

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

## 第一章 Chapter 1 >



助理署長(行動)陳港生(左三)及行動科的高級官員。  
Mr Dicky Chan Kong-sang, Assistant Commissioner (Operations)(third from left),  
and senior officers of the Operations Divisions.

本人於二零零三年五月起掌管行動科，之前擔任助理署長（服務質素）一職三年。行動科負責 24 間懲教院所的日常運作，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。這些院所截至二零零三年十二月三十一日的在囚人口分布情況載於附錄 3。

二零零三年對我們來說，是忙碌和充滿挑戰的一年。本署院所收納及釋放的人數創了歷年紀錄，尤以女犯人數為甚。二零零三年十月十一日，我們收納的女犯達 3 007 人，超過認可收容率 97%，是歷來之冠。為解決女性院所的持續擠迫問題，本署在二零零三年十月二十日將本來收納男犯的馬坑監獄改建，以收容女犯。

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I took the helm of the Operations Division in May 2003, having been Assistant Commissioner (Quality Assurance) for three years. The Operations Division is responsible for the day-to-day running of 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 December 31, 2003, is at Appendix 3.

The year 2003 has been a busy and challenging one for us. We saw in the year a record number of admissions and discharges, especially of female inmates. On October 11, 2003, a record of 3 007 female prisoners were accommodated in our institutions, which was 97% above the certified female accommodation. To tackle persistent overcrowding in female institutions, Ma Hang Prison, originally a prison for male prisoners, changed its use to accommodate female inmates on October 20, 2003.



在緊縮日子中收納和監管不斷增加的囚犯並非易事，不停上升的工作量對職員和資源造成壓力，但我們最終亦能勝任。

「沙士」於去歲上半年爆發，幸好本署仝人上下一心，群策群力，成功保持懲教院所零感染的佳績。此外，監獄內亦沒有登革熱或其他傳染病的個案。

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。由於職員不斷努力，防止毒品及危險藥物被偷運入懲教院所，因此在收押中心截獲該類毒品或藥物的個案日增。本署也決心打擊監獄內的賭博活動，且見成效，監獄內的違紀事故已大為減少。

各懲教院所在維持秩序和紀律方面的工作令人滿意。囚犯成功逃走的事件只有1宗（涉及1人），自殺事件6宗，嚴重打鬥或囚犯騷亂事件9宗，而對囚犯採取紀律處分的個案則有6 184宗。每有重大事故發生，本署均會迅速徹查，並採取相應措施處理。

行動科人員佔部門總編制80%，他們定當竭盡所能，精益求精，在資源緊絀的情況下，滿足市民不斷提高的期望。

助理署長（行動）陳港生

## 成年男犯

年內，被判監禁的成年男犯有11 992人，還押羈留的則有6 577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、女犯和男犯、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智不清、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》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。由於馬坑監獄於年中最後一季改為女性院所，年紀較大的囚犯會收押於羅湖懲教所的特別組內。



Accommodating and caring for an ever-growing penal population in a time of austerity is no easy task. The ever-increasing workload put a strain on staff and resources but our response was matched for the task.

The SARS outbreak in the first half of the year placed a heavy strain on frontline staff. Thanks to their teamwork and commitment, the Department succeeded in maintaining a record of zero infection in our penal institutions. There was also no infiltration of dengue fever and other infectious diseases into prisons.

During the year, all programmes of the Department were effectively and efficiently implemented. Sustained efforts were made to prevent the smuggling of Dangerous Drugs into our institutions, resulting in more seizures at our doorstep i.e., the reception centres. Our determination to stem gambling activities inside prisons has also driven home the message as the number of offences against prison discipline dropped significantly.

Order and discipline in institutions were satisfactorily maintained. There was only one successful escape involving one person, six suicide cases, nine cases of serious fight or prisoner unrest, and 6 184 cases of disciplinary action against prisoners. After each major incident, a prompt and thorough investigation was conducted with corresponding measures taken.

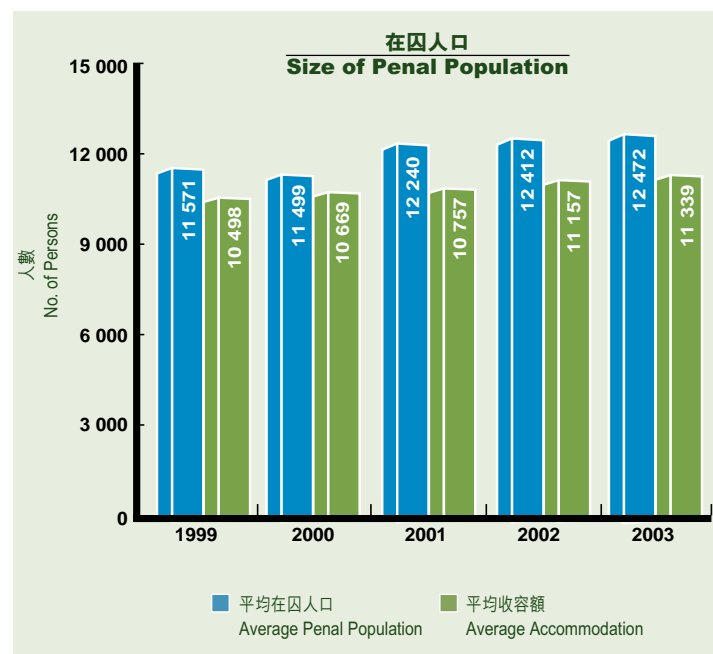
All members of the Division, who make up nearly 80% of the total strength of the Department, will continue to do our best to make improvements in meeting the rising expectations of the community in the face of resources constraints.

**Dicky CHAN Kong-sang,**  
**Assistant Commissioner (Operations)**

## Adult Male Prisoners

In 2003, 11 992 adult males were sentenced to imprisonment and 6 577 remanded in our 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 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 Centre also accommodates male remands.



## 成年女犯

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年或以上囚犯的組別。該處大部分囚犯在洗衣場工作，也從事雜務和園藝等。芝蔴灣懲教所屬中度設防監獄，用以收納設防級別較低的成年女犯。

二零零三年女性在囚人口大增。年內，10 608名成年女性被判監禁，2 301名則被還押，較二零零二年分別上升了21%和31%。在二零零三年十月十一日，我們收納的女犯達3 007人，平均收容率高達197%。增幅主因是來自內地的合法入境者（持雙程證和護照）因違反「逗留條件」而被定罪及入獄。

為紓緩女性監獄的擠迫情況，本署已採取一系列中期措施。域多利監獄一個男性組別已在二零零一年一月起改為收容278名女犯。截至二零零三年十二月三十一日為止，域多利監獄共收納602名囚犯/所員。喜靈洲戒毒所（附翼）亦由二零零二年二月起改作收容196名女犯。截至二零零三年

十二月三十一日為止，該處共收納372名女犯。

為進一步紓緩女性監獄的擠迫情況，馬坑監獄已改建為提供220個懲教名額的女性院所，並於二零零三年十月二十日開始收容女犯。至於長遠的計劃，是當域多利監獄於二零零五年年底在荔枝角收押所的重置工作完成後，會額外提供212個女犯懲教名額。解決監獄擠迫的長遠措施，實在有賴早日在喜靈洲落實監獄發展計劃。

## 年輕男犯

年內，被判監禁的不足21歲的年輕男犯有473人，還押羈留的則有665人。這些囚犯分別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1 573名不足21歲的年輕女犯被判監禁，另有159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。

## 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。



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 as a prison and a detention centre for various categories of inmates, including persons arrested for immigration-related offences awaiting deportation, Mainland illegal immigrants, Vietnamese migrants awaiting repatriation and other nationals convicted of crimes who have served their sentences and are awaiting deportation. Elderly prisoners have been housed in a special section at Lo Wu Correctional Institution since the conversion of Ma Hang Prison into a female institution in the last quarter of the year.

### Adult Female Prisoners

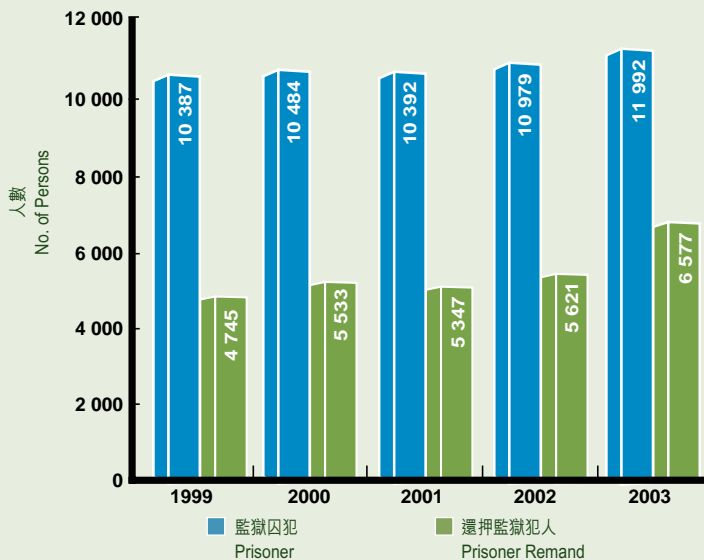
The Tai Lam Centre for Women provides accommodation for adult female prisoners and also has a remand section and a small unit for prisoners serving sentences of 12 years and above. The majority of the prisoners there are deployed to work in laundry and domestic services or gardening. The Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution, a medium-security institution,

provides accommodation for adult female prisoners of a lower security rating.

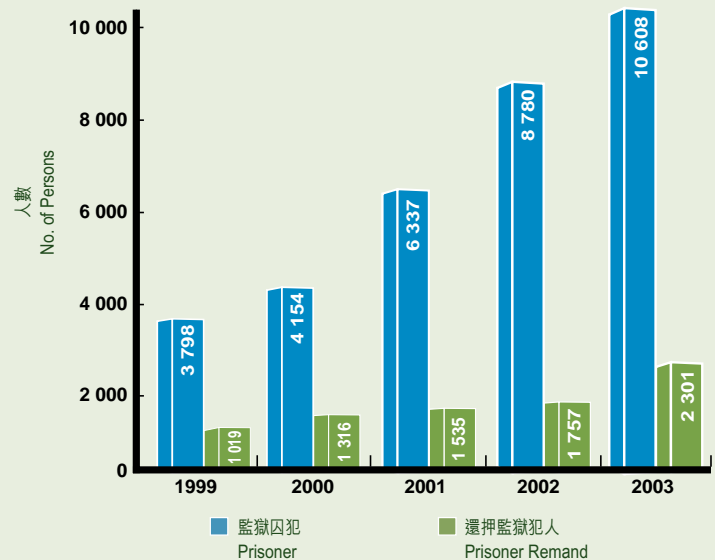
There was an upsurge in the female penal population in 2003. During the year, 10 608 female adults were sentenced to imprisonment and 2 301 remanded in our custody, representing an increase of 21% and 31% respectively over 2002. A record of 3 007 female prisoners was registered on October 11, 2003, representing an average occupancy rate of 197%. The increase was mainly on Mainland legal entrants (holders of two-way permits and passports) who were convicted of "Breach of Conditions of Stay" and sentenced to imprisonment.

To cope with the upsurge, the Department has adopted a series of interim measures to relieve overcrowding in female institutions. A male section in Victoria Prison has been converted to accommodate 278 female prisoners since January 2001. As at December 31, 2003, 602 prisoners/inmates were housed in Victoria Prison. The Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre (Annex) has also been converted

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



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



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更生計劃，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。成年囚犯接受教育與否則純屬自願性質。

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。

### 教導所

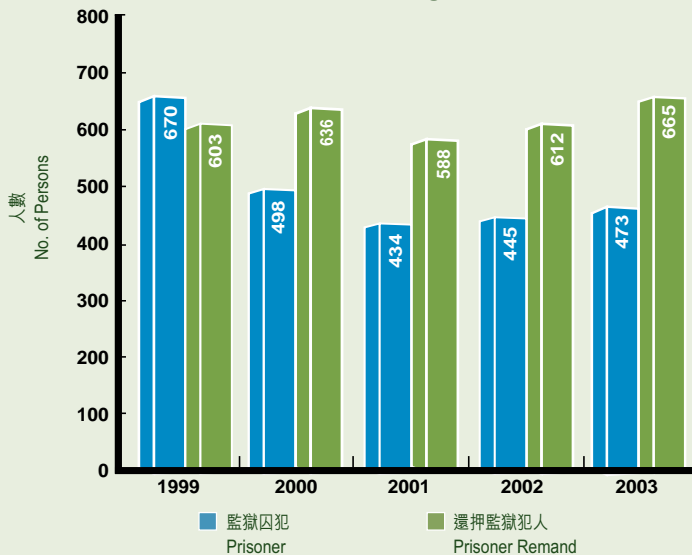
教導所為根據《教導所條例》而被判刑的年輕囚犯提供感化教導。教導期限不一，由最短6個月至最長3年，視乎所員對教導的接納程度、獲釋後會否積極守法，以及在初級、中級及高級的三項進度表現而定。

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。

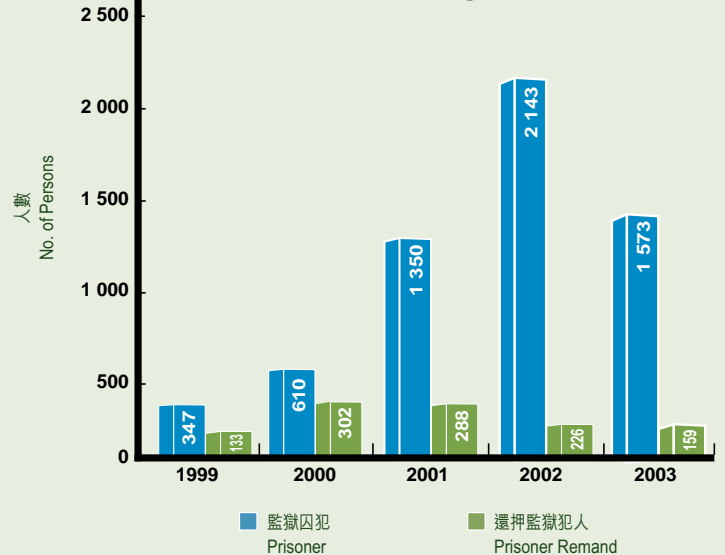
教導所所員的日常程序是半日上課、半日接受職業訓練。學習班由合資格教師任教。教導所會按所員過去的學業成績編班，班級程度由小學至中學。職業訓練旨在培養所員良好的工作習慣和技能，以協助他們獲釋後找到工作。對於計劃獲釋後繼續接受職業訓練的所員，本署會協助他們修讀建造業訓練局及職業訓練局開辦的課程。

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。

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



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



to house 196 female inmates since February 2002. As at December 31, 2003, 372 female prisoners were accommodated there.

To further relieve overcrowding in female institutions, Ma Hang Prison was converted to a female institution of 220 places and has started taking in female inmates since October 20, 2003. For longer-term plans, 212 additional penal places for female inmates will be available when the project to re-provision Victoria Prison in Lai Chi Kok is completed by end-2005. The long-term solution to overcrowding lies in the early implementation of the prison development plan at Hei Ling Chau.

### Young Male Prisoners

In 2003, 473 young men under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 665 remanded in our 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

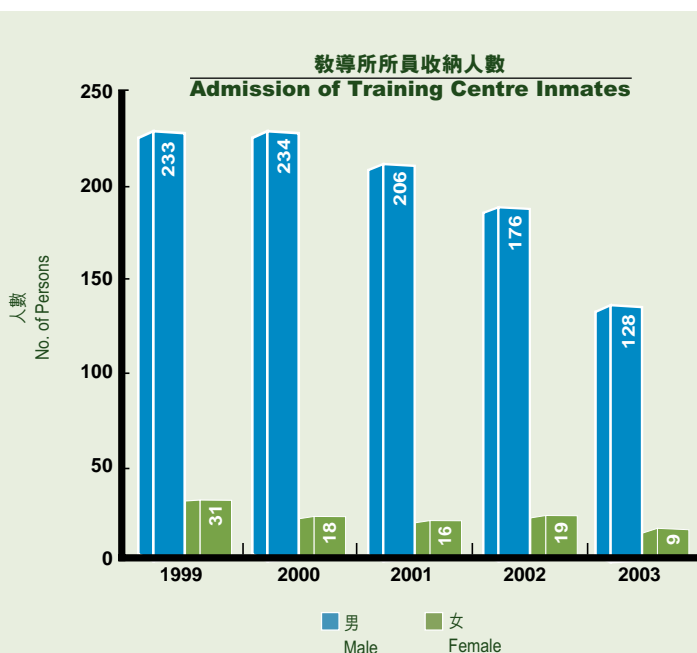
In 2003, a total of 1 573 young women under the age of 21 were sentenced to imprisonment and 159 remanded in our custody. The Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution houses young female prisoners and remands. It also serves as a reception centre for young females awaiting pre-sentence assessment.

### 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. They will undergo a thorough medical examination including an X-ray. They then participate in a short induction course to receive instruction on routines, rules and regulations, rights, privileges and welfare assistance.

A wide range of industrial activities, including carpentry, metalwork, fibreglass, garment-making and laundries are available in penal institutions for prisoners. Young prisoners undergo a comprehensive rehabilitation 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 voluntary.

Prisoners may see the Superintendent and other senior officers on request. They can also see the visiting Justices of the Peace if they wish to make a request or complaint. Notices in Chinese, English and Vietnamese are prominently displayed in all institutions to advise prisoners of these rights.





年內，教導所共收納 128 名青少年男犯和 9 名青少年女犯。

### 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，了解一己潛能，並將之用於正途，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，勞教中心共收納 286 名青少年犯和 72 名青年犯。

青少年犯在中心接受訓練，羈留期最短為 1 個月，最長為 6 個月；青年犯則最短 3 個月，最長 12 個月。年內，青少年犯的羈留刑期平均為 4 個月 29 日，而青年犯則為 7 個月 10 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。他們能否獲釋由委員會決定。

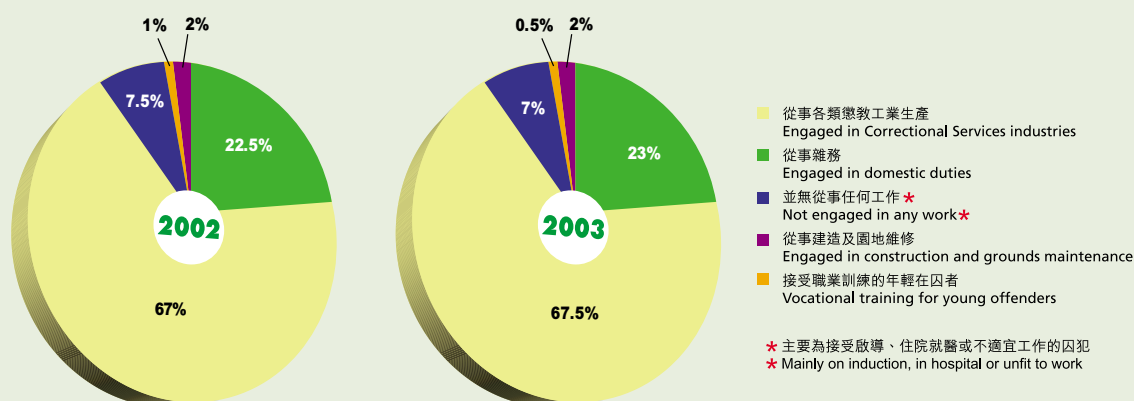
### 更生中心

更生中心為法庭提供另一判刑選擇，處理 14 至不足 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，或其他認可活動。

該 4 間更生中心專為青少年男犯而設的勵志更生中心和勵行更生中心，以及專為青少年女犯而設的芝蘭更生中心和蕙蘭更

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



## Training Centres

Training centres provide training for young offenders sentenced under the Training Centres Ordinance. The periods of training range from a minimum of six months to a maximum of three years. The actual length 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 consider promotions of grade and releases.

All inmates are required to attend half-day education classes and half-day vocational training. They are assigned to classes ranging from primary to secondary levels in accordance with their previous educational attainment and taught by qualified teachers. Vocational training is designed to develop good working habits and skills, which would help them to seek employment after release. For those who wish to continue their vocational training after release, the Department would help them to 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. 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 2003, 128 male and nine female young offenders were admitted to training centres.

## Detention Centre

Detention centre training is designed to instil into 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 under 25. In 2003, 286 young offenders and 72 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 29 days whilst that for young adults was seven months and 10 days.

A progressive system similar to that operating in training centres is adopted. A Board of Review assesses the progress, attitude, effort and

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 185 名青少年男犯和 50 名青少年女犯。

### 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，可判入戒毒所接受戒毒治療。喜靈洲戒毒所收納成年男戒毒者；年輕的男戒毒者則分開收押在勵新懲教所一個組別內。女性成年和年輕戒毒者在芝麻灣戒毒所分開囚禁。

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。

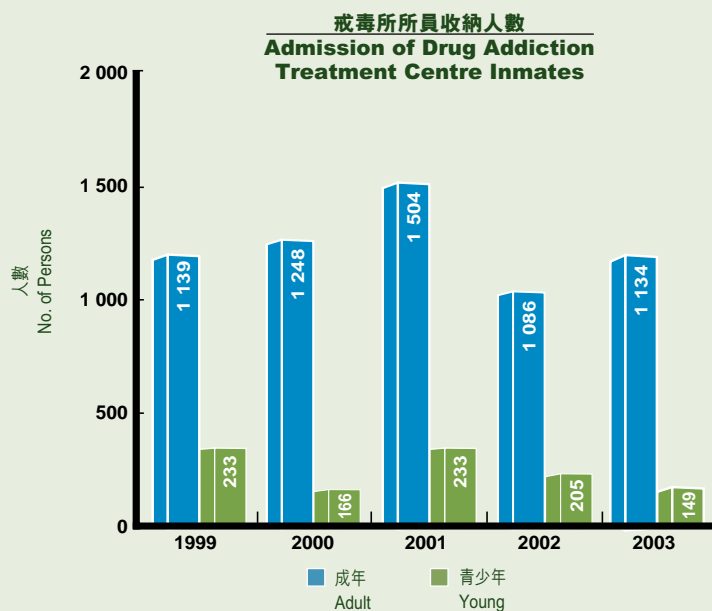
戒毒治療計劃旨在協助戒毒者戒除毒癮和恢復健康，並透過各種治療方法戒除他們對毒品的倚賴。戒毒所會考慮戒毒者的能

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戒毒者，會改為參加特別職業治療班。戒毒所的工作計劃有助戒毒者增強體魄、培養良好工作習慣，以及建立自信和責任感。

男戒毒者從事的工作包括木工、金屬品製造和洗熨，亦有戶外工作如園藝、建造和維修等。女戒毒者則從事園藝、書籍裝訂、洗熨和雜務等。

戒毒所通過個別和小組輔導，幫助戒毒者進一步了解本身的毒癮問題。此外，又為戒毒者特設防止重染毒癮課程，讓他們於獲釋前做好心理準備。離開戒毒所後，他們須接受監管 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。

年內共收納 2 441 名還押犯，以評估他們是否適宜在戒毒所羈留，而實際判入



response of each detainee at least once a month and considers his release.

### Rehabilitation Centres

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 inside a correctional facility. It focuses on discipline training to help young 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.

In the second phase, young offenders are accommodated in an institution of a half-way house nature for a period of one to four months. They may go out for work and schooling or take part in other approved activities.

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

In 2003, 185 male and 50 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 Lai Sun Correctional Institution. Female adult and young drug abusers are separately accommodated at the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.

The periods of treatment range 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 drug dependence. 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.



戒毒所接受治療的則有1 283名，當中男性有1 083名，女性200名。

### 醫療衛生服務

「沙士」於去歲上半年爆發，影響市民各方面的日常生活，並導致299人死亡。為絕對防止懲教院所內出現感染，本署嚴密監察情況，並採取一系列預防措施。職員嚴格遵從檢查程序，所有新收的囚犯進入院所時均須探熱，並收押於特定地點一段時間以便觀察。如囚犯出現「沙士」病徵，署方會迅速安排診治。由於前線人員和院所管方能同心協力，令本署轄下院所得以全年保持「零」感染個案記錄。

本署為囚犯及職員提供基本的醫療衛生服務。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。醫生和醫院高級職員經常視察院所，時刻確保高度衛生和清潔。年內，囚犯的整體健康良好，沒有傳染病報告。

羈留者如感到不適，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。

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。

囚犯亦可獲得牙科服務，包括按需要提供假牙、簡單補牙及脫牙等。

女性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。

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。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，並為他們日後獲釋做好準備。

雖然愛滋病毒感染及愛滋病並未在院所造成問題，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。

囚犯的膳食由營養科主任按核准的膳食表訂出，確保含有足夠的卡路里和營養價值，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。

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。



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

We also assist inmates 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 reintegrating 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.

In 2003, 2 441 persons were remanded for assessment of their suitability for placement in a treatment centre. The actual number of admissions for treatment was 1 283, which included 1 083 males and 200 females.

### **Medical and Health Services**

The outbreak of SARS in Hong Kong in the first half of 2003 affected the daily life of the general public in different aspects and 299 people in the community were reported to have died as a result of the disease. To take no chance for any possible infection inside penal institutions, the Department has closely monitored the situation and adopted a series of precautionary measures. Screening procedures have been strictly followed and all newly admitted inmates are subject to body temperature

measurements upon admission and accommodated at a location for observation for a period of time. If an inmate shows symptoms of SARS, prompt medical consultation would be arranged. As a result of the concerted efforts of frontline staff and institutional management, the Department succeeded in recording zero infection in all penal institutions in 2003.

The Department also provides basic medical and health services for staff and inmates. 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. Medical officers and senior hospital staff inspect institutions frequently to ensure that a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness is always maintained. The general health of prisoners in 2003 was satisfactory with no epidemic being reported.

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

赤柱監獄的囚犯在懲教職員監察下在廚房預備食物。  
Prisoners preparing meals under supervision at Stanley Prison.



### 押解及支援組

押解及支援組轄下共有逾 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) 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；以及
- (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。



their medical conditions require alternative arrangements.

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.

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.

We have special arrangements to assist handicapped prisoners in adapting to the institutional environment. 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.

HIV and AIDS have not caused any problem in our institutions. The Department has established guidelines on handling such cases together with a programme of education and prevention.

本署人員參與防暴演練。  
Anti-riot drill against disturbance at  
the Staff Training Institute.

Diets for prisoners follow the approved scales prepared by dieticians 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.

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

### Escort and Support Group

The Escort and Support Group has some 400 staff members. It provides services to various penal institutions, including:





## 懲教署警衛犬隊

懲教署警衛犬隊現有約 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4支分隊(分別設於港島赤柱、大嶼山蔴埔坪、喜靈洲和新界大欖)。



在赤柱舉行的周年會操。  
Annual inspection in Stanley.



本署警衛犬示範表演時展示實力技巧。  
A Dog Unit's guard dog demonstrates its strength and ability.

- (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 also manages 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 30 staff members to handle dogs to perform patrol and drug detection duties, raise and train dogs. It has a centralised operational base and support team and four regional dog teams in Stanley on Hong Kong Island, Ma Po Ping on Lantau Island, Hei Ling Chau and Tai Lam in the New Territories.

