

Special Meeting of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council

24th January 2017

Brief Report on Hong Kong's Law and Order Situation in 2016

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to give a brief account of the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2016.

Overall Crime Situation

2. The overall law and order situation in Hong Kong remained stable in 2016. The overall crime figure dropped to 60 646, a decrease of 5 793 cases or 8.7% when compared with 66 439 in 2015. The overall crime figure was the lowest since 1979. The overall crime rate, that is, measuring by number of crimes per 100 000 population was 825 cases, which was a new low in 44 years (after 1972).

3. The detection rate was 47.3%, a rise of 2.5 percentage points when compared with 44.8% recorded in 2015.

4. There were 10 103 cases of violent crime, a drop of 786 cases or 7.2%. The figure marked a new low since 1971. The detection rate of violent crime was 61.6%.

5. Compared with the preceding year, crimes that recorded a rise /a drop over 10 cases are as follows:

Crimes that recorded a rise		Crimes that recorded a drop	
Shop Theft	+ 70 cases	Deception	- 2 093 cases
Triad-related Crimes	+ 60 cases	Miscellaneous Theft	- 1 525 cases
Domestic Violence Crimes	+ 45 cases	Criminal Damage	- 648 cases
Robbery	+ 37 cases	Blackmail	- 372 cases
Arson	+ 19 cases	Wounding & Serious Assault	- 336 cases
		Pickpocketing	- 233 cases
		Serious Drugs Offences	- 179 cases
		Burglary	- 151 cases
		Missing Motor Vehicles	- 144 cases
		Theft from Vehicle	- 120 cases
		Indecent Assault	- 49 cases
		Child Abuse	- 28 cases
		Snatching	- 21 cases

Individual Crimes

6. The key points of the individual items in the List of Crimes (Please refer to the annex) are as follows:

Item 3. Homicide

7. A total of 28 cases of homicide were recorded, a rise of 6 cases or 27.3%. All cases were detected. Majority of these cases (18 cases or 65%) were related to money disputes, relationships or affairs, quarrel among neighbours, or disputes arising from other different reasons.

Item 4. Robbery

8. A total of 260 cases of robbery were recorded, a rise of 37 cases or 16.6%. None of the cases involved genuine firearms while the cases with stun guns rose from 1 to 2 cases. There were 3 cases of robbery

with pistol-like objects, which was same as the previous year. Bank robbery dropped by 1 case to 3 cases.

Item 5. Burglary

9. There were 2 428 cases of burglary, a drop of 151 cases or 5.9%. Number of burglaries in residential premises was 1 788, a drop of 113 cases (-5.9%), whereas that in non-residential premises was 640, a drop of 38 cases (-5.6%). The proportion of burglaries in residential premises to that in non-residential premises was 73.6% to 26.4%, whereas that in 2015 was 73.7% to 26.3%.

Item 6. Wounding and Serious Assault

10. A total of 5 024 cases of wounding and serious assault were recorded, a drop of 336 cases or 6.3%. 1 156 cases were wounding and 3 868 cases were serious assault. Among them, 879 cases or 17.5% were related to domestic violence, a rise of 17 cases or 2%; 57 cases or 1.1% were related to debt collection activities, which was same as the previous year; 4 025 cases or 80.1% were caused by various disputes arising from drunk and disorderly conduct, traffic accidents and work disputes, etc., a decrease of 363 cases or 8.3%. For triad-related cases, 432 cases (8.6%) were recorded, a decrease of 14 cases or 3.1%.

Item 7. Serious Drugs Offences

11. There were 1 712 serious drugs cases, a drop of 179 cases or 9.5%. Of these, 1 489 cases involved psychotropic drugs, making up 87% of the overall cases, a drop of 202 cases or 11.9%. For psychotropic drugs, cases involving Ice were prevalent. The figure dropped from 657 to 647 cases, a drop of 10 cases or 1.5%. Ketamine-related cases came the second highest and recorded a decrease from 652 to 376 cases, a drop of 276 cases or 42.3%. Cases involving cocaine increased from 223 to 263 cases, a rise of 40 cases or 17.9%, while those involving heroin increased from 192 to 206 cases, a rise of 14 cases or 7.3%. 2 510 persons were arrested in connection with serious drugs cases, a decrease of 27 persons or 1.1%. Of these, 325 (12.9%) were youths, a drop of 74 persons or 18.5%.

Item 8. Criminal Intimidation

12. There were 1 734 cases of criminal intimidation, representing a decrease of 2 cases or 0.1%. 581 cases or 33.5% were related to debt collection activities, a rise of 83 cases or 16.7%; 340 cases or 19.6% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 18 cases or 5%. The remaining 813 cases or 46.9% were caused by various disputes, such as disputes over money and emotional arguments, a drop of 67 cases or 7.6%. For triad-related cases, 31 cases (1.8%) were recorded, a drop of 16 cases or 34%.

Item 9. Blackmail

13. A total of 994 cases of blackmail were recorded, a drop of 372 cases or 27.2%. Majority of these cases remained to be ‘Naked Chat’, which made up 697 cases or 70% of such cases, a significant decrease of 401 cases or 36.5% when compared to 2015. The pecuniary loss totalled \$2.4 million, decreased by 31.4%.

14. As for blackmail cases involving “ransomeware”, 63 cases were recorded in 2016. Only 6 of them involved loss, which totalled HK\$73,128. Regarding this relatively new modus operandi, the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB) organised a number of seminars and press conferences to brief the related industries and, via the media, the public of the modus operandi.

Item 10. Arson

15. 358 cases of arson were recorded, a rise of 19 cases or 5.6%. 263 cases or 73.5% of them took place at public places, an increase of 22 cases or 9.1%; 95 cases or 26.5% took place at non-public places, a drop of 3 cases or 3.1%. 209 cases or 58.4% were those with motives unascertained. 54 cases or 15.1% were found to be mischievous acts; 77 cases or 21.5% were caused by various disputes; 11 cases or 3.1% were related to domestic violence, a rise of 7 cases; 7 cases or 2% were related to debt collection activities, a rise of 4 cases.

Item 11. Rape

16. 71 cases of rape were recorded in total, up for 1 case or 1.4%. 67 cases were detected and the detection rate is 94.4%. 3 cases involved strangers. There were 9 cases in which the victims were under 16 years old, a decrease of 11 cases.

Item 12. Indecent Assault

17. A total of 1 019 indecent assault cases were recorded, a drop of 49 cases or 4.6%. The detection rate was 77.1%. Of these, 702 cases or 68.9% took place at public places, such as public spots, streets or on board public transport. The remaining 317 cases occurred at private places, such as residential buildings, schools and commercial buildings.

Item 13. Thefts

18. 25 628 cases of theft were recorded, representing 42.3% of the overall crime, a decrease of 1 884 cases or 6.8%. Except shop theft (+70 cases or 0.7%), all other major theft crime types were recorded with decreases. Drop was recorded in the number of miscellaneous theft (-1 525 cases or 10.6%), pickpocketing (-233 cases or 21.0%), missing motor vehicles (-144 vehicles or 25%), theft from vehicle (-120 cases or 12%) and snatching (-21 cases or 9.2 cases), etc.

Item 14. Deception

19. 7 260 cases of deception were recorded, a drop of 2 093 cases or 22.4%. Of these, 'Telephone Deception' decreased from 1 742 cases to 1 138 cases, representing a drop of 60.5%.

Item 15. Criminal Damage

20. There were 5 272 cases of criminal damage, a drop of 648 cases or 10.9%. 1 097 cases or 20.8% were related to debt collection activities, an increase of 195 cases or 21.6%; 785 cases or 14.9% were related to various disputes, a drop of 34 cases or 4.2%; 356 cases or 6.8% were related to mischievous acts, a decrease of 240 cases or 40.3%; 165 cases

or 3.1% were related to domestic violence, an increase of 32 cases or 24.1%. The causes of 594 cases (11.3%) were related to other reasons, such as psychosis, drunk and disorderly conduct, etc., a drop of 234 cases or 28.3%. Of these criminal damage cases, 144 cases or 2.7% were triad-related, a drop of 5 cases or 3.4%.

Item 16. Triad-related Crimes

21. A total of 1 872 triad-related crimes were recorded, a rise of 60 cases or 3.3% when compared with 1 812 cases in the previous year. The majority of the offences under this category were wounding and serious assault. 432 cases or 23.1% were related to wounding and serious assault, a decrease of 14 cases or 3.1%; 331 cases or 17.7% were related to serious drugs offences, an increase of 100 cases or 43.3%; 303 cases or 16.2% were related to unlawful society offences, a drop of 62 case or 17.0%. The number of triad-related crimes accounted for 3.1% of the overall crime, a rise of 0.4 percentage point when compared with 2.7% in 2015.

Item 17. Domestic Violence Crimes

22. A total of 1 509 criminal cases of domestic violence were recorded, an increase of 45 cases or 3.1% when compared with 1 464 cases in the previous year. Cases involved were mainly wounding and serious assault (58.3%), criminal intimidation (22.5%) and criminal damage (10.9%).

Item 18. Child Abuse (Crimes Against Children)

23. 870 child abuse cases were recorded, a drop of 28 cases or 3.1% when compared with 898 cases in the previous year. Of these, 477 were cases of sexual abuse against children, a drop of 27 cases or 5.4%. The sexual abuse against children was mainly attributed to the indecent assault cases (290 cases). 393 cases were physical abuse against children, a drop of 1 case or 0.3%.

Item 19. Elder Abuse

24. 372 cases of elder abuse were recorded, an increase of 9 cases or 2.5%. The majority were physical abuse cases, which totalled 201 cases (54.0%), and is followed by cases related to embezzlement of property and psychological abuse, being 113 and 52 cases or 30.4% and 14.0% respectively. 6 cases (1.6%) were related to sexual abuse.

Item 20. Persons Arrested for Crime

25. 33 242 persons were arrested for crimes, a drop of 536 persons or 1.6% from 33 778 in the previous year. 23 533 were males (70.8%) and 9 709 were females (29.2%). The ratio was similar to that of 2015.

Item 20. Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested

26. The number of juveniles (aged 10-15) and young persons (aged 16-20) arrested for crimes were 1 074 and 2 292 respectively, altogether 3 366 persons in total, a decrease of 769 persons or 18.6%. The number of juveniles and young persons arrested made up 10.1% of the total number of persons arrested, a drop of 2.1 percentage points from 12.2% in the previous year. A total of 880 persons (26.1%) were arrested for miscellaneous and shop thefts, a drop of 96 persons (-9.8%); 477 (14.2%) of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault, a drop of 153 persons (-24.3%); 325 (9.7%) youths were arrested for serious drugs offences, a drop of 74 persons or 18.5%.

Item 20. Mainland Illegal Immigrants and Visitors Arrested

27. A total of 465 illegal immigrants from the Mainland were arrested, a drop of 318 persons (-40.6%) when compared with 783 persons in the preceding year. Of these, 59 were arrested for criminal offences, a drop of 20 persons or 25.3% when compared with 79 persons in the preceding year.

28. There were 42.57 million visitor arrivals from the Mainland, a drop of 3.05 million arrivals or 6.7%, and 24.22 million of which were under 'Individual Visitor Scheme', a decrease of 3.72 million arrivals or

13.3%. 1 502 Mainland visitors were arrested for criminal offences, a rise of 104 persons or 7.4%. Of these, the number of persons under 'Individual Visitor Scheme' arrested for committing criminal offences was 859, a rise of 69 persons or 8.7%. 3.5 persons out of every 100 000 Mainland visitor arrivals were arrested, which was higher than 3.1 in 2015, but was lower compared to those of visitors from other countries (16.5) and overall visitors (6.8).

Hong Kong Police Force
January 2017



警務處處長向
香港特別行政區立法會
保安事務委員會
匯報二零一六年
罪案統計數字

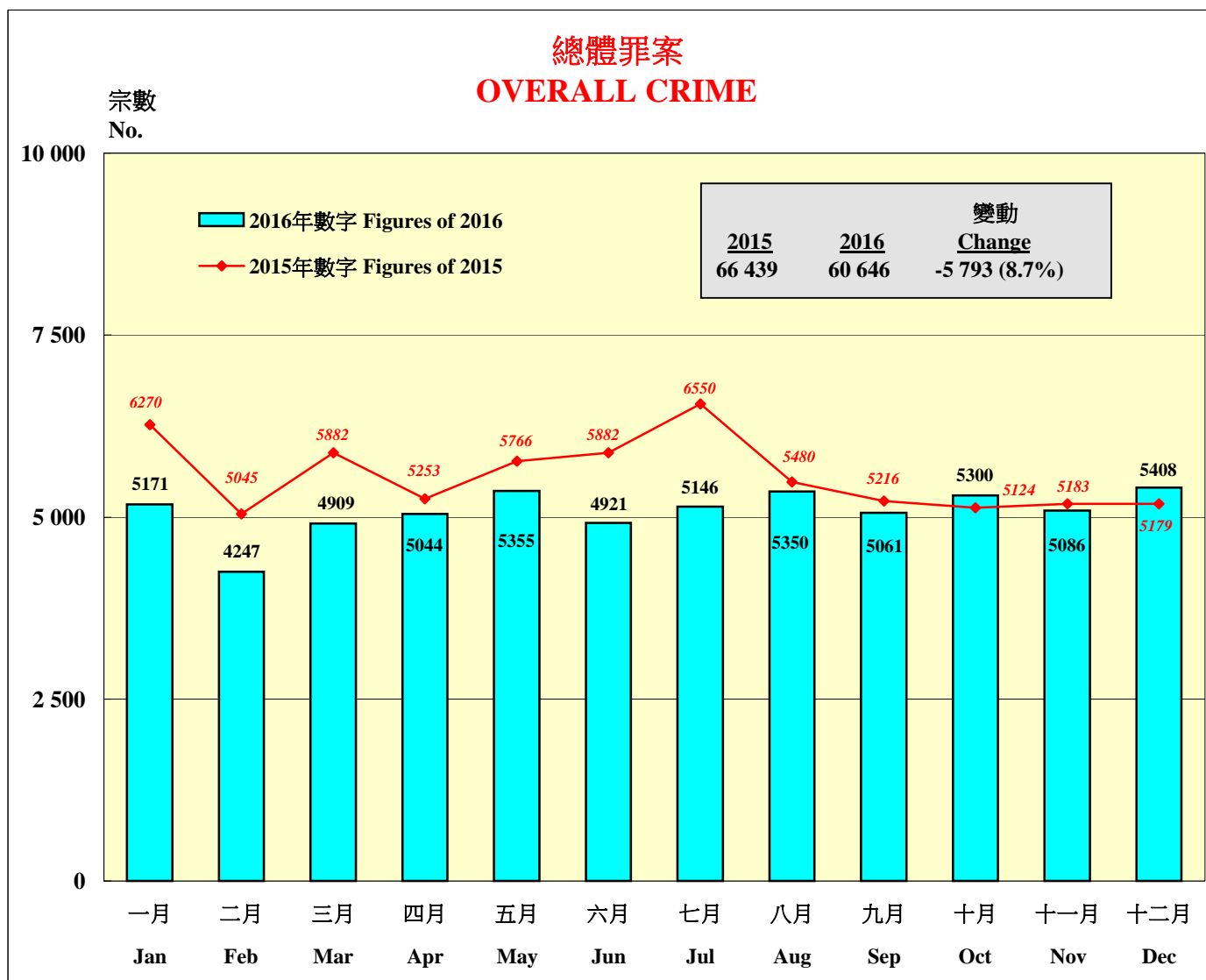
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
BRIEF TO THE HKSAR
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PANEL ON SECURITY
CRIME STATISTICS
CALENDAR YEAR 2016**

二零一六年主要罪案
Major Crimes, 2016

	2015	2016	2016年與2015年比較 2016 compared with 2015	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	66 439	60 646	- 5 793	- 8.7
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	10 889	10 103	- 786	- 7.2
3. 兇殺 Homicide	22	28	+ 6	+ 27.3
4. 各類劫案，包括： All Robberies, including :	223	260	+ 37	+ 16.6
- 持真槍 with Firearms	1	-	- 1	- 100.0
- 持電槍 with Stun Guns	1	2	+ 1	+ 100.0
- 持類似手槍 with Pistol-like Objects	3	3	-	-
- 銀行劫案 Bank Robbery	4	3	- 1	- 25.0
- 金舖／錶行劫案 Goldsmith/Watch Shop Robberies	3	3	-	-
5. 爆竊 Burglary	2 579	2 428	- 151	- 5.9
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	5 360	5 024	- 336	- 6.3
- 傷人 Wounding	1 236	1 156	- 80	- 6.5
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	4 124	3 868	- 256	- 6.2
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 891	1 712	- 179	- 9.5
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 736	1 734	- 2	- 0.1
9. 勒索 Blackmail	1 366	994	- 372	- 27.2
10. 縱火 Arson	339	358	+ 19	+ 5.6
11. 強姦 Rape	70	71	+ 1	+ 1.4
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	1 068	1 019	- 49	- 4.6
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	27 512	25 628	- 1 884	- 6.8
- 搶掠 Snatching	228	207	- 21	- 9.2
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	1 109	876	- 233	- 21.0
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	9 722	9 792	+ 70	+ 0.7
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	999	879	- 120	- 12.0
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	14 356	12 831	- 1 525	- 10.6
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles (577)	(577)	(433)	- 144	- 25.0
14. 詐騙 Deception	9 353	7 260	- 2 093	- 22.4
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	5 920	5 272	- 648	- 10.9
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 812	1 872	+ 60	+ 3.3
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 464	1 509	+ 45	+ 3.1
18. 虐兒 Child Abuse	898	870	- 28	- 3.1
19. 虐老 Elder Abuse	363	372	+ 9	+ 2.5
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	33 778	33 242	- 536	- 1.6
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	1 309	1 074	- 235	- 18.0
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	2 826	2 292	- 534	- 18.9
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	79	59	- 20	- 25.3
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	1 398	1 502	+ 104	+ 7.4
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	2 136	2 331	+ 195	+ 9.1

二零一六年一月至十二月罪案情況

Crime Situation during Jan - Dec 2016

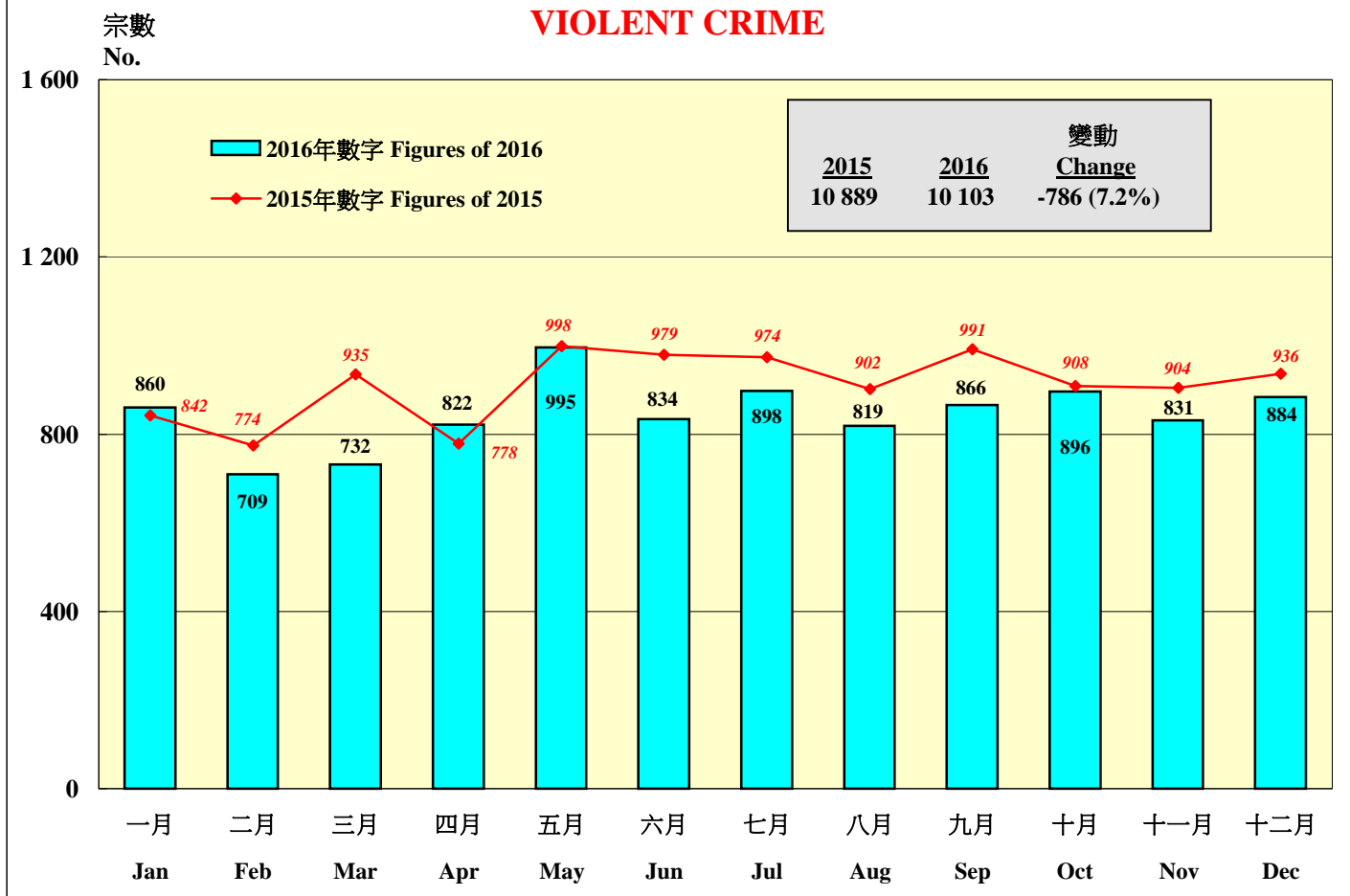


總體罪案 Overall Crime	2015	2016	變動 Change
罪案率(按每十萬人口計的罪案) Crime Rate (Crimes per 100 000 Population)	909	825	- 9.2%
破案率 Detection Rate	44.8%	47.3%	+ 2.5 個百分點 % points

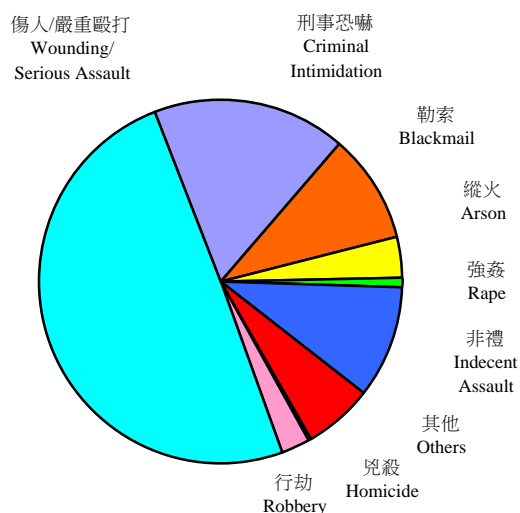
註：每月的罪案數字只反映該月份的治安情況。而有關的月數加起來未必能夠成為該季或全年的罪案數字，原因是在編製該季或全年的統計時，有些案件會被撤銷、重新分類或整理而被更新。

Note: The monthly figures represent snapshots of the corresponding months which may not add up to the quarterly or yearly figures. Some records may have been updated to take account of those "de crime" cases, reclassification of offences and cleared up cases in the compilation of quarterly or yearly statistics.

暴力罪案 VIOLENT CRIME



2016年的暴力罪案組合 Violent Crime Composition, 2016



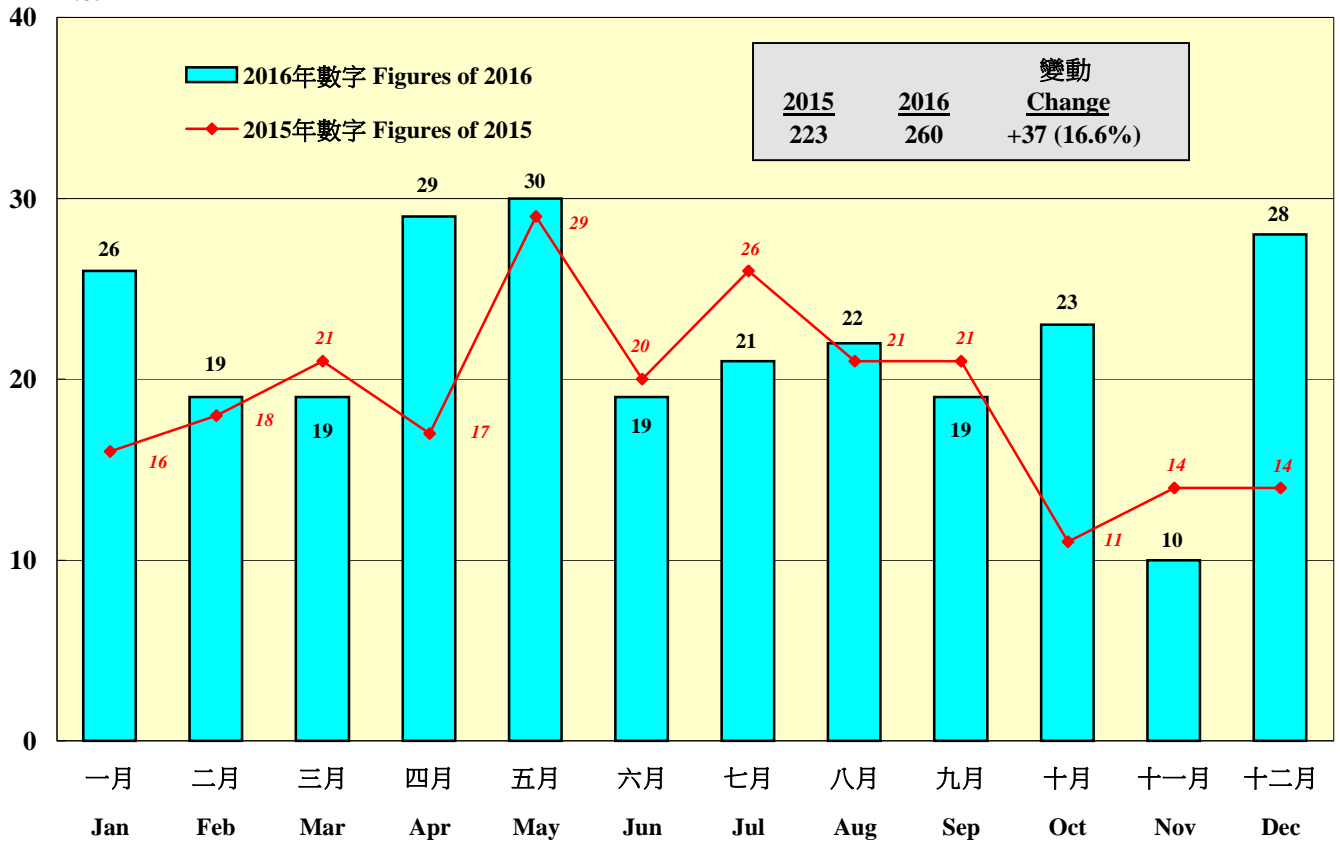
2016年舉報的暴力罪案如下：

Violent crimes reported in 2016 are as follows:

	2015	2016	變動 Change
兇殺 Homicide	22	28	+ 6
行劫 Robbery	223	260	+ 37
傷人/嚴重毆打 Wounding/Serious Assault	5 360	5 024	- 336
刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 736	1 734	- 2
勒索 Blackmail	1 366	994	- 372
縱火 Arson	339	358	+ 19
強姦 Rape	70	71	+ 1
非禮 Indecent Assault	1 068	1 019	- 49
其他 Others	705	615	- 90
暴力罪案總數 Total Violent Crimes	10 889	10 103	- 786

行劫案 ROBBERY

宗數
No.

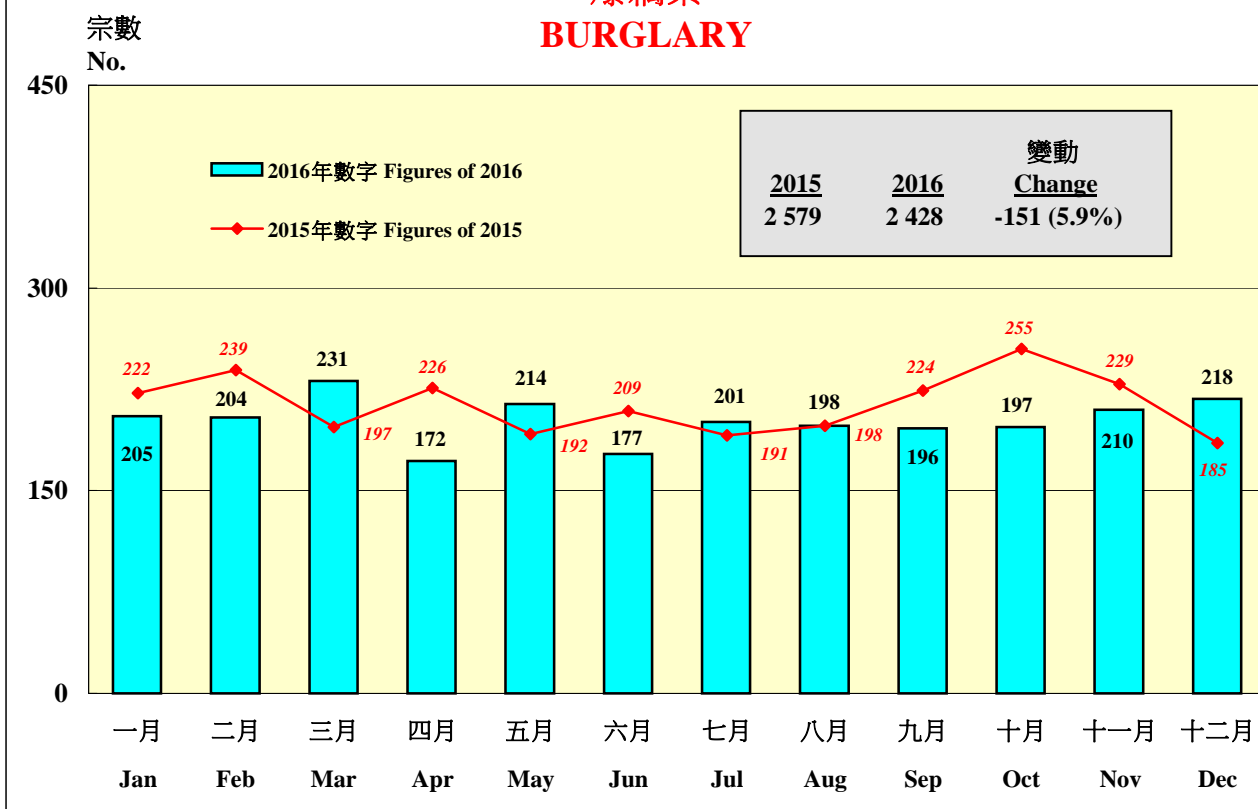


	2015	2016	變動 Change
行劫案總數 TOTAL ROBBERIES	223	260	+ 37
金舖和鐘錶店 Goldsmith & Watch Shops	3	3	0
銀行 Banks	4	3	- 1
持真槍 With Firearms	1	-	- 1
持電槍 With Stun Guns	1	2	+ 1
持類似手槍 [#] With Pistol-like Objects [#]	3	3	0

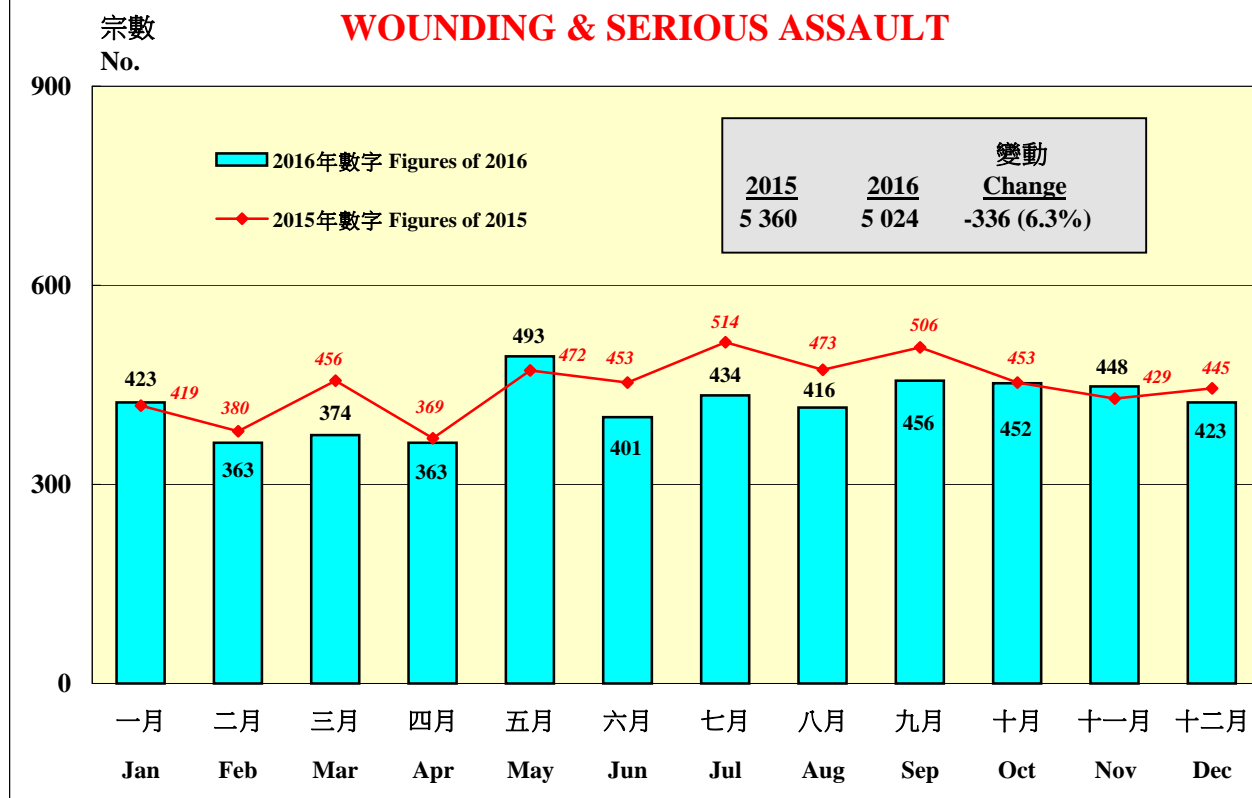
[#] 涉案的類似手槍可能是真槍或做製槍械。由於槍枝未經使用及沒有被檢獲，因此不可列為真槍。

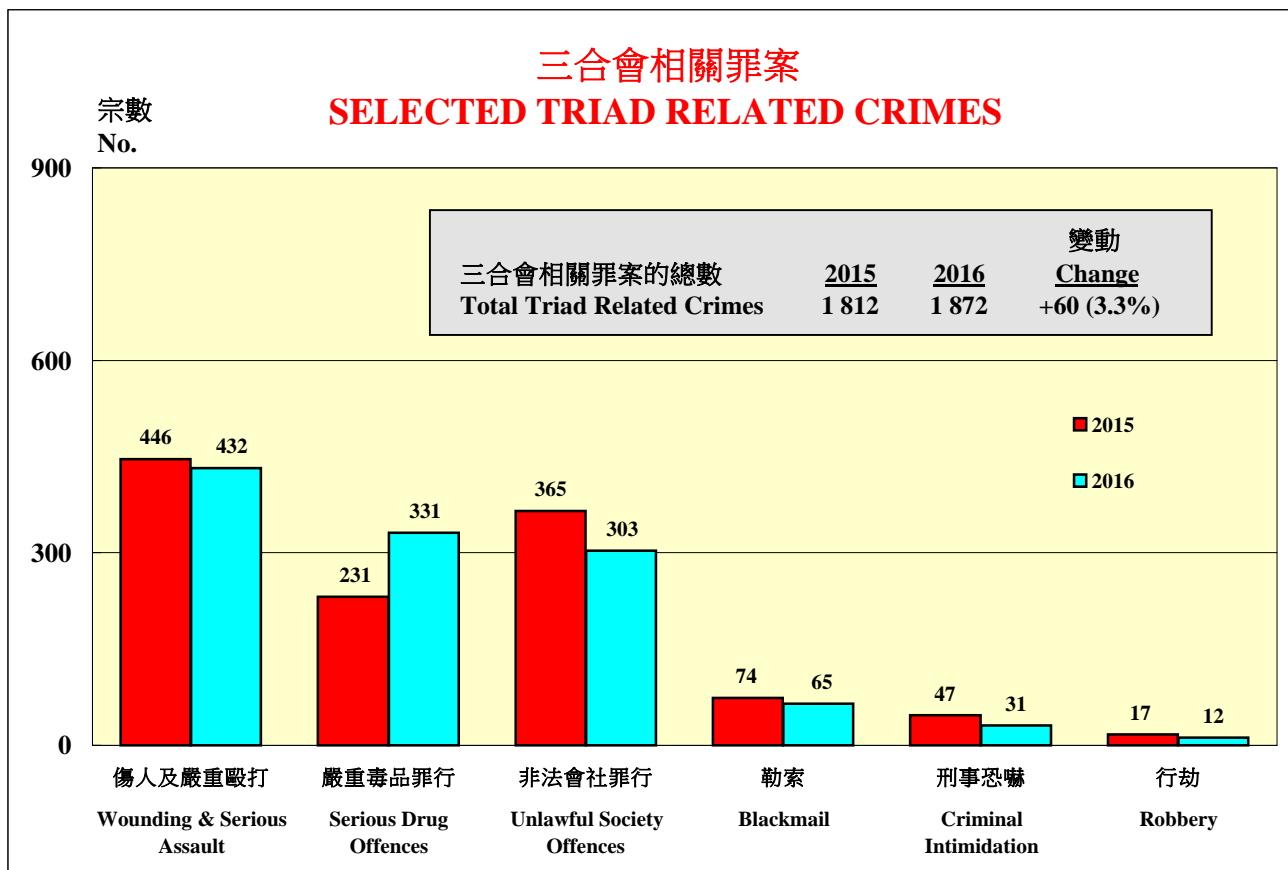
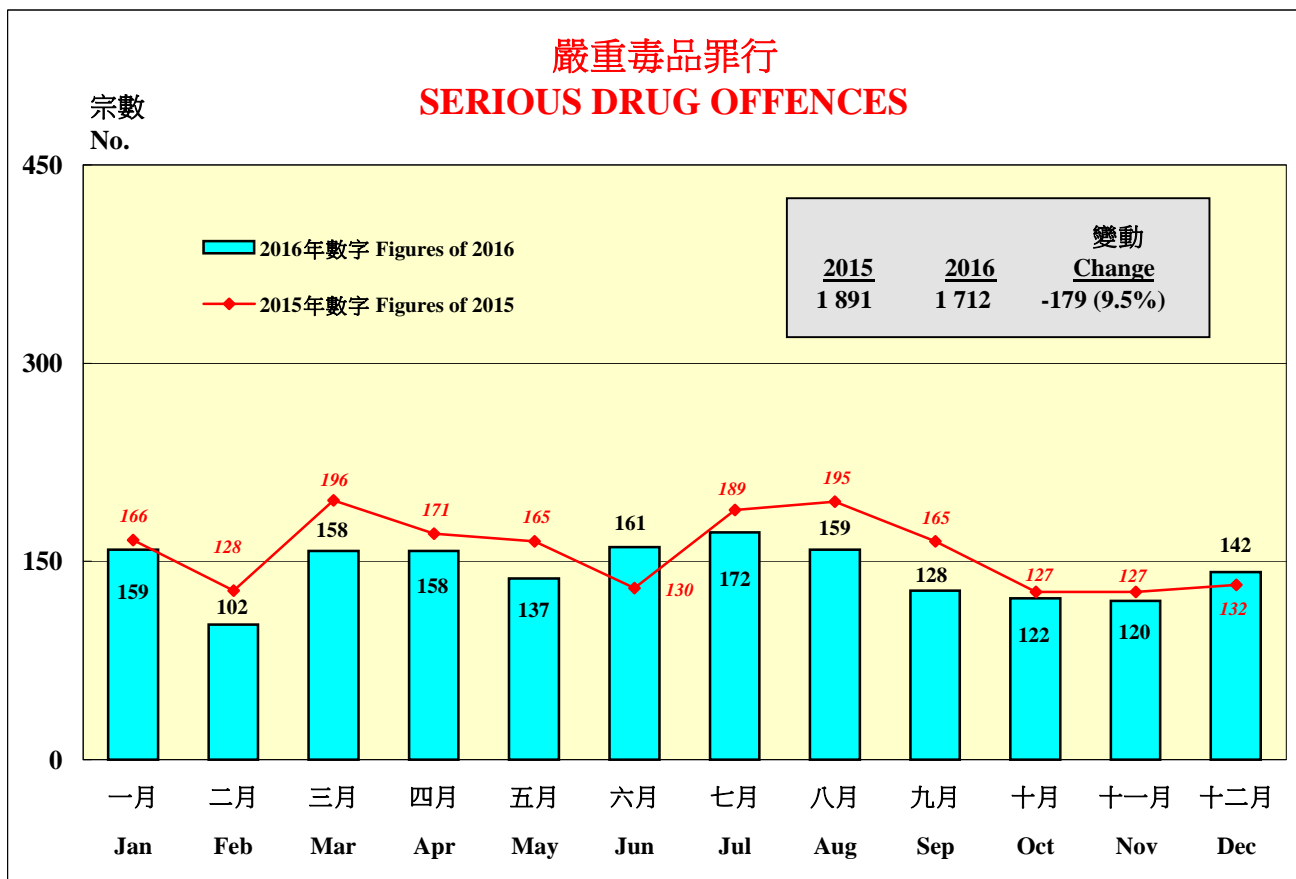
[#] Pistol-like objects involved may be genuine or imitation firearms. They are not classified as firearms because they have not been used / seized.

爆竊案 BURGLARY

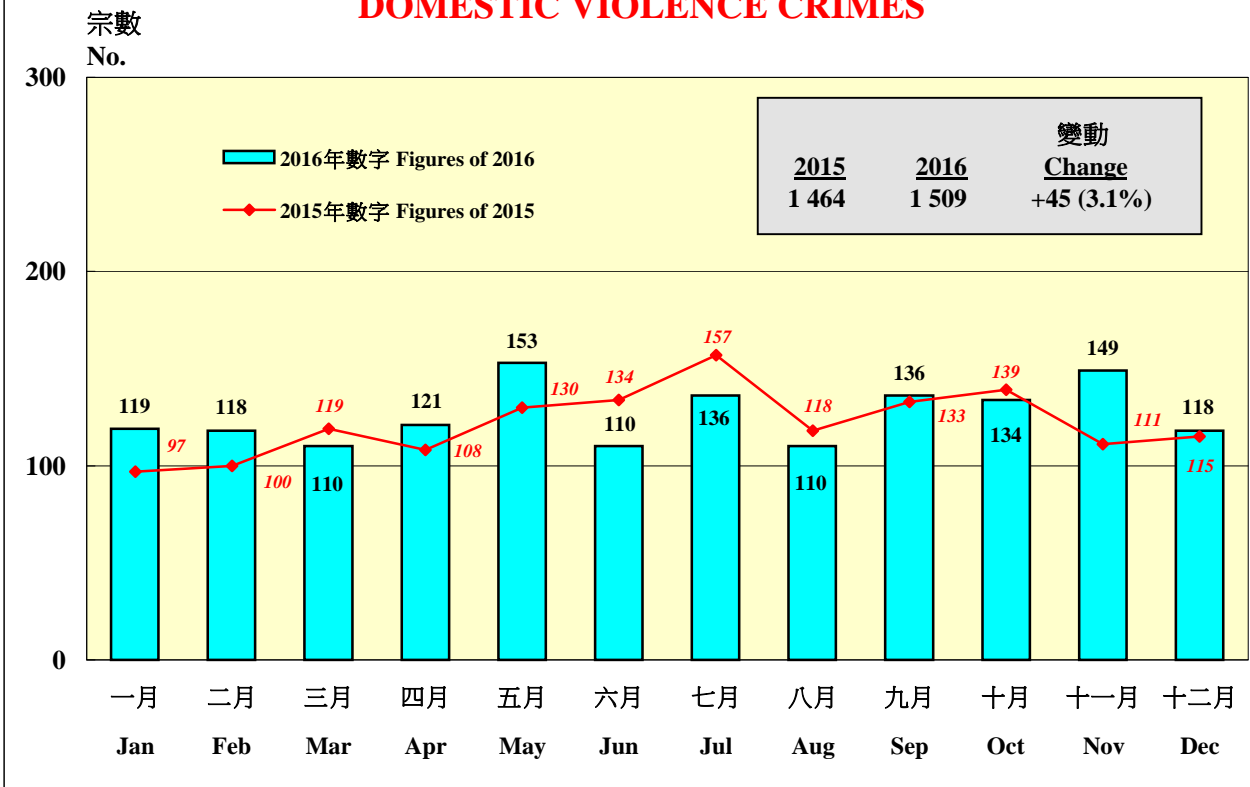


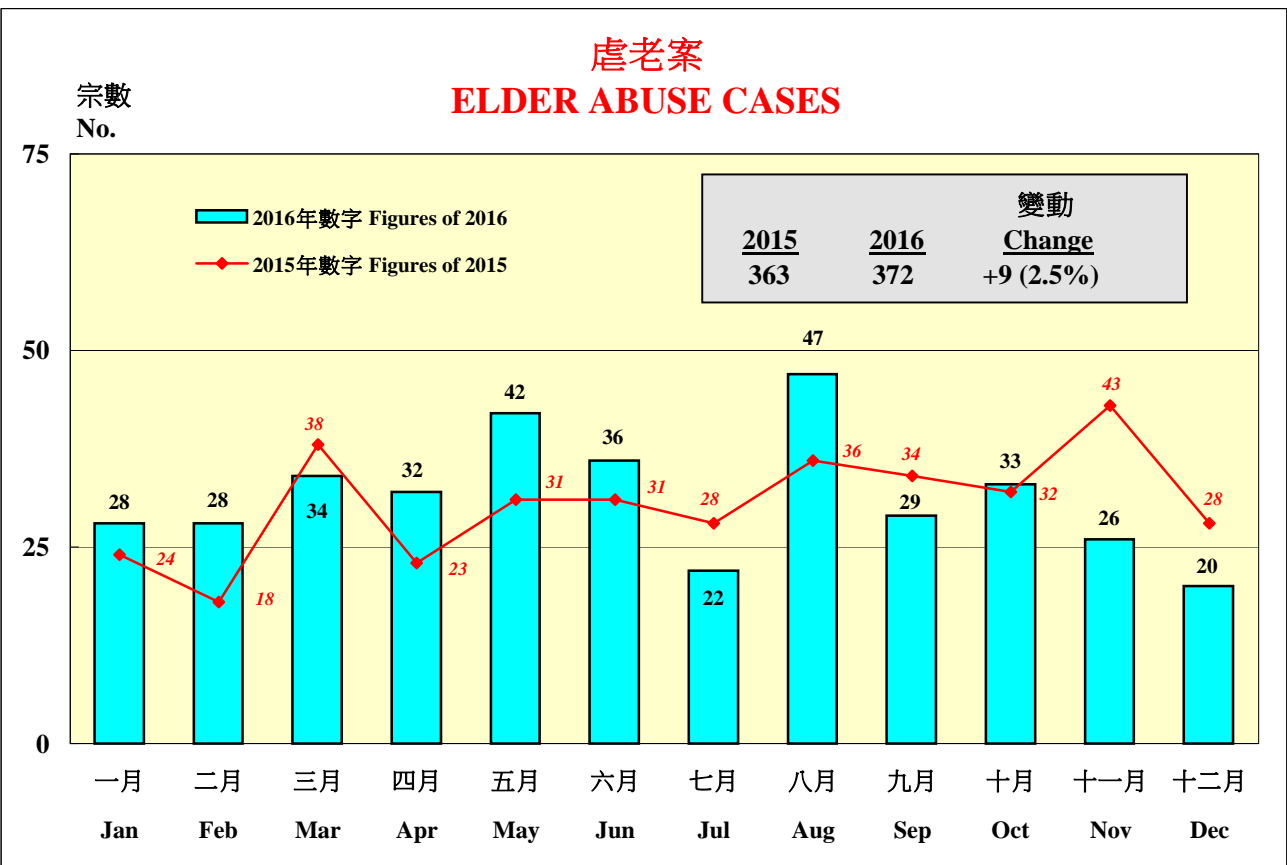
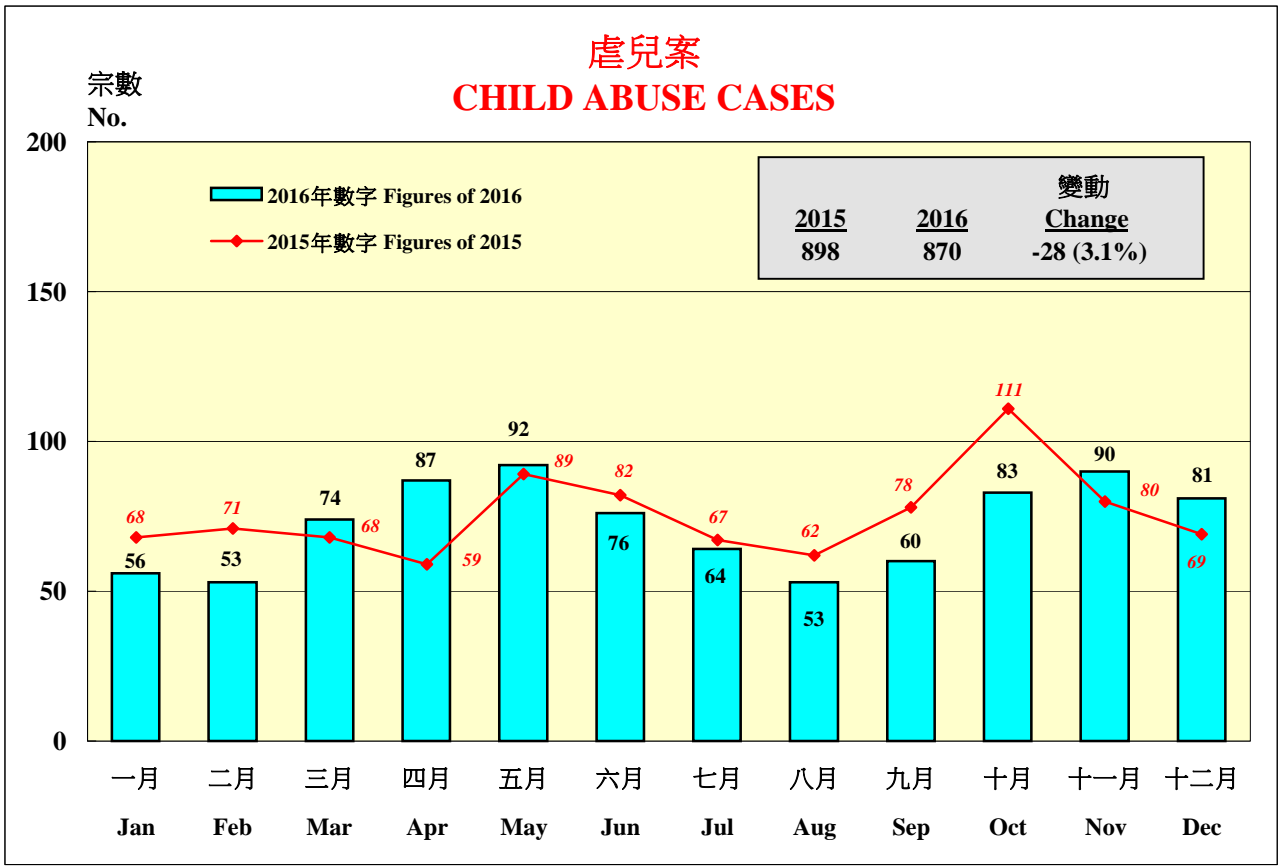
傷人及嚴重毆打案 WOUNDING & SERIOUS ASSAULT

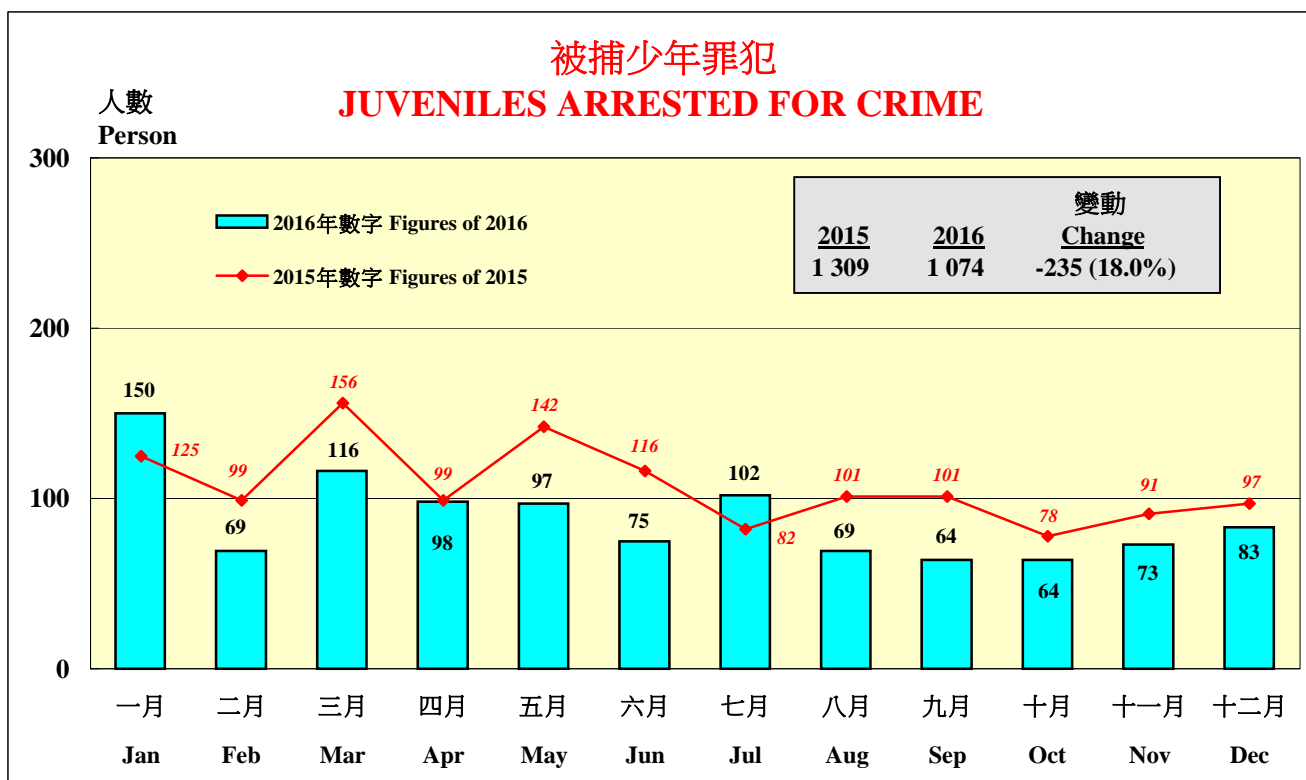




家庭暴力刑事案件 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES

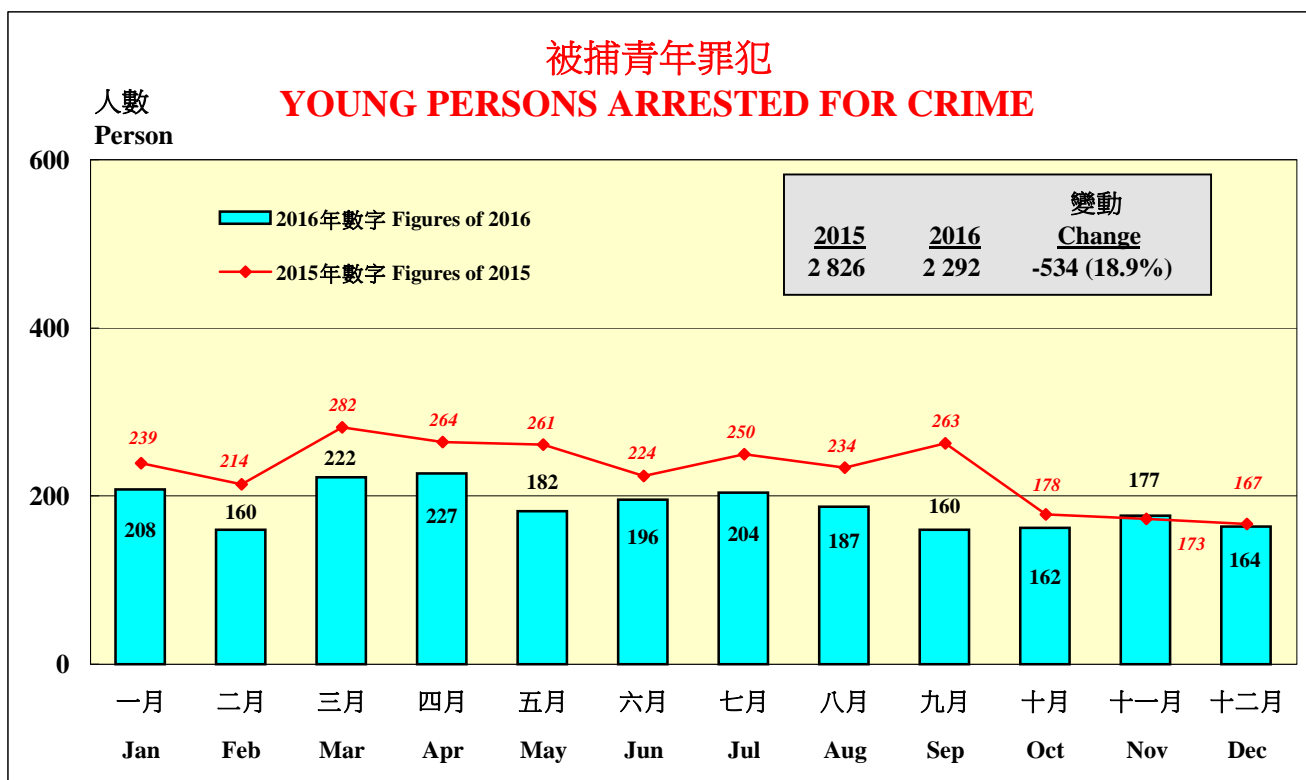






註：少年罪犯年齡是10-15歲。涉案多數是店舖盜竊、雜項盜竊及傷人及嚴重毆打。

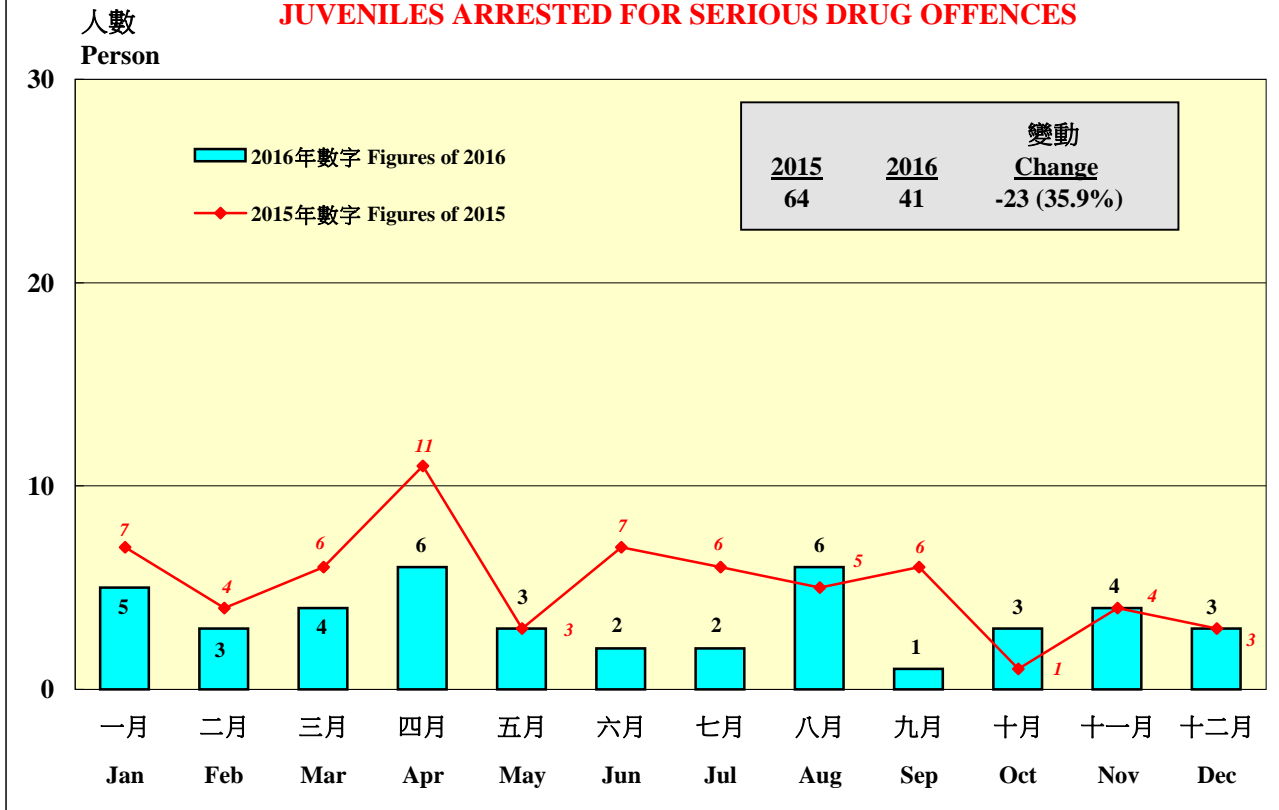
Note: Juveniles refer to those aged 10-15. The most prevalent offences were shop theft, miscellaneous thefts, and wounding and serious assault.



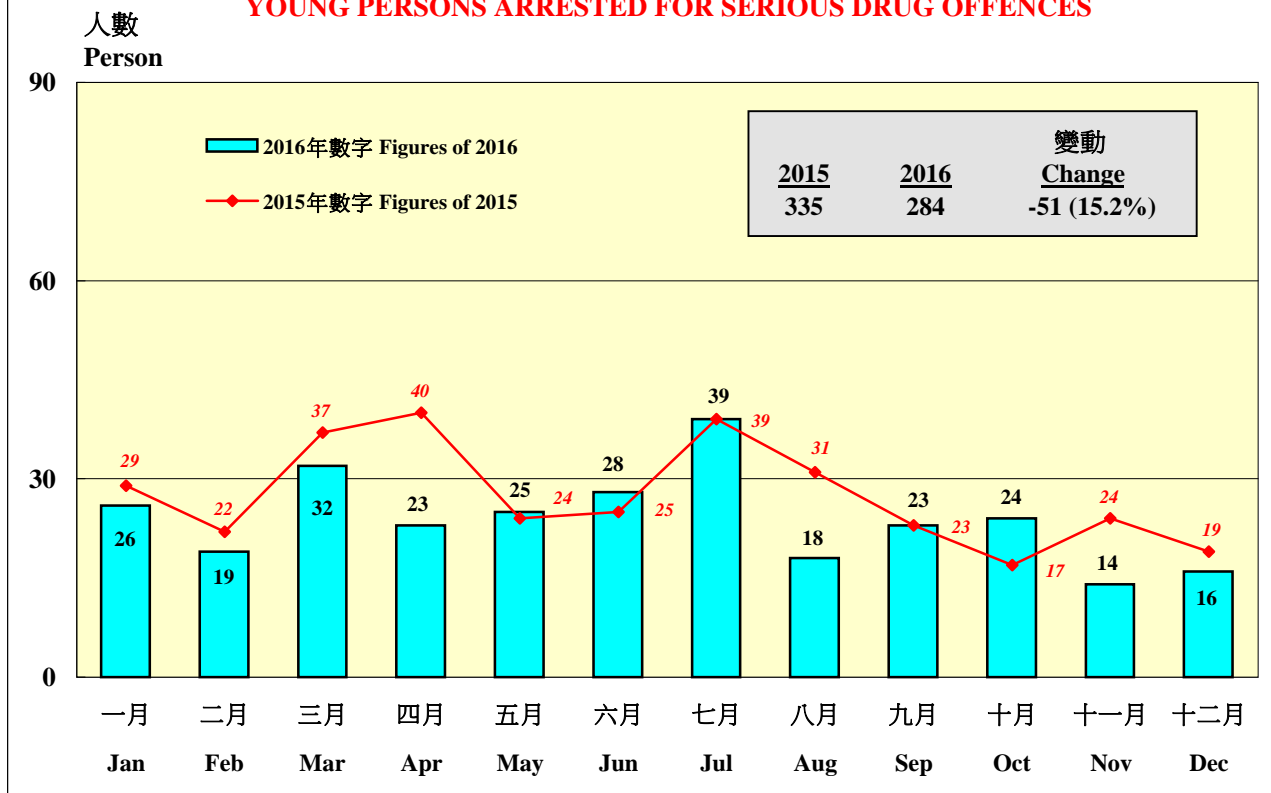
註：青年罪犯年齡是16-20歲。涉案多數是傷人及嚴重毆打、嚴重毒品罪行及店舖盜竊。

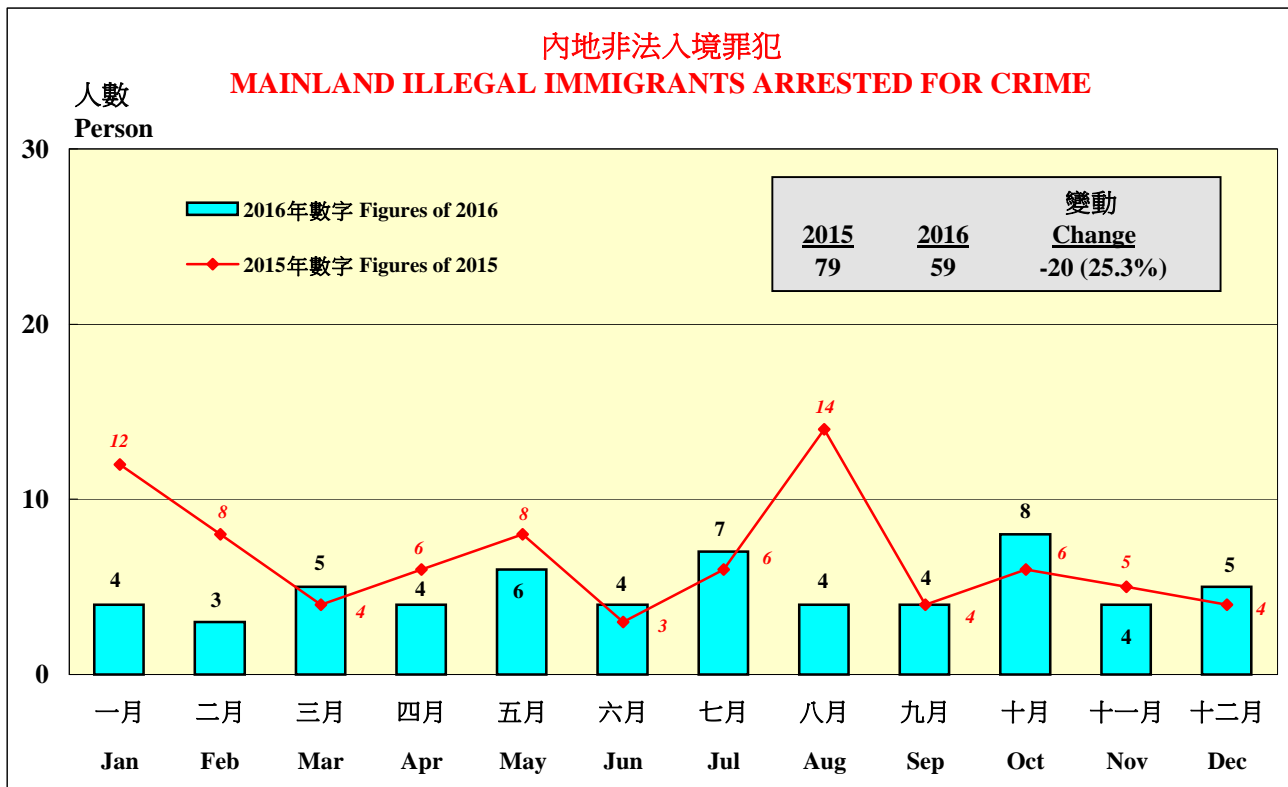
Note: Young persons refer to those aged 16-20. The most prevalent offences were wounding and serious assault, serious drug offences, and shop theft.

因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的少年罪犯
JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES



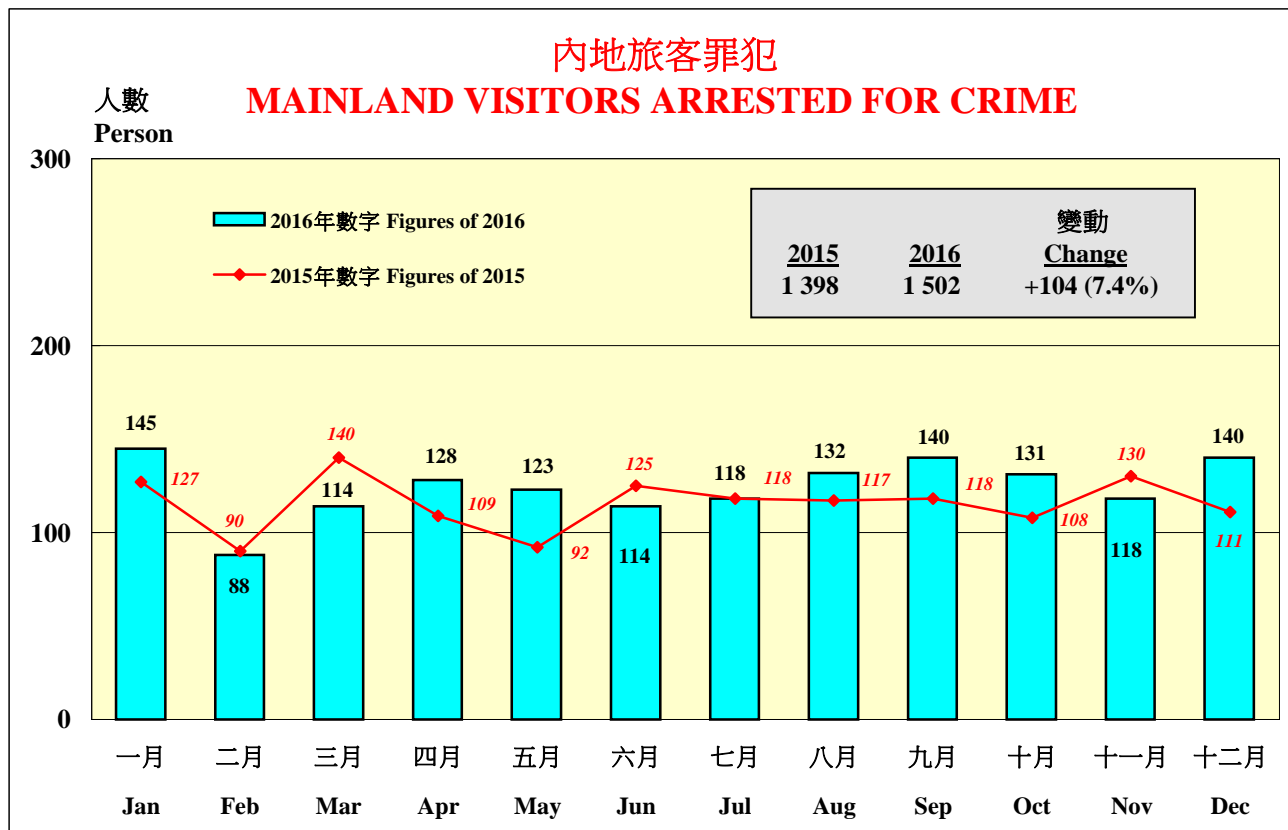
因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的青年罪犯
YOUNG PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES





註： 涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行、雜項盜竊及偽造文件及假錢。

Note: The most prevalent offences were serious immigration offences, miscellaneous thefts, and forgery and coinage.



註： (一) 以上包括持雙程證、護照訪港人士和逾期居留旅客， 但不包括內地非法入境者。

(二) 涉案多數是店舖盜竊、雜項盜竊及偽造文件及假錢。

Notes: (1) Including Two-way Permit, Passport holders and overstayed visitors, but excluding illegal immigrants.

(2) The most prevalent offences were shop theft, miscellaneous thefts, and forgery and coinage.

附加資料
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

