

**For information on
8 July 2003**

Legislative Council Panel on Security

**Employment Service Support And Financial Assistance
Provided To Adult Rehabilitated Offenders**

Purpose

This paper gives an account of the rehabilitation programmes currently conducted by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) for persons under its custody and the supportive services provided to them by the Social Welfare Department (SWD), the Labour Department (LD) and the Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) after their discharge, and provides an Administration's response to the issues raised by the Society for Community Organization (SOCO) in its 2003 survey report on employment of rehabilitated offenders.

Rehabilitation programmes of CSD

2. One of the prime missions of CSD is to provide the best possible opportunity for all inmates to make a new start in life, by offering timely, apt and comprehensive rehabilitation programmes. In this connection, CSD has developed, delivered and managed a series of rehabilitation programmes to assist offenders in equipping themselves for leading a lawful life after discharge. CSD has also adopted a comprehensive recidivism rate (i.e. the rate of re-admission within three years after discharge of all local convicts released from CSD's custody) since 2000 to facilitate studies on re-offending behaviour and provide timely feedback for programme monitoring and evaluation. A detailed account of CSD's programmes can be found in **Annex A**.

Supportive services for discharged prisoners provided by SWD, LD and NGOs

3. SWD provides support to vulnerable members of the community through its extensive network of service units run by the Department itself and by over 180 NGOs. Discharged prisoners who need support may approach these service units as appropriate. In addition, under SWD's programme on

services for offenders, annual subventions of about \$45 million are provided to the Society of Rehabilitation And Crime Prevention, Hong Kong (SRACP) to provide counselling, group activities, residential services and employment opportunities for ex-offenders with the objective of helping them re-integrate into the community and lead a law-abiding life. SRACP is the only NGO with subvented services contributing to the programme on service for offenders under the ambit of SWD. Social workers of SRACP's Pre-release Preparation Service pay regular visits to the penal institutions of CSD to promote its services to prisoners. They help them formulate discharge plans through individual interviews, talks, video presentation and distribution of information leaflet, etc. An account of the financial and accommodation assistance provided by SWD and NGOs can be found in **Annex B**.

4. The Government joins hands with NGOs to help rehabilitated offenders seek jobs. LD provides free employment services to help job seekers, who may visit one of the 11 Job Centres for job referrals or the internet Employment Service website to browse vacancy and labour market information. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service, on the other hand, provides specialized employment assistance to the socially handicapped, including discharged prisoners. The services include counseling, job matching, post-placement follow-up, and provision of an employment resources centre.

Survey on Needs of Discharged Offenders

5. To enhance its planning and delivery of rehabilitation services, CSD conducted a survey in 2000 with a view to identifying the re-integration needs of discharged offenders. Valid questionnaires from 1,215 discharged persons under active statutory supervision and 431 to-be-discharged local Chinese prisoners with a sentence of 3-month or more were collected for the purpose.

6. The survey revealed that the most immediate problems identified by the respondents at the initial stage of their release were –

- (a) securing employment;
- (b) improving family relationship or handling family problems;
- (c) seeking financial assistance; and

- (d) looking for a dwelling place.

Some discharged offenders also advised that they had the experience of being discriminated against, in one way or another, by their neighbours, employers or work-mates when their ex-offender identity was revealed. On the basis of the above findings, CSD has reviewed its services and mapped out a series of initiatives to address the needs expressed by the inmates and discharged offenders. Details can be found in **Annex C**.

SOCO Report

7. On the basis of a survey conducted from December 2002 to March 2003 among some 20 discharged offenders, a number of public and private bodies and the government, SOCO considers that there is discrimination against discharged prisoners in their job seeking and the existing supportive services for offenders are not adequate in addressing their needs. SOCO has made a number of suggestions for the Government's consideration.

Administration's Response

Community acceptance of rehabilitated offenders

8. The Government's policy is to promote the community's support for and acceptance of rehabilitated offenders to facilitate their reintegration into society as law-abiding citizens. In recent years, CSD has spearheaded a series of publicity initiatives to appeal to the public for support. These include community involvement activities with various District Fight Crime Committees, TV and radio APIs, TV docu-dramas, roving exhibitions and posters.

9. Specifically, we note that some prospective employers may harbour misunderstandings about rehabilitated offenders and their life during incarceration due to lack of knowledge. To overcome such obstacles, in 2001 and 2003, CSD organised in conjunction with the Centre for Criminology of the University of Hong Kong two symposiums on employment for rehabilitated offenders. Through experience sharing by rehabilitated offenders and their employers, we have been able to cultivate a deeper understanding of employers of various trades about rehabilitated offenders and appeal to them to provide more employment opportunities for rehabilitated offenders. It is encouraging to note that a number of employers have called up CSD after the symposiums to

make enquiries about employment of rehabilitated offenders. Such public education efforts will continue.

10. As regards legislation, there is the Rehabilitation of Offenders Ordinance (Cap.297) in place to facilitate rehabilitation of offenders. The Ordinance provides for the conditions under which a conviction will be spent. Such conditions include –

- (a) the person was not sentenced to imprisonment exceeding three months or to a fine exceeding \$10,000 in respect of a conviction in Hong Kong;
- (b) he has not been convicted in Hong Kong previously; and
- (c) a period of three years has elapsed and he has not been again convicted in Hong Kong of an offence.

In laymen terms, "spent conviction" means the following¹ –

- (a) the conviction is not admissible as evidence in any proceedings, save for the exceptions set out in sections 3 and 4 of the Ordinance;
- (b) there is no obligation to disclose that previous conviction if asked; and
- (c) failure to disclose that conviction cannot be a ground for dismissing or excluding the person from any office or employment.

11. We consider that the above approach encompassing both public education and legislation strikes a proper balance between helping rehabilitated offenders return to the community and protecting public interest.

¹ A conviction, though spent and thus may not be referred to or required to be disclosed, still remains to be a conviction. The conviction records will still have to be used and therefore maintained for the limited circumstances under sections 3 and 4 in the Ordinance. Examples of such uses include –

- (a) for sentencing purposes where the person concerned has been subsequently convicted of a further offence;
- (b) the person concerned is under consideration as an applicant as a foster parent; or
- (c) the person concerned is the subject of proceedings in respect of his/her admission as a barrister or solicitor.

The policy intent is to allow the release of such conviction record in the specified circumstances in which the record is significant for the decision to be reached under sections 3 and 4 of the Ordinance.

12. As regards SOCO's suggestion of legislating against discrimination against rehabilitated offenders in order to promote their employment, we consider that such a need has not been established. In principle, we doubt if we should provide for a legal right to refuse to disclose one's conviction history beyond what is already provided for in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Ordinance. The following considerations are relevant –

- it is wrong to seek to disguise the true background of an offender and truth should not be sacrificed to the social goal of rehabilitation, especially where third parties are deprived of the facts;
- there are many social, personal and economic relationships in which it might be thought that full disclosure of an offender's background is relevant and therefore desirable; and
- such a legal right would weaken the deterrent effect of the criminal convictions.

13. Furthermore, discrimination is an attitude that should best be changed by sustained public education, and legislation should only be a last resort if a genuine need can be established. There is also a difference between knowledge of a fact and discrimination based on that fact. By the same token, covering-up a fact does not mean elimination of discrimination based on that fact. We consider that a more positive way of dealing with the problem is to promote non-discrimination based on frank disclosure as the circumstances may warrant, rather than to encourage non-disclosure of true background which may in fact backfire if the truth eventually came to light. We are pursuing our public education efforts with such considerations in mind.

14. As regards the suggestion of deleting the disclosure requirement in the application form for civil service jobs, we would like to reaffirm that the Government is an equal opportunities employer. The Civil Service Bureau is now consulting the many government departments which use GF340 as the job application form with a view to examining the feasibility of the proposal.

15. We also consider that on an issue like anti-discrimination, public and subvented bodies and private employers should be treated on an equal footing. Any efforts to promote acceptance of rehabilitated offenders and non-discrimination should be applicable to them equally, but in any case, we do not think that any measure by the Government to prohibit the seeking of information on past conviction of job applicants by public and subvented bodies and private employers is either feasible or appropriate at this stage. NGOs can

work to encourage employers not to seek such information, in order to complement the public education efforts by the Government.

The need for building a 7 220-place prison complex

16. In order to achieve its policy objectives of taking offenders into safe custody and facilitating their rehabilitation, CSD has to be provided with adequate penal places with suitable supporting facilities. Persistent prison overcrowding and archaic facilities have presented CSD with many operational and security problems, including the lack of space and modern facilities for the running of modern-day rehabilitation services for offenders. For example, the provision of general or vocational counselling services by CSD officers and NGOs, as well as the launching of new vocational training courses have been seriously hindered. The problems will worsen with the forecast growth of penal population. As explained to the Security Panel before, the proposal for building a mid-sized prison complex is a long-term plan to resolve such penal problems and the conduct of a feasibility study is a first step in the direction.

Work and vocational training for prisoners

17. Under Rule 38A of the Prison Rules (Cap 234A), a prisoner who is under 21 years of age is required to attend half-day educational classes and receive half-day vocational training. This is to prepare them for obtaining accreditation by external examination authorities. To meet the needs of society, CSD has modernised its education programmes so that young inmates may be able to study in mainstream schools after release. In keeping with social development, CSD also provides vocational training courses on word processing, catering, plumbing etc.

18. Rule 38 of Cap 234A provides that every adult prisoner, regardless of his/her length of sentence, shall be required to engage in useful work unless he/she is deemed unfit for work on medical grounds. Though it is not provided in the legislation that vocational training for inmates is required, CSD will provide relevant training and guidance for inmates before assigning jobs to them. These jobs include printing, silk-screening, furniture-making, sign-making, metalwork, garment making and laundry services, gardening, construction and repairing. Through disciplines at work, it will not only enhance institutions' internal security and operational efficiency, but will also help inmates to develop good working habits, a sense of responsibility and a spirit of teamwork. Besides acquiring the basic skills in specific trades,

inmates can also have a grasp of the concept of quality. Such an arrangement caters for the needs of most prisoners with a short-term prison sentence (69% of all prisoners are serving a sentence of less than a year) and lower educational level/technical skills.

19. Where possible, opportunities for skill accreditation are provided for inmates to take the Intermediate Trade Tests conducted by Construction Industry Training Authority (CITA). As a new initiative, the Construction Labourer (General) Course is also held for inmates of some correctional institutions on voluntary basis starting from 2000.

Employment Assistance

20. In 2001 SRACP launched the project “WAYS” (路路通職業輔導計劃) with an allocation of \$3.89m from SWD, targeting at Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) recipients and potential CSSA recipients with criminal records. Services provided include orientation seminars, vocational training courses (on lorry-driving, car maintenance and beauty, loading service, commercial building cleaning, household maintenance, taxi driver licence examination, etc to meet the needs of low-education, unskilled middle-aged persons), vocational counselling and job placement service. To date, over 300 participants have secured employment through the project.

21. SWD has recently secured funding from the Lotteries Fund to commission NGOs to launch new Intensive Employment Assistance Projects (IEAPs) to provide adequate services and intensive employment assistance to the employable CSSA recipients and those “near CSSA” customers from the socially disadvantaged groups (including rehabilitated offenders) to assist them to remove their work barriers, enhance their employability and go back to work.

22. The new IEAPs would provide temporary financial aid to serve the purpose of providing timely financial assistance to meet the needs of eligible unemployed/low-income families who are not on CSSA to facilitate their return to the labour market and move towards self-sufficiency, or to tide over their temporary financial hardship before taking up employment so that they do not have to fall into the CSSA net. NGOs would be allowed to make modest incentive payments to their project participants from proceeds generated from IEAP business where applicable.

23. Proposals of new IEAPs will be invited from NGOs soon. SWD would set outcome-based performance indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the projects which include helping the participants secure employment and sustain in their jobs.

Disregarded Earnings

24. The policy of disregarding a CSSA applicant's earnings of the first month after employment is to encourage him/her to find a job, and there are insufficient grounds for prolonging such a grace period. If for some reason the employer defaults on payment of wages, SWD will have discretion to review the assessment of an applicant's income according to actual situation.

25. Separately, in order to provide more incentives to unemployed CSSA recipients to find work, SWD has, starting from 1 June 2003, raised the maximum level of disregarded earnings under the CSSA Scheme from \$1,805 to \$2,500 a month.

Increase in hostel places

26. SWD is planning to increase hostel places for rehabilitated offenders. At present, with assistance from the Government Property Agency and the Home Affairs Bureau, premises have been identified in Tuen Mun and North Point districts for the setting up of hostels for rehabilitated offenders. Pending completion of the ownership registration procedure and maintenance work, the number of hostel places for rehabilitated offenders of the SRACP will increase from 140 (122 subsidised places and 18 self-financed places) to 175 (136 subsidized places and 39 self-financed places). Besides, the existing Shelters for Street Sleepers and Hostels for Single Persons are also open to all homeless persons (including rehabilitated offenders) with genuine accommodation needs. The number of hostel places currently available is at **Annex D**.

Service Re-engineering and Enhancement

27. Since SRACP is at the moment the only NGO rendering subvented services for discharged prisoners, we consider that there is a need to re-examine its scope and organisation of services to identify room for improvement. Accordingly, SWD has approved a sum of \$520,000 from the Lotteries Fund to

SRACP for them to conduct a Business Improvement Project. SRACP is expected to take a fresh look on its service delivery and future positioning. The proposed scope of the study includes reviewing the current service process structure and service costing, identifying improvement areas and re-grouping service portfolios, developing an implementation action plan, facilitating the implementation and conducting compliance audit as well as developing effective service costing model and assessing efficiency achievement. The project is expected to be completed by September 2003 the earliest.

Exchanges with SOCO

28. The Director of Social Welfare met with SOCO representatives and a group of ex-offenders on 9 June 2002 to discuss a similar survey report completed by SOCO before then. The Security Bureau is also making arrangements to meet with SOCO in the near future to exchange views on the present survey report.

Conclusion

29. The Administration takes note of the survey findings of SOCO. The findings on the employment needs of rehabilitated offenders are similar to those of the 'Needs Survey' conducted by CSD in 2000, which were already released to all concerned parties, including the Fight Crime Committee and District Fight Crime Committees, in mid 2001. The Administration will make continuous efforts to develop and strengthen its rehabilitation services. The Administration is also working closely with SRACP in its study with a view to re-engineering subvented services to better meet the needs of discharged offenders. Regarding possible discrimination faced by discharged prisoners, the Administration will continue with its sustained public education efforts to promote acceptance of rehabilitated offenders by the community at large as well as employers in both the public and private sectors. All these will contribute to the successful re-integration of rehabilitated offenders, which will in turn reduce recidivism, help build a safe society and save public expenses.

Security Bureau
June 2003

Rehabilitation Services provided by CSD

Psychological Services

Psychological services are provided to prisoners by CSD to promote their psychological well-being and to gain a better insight into their offending behaviour. Apart from individual case work, treatment programmes are conducted for inmates with special needs. They include the Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Services for sex offenders, Mental Health Programme for long-term offenders and Offending Behaviour Programme for young offenders. The Substance Abuse Awareness Programme as well as the Relapse Prevention Course is also conducted for inmates with substance abuse problems.

Welfare Services

2. Prisoners' Welfare Officers / Aftercare Officers provide assistance and guidance to inmates under their charge to deal with personal and emotional problems. Cultural activities such as pop bands, essay writing competition, fashion design competition and hobby classes are promoted among prisoners to explore their talents and help them develop positive self-image.

3. Group counselling sessions, Pre-release Re-integration Orientation courses and Never Again Programme are organized to help prisoners re-integrate smoothly into the society upon release. Through these activities, prisoners are provided with information on community resources such as social welfare services, medical services, legal assistance and labour market information, etc.

Work and Vocational Training

4. Unless physically unfit, adult prisoners are required to engage in useful work. This arrangement enhances stability and improves the operational efficiency inside penal institutions through workplace discipline. It also enables prisoners to develop good work habits and a sense of responsibility and to learn the spirit of teamwork. In acquiring some basic

skills in specific trades, they also come across quality concepts. This together with education and other rehabilitation programmes will improve prisoners' prospects of re-integration into the society upon release.

5. Inmates under 21 years of age receive compulsory half-day vocational training on industrial or commercial skills. A wide variety of courses to help them obtain accreditation by external examination authorities, such as Sir Isaac Pitman Limited and Hong Kong Examination Authority, are conducted. There are also courses of which successful completion will help them obtain exemptions for continuing training in the Vocational Training Council (VTC), or to obtain skills accreditation by VTC or the Construction Industry Training Authority (CITA).

Correctional Education

6. The Education Unit provides half-day compulsory education programmes for young offenders under the age of 21. Adult offenders may participate in educational studies on a voluntary basis and this is arranged after their normal work. Besides general subjects, practical courses such as computer-related and commercial subjects are taught. Distant learning courses offered by external educational bodies are also available. Needy prisoners / inmates may apply for financial assistance for various educational pursuits from the Prisoners' Education Trust Fund.

Aftercare Services

7. Inmates discharged from Detention, Rehabilitation, Training and Drug Addiction Treatment Centres, and prisoners released under the five statutory early release schemes are subject to a period of post-release supervision. In preparation for effective supervision, aftercare officers strive for fostering a trustful relationship with inmates/prisoners as well as their families/significant others during the inmates/prisoners' period of detention. Aftercare officers also provide inmates/prisoners with appropriate support and guidance to adapt to the institutional programme, to become aware of their inadequacy and the difficulties ahead. Through regular contacts and visits, inmates/prisoners discharged under supervision are assisted to lead a law-abiding and decent life.

Half-way House Programme

8. 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. The programme seeks to cultivate a sense of self-discipline and positive work habit within a structured and supportive environment.

Non-government Organisations (NGOs) and Religious Services

9. Some 30 NGOs maintain liaison with CSD in providing services to help prepare prisoners for re-integration into the community. The services provided include counselling, employment assistance and recreational activities. Religious services are offered to all inmates who wish to participate.

Community Support

10. Community acceptance and support are important to the successful rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders. The Commissioner of Correctional Services has therefore appointed the Committee on Community Support for Rehabilitated Offenders with mainly unofficial members from various sectors of the society to advise the re-integration strategies and to promote community support through education, publicity and public involvement.

Financial and Accommodation Assistance provided by SWD and NGOs

Financial assistance

The Aftercare Officers of CSD and social workers of SWD and NGO would refer those eligible discharged prisoners for Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) on the ground of unemployment, medical reason or disabilities. Besides, caseworkers of social security field units (SSFUs) and family services centres (FSCs) of SWD will grant trust funds or urgent cash grant under discretion to eligible and needy discharged prisoners. With the subvention of SWD and sponsorship by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust (HKJCCT), social workers of the Social Therapy Centres of SRACP will grant short-term cash assistance to discharged prisoners.

Accommodation

2. Prisoners before discharge will be put on the waiting list for hostel placement if they indicate their needs when social workers of SRACP visit them in the penal institutions. The existing Shelters for Street Sleepers and Hostels for Single Persons are also open to all homeless persons with genuine accommodation need. Discharged prisoners will be referred by the Aftercare Officers of CSD and social workers of SWD and NGO or self-approach these temporary shelters or urban hostels when necessary. We are aware that hostels run by SRACP specifically for discharged prisoners have a considerably higher utilisation rate than the other singleton hostels, probably because of the other support provided by the agency. In recognition of the demand for these dedicated hostel services for discharged prisoners, SWD has been helping SRACP to identify suitable premises for setting up additional hostels.

Enhancement of Rehabilitation Services

Enhancing the Bridging Role of Welfare Officers

To facilitate their re-integration, rehabilitated offenders should be better linked to community resources. Service pamphlets and information on welfare services are disseminated to prisoners before their release. Offenders discharged under supervision are looked after by CSD's aftercare officers. For other offenders, CSD's welfare officers would identify those persons who may be in need of assistance and refer them to SWD and the appropriate NGOs for intervention and possible follow up after discharge.

Telephone hotline

2. As the provision of instant advisory and/or supportive services may help reduce re-offending behaviour, CSD has commissioned SRACP since December 2001 to set up a telephone hotline to provide timely referral and crisis intervention services for discharged offenders. Their family members, friends and other interested parties can also call the hotline for assistance and advice if necessary.

Training on job-hunting and interview techniques

3. Having regard to the survey findings, training to enhance offenders' job hunting and interviewing skills has been arranged. Besides job searching techniques, the training helps the offenders face up to their convictions and handle related questions posed to them during employment interviews.

Family relationship and communication

4. To assist offenders in improving family relationship and communication, CSD has organized more educational and recreational activities for offenders and their families. The department is also extending the Inmates-Parents Centre¹ Programme which is successfully implemented at the

¹ Opened in 1999, the Inmates-Parents Centre provides a relaxed setting in which family counselling, talks, inmates-parents programmes and recreational activities are conducted to promote parental care and forge family bonds between inmates and their parents/guardians.

Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution to other Training Centres. Given the satisfactory outcome, further extension of the scheme to other categories of offenders and their families will be considered.

Financial assistance

5. While financial hardship is perceived to be one of the main concerns in the survey, CSD notes that a range of financial assistances is readily available in the community². CSD's aftercare officers and welfare officers would continue to provide information and counselling to prisoners / inmates to ease their anxieties and guide them to budget for their future.

6. To enhance their employability, supervisees are encouraged to engage in various forms of training and education. Starting from April 2002, those having difficulties in meeting school / vocational training fees can apply to the Prisoners' Welfare Fund for a subsidy up to \$1,000 in the first year after discharge. A total of 157 applications at \$129,825 were approved in 2002-03.

Dwelling place

7. SWD and SRACP are aware of the demand of hostel service by discharged offenders and have been considering possible ways to meet their needs, including site search for new hostel development and possible accommodation in housing estates.

Public acceptance

8. CSD has organized a series of publicity activities to appeal public support for rehabilitated offenders, such as community involvement activities with various District Fight Crime Committees, TV and radio APIs, roving exhibitions, posters and symposiums on employment for rehabilitated offenders. It will continue to organize educational and publicity programmes to explain to the public that their support is important for the successful re-integration of rehabilitated offenders.

² Offenders with pressing financial needs upon discharge can approach the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong for short-term cash assistance. Grants from the Li Po Chun Charitable Trust Fund, Tang Shiu Kin & Ho Tim Charitable Fund and other charitable funds are also available for their application. Those in need of longer-term aid can apply for financial assistance and special grants under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance scheme.

Residential Services for Rehabilitated Offenders

Name of Service Unit	(1)Subvented/ (2)Self-financing/ (3)Lotteries Fund/ (4)Singleton hostel of Home Affairs Department	No. of Places	
		Male	Female
1. The Society of Rehabilitation And Crime Prevention, Hong Kong			
(a) Bradbury Wai Chi Hostel	(1)	16	-
(b) Chi Keung Hostel	(1)	24	-
(c) Hong Kong Female Hostel	(1)	-	10
(d) Nap Kay Hostel	(1)	24	-
(e) Rotary(Lok Fu) Hostel	(1)	24	-
(f) Sun Sang Hostel	(1)	24	-
(g) Chi Lik Hostel	(2)	9	-
(h) Sung Sin House	(2)	9	-
2. Caritas – Hong Kong			
(a) Cable and Wireless Caritas Temporary Shelter	(1)	30	-
(b) Caritas Hung Hom Hostel	(2)	40	-
3. Street Sleepers Shelter Society Trustees Incorporated			
(a) Wan Chai Shelter	(2)	46	30
(b) Yau Ma Tei Shelter	(2)	70	-
(c) Sham Shui Po Shelter	(2)	72	18
4. Missionary of Charity			
Home of Love	(2)	50	20
5. Pok Oi Hospital			
Pok Oi Hospital Jockey Club Hostel for Single Persons	(1)	40	-
6. Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council			
(a) Jockey Club Lok Fu Hostel for Single Persons	(1)	24	18
(b) High Street House	(4)	162	108
7. Yan Chai Hospital			
Yan Chai Hospital Urban Hostel for Single Persons	(2)	28	12

Name of Service Unit	(1)Subvented/ (2)Self-financing/ (3)Lotteries Fund/ (4)Singleton hostel of Home Affairs Department	No. of Places	
		Male	Female
8. St. James' Settlement			
(a) Li Chit Street Single Persons Hostel	(1)	40	-
(b) Emergency Shelter in Wan Chai	(3)	10	-
9. Salvation Army			
(a) Nam Ming Haven for Women	(1)	-	42
(b) Yee On Hostel	(1)	40	-
(c) Sunrise House	(4)	238	72
10. Christian Concern for the Homeless Association			
(a) Yan Chack Hostel	(2)	21	-
(b) Yan Lam Hostel	(2)	10	-
	Sub-total:	1 051	330
	TOTAL:	1381	