

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)、《勞教中心條例》(第 239 章)、《更生中心條例》(第 567 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。

The Correctional Services Department operates in accordance with the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance (Chapter 234, Laws of Hong Kong), Training Centres Ordinance (Chapter 280), Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance (Chapter 244), Detention Centres Ordinance (Chapter 239), Rehabilitation Centres Ordinance (Chapter 567) and Mental Health Ordinance (Chapter 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.

截至二零零二年年底，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。這些院所截至二零零二年十二月三十一日的人口分布情況載於附錄 3。

二零零二年五月十七日，本署羈押的女囚犯達到創紀錄的 2 840 名，超出女犯人認可收容額 89%。為應付增加的人數，喜靈洲戒毒所(附屬中心)已改作收容女囚犯。

Chapter 1 第一章

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



飛赴現場一押解及支援組的先鋒隊在一次演習中列隊登上政府飛行服務隊的直升機，迅速前往現場支援。

GO BY AIR: Members of the Quick Reaction Force of the Escort and Support Group board a Government Flying Service helicopter to respond to an emergency during an exercise.

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，而各間懲教院所在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3宗（涉及3人）、沒有潛逃事件、自殺事件6宗、嚴重打鬥或囚犯騷亂事件17宗，而對囚犯採取紀律處分的個案則有6 630宗。每有事故發生，本署均會迅速徹查，並採取相應措施處理。

由於視像探訪自二零零一年四月成功落實，本署日常運作已繼續利用視像會議技術。二零零二年底，另一項試驗計劃正式展開，讓律師與還押犯透過視像連結會面。

監獄 成年男犯

年內，被判監禁的成年男犯有10 979人，還押羈留的則有5 621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所屬設防級別，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、對社會構成的威脅和是否初犯等因素。再犯者和初犯者、女性和男性、成年犯和青少年犯會分開囚禁。荔枝角收押所亦收納男性還押犯。

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，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、違反《入境條例》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

年內，被判監禁的成年女犯有8 780人，



At the end of 2002, 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 population in these institutions, as at 31 December 2002, is at Appendix 3.

On 17 May 2002, a record of 2 840 female prisoners were accommodated in our institutions, which was 89% above the certified female accommodation. To cope with the upsurge, Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre (Annex) was converted to accommodate female inmates.

During the year, all the programmes of the Department were effectively and efficiently implemented. Order and discipline in penal institutions were satisfactorily maintained. There were three successful escapes involving three persons, no abscond case, six suicide cases, 17 cases of serious fight or prisoner unrest, and 6 630 cases of disciplinary action against prisoners. After each and every incident, a prompt and thorough investigation was conducted with corresponding measures taken.

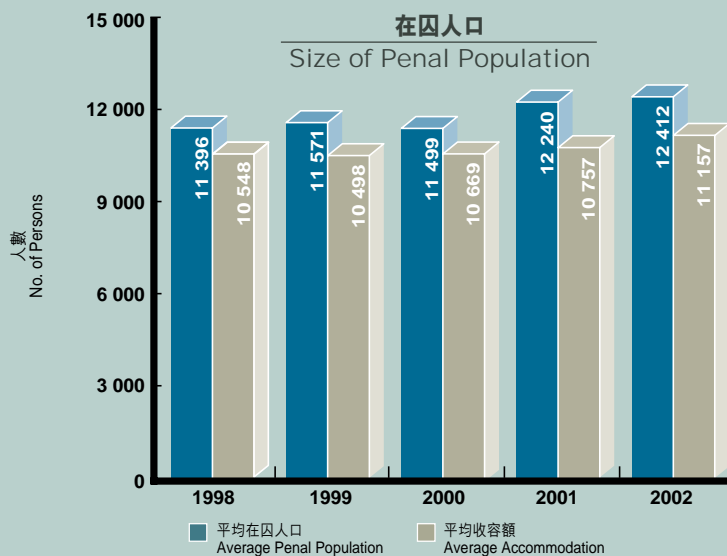
Following the successful implementation of the Video Visit Scheme in April 2001, the Department has continuously made use of video-conferencing technology in its daily operations. In late 2002, a pilot scheme on visits of remand prisoners by lawyers through a video link was introduced.

Prisons

Adult Male Prisoners

In 2002, 10 979 adult males were sentenced to imprisonment and 5 621 remanded in custody.

Male adults aged 21 and above after 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 they are first-time offenders. Recidivists are separated from first-time offenders, female from male, and adult from young inmates. The Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre also accommodates male remands.



- 1 還押犯人在荔枝角收押所透過視像會議系統與律師會晤。
A remand inmate in the Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre talks to his lawyer through the video-conferencing system.
- 2 職員在高度設防監獄的瞭望塔當值。
An officer on duty at the guard tower of a maximum-security prison
- 3 女性犯人在喜靈洲戒毒所(附屬中心)的製衣工場內工作。該附屬中心原為男性院所, 因應女性犯人激增, 現已改為收容女性犯人。
Female inmates work at the garment workshop in Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre (Annex), which was converted from a male institution to cope with the upsurge in the number of women prisoners.

還押羈留的則有 1 757 人，較二零零一年分別上升 39% 及 14%。

大欖女懲教所收納成年女犯，並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。該處大部分囚犯從事洗衣、製衣、雜務及園藝等工作。

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。

年輕男犯

年內，被判監禁的不足 21 歲的年輕男犯有 445 人，還押羈留的則有 612 人。

這些犯人羈押於西貢的壁屋懲教所和喜靈洲的勵新懲教所。

年輕女犯

年內，共有 2 143 名不足 21 歲的年輕女犯被判監禁，另有 226 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，收納等候判刑評估的女犯。

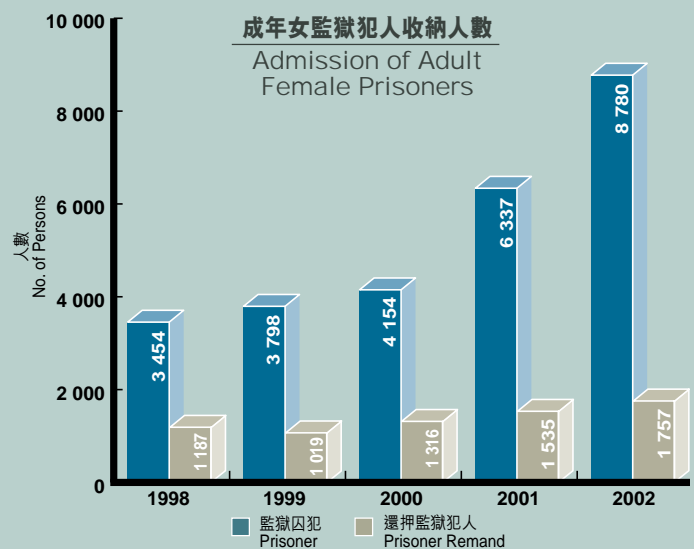
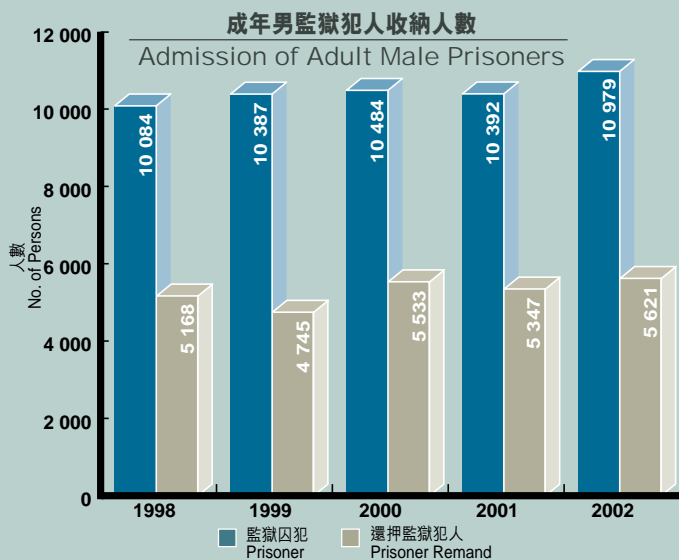
監獄概況

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、特惠和福利援助等指導。

囚犯會到木工、金屬製品、玻璃纖維製品、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。

囚犯可於監督和其他高級職員例行巡視院



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 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 2002, 8 780 female adults were sentenced to imprisonment and 1 757 remanded in custody, representing an increase of 39% and 14% respectively over 2001.

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, garment making, domestic services

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

Young Male Prisoners

In 2002, 445 young men under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 612 remanded in custody. Accommodation is provided for them at the Pik Uk Correctional Institution in Sai Kung and Lai Sun Correctional Institution on Hei Ling Chau.

Young Female Prisoners

In 2002, a total of 2 143 young women under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 226 remanded in custody. The Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution accommodates young female prisoners and remands. It also serves as a reception centre for females 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



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。

教導所

教導所為根據《教導所條例》而被判刑的年輕囚犯提供感化教導。所員接受教導的期限不一，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釋放。

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，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

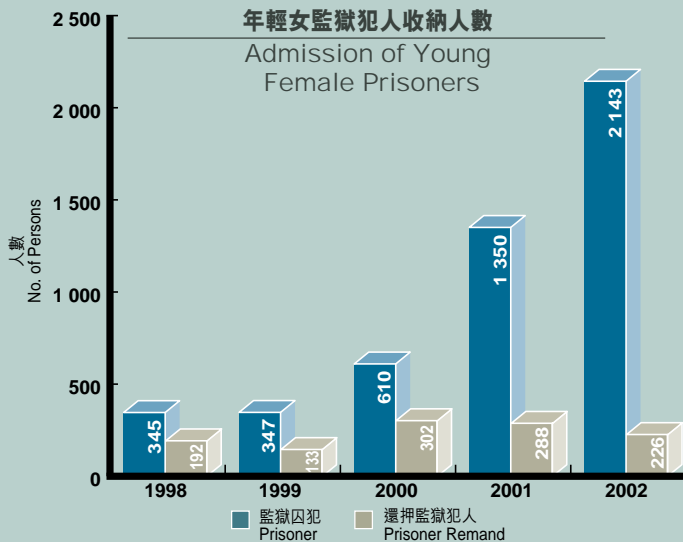
接受職業訓練的所員，本署會協助他們修讀建造業訓練局及職業訓練局開辦的課程。

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。

年內，教導所收納了176名年輕男犯及19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



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. Young prisoners undergo a comprehensive correctional programme while serving their sentence. This includes vocational training in different trades, educational classes of different levels, counselling, group activities, recreation and physical education. Education for adult prisoners 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. The period

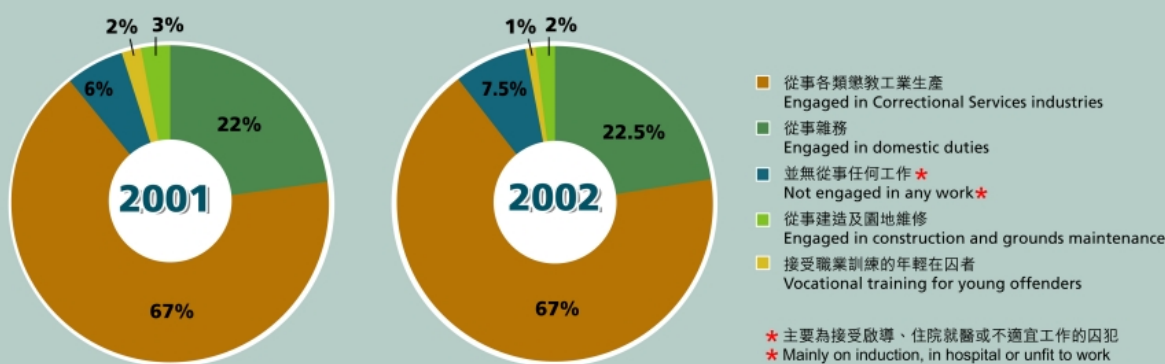
of training is indeterminate, ranging from a minimum of six months to a maximum of three years. It depends on the offender's response to training, motivation to lead a law-abiding life after release and progress in the three different grades from beginner, intermediate to advanced grade. A Board of Review 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 grade and releases.

All inmates attend half-day education classes and half-day vocational training. They are assigned to classes in accordance with their previous educational attainment and taught by qualified teachers. Classes range from primary to secondary levels. Vocational training is designed to develop good working 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

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



中心共收納 377 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，少年犯的羈留期平均為 4 個月 25 日，而青年犯則為 6 個月 22 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犯人的進展、態度、努力及受教程度，每月不少於 1 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。

更生中心

隨着《更生中心條例》在二零零一年制定，本署於二零零二年七月十一日起開辦更生中心。更生中心為法庭提供另一判刑選擇，處理 14 至 21 歲需接受短期留宿更生計劃的青少年犯。計劃包括兩個階段：

首階段為青少年提供 2 至 5 個月在懲教院所的訓練，內容強調紀律訓練，目的在幫助青少年犯學習自制，並透過半日基本工作技術訓練和半日教學 / 輔導計劃，培養正常的生活模式。在第二階段，青少年犯在中途宿舍留宿 1 至 4 個月，期間他們可工作、參加職業訓練和教育課程，以及參與社會服務。

該 4 間更生中心是專為男性青少年犯而設的勵志更生中心和勵行更生中心，以及專為女性青少年犯而設的芝蘭更生中心和蕙蘭更生中心。青少年犯獲釋後須接受善後輔導主任的一年法定監管。

年內，更生中心共收容 73 名男性青少年犯和 26 名女性青少年犯。

戒毒所

根據《戒毒所條例》的規定，經法庭裁定干犯可判處監禁罪行的吸毒者，可被判入戒毒所接受戒毒治療。



on Sundays and public holidays. Outdoor activities such as ball games and athletics are conducted regularly by qualified physical education instructors. Indoor activities include hobby classes, music, *Putonghua*, art design, drawing, painting, chess and reading.

In 2002, 176 male and 19 female young offenders were admitted to training centres.

Detention Centre

Detention centre training is designed to instil into the young male detainees a respect for the law and to help them develop self-respect, an awareness of neglected capabilities in legitimate pursuits and 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. In 2002, 377 young offenders and 57 young adults were admitted.

Young offenders receive training at the centre 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 25 days whilst that for young adults was six months and 22 days.

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 his release. A detainee must secure suitable employment or a school place before release. In case of difficulty, the Department will provide assistance.

Rehabilitation Centres

With the enactment of the Rehabilitation Centres Ordinance in 2001, the Department started operating rehabilitation centres on 11 July 2002. The centres provide an additional sentencing option for the courts to deal with young offenders aged between 14 and under 21 who are in need of a short-term residential rehabilitation programme. The programme consists of two phases. The first phase provides two to five months' training in a correctional facility. It focuses on discipline training with the aim to help young



3

- 1 位於大嶼山的勵志更生中心於 2002 年 7 月正式啟用。
The Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre on Lantau Island became operational in July 2002.
- 2 勵志更生中心的所員接受職業訓練。
Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre inmates receive vocational training.
- 3 更生中心的歷奇輔導有助加強學童解決困難的能力。
Adventure training helps to enhance Rehabilitation Centre inmates' problem-solving skills.

喜靈洲戒毒所收納成年男戒毒者。年輕的男戒毒者則收押在勵新懲教所部分院舍內。女性成年和年輕戒毒者在芝蔴灣戒毒所分開囚禁。

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，並透過各種治療及康復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。戒毒所的工作計劃有助所員增強體魄、培養良好工作習慣、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、書籍裝訂、洗熨及雜務等工作。

戒毒所通過個別和小組輔導，幫助所員加深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。

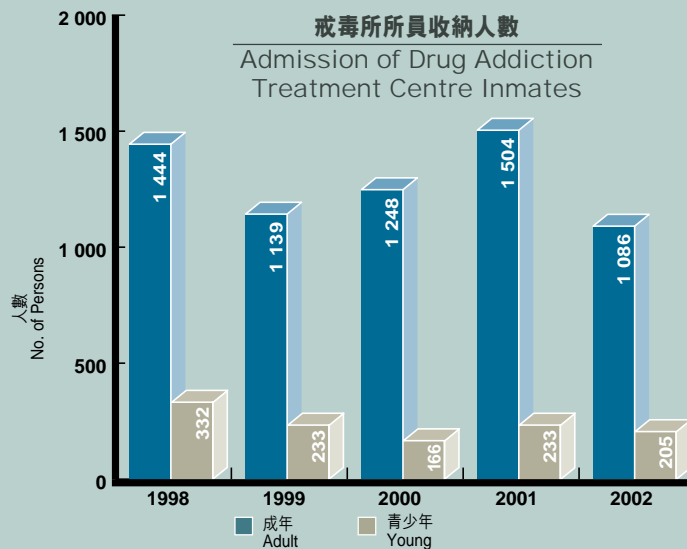
所員從戒毒所獲釋後，須接受監管12個月，目的是協助他們重返社會。監管期內，如有違反任何監管條件，可被召回戒毒所再行羈押。

年內，戒毒所共收納2 841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1 291名，其中男性有1 061名，女性則有230名。

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



offenders learn to exercise better self-control and develop a regular living pattern through half-day basic work skills training and half-day educational/counselling programmes. During the second phase, young offenders are accommodated in an institution of a half-way house setting for a period of one to four months. They may go out for work, attend vocational training and educational courses, and participate in community service programmes.

The four rehabilitation centres are Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre and Lai Hang Rehabilitation Centre for male young offenders, and Chi Lan Rehabilitation Centre and Wai Lan Rehabilitation Centre for female young offenders. Discharged young offenders are subject to one year's statutory supervision by aftercare officers.

In 2002, 73 male and 26 female young offenders were admitted to rehabilitation centres.

Drug Addiction Treatment Centres

The Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance provides the courts with an 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 adult male drug abusers. Young male addicts are housed at a section of the Lai Sun Correctional Institution. Female adult and young drug abusers are separately accommodated at the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

The period of treatment ranges from a minimum of two to a maximum of 12 months. The actual length of treatment depends on an 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 working habits and establish self-confidence and a sense of responsibility.

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

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

Inmates released from addiction treatment centres are subject to a 12-month supervision to assist them in re-integrating into the community. During the supervision period, a supervisee can be recalled for a further period of detention if any of the supervision conditions are breached.

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。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，各院所繼續大力宣傳吸煙的禍害，並提供輔導。

囚犯的膳食由營養科主任按核准的膳食表訂出，確保提供足夠的熱量和營養價值，但可因應囚犯的健康情況或宗教信仰作出調整，以顧及他們的特別需要。

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。年內，囚犯的健康情況大致令人滿意，並無流行病症發生。

收納近 2 000 名犯人的赤柱監獄內其中一個廚房一角。

A corner of a kitchen inside Stanley Prison, which houses about 2 000 prisoners.



In 2002, a total of 2 841 persons were admitted on remand for assessment on their suitability for placement in a treatment centre. The actual number of admissions for treatment was 1 291, which included 1 061 males and 230 females.

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 fillings and extractions, is available to 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 requiring in-patient care are usually hospitalised inside institutions. Cases requiring intensive medical care or surgical operations are transferred to public hospitals. For security reasons, prisoners requiring treatment in a public hospital are located in the custodial wards at either Queen Mary Hospital or

Queen Elizabeth Hospital unless their medical conditions require alternative arrangements.

Special arrangements are made to assist handicapped prisoners in adapting 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 on handling such cases and 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.

Diets for prisoners follow the approved scales prepared by dietitians, 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.

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

押解及支援組

押解及支援組轄下共有逾400名人員，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) 按《監獄條例》第12條規定到任何地方；
 - (v) 遷調往其他懲教院所；及
 - (vi) 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院、高等法院、區域法院、觀塘法院、九龍城法院和粉嶺裁判法院的羈留室，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

懲教署警衛犬隊約有30名隊員，負責領犬執行巡邏和緝毒工作，並肩負培育和訓練犬隻的職責。警衛犬隊設有警衛犬隊總部及支援部，以及5支分隊（分別設於港島赤柱、大嶼山蔴埔坪、喜靈洲、九龍壁屋和新界大欖）。



prisoners has been satisfactory throughout the year with no epidemic reported.

Escort and Support Group

The Escort and Support Group 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) to attend any place as required under Section 12 of the Prisons Ordinance;
 - (v) for transfer between penal institutions; and
 - (vi) hospitalised in open wards.

- (b) giving tactical support to penal institutions in case of emergencies.

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 Fanling Magistracy and Custodial Wards at Queen Mary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Correctional Services Dog Unit

The Correctional Services Dog Unit has some 30 staff to handle dogs to perform patrol and drug detection duties, and raise and train dogs. It has a centralised operational base and support 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 respectively.

3



1 模擬院所騷亂的防暴操演練加強押解及支援組人員應付緊急事故的技巧。

Escort and Support Group members sharpen their skills during an anti-riot drill simulating a disturbance in a penal institution.

2 新添置的防暴車會在執行防暴任務時出動。

A newly acquired platoon car for use in anti-riot operations

3 懲教署警衛犬隊訓練犬隻執行巡邏及緝毒工作。

The Department's Dog Unit trains its dogs to perform patrol and drug detection duties.