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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PROBATION
AND
AFTERCARE SERVICE
1978

67554

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HISTORY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Probation and Aftercare Service has been a department of the Ministry of Social Affairs since January 1967. Before this date, it was a section in the Social Welfare Department and its objective was limited to the supervision of children and young persons placed on probation under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance.

The Probation and Aftercare Service performs both statutory and non-statutory functions.

The statutory services include supervision and personal care of:

- a) juvenile and adult offenders placed on probation under the Probation of Offenders Act, Cap 117;

Section 5 of the Probation of Offenders Act provides that where a court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence (not being an offence the sentence for which is fixed by law) is of the opinion that having regard to the circumstances, including the nature of the offence and the character of the offender, it is expedient to do so, the court may, instead of sentencing him, make a probation order, that is to say, an order requiring him to be under the supervision of a probation officer or a volunteer probation officer for a period to be specified in the order of not less than one year nor more than three years.

- b) reformatory trainees released on licence under Schedule D to the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap 113;

Schedule D to the Criminal Procedure Code provides that where the Board of Visiting Justices is satisfied that a reformatory trainee has satisfactorily responded to his training and re-education, he could be released on supervision before the expiry of three years (but not before the completion of eighteen months) subject to statutory supervision for the unexpired part of the four years. In practice, reformatory trainees spend an average of twenty months under training and are put on licence under the statutory supervision of Aftercare Officers for the remaining period.

- c) corrective trainees and preventive detainees released on licence either under the Second schedule to the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Act, Cap 111 or under Schedule C to the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap 113;

The Second Schedule to the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Act, Cap 111, provides for the supervision of corrective trainees and preventive detainees released on licence. Under this Act, a person who has been convicted of a scheduled offence may be committed to undergo corrective training for a period of 3 to 7 years if he is not less than 16 years of age, or preventive detention for a period of 5 to 14 years if he is not less than 30 years of age. After having served part of his sentence, he may be released on licence to the supervision and personal care of an Aftercare Officer.

Schedule C to the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap 113, also provides for the supervision of corrective trainees and preventive detainees who are released on licence. Under the provisions of section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a person not less than 18 years of age who is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or more and who has been convicted on at least two previous occasions since he attained the age of 16 of offences punishable with such a sentence, can be ordered to undergo corrective training for a period of 3 to 7 years. Where a person not less than 30 years of age is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years or more, and has been convicted on at least three previous occasions since he attained the age of 16 of offences punishable with such a sentence, and was on at least two of these occasions sentenced to imprisonment or corrective training, a preventive detention for a period of 5 to 14 years could be imposed.

- d) drug addicts released from the Drug Rehabilitation Centre under Rule 8(2) of the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1976.

Rule 8(2) of the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1976, states that the Director of the Central Narcotics Bureau or any other officer authorised by the Minister may make an order directing a person who has been discharged from an approved institution or who has been convicted of an offence under paragraph (b) of section 6 of the Act to report to a supervision officer for the purpose of supervision for such period, not exceeding two years, as the Director or officer authorised by the Minister considers necessary.

The non-statutory services include :

- a) A Youth Guidance Service which provides advice, guidance and voluntary supervision to young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 years who create difficulties both for themselves and their parents by their refractory behaviour; and
- b) a Community Probation Service for concerned citizens to participate directly in the rehabilitation of young offenders on probation.

PROBATION

The Probation System

The Probation of Offenders Act provides a constructive form of corrective treatment outside the institutional setting. It could apply to any offence except for crimes like murder or treason where the sentence is fixed by law. The Act permits the release of an offender to the supervision and personal care of a Probation Officer for a specified period ranging from one to three years.

There are no conditions with regard to the offender's age or sex or the number of times he may be placed on probation. However, the Courts invariably exercise a certain degree of selectiveness when considering probation for offenders. For this, the Courts rely on the Probation Officers for Probation or Pre-Sentence Reports on the offenders.

A Probation Order imposes certain conditions which must be observed by the probationer during his period of probation. Failure to comply with any of the conditions specified in the Probation Order constitutes a breach of the order and renders the probationer liable to be brought back to the Court to receive sentence on the offence for which he was placed on probation.

The probation system has over the years proved to be an effective method of rehabilitating selected offenders. The system has an advantage over other methods in that it does not precipitate a catastrophic break-up of the offender's social and economic obligations to his family and community. It is less costly and more humane than any other form of treatment.

To be effective, probation depends on a careful selection of offenders for treatment as well as on the quality of supervision and personal care provided to the offender whilst he is on probation. The aim of supervision is not merely to keep the offender from further trouble during his probation period but also to ensure his continued good adjustment after the termination of his Probation Order. Success in probation involves more than abiding by the rules of supervision, refraining from further offences and satisfactory completion of probation period. It includes the inculcation of character values consistent with the norms of society, acceptable social conduct, improvement of personal attributes and sense of value which provide respect for the personal and property rights of others. Success in probation also includes the cultivation of marketable job skills and stable work habits, thrift, discriminating choice of leisure pursuits and such other attributes which the society generally considers as minimal qualities of a successful citizen.

The Probation Report

The Probation Report provides factual and diagnostic information on offenders. These enable the Courts to determine appropriate sentences for offenders.

During the year, the Unit furnished 684 reports to the Courts, a drop of 175 reports (20.3 per cent) over 1977. One report was called for by the Appeal Court, 439 reports by the Subordinate Courts and 244 reports by the Juvenile Court.

Arising from the 684 reports, 359 offenders (made up of 158 juvenile and 201 adult offenders) were placed on probation.

The Pre-Sentence or Probation Reports are submitted to Courts by the Probation Investigation Unit. It has an establishment of one Senior and seven Probation and Aftercare Officers. Due to vacancies and competing demands for staff resources in other units, it is not always possible for the Unit to have its full complement of staff.

The Probation Order

During the year, 158 juvenile offenders or 48.7 per cent of the total number of offenders who appeared before the Juvenile Court were placed on probation. On the other hand, the 201 adult offenders who were placed on probation constituted only 5.5 per cent of the total number of adult offenders convicted for various seizable offences. It shows that probation is sparingly used for adult offenders. (Adult offenders are those who are 16 years and upwards). In practice, the Courts generally consider probation for those between 16 and 21 years of age.

In order to achieve more effective results in probation, the Department established the following units:

- a) a Volunteer Probation Officers Support Unit to render professional support and practical assistance to Volunteer Probation Officers; and
- b) a Casework Unit to deal with those probationers who were found not suitable to be farmed out to Volunteer Probation Officers.

a) Volunteer Probation Officers Support Unit

The Unit had one Senior and seven Probation and Aftercare Officers. They were assisted by 489 Volunteer Probation Officers. Gazetted Volunteer Probation Officers are those who have been given the responsibility for the statutory supervision of cases placed under their care. The Unit had a caseload of 312 cases at the end of the year. This constituted 48.4 per cent of the total active caseload (645 cases). With the assistance of the Gazetted Volunteer Probation Officers who had taken on 99 cases, the seven Probation Officers took on the remaining 213 cases. The Department has been able to reduce the individual caseload of Probation Officers with the progressive involvement of a growing number of Gazetted Volunteer Probation Officers.

b) Casework Unit

The Casework Unit was manned by 1 Senior and six Probation Officers. The Unit had 333 cases which constituted 51.6 per cent of the total active caseload at the end of the year. The caseload of each Probation Officer in the Unit was 56 cases.

As more cases will be given to Volunteer Probation Officers, the Casework Unit is expected to have a lighter caseload. The Unit expects to undertake with the assistance of the Psychological Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs, more intensive psycho-social casework among selected juvenile probationers whose delinquencies appear to stem from deep-rooted personal and social difficulties.

The officers attached to the two Units furnished 186 Progress Reports to the Courts (87 reports to the Juvenile Court and 99 to the Subordinate Courts). Reports are required for cases which need close supervision, particularly for those who have committed breaches of their Probation Orders.

The officers also submitted 289 reviews (made up of 73 six monthly and 216 final reviews) to the Adult Probation Case Committee and 263 reviews (made up of 55 six monthly and 208 final reviews) to the Juvenile Probation Case Committee. Probation and Aftercare Officers are required to keep the two case committees informed of the progress of the cases under them or those under their Gazetted Volunteer Probation Officers.

During the year, the Department continued with its mass counselling sessions for probationers and their parents. The sessions for the probationers were directed at discussing the role and function of probation, the duties and responsibilities of the Probation Officers and their obligations to the Court and the community. The sessions also included various social values consistent with the norms of society. The sessions for the parents were given to discussion on various aspects of rehabilitation through probation and the role they could play in the total rehabilitation process.

The success rate for juvenile offenders placed on probation in 1975 and discharged from probation in 1978 was 73.6 per cent, a decrease of 4.7 per cent over the success rate for offenders placed on probation in 1974 and discharged in 1977 (78.3 per cent).

The success rate for adult offenders placed on probation in 1975 and discharged from probation in 1978 was 64.9 per cent, a sharp drop of 21.9 per cent over the success rate for adult offenders placed on probation in 1974 and discharged in 1977 (86.8 per cent).

The lower success rate is related to the failure of drug offenders who were placed on probation. Of the 282 adult offenders placed on probation in 1975, 59 cases or 20.9 per cent were drug offenders. Of these 59 cases, 33 had failed under probation. The success rate for adult offenders other than drug offenders, however, continued to be high.

Probation by itself is not effective for drug addicts on heroin. Drug addicts have to be treated within a drug-free environment for their physical dependence on drugs and followed by a period of institutional rehabilitation before they can be safely released to the community.

Probation for Juvenile Offenders

244 Pre-Sentence Reports were furnished to the Juvenile Court. Compared with the previous year 1977, this was a decrease of 67 reports (21.5 per cent).

Arising from these reports, 158 offenders, including 2 female offenders, were placed on probation, a decrease of 56 offenders (26.2 per cent) over 1977.

During the year, 543 cases were under active supervision, a decrease of 132 cases (19.6 per cent) over the previous year.

237 offenders on probation had their Probation Orders terminated by the Courts. Of these, 169 had their Probation Orders terminated on satisfactory completion of their supervision periods and 68 failed to respond to supervision (made up of 20 who committed further offences, 46 who committed breaches of their Probation Orders and 2 who absconded from probation).

The classification of closed cases for 1978 is shown in the table below. Since the period of probation could last three years, the outcome of the cases placed on probation in any one particular year can only be classified after three years.

**OUTCOME OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION
IN 1975**

Year Cases Placed on Probation	No. of Cases Placed on Probation	Year Cases Classified	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Others	
			Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
1975	265	1978	195	73.6	69	26.0	1	0.4

At the end of the year, 306 cases were under active supervision. Of these, 178 (58.2 per cent) were gainfully employed, 58 (19.0 per cent) were schooling, 26 (8.5 per cent) were residing in approved hostels, 24 (7.8 per cent) were temporarily unemployed, 7 (2.3 per cent) were receiving treatment in Drug Rehabilitation Centres and 13 (4.2 per cent) were under suspension from supervision.

Probation for Adult Offenders

440 Pre-Sentence Reports were furnished to the Adult Courts in 1978, a decrease of 108 reports (19.7 per cent) compared with 1977. Arising from these reports, 201 offenders, including 13 women were placed on probation, 98 offenders (32.8 per cent) less than in 1977.

During the year 634 cases were under supervision, a decrease of 93 offenders (12.8 per cent) over the previous year.

Over the same period, 295 Probation Orders were terminated by the Courts, consisting of 221 probationers who satisfactorily completed their supervision periods and 73 who failed to respond to supervision. One case was closed for other reason. Of those who failed to respond, 16 committed further offences; 54 breached their Probation Orders; 2 were detained under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act; and 1 absconded from probation.

The classification of closed cases for 1978 is shown in the table below. Since the minimum period for probation is one year and the maximum, three years, the cases placed in any one particular year can only be classified after three years.

OUTCOME OF ADULT OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1975

Year Cases Placed on Probation	No of Cases Placed on Probation	Year Cases Classified	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Others	
			Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
1975	282	1978	183	64.9	98	34.7	1	0.4

At the end of the year, 339 cases were under active supervision. Of these, 215 (63.4 per cent) were gainfully employed, 65 (19.2 per cent) were in National Service, 7 (2.1 per cent) were residing in approved hostels, 10 (2.9 per cent) were at school, 11 (3.2 per cent) were receiving treatment in Drug Rehabilitation Centres, 20 (5.9 per cent) were temporarily unemployed and 11 (3.3 per cent) were under suspension from supervision.

Probation for Drug Offenders

From August 1977, the Courts began to encourage drug offenders who were addicts to seek voluntary treatment in the Drug Rehabilitation Centres. On their release from the centres, they were required to serve out their Probation Orders. During their periods of probation they were subjected to five-day cycle urine tests.

At the end of the year, 88 drug offenders were on probation (made up of 18 cases under voluntary treatment in the Drug Rehabilitation Centres and 70 cases under supervision).

Hostels

The three Approved Probation Hostels, Pasir Panjang Boys' Hostel, Bukit Batok Boys' Hostel and Katong Girls' Hostel administered by the Social Welfare Department continued to accommodate probationers who by order of the Courts required temporary removal from their homes. At the end of the year, 33 probationers were residing in the hostels.

Probation Committee

The Probation Committee chaired by a High Court Judge, periodically reviews the progress of offenders on probation through its two Case Committees. During the year, it reviewed 552 cases furnished by the Probation Officers.

AFTERCARE

Aftercare is concerned with the supervision and personal care of those released on parole or discharged from penal and corrective institutions. Its main objective is to help the parolee, discharged prisoner or drug addict to lead a socially useful, law-abiding and a drug-free life. A person who had been under conditions of restraint and deprivation of freedom is at a great disadvantage on attempting to fit into ordinary life again, even if he had not the added disadvantage of the disapproval of society. The efforts of the institutional programme would be minimised if the discharged person is allowed to return to crime and drug dependence mainly due to his inability to adjust to normal living in society after his release. The active intervention of aftercare can therefore have great significance in determining whether he will be able to withstand the temptation of further crime and drug abuse and the demands placed on him by the community.

The Aftercare Officer's function is two-fold. Firstly, he deals with the personal and family problems of the offender while he is under detention. He works closely as a team with the other institutional staff towards the rehabilitation of the offender. Secondly, when the offender is released on parole or discharged from the institution, the Aftercare Officer helps him to re-establish himself in the community as a socially useful and law-abiding citizen.

The Aftercare Report

The Aftercare or Post-Sentence Report is prepared on an offender committed to the Reformatory Training Centre. It enables the centre to classify and allocate the offender within the centre.

During the year, 141 Aftercare Reports were submitted to the Superintendent of the Reformatory Training Centre. In addition, 569 review reports were also furnished to the Superintendent and the Advisory Committee to the centre.

Aftercare of Discharged Prisoners

One Senior and six probation and Aftercare Officers were deployed to look after reformatory trainees during their stay at the Reformatory Training Centre as well as when they were released on licence and supervision.

While the cases under detention in the centre had reduced by 8 cases or 1.5 per cent over 1977 and the cases under licence and supervision had not increased significantly, an increase of 8 cases or 2.2 per cent over 1977, individual caseloads of the officers continued to be as high as 89 for cases under detention and 61 for cases under licence and supervision.

In order to overcome the heavy caseload of individual Probation and Aftercare Officers dealing with reformatory trainees, the Department proposes to introduce Volunteer Probation Officers to assist in the personal care and supervision of reformatory trainees. Presently, the Department profitably utilises Volunteer Probation Officers to assist in the personal care and supervision of offenders placed on probation. The system has proved useful and there is considerable potential and merit in extending it to the supervision of reformatory trainees.

Aftercare for Reformatory Trainees

In 1978, 121 cases were released on licence from the Reformatory Training Centre, a decrease of 40 cases (24.8 per cent) over 1977. With an active caseload of 238 brought forward from the previous year, the total number of cases supervised during 1978 was 359. Over the same year, 134 cases were discharged from supervision: 91 cases were closed as satisfactory and 43 cases as unsatisfactory.

Of the 91 cases that were closed as satisfactory, 74 had completed their periods of supervision without further trouble and 17 had been granted an early discharge from supervision for good conduct and progress. Of the 43 cases that were closed as unsatisfactory, 37 had committed further offences and 6 had infringed the requirements of their licence and were recalled to the centre for further periods of detention.

At the end of the year, 225 cases were actively under supervision. Of these, 158 cases (70.2 per cent) were gainfully employed, 4 (1.8 per cent) were temporarily unemployed, 43 (19.1 per cent) in National Service and the remaining 20 (8.9 per cent) were under suspension from their supervision. The 20 suspended cases included cases in prisons, recalled to the centre for a further period of training and those at large.

The table below provides the classification of closed cases for the year 1978.

OUTCOME OF AFTERCARE FOR REFORMATORY TRAINEES 1978

Year Cases Admitted to RTC	Year Cases Closed	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total
		Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	
1974	1978	90	68.2	42	31.8	132

Since an offender is subject to supervision until four years from the date of his sentence, the cases admitted in any one particular year can only be classified after a lapse of four years.

During the year, the Department attended to the personal and family problems of 462 offenders who were undergoing training within the Reformatory Training Centre.

Aftercare for Corrective Trainees and Preventive Detainees

During the year, there were no cases undergoing either corrective training or preventive detention, or on supervision under the Second Schedule to the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Act, Cap 111.

At the end of the year, 29 persons were undergoing corrective training and 38 others were under preventive detention under Schedule C to the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap 113.

One corrective trainee was released on licence. Of the 3 corrective trainees who were under supervision, 1 satisfactorily completed his period of supervision and 1 committed a further offence. At the end of the year, 1 corrective trainee was under active supervision.

Four preventive detainees were released during the year. Of the 6 preventive detainees who were under supervision, 1 satisfactorily completed his period of supervision and 1 committed a further offence. At the end of the year four preventive detainees were under active supervision.

Aftercare for Drug Addicts

Statutory supervision of drug addicts was introduced on 20th August 1976 by the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1976. Drug addicts released from the Drug Rehabilitation Centres are placed on two years' supervision.

In order to enhance supervision and to provide for more individualised counselling and care to male drug addicts, part-time Special Constabulary National Servicemen (SCNS) were selected and trained to supplement the work of the full-time Probation and Aftercare Officers. The female drug addicts, however, were looked after by female full-time Probation and Aftercare Officers. The part-time Special Constabulary National Servicemen were gazetted as Supervision Officers (SCNS Supervision Officers) under the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1976. They were vested with the same statutory powers for supervision of drug addicts as Probation and Aftercare Officers. In practice, however, they came under the overall guidance of the full-time Probation and Aftercare Officers. They put in a minimum of 12 hours a month. These SCNS Supervision Officers, who commanded positions of influence in their own spheres of work and enjoyed a certain status in the community were great assets. They helped the drug addicts under their care to steer away from drugs and to obtain gainful employment. With the assistance of the SCNS Supervision Officers, it was possible for the Department to provide a form of individualised care and supervision to drug addicts. In addition to this form of individualised counselling and care, the Department conducted a series of mass counselling sessions for a number of selected drug addicts and their parents.

This combination of individualised and mass counselling sessions was made available for male drug addicts committed to the centres between 20th August 1976 to 31st March 1977, ie prior to the launching of Operation Ferret on 1st April 1977. Those male drug addicts committed to the centres after 1st April 1977 did not have the benefit of such a combination of individualised and mass counselling sessions.

The Aftercare of Drug Addicts Section was manned by 1 Senior and 8 Probation and Aftercare Officers. They were responsible for the supervision of 5,325 ex-drug addicts excluding those who were undergoing rehabilitation in the DRCs) as of 30th June 1978.

The Section was unable to cope with the sudden increase in cases arising from Operation Ferret. To alleviate the problem, the Department took in a fifth batch of 280 SCNS Officers to assist in the supervision of the ex-drug addicts. The Department had a total of 648 SCNS Officers as of 30th June 1978. Another means by which the Department tried to resolve the massive problem was to embark on a gigantic mobilisation of religious, cultural and social groups for rehabilitation work. To attain the objective, the Department worked closely with the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA). The Department recruited and trained 883 Volunteer Aftercare Officers to assist in the lay-counselling of 1,423 ex-drug addicts under supervision.

A Central Monitoring Unit was set up to monitor the results of weekly and later live-day cycle urine tests. The Department worked very closely with the eight Police Land Divisions and the Central Narcotics Bureau to monitor the urine tests.

With effect from 1st July 1978 the functions of supervising drug addicts and caring for their welfare were transferred to the Central Narcotics Bureau and the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association respectively.

On 1st August 1978 the Department loaned 1 Senior and 3 Probation and Aftercare Officers to the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association. They assisted the Chief Probation and Aftercare Officer to set up the organisation, structure and services for the volunteer aftercare service for ex-drug takers under supervision.

The Singapore Aftercare Association

The Singapore Aftercare Association continued during the year to supplement the work of the Department in providing advice and assistance to discharged prisoners who are not covered by the existing laws and system of parole and aftercare. The Association provides hostel accommodation, employment, cash grants and loans to cover immediate needs of discharged prisoners and their families.

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee to the Reformative Training Centre, comprising of five Visiting Justices, considers the releases of persons from the centre on licence. It periodically reviews the progress of reformative trainees released under supervision. During the year, the Advisory Committee reviewed 569 cases.

YOUTH GUIDANCE SERVICE

The Youth Guidance Service is generally directed at:—

- (a) providing counselling service to enable young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 years to tackle the problems of adolescence and to help them with their social difficulties;
- (b) providing voluntary supervision to refractory young adults whose behaviour is considered morally harmful and capable of developing into criminal tendencies if left uncorrected; and
- (c) helping parents of such young adults understand their needs in order to foster healthy family relationships.

These young adults with problems are referred to the Probation and Aftercare Service by their parents or by others who have a genuine interest in their well being, such as school principals, police officers, social workers, Members of Parliament and former clients of the Department.

During the year, 31 young adults, including 1 female, were referred to the Department. Of these, 18 had been creating difficulties both for themselves and their parents. Five cases were involved with drugs and seven were in need of assistance to secure employment. One case had marital problem.

The Youth Guidance Service also assisted 136 other persons above the age of 21 years with their personal and family problems.

COMMUNITY PROBATION SERVICE

Objectives

The Community Probation Service was launched in 1971. It seeks:

- a) to bring the work of the Department to greater public notice and to galvanise the participation of the community in the direct rehabilitation of offenders placed on probation or aftercare; and
- b) to recruit talented volunteers to help reduce the workload of the Probation and Aftercare Officers.

The membership of the Community Probation Service at the end of the year stood at 489 Volunteer Probation Officers (made up of 116 Gazetted, 191 Registered and 182 Trainee Volunteer Probation Officers). At the end of the year, they were assisting the full-time staff in the supervision of 312 probation cases.

The collective experience and abilities of Volunteer Probation Officers have helped to improve the educational, recreational and employment achievements of offenders placed on probation.

Neighbourhood Projects

To further strengthen community participation in probation, recruitment of volunteers was extended to the neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood projects make it possible for the local community to use its own resources to deal with the problems of children and young persons who have gone astray or are getting out of hand. Parents living in the area are made aware of their personal and social responsibility for the care and supervision of their refractory children.

Three neighbourhood projects were launched in 1978 at the Telok Blangah, Joo Chiat and Kampong Kembangan constituencies. Volunteers were recruited at the constituency level during an exhibition on Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention. They are being deployed to deal with probationers residing in their constituencies or neighbourhoods.

Community Service

Some Volunteer Probation Officers and their probationers visited the following homes and undertook various manual tasks as well as kept company with and entertained the residents of the homes:—

- a) Tampines Home for the Retarded;
- b) Singapore Children's Aid Society; and
- c) School for the Educationally Sub-Normal.

The programme exposes the probationers to the less fortunate than themselves and inculcates in them a sense of social responsibility and community service to society.

Social Activities

Volunteer Probation Officers in conjunction with the Panel of Advisers to the Juvenile Court organised a successful over-night camp for probationers at St John's Island.

VPO Nite

The VPO Nite — 1978 was another co-operative effort between Probation and Aftercare Officers and Volunteer Probation Officers. It provided a venue for them to meet convivially in the pleasure of comradeship. It also helped to raise funds for the Probation and Aftercare Fund. The Dinner and Dance was held at a local hotel on 7 October 1978 under the distinguished patronage of the Acting Minister for Social Affairs, Dr Ahmad Mattar.

TRAINING & RESEARCH

Staff Development and In-Service Training

During the year one Probation and Aftercare Officer completed a course on the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts in the United States under the auspices of the Council of International Programmes. Another officer attended the ASEAN Social Workers' Exchange Programme in Kuala Lumpur.

Three officers attended the course on Written Communication; two officers, an English course for civil servants; and one senior officer attended a course on Record Management at the Civil Service Institute. One Probation and Aftercare Officer attended a youth leadership course at the National Youth Leadership Training Institute.

Training of Volunteer Probation Officers

The Department held two basic courses in the Management of Offenders on Probation for Trainee Volunteer Probation Officers. Two in-service training courses were also held for Registered Volunteer Probation Officers in the Community Probation Service.

Training of SANA Volunteer Aftercare Officers

The Department assisted the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association to conduct nine basic training courses in the Aftercare for Drug Addicts for 881 Trainee Volunteer Aftercare Officers.

Training of Special Constabulary National Servicemen

Three basic courses in the Supervision of Drug Addicts were organised for 280 SCNS Supervision Officers attached to the Department's Aftercare Section for Drug Addicts, bringing the total number of trained SCNS Supervision Officers to 648 officers.

Student Placements and Attachment of Personnel from Other Agencies

Eight Social Work students from the Department of Social Work, University of Singapore, were attached to the Department for practical training. A short attachment was also offered to eight Student Counsellors from the Counselling Service Unit, Ngee Ann Technical College; and five Volunteer Programme Co-ordinators from the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association.

Talks to Other Organisations

Officers of the Department participated in seminars and forums and gave 45 talks on crime, delinquency and drug abuse to schools, community centres, professional bodies, service clubs and other organisations.

Research

The following studies were undertaken during the year:

- a) a survey on the Response of Parents of Probationers to Mass Counselling; and
- b) the Employment Status of Drug Addicts under Supervision.

The following studies were undertaken by the Department on behalf of the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association:

- a) the Status of Inactive SANA Volunteer Aftercare Officers; and
- b) the Value of Extending the Trial Periods of SANA Trainee Volunteer Aftercare Officers.

Publications

The Department published the following:

- a) its quarterly issue of "Reach Out" for the third successive year; and
- b) bi-monthly News Bulletin for Reformative Trainees. The bulletin was published in Malay, Mandarin and English. The aim of the newsletter is to keep reformative trainees informed of current events that affect them and generally to supplement the efforts of individual counselling and practical assistance. Five bi-monthly issues were produced during the year. An evaluation of the utility of the bulletin will be made in 1979.

GENERAL

Overseas Visitors

During the year the Department received the following distinguished visitors:—

- Mr Bennie David Bodna, *Director-General, Social Welfare Department, Melbourne, Australia*
- Mrs Doris Liffman, *Co-ordinator of Volunteer Service, Social Welfare Department, Melbourne, Australia*
- Dr V N Pillai, *Visiting Expert, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute in the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo*
- Mr Devandran Murugesan, *Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Bukit Mertajam, Penang*
- Mr Shu Chen Lin, *Deputy State Director of Social Welfare, Johore*
- Dato Ibrahim b Hj Mohd, *Director-General, Prisons Department, Taiping*
- Dr M Subramaniam, *Consultant Psychiatrist, General Hospital, Penang*
- Mr John Lewis Burns, *Principal, Kingswood Approved School, United Kingdom*
- Mr W G Fox, *Lecturer, Applied Social Studies, University of Hull, United Kingdom*
- Mr D Dissanayake, *Director, School of Social Work, Sri Lanka.*

Committees and Organisations with Probation and Aftercare Service Representations

The Department is represented in and works closely with the following Boards, Committees and Organisations:—

Statutory Board

Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE)

Statutory Committees

Probation Committee

Adult Probation Case Committee

Juvenile Probation Case Committee

Panel of Advisers to the Magistrate, Juvenile Court

Advisory Committee, Reformatory Training Centre

Committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts

Discharge Committee (Women and Girls), Social Welfare Department

Parole Board (Boys), Social Welfare Department
 Singapore Armed Forces Board of Visitors
 Drug Rehabilitation Centre Review Committee

Non-Statutory Committees

Co-ordinating Committee, Operation Ferret
 Volunteer Social Service Bureau

Associations

Singapore Aftercare Association
 Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association
 Singapore Detainees Aftercare Society

Departmental Establishment

As on 31 December 1978, the Department's establishment was as follows:—

	Approved Establishment	Filled	Vacant	Remarks
1	Chief Probation & Aftercare Officer	1	—	—
6	Senior Probation & Aftercare Officer	5	1	—
35	Probation & Aftercare Officer	31	4	—
1	Clerical Officer	1	—	—
3	Clerical Assistant	3	—	—
5	Typist	5	—	—
3	Office Attendant	3	—	—
54		49	5	—

During the year, one Senior Probation and Aftercare Officer and 2 Probation and Aftercare Officers resigned.

Acknowledgement

The Department wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the Department of Social Work, University of Singapore; the Research and Training Section of the Department of Social Welfare; the Psychological Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs; and all those who were involved in the staff development programme and in the training of volunteers in the Community Probation Service.

ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978 – PROBATION

I Caseload	Adult Cases	Juvenile Cases	Total
Active cases brought forward from 31.12.77	433	385	818
New cases placed on probation during 1978	201	158	359
	<u>634</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>1,177</u>
Cases closed during 1978	295	237	532
Current caseload as of 31.12.78	<u>339†</u>	<u>306*</u>	<u>645</u>
(†includes 33 female adult cases)			
(*includes 8 female juvenile cases)			
II Analysis of Closed Cases			
a) Satisfactory			
Supervision Ended	219	168	387
Early Discharge	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>221</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>390</u>
b) Unsatisfactory			
Committed further offences	16	20	36
Breach of Requirements	52	46	98
Police Detention (CLTP)	2	0	2
Police Supervision (CLTP)	0	0	0
Others	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>73</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>141</u>
c) Others	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total:	<u>295</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>532</u>

ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978 - PROBATION (CONTD)

III	Investigations	Adult Cases	Juvenile Cases	Total
	Probation Reports furnished to the Courts	440	244	684
	Progress Reports furnished to the Courts	99	87	186
	Total:	<u>539</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>870</u>
IV	Case Committees			
	Reports on six monthly reviews	73	55	128
	Reports on final reviews	216	208	424
	Total:	<u>289</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>552</u>
V	Casework			
	Office Interviews	5,727	6,972	12,699
	Home Visits	821	938	1,759
	Hostel Visits	—	—	156
	Other Visits	320	357	677
	Total:	<u>6,872 6,868</u>	<u>8,419 8,267</u>	<u>15,291</u>
VI	Occurrences of Current Cases as of 31.12.78	Adult Cases	Juvenile Cases	Total
	In Hostels	7 (2.1%)	26 (8.5%)	33 (5.1%)
	Gainfully Employed	215 (63.4%)	178 (58.2%)	393 (61.0%)
	In School	10 (2.9%)	58 (19.0%)	68 (10.5%)
	National Service	65 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (10.1%)
	Drug Rehabilitation Centre	11 (3.2%)	7 (2.3%)	18 (2.8%)
	Temporarily Unemployed	20 (6.0%)	24 (7.8%)	44 (6.8%)
	Supervision Suspended	11 (3.2%)	13 (4.2%)	24 (3.7%)
	Total:	<u>339 (100.0%)</u>	<u>306 (100.0%)</u>	<u>645 (100.0%)</u>

		Adult Cases	Juvenile Cases	Total
VII	Employment found by Probation Officers	31	41	72
VIII	School placements by Probation Officers	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	Total:	<u>32</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>82</u>

PROBATION STATISTICS

TABLE 1

PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS BY METHODS OF DISPOSAL - 1978

Methods of Disposal	Juvenile Cases		Adult Cases		Total	
	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
Conditional Discharge	9	5.3	6	4.6	15	4.8
Conditional Discharge with Bond	4		14		18	
Fine	8	3.3	18	4.1	26	3.8
Probation	36	64.8	68	45.7	104	52.5
Probation with Bond	43		43		86	
Probation with Condition of Residence in Hostel	32		9		41	
Probation with Condition of Treatment in DRC	2		7		9	
Probation with Time Restriction	45		71		116	
Probation with Urine Test Order	0		3		3	
Approved School	57	23.4	0	0	57	8.4
Young Offenders' Section	5	2.0	0	0	5	0.7
Reformative Training	0	0	91	20.7	91	13.3
Imprisonment in Default of Fine	0	0	82	24.1	82	15.5
Imprisonment	0		24		24	
Others						
Warrant of Arrest	0	1.2	1	0.8	1	1.0
Re-trial	1		1		2	
Repatriated	0		0		0	
Charge withdrawn	1		0		1	
Acquitted and Discharged	1		2		3	
Total	244	100.0	440	100.0	684	100.0

Remarks: 64.8 per cent of the juvenile offenders and 45.7 per cent of the adult offenders on whom pre-sentence reports were called for, were placed on probation.

TABLE II
PROGRESS REPORTS ON BREACH AND SPECIAL REVIEW CASES
BY METHODS OF DISPOSAL — 1978

Methods of Disposal	Juvenile		Adult		Total	
	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
Probation to continue/ Probation Extended	34	39.1	46	46.5	80	43.0
Probation with Condition of Residence in Hostel	11	12.6	3	3.0	14	7.5
Probation Order Discharged	2	2.3	8	8.1	10	5.4
Fine	6	6.9	11	11.1	17	9.1
Approved School	23	26.4	0	0	23	12.4
Reformative Training	7	8.1	14	14.1	21	11.3
Probation with Voluntary Treatment in DRC	0	0	1	1.0	1	0.5
Imprisonment in default of fine	0	0	6	6.1	6	3.2
Imprisonment	3	3.4	9	9.1	12	6.5
Warrant of Arrest	1	1.2	1	1.0	2	1.1
Total	87	100.0	99	100.0	186	100.0

TABLE III
OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1978 BY AGE AND SEX

Status	Age	Male	Female	Total	
				Nos	Percentage
Juvenile (7 - 16 years)	10 - 11	0	0	0	0
	11 - 12	1	0	1	0.3
	12 - 13	9	0	9	2.5
	13 - 14	26	1	27	7.6
	14 - 15	50	0	50	13.9
	15 - 16	70	1	71	19.7
Sub-Total		156	2	158	44.0
Adult (16 years and upwards)	16 - 17	52	2	54	15.0
	17 - 18	61	4	65	18.1
	18 - 19	43	3	46	12.8
	19 - 20	16	3	19	5.3
	20 - 21	9	0	9	2.5
	21 - 22	1	0	1	0.3
	22 - 23	1	0	1	0.3
	23 - 24	1	0	1	0.3
	24 - 25	0	1	1	0.3
	25 and above	4	0	4	1.1
Sub-Total		188	13	201	56.0
Total		344	15	359	100.0

Remarks: 350 offenders or 97.5 per cent of those placed on probation were between 12 and 21 years old.

TABLE IV

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION 1978

Ethnic Group	Juvenile (7 – 16 years)	Adult (16 years & upwards)	Total	
			Nos	Percentage
Chinese	68	98	166	46.2
Malay	62	68	130	36.2
Indian	27	32	59	16.4
Eurasian	1	3	4	1.2
Total	158	201	359	100.0

TABLE V

**DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION
IN 1978 BY LENGTH OF PROBATION PERIOD**

Period of Probation	Juvenile	Adult	Total	
			Nos	Percentage
12 months	14	55	69	19.2
15 months	0	1	1	0.3
18 months	15	63	78	21.7
24 months	103	69	172	48.0
30 months	0	4	4	1.1
36 months	26	9	35	9.7
Total	158	201	359	100.0
Average Period	24 months	19 months	—	—

Remarks: Average period of probation for juvenile offenders was 24 months and for adult offenders, 19 months.

TABLE VI
OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1978
BY NATURE OF THEIR OFFENCES

Sub-Class	Item	Type of Offences	No of Offenders		Total
			Juvenile	Adult	
		CLASS I — Offences Against the Person with Violence			
12	121	Causing Grievous Hurt Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	3	4
13	139	Causing Hurt Voluntarily causing Hurt	1	2	3
18	182	Sexual Offences Outrage Modesty	2	1	3
		<i>Sub-Total (Class I)</i>	4	6	10
		CLASS II — Offences Against the Person without Violence			
23	234	Sexual Offences Gross Indecency	1	—	1
25	250	Insult the modesty of a woman	1	—	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Class II)</i>	2	—	2
		CLASS III — Offences Against Property with Violence			
31	311	Robbery Simple Robbery	8	10	18
32	321	Housebreaking Housebreaking by day in order to the commission of an offence	15	1	16
	324	Housebreaking by night in order to the commission of an offence	20	23	43
		<i>Sub-Total (Class III)</i>	43	34	77

TABLE VI (Cont'd)

Sub-Class	Item	Type of Offences	No of Offenders		Total
			Juvenile	Adult	
		CLASS IV – Offences Against Property without Violence			
40		Theft Involving Vehicles			
	402	Theft of motor-vans or motor lorries	1	—	1
	403	Theft of motor-cycles or scooters	7	20	27
	404	Theft of Bicycles	28	6	34
41		Theft, Others			
	411	Theft from persons	18	17	35
	412	Snatching	1	3	4
	413	Other theft under Sec 379 Cap 103	—	1	1
	414	Theft as a servant	—	10	10
	415	Theft in dwelling	34	64	98
42		Dealing in Stolen Property			
	421	Receiving or retaining stolen property	4	2	6
43		Fraud			
	431	Cheating	—	1	1
	433	Criminal Breach of Trust, Others	—	1	1
	435	Dishonest misappropriation of property	—	5	5
44	440	Forgery of Documents	1	—	1
46		Trespass			
	461	Criminal Trespass	1	—	1
	462	House Trespass	—	1	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Class IV)</i>	95	131	226
		CLASS VI – Offences Against Road Traffic Act			
79	790	Other Offences Against Road Traffic Act	1	—	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Class VI)</i>	1	—	1

TABLE VI (Cont'd)

Sub-Class	Item	Type of Offences	No of Offenders		Total
			Juvenile	Adult	
		CLASS VII – Other Offences			
	802	Offences Against Public Order Affray	—	3	3
	807	Offences By or Relating to Public Servants Personating a public servant	—	2	2
	816	False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice	1	1	2
	825	Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act Possession of offensive weapons	2	2	4
	844	Common Gaming Houses Act Other Offences Against Common Gaming Houses Act	5	1	6
	848	Children and Young Persons Act	1	—	1
	892	Misuse of Drugs Act Possession and Consumption of Controlled Drug	2	19	21
	912	National Registration Act Makes use of a forged Identity Card other than his own	—	1	1
	920	Environment Public Health Act	2	—	2
		<i>Sub-Total (Class VII)</i>	13	29	42
	Others	Unlawfully absent from Training (Vigilante Corps Act)	—	1	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Others)</i>	—	1	1
		Total Number of Probationers	158	201	359
		Total Number of Offences	165	215	480

TABLE VII
OUTCOME OF JUVENILE PROBATION
1972 - 1978

Year Cases Placed on Probation	No of Cases Placed on Probation	Year Cases Classified	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Others	
			Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
1969	236	1972	203	86.0	31	13.2	2	0.8
1970	236	1973	188	79.7	46	19.5	2	0.8
1971	245	1974	194	79.2	50	20.4	1	0.4
1972	244	1975	183	75.0	59	24.2	2	0.8
1973	272	1976	221	81.2	50	18.4	1	0.4
1974	295	1977	231	78.3	61	20.7	3	1.0
1975	265	1978	195	73.6	69	26.0	1	0.4

TABLE VIII
OUTCOME OF ADULT PROBATION
1972 - 1978

Year Cases Placed on Probation	No of Cases Placed on Probation	Year Cases Classified	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Others	
			Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage
1969	234	1972	189	80.8	42	17.9	3	1.3
1970	369	1973	305	82.7	64	17.3	0	0
1971	444	1974	392	88.3	44	9.9	8	1.8
1972	443	1975	357	80.6	83	18.7	3	0.7
1973	380	1976	313	82.4	64	16.8	3	0.8
1974	189	1977	164	86.8	24	12.7	1	0.5
1975	282	1978	183	64.9	98	34.7	1	0.4

Reamrks: Of the 282 cases placed on probation, 59 or 20.9 per cent were drug cases. Of these 59 drug cases, 33 cases or 55.9 per cent failed under probation thus the low success rate of 64.9 per cent for 1978.

TABLE IX
DRUG OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1978
BY NATURE OF THEIR OFFENCES

Offence	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Consumption	1	10	11
Consumption & Possession	1	4	5
Possession	0	5	5
Trafficking	0	0	0
Total	2	19	21

TABLE X
DRUG OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1978
BY AGE AND ETHNIC GROUP

Status	Age	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others	Total
Juvenile (7 – 16 years)	13 – 14	0	0	0	0	0
	14 – 15	0	0	1	0	1
	15 – 16	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Sub-Total</i>		0	1	1	0	2
Adult (16 years and upwards)	16 – 17	3	1	0	0	4
	17 – 18	1	2	0	0	3
	18 – 19	2	3	0	0	5
	19 – 20	1	1	0	0	2
	20 – 21	2	0	0	0	2
	21 – 22	0	0	0	0	0
	22 – 23	0	0	0	0	0
	23 – 24	0	0	0	0	0
	24 – 25	0	0	0	0	0
	Above 25	2	1	0	0	3
<i>Sub-Total</i>		11	8	0	0	19
Total		11	9	1	0	21

TABLE XI

**DRUG OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 1978
BY AGE AND TYPES OF DRUGS FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION**

	Age	Canabis	Opuim	Morphine	Heroin	Barbiturate	Total
Juvenile (7 - 16 years)	13 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14 - 15	0	0	0	1	0	1
	15 - 16	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Sub-Total</i>		0	0	1	1	0	2
Adult (16 years and upwards)	16 - 17	0	0	3	0	1	4
	17 - 18	0	0	3	0	0	3
	18 - 19	0	0	5	0	0	5
	19 - 20	0	0	2	0	0	2
	20 - 21	0	0	2	0	0	2
	21 - 22	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22 - 23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	23 - 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24 - 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Above 25	0	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Sub-Total</i>		0	0	17	1	1	19
Total		0	0	18	2	1	21

TABLE XII

DRUG OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION BETWEEN 1970 & 1978

Year	Juvenile	Adult	Total
1970	13	19	32
1971	3	36	39
1972	9	52	61
1973	15	52	67
1974	13	11	24
1975	13	59	72
1976	33	67	100
1977	26	71	97
1978	2	19	21
Total	127	386	513

TABLE XIII
ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATIONERS AS OF 31ST DECEMBER 1978
BY NATURE OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT

Nature of Employment	Adult	Juvenile	Total
National Service	65	—	65
General Worker	82	62	144
Factory Worker	47	28	75
Stall/Canteen/Hawker Assistant	30	38	68
Office/Delivery Boy	19	12	31
Pump Attendant	—	2	2
Mechanic	5	4	9
Apprentice Mechanic	7	15	22
Sales Assistant	4	1	5
Painter	2	4	6
Carpenter/Mason	4	6	10
Self-employed	7	3	10
Stenographer	1	—	1
Junior Supervisor	1	—	1
Security Guard	3	—	3
Regular Soldier	1	—	1
SAF Boys' Schools	2	2	4
Residing in Hostels	7	26	33
Housewife	—	1	1
In School	10	58	68
In Drug Rehabilitation Centres	11	7	18
Temporarily Unemployed	20	24	44
Supervision Suspended	11	13	24
	—	—	—
Total:	339	306	645
	==	==	==

ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978

AFTERCARE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS

I Caseload		Reformative Trainees	Corrective Trainees	Preventive Detainees	Total
(a)	Under Training				
	Brought forward from 31.12.77	310	21	31	362
	New admissions in 1978	152	9	11	172
		<u>462</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>534</u>
	Cases released on supervision in 1978	121	1	4	126
		<u>341</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>408</u>
	*Cases closed in 1978	1	0	0	1
		<u>340</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>407</u>
	Current caseload as of 31.12.78	<u>340</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>407</u>
	Remarks: *1 case discharged from RTC upon successful appeal against conviction.				
(b)	Under Supervision				
	Brought forward from 31.12.77	238	2	2	242
	New cases released on supervision in 1978	121	1	4	126
		<u>359</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>368</u>
	Cases closed in 1978	134	2	2	138
		<u>225</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>230</u>
	Current caseload as of 31.12.78	<u>225</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>230</u>
II Analysis of Closed Cases					
(a)	Satisfactory				
	Supervision ended	74	1	1	76
	Early discharge	17	0	0	17
		<u>91</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>93</u>
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<u>91</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>93</u>
(b)	Unsatisfactory				
	Committed further offences	37	1	1	39
	Breach of requirements	6	0	0	6
		<u>43</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>45</u>
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<u>43</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>45</u>
Total:		<u>134</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>138</u>

ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978

AFTERCARE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS (Cont'd)

III	Investigation	Reformative Trainees		
	Social Reports submitted on new admissions to Superintendent, Reformative Training Centre	141		
IV	Reports Submitted to Superintendent, RTC and Parole Board			
	Discharge Arrangement	126		
	Early Discharge	15		
	Commission of further offences	31		
	Breach of requirements	8		
	Six Monthly Reviews & Final Reviews	389		
		569		
V	Casework	Visits	Interviews	Total
	Office	—	3,896	3,896
	RTC	201	980	1,181
	Home	882	1,052	1,934
	Others	143	142	285
		1,226	6,070	7,296
VI	Occurrences of Current Cases as of 31st December 1978	Cases	Percentage	
	Employed	158	70.2	
	Temporarily Unemployed	4	1.8	
	National Service	43	19.1	
	Supervision Suspended	20	8.9	
		225	100.0	
VII	Employment found by Aftercare Officers during 1978	55		

AFTERCARE STATISTICS

**TABLE I: REFORMATIVE TRAINEES RELEASED ON LICENCE
IN 1978 BY AGE AND ETHNIC GROUP**

Age	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Eurasian	Total
16 – 17	32	11	11	2	56
17 – 18	23	9	7	—	39
18 – 19	9	5	3	—	17
19 – 20	3	2	—	—	5
20 – 21	1	3	—	—	4
Total	68	30	21	2	121

Remarks: A person committed to RTC must be 16 years and upwards but under 21 years of age on the day of conviction. The average age at the time of conviction of those released from RTC in 1978 was about 17 years.

**TABLE II: REFORMATIVE TRAINEES RELEASED ON LICENCE IN
1978 BY PERIOD OF TRAINING UNDERGONE IN RTC**

Period of Training (months)	Ethnic Group				Total
	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Eurasian	
24 – 25	11	7	1	—	19
25 – 26	28	10	5	—	43
26 – 27	9	6	5	—	20
27 – 28	6	3	3	1	13
28 – 29	4	2	3	—	9
29 – 30	4	—	2	—	6
30 – 31	—	—	—	—	—
31 – 32	4	—	1	1	6
32 – 33	2	2	1	—	5
33 – 36	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68	30	21	2	121

Remarks: The maximum period of detention in RTC is 36 months, the minimum, 18 months. Average period of detention of the cases released in 1978 was about 26.2 months.

TABLE III: REFORMATIVE TRAINEES RELEASED ON LICENCE IN 1978 BY FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO RTC

Frequency of Previous Convictions Prior to Admission to RTC	Ethnic Group				Total	Percentage
	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Eurasian		
Nil	27	9	2	1	39	32.2
One	21	14	8	1	44	36.4
Two	15	5	7	—	27	22.3
Three	3	1	2	—	6	5.0
Four	2	1	2	—	5	4.1
Total	68	30	21	2	121	100.0

Remarks: 39 cases (32.2 per cent) of those released from RTC in 1978 had no previous convictions at the time of their admissions to RTC.

TABLE IV: REFORMATIVE TRAINEES RELEASED ON LICENCE IN 1978 BY NATURE OF THEIR PREVIOUS SENTENCES PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO RTC

Sentences	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Eurasian	Total	Percentage
Fine	5	3	—	—	8	6.6
Conditional Discharge	3	—	—	—	3	2.5
Probation	26	16	12	1	55	45.5
Approved School	5	—	4	—	9	7.4
Imprisonment	2	2	3	—	7	5.8
<i>Sub-Total</i>	41	21	19	1	82	67.8
First Offenders	27	9	2	1	39	32.2
Total	68	30	21	2	121	100.0

Remarks: 55 cases (45.5 per cent) have had probation experience, 9 cases (7.4 per cent) had gone through approved schools and 7 cases (5.8 per cent) had been to prison on short-term sentences prior to their committal to RTC.

**TABLE V: ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM RTC,
1970 - 1978**

Year	Admission	Releases
1970	153	120
1971	129	112
1972	127	117
1973	112	74
1974	140	85
1975	150	113
1976	149	88
1977	160	161
1978	152	121

**TABLE VI: OUTCOME OF AFTERCARE FOR REFORMATIVE TRAINEES
RELEASED UNDER SUPERVISION, 1968 - 1978**

Year Cases Admitted to RTC	Year Cases Closed	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Others	Total
		Nos	Percentage	Nos	Percentage	Nos	
1964	1968	38	58.5	26	40.0	1	65
1965	1969	21	52.5	19	47.5	—	40
1966	1970	49	61.2	29	36.3	2	80
1967	1971	36	59.0	25	41.0	—	61
1968	1972	65	65.0	34	34.0	1	100
1969	1973	62	56.9	45	41.3	2	109
1970	1974	82	65.1	41	32.5	3	126
1971	1975	50	58.1	35	40.7	1	86
1972	1976	55	64.0	29	33.7	2	86
1973	1977	74	67.9	34	31.2	1	109
1974	1978	90	68.2	42	31.8	—	132

Remarks: The success rate for 1978 is 68.2 per cent,
an increase of 0.3 per cent over 1977.

TABLE VII
REFORMATIVE TRAINEES RELEASED ON LICENCE IN 1978
BY NATURE OF THEIR OFFENCES AT THE TIME OF THEIR CONVICTIONS

Sub Class	Item	Types of Offences	No of Offence
18	182	Class I – Offences Against The Person With Violence Sexual Offences Outrage modesty	2
		<i>Sub-Total (Class I)</i>	2 (1.4%)
21	210	Class II – Offences Against The Person Without Violence Wrongful Confinement	1
23	233	Sexual Offences Unnatural Offence	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Class II)</i>	2 (1.4%)
30	302	Class III – Offences Against Property With Violence Extortion Extortion by threat	4
31	311	Robbery Simple robbery	15
	312	Attempted robbery	1
	313	Robbery with hurt	4
	315	Armed robbery	13
32	321	Housebreaking Housebreaking by day in order to the commission of an offence	14
	324	Housebreaking by night in order to the commission of an offence	22
		<i>Sub-Total (Class III)</i>	73 (50.7%)
41	413	Class IV – Offences Against Property Without Violence Theft, Others Other theft under Sec 379 Cap 103	28
	415	Theft in dwelling	7
42	421	Dealing in Stolen Property Receiving or retaining stolen property	1
		<i>Sub-Total (Class IV)</i>	36 (25.0%)
	848	Class VII – Other Offences Children & Young Persons Act	2
	889	Trafficking in controlled drug	1
	892	Possession & consumption of controlled drug	11
		<i>Sub-Total (Class VII)</i>	14 (9.7%)
		Breach of Probation Order	17 (11.8%)
		Total number of offences:	144 (100.0%)
		Total number of offenders	121

TABLE VIII

**REFORMATIVE TRAINEES UNDER SUPERVISION AS OF 31st DECEMBER 1978
BY NATURE OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT**

Nature of Employment	Reformative Trainees
National Service	43
Factory/General Worker	30
Factory Worker (Electronics)	3
Construction Site Worker	28
HDB General Worker	11
Shipyards Worker	9
Lorry Attendant	5
Pump Attendant	1
Office/Delivery Boy	3
Foodstall Assistant	7
Restaurant Helper/Waiter	4
Newspaper Vendor	1
Farmer/Fisherman/Gardener	3
Jockey/Wayang Actor	1
Tailor	1
Salesman/Shop Assistant	13
Security Guard	2
Storeman	3
Carpenter	4
Plumber/Welder	11
Painter/Publisher	8
Electrician/Technician	3
Motor Mechanic	3
Lorry Driver/Crane Attendant	4
Temporarily Unemployed	4
Supervision Suspended	20
	<hr/>
	225
	<hr/>

**ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978
(FROM 1st JANUARY 1978 TO 30th JUNE 1978)
AFTERCARE FOR DRUG ADDICTS**

I Caseload

a) Under Training	Male	Female	Total
Brought forward from 31.12.77	3,278	199	3,477
New admissions between Jan – Jun 1978	2,713	212	2,925
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5,991	411	6,402
*Cases Discharged between Jan – Jun 1978	3,362	197	3,559
Current Caseload as of 30.6.78	2,629	214	2,843
*Analysis of Cases Discharged	Male	Female	Total
i) Cases discharged without supervision by Director, Central Narcotics Bureau	0	0	0
ii) Negative Cases Discharged by Director, Central Narcotics Bureau (Detained for observation under Sec 33(1), MDA)	127	6	133
iii) Cases Committed to Prison from DRC for offences committed prior to admission to DRC	32	—	32
iv) Normal Releases	2,910	170	3,080
v) Early Releases Recommended by DRC Review Committee	260	19	279
vi) 2nd Urine Test Found Negative	31	2	33
vii) Others	2	—	2
Total	3,362	197	3,559

ANNUAL RETURN FOR 1978
(FROM 1st JANUARY 1978 TO 30th JUNE 1978)
AFTERCARE FOR DRUG ADDICTS (Cont'd)

b) Under Supervision	Male	Female	Total
Brought forward from 31.12.77	3,140	207	3,347
New cases released on supervision between Jan — Jun 1978	3,170	189	3,359
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6,310	396	6,706
*Cases closed between Jan — Jun 1978	1,320	61	1,381
Current Caseload as of 30.6.78	†4,990	††335	5,325
† 146 male cases absconded †† 5 female cases absconded			

*Analysis of Cases Closed	Male	Female	Total
i) Cases Re-admitted to DRC	803	53	856
ii) Cases Committed to Prison for further drug offences	125	4	129
iii) Cases Committed to Prison for non-drug offences	36	3	39
iv) Cases transferred to DARU, MINDEF	301	—	301
v) Others	55	1	56
Total	1,320	61	1,381

II Status of Unsatisfactory Cases between January – June 1978

Status	Male	Female	Total
a) Relapsed and Re-admitted to DRCs	803 (25.3%)	53 (28.0%)	856 (25.5%)
b) Known Cases Committed to Prison for Drug Offences	125 (3.9%)	4 (2.1%)	129 (3.8%)
c) Known Cases Committed to Prison for Non-Drug Offences	36 (1.1%)	3 (1.6%)	39 (1.2%)
*d) Absconders	146 (4.6%)	5 (2.6%)	151 (4.5%)
Total	1110 (35.0%)	65 (34.4%)	1175 (35.0%)
No of Cases Released	3170	189	3359

*Cases which gave positive urine results and absconded have been classified as unsatisfactory.

III Cases Allocated to SANA Volunteer Aftercare Officers as of 30th June 1978

Group	No of VAOs	No of Cases Allocated
Religious Group		
Muslim	338	729
Buddhist	70	96
Christian:		
(a) Roman Catholic	56	90
(b) Others	141	199
Hindu	117	141
Sikh	46	45
Secular Group		
Nanyang University	51	47
Others	49	51
Constituency		
Telok Blangah	15	25
Total	883	1423

END