselling, employment assistance, recreational activities and care for those who have a history of mental problems.

The Department values partnership with non-government organisations. In 2001, joint cultural projects, including a creative writing competition for persons under CSD custody with Buddha Light Association of Hong Kong Limited and the production of a music compact disc with the Hong Kong Christian Kun Sun Association and Christian Prison Pastoral Fellowship Ltd., were carried out. The Department also jointly organised with Save the Children Hong Kong the 'Drawing Angels Near' programme to help prisoners tackle their child-care problems by providing direct services to their children and re-building parent-child relationship.

Reaching Out to the Community

Community acceptance and support play a significant role in the rehabilitation of offenders and their re-integration

綠島計劃

本署在二零零一年一月推出綠島計劃，向青少年宣傳禁毒信息及保護環境的重要。這項教育計劃由喜靈洲戒毒所舉辦，活動經費則由禁毒基金資助。參加者會與戒毒所的青少年所員會面，了解濫用藥物的禍害，並參觀喜靈洲島上的環保設施。他們亦會進行植樹儀式，以示支持環保及更生人士，同時亦宣誓決志遠離毒品。年內，本署共安排了46次參觀活動，參加人數有1190人。



參與「綠島計劃」的學生與喜靈洲戒毒所的年輕所員座談，了解濫用藥物的禍害。
Students participating in the Green Haven Scheme gain an insight into the detrimental effects of drug abuse through a sharing session with young inmates.

爭取社會支持

社會的接納和支持對囚犯更生及重投社會至為重要。為加深市民對更生人士的了解並給予協助，本署由一九九九年開展



一名義工在記者會中講述他的經驗。
A volunteer talks about his experience at a press conference.

into society. The Department has implemented a number of initiatives for this purpose to help rehabilitated offenders become law-abiding citizens upon discharge.

Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme

Apart from providing services to persons committed or sentenced by the courts, the Department has, since 1993, been operating a Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme for youths and students as part of the community's fight crime campaign. Youths and students are arranged to visit designated institutions to take part in discussion with reformed prisoners. The purpose is to help prevent delinquency through enhancing participants' insight into the consequences of crime and the response has been positive. A total of 3 899 youths and students visited the institutions under the Scheme in 2001.

Green Haven Scheme

The Department started the Green Haven Scheme in January 2001 to promote the anti-drug message and the importance of environmental protection among the youth. The Scheme is an educational programme run by the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and sponsored by the Beat Drugs Fund. Participants meet young inmates of the Centre to gain insights into the detrimental effects of drug abuse and visit green facilities on the island. They take part in a tree planting ceremony to indicate their support for rehabilitated offenders and environmental protection as well as to take an oath to stay away from drugs. During the year, 46 visits were arranged for 1 190 participants.

Seeking Community Support

Community acceptance and support are vital to the rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders. To enhance the public's understanding and assistance to rehabilitated offenders, the Department has launched a series of publicity activities since 1999. The

開連串宣傳活動。年內舉辦的主要活動包括一項電台特備節目兼在囚人士時裝設計比賽，製作音樂光碟《展望》，與各區撲滅罪行委員會合辦社區參與活動，舉辦更生服務傑出義工選舉，製作「懲教同心助更生」電視特輯，以及舉辦更生人士就業研討會。

社區參與助更生委員會

本署的長遠目標是爭取社會人士支持更生人士重投社會。為此，署長在一九九九年十一月成立社區參與助更生委員會。委員會的成員主要來自不同界別，有學者、僱主、非政府機構僱員及教育工作者，其職責範圍及成員名單見附錄 11。



本署與電視廣播有限公司聯合製作的特備綜合節目「懲教同心助更生」，呼籲大眾接納和支持更生人士。

The Department joins hands with Television Broadcasts Limited to stage a variety show to seek community support for rehabilitated offenders.

major activities in 2001 included a special radio programme cum fashion design competition, production of a music CD titled *Looking Ahead* (《展望》), community involvement activities jointly organised with various District Fight Crime Committees, an outstanding volunteers award, a special TV programme and a symposium on employment for ex-offenders.

Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Offenders

To pursue the long term goal of gaining community support for rehabilitated offenders' re-integration into society, the Commissioner of Correctional Services appointed in November 1999 the Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Offenders. Members are mainly from various sectors of the community including academics, employers, educationists and non-government organisations. The Committee's terms of reference and membership are at Appendix 11.



律政司司長梁愛詩在「活力動感更生夜」籌款晚宴中致辭。
The Secretary for Justice, Ms Elsie Leung Oi-sie, speaks at the 'Dance for New Lives' fund-raising event.

活力動感更生夜

這項由社會賢達主辦的慈善籌款活動在二零零一年十一月舉行，為犯人福利基金籌得約 110 萬元。

Dance for New Lives

A charitable function – *Dance for New Lives* – was organised by a group of dignitaries in November and about \$1.1 million was raised for the Prisoners' Welfare Fund.