

**Special Meeting of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council**  
**26<sup>th</sup> January 2016**

**Brief Report on Hong Kong's Law and Order Situation in 2015**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to give a brief account of the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2015.

**Overall Crime Situation**

2. The overall law and order situation in Hong Kong remained stable in 2015. The overall crime figure dropped to 66 439, a decrease of 1 301 cases or 1.9% when compared with 67 740 in 2014. The overall crime figure was the lowest since 1979. The overall crime rate, that is, measuring by number of crimes per 100 000 population, stood at 910 cases, which was a new low since 1972.

3. The detection rate was 44.8%, a rise of 1.4 percentage points when compared with 43.4% recorded in 2014.

4. There were 10 889 cases of violent crime, a drop of 184 cases or 1.7%. The figure marked a new low since 1971. The detection rate of violent crime was 60.8%.

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

<b>Crimes that recorded a rise</b>		<b>Crimes that recorded a drop</b>	
Shop Theft	+ 727 cases	Miscellaneous Theft	- 1 766 cases
Deception	+ 492 cases	Wounding & Serious Assault	- 269 cases
Blackmail	+ 481 cases	Domestic Violence Crimes	- 205 cases
Triad-related Crimes	+ 169 cases	Criminal Intimidation	- 126 cases
Criminal Damage	+ 45 cases	Burglary	- 121 cases
Serious Drugs Offences	+ 36 cases	Robbery	- 86 cases
Pickpocketing	+ 32 cases	Arson	- 55 cases
Theft from Vehicle	+ 24 cases	Indecent Assault	- 47 cases
Elder Abuse	+ 22 cases	Snatching	- 37 cases
Rape	+ 14 cases	Child Abuse	- 33 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 22 cases of homicide were recorded, a drop of 5 cases or 18.5%. 19 cases were detected and the detection rate was 86.4%. Around 45% of these cases of homicide were related to domestic violence or violence between relatives.

#### **Item 4. Robbery**

8. A total of 223 cases of robbery were recorded, a drop of 86 cases or 27.8%. 1 case involved genuine firearms while cases with stun guns dropped from 5 to 1 case. There were 3 cases of robbery with pistol-like objects, which was same as the previous year. Bank robbery dropped by 3 to 4 cases.

## **Item 5. Burglary**

9. There were 2 579 cases of burglary, a drop of 121 cases or 4.5%. Number of burglaries on residential buildings was 1 901 (73.7%), that on non-residential buildings was 678 (26.3%), representing decrease of 131 cases (-6.4%) and increase of 10 cases (+1.5%) respectively. The proportion of burglaries on residential buildings and non-residential buildings in 2014 were 75.3% and 24.7% respectively.

## **Item 6. Wounding and Serious Assault**

10. A total of 5 360 cases of wounding and serious assault were recorded, a drop of 269 cases or 4.8%. 1 236 cases were wounding and 4 124 cases were serious assault. Among them, 862 cases or 16.1% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 86 cases or 9.1%; 57 cases or 1.1% were related to debt collection activities, a drop of 5 cases or 8.1%; and 4 388 cases or 81.9% were caused by various disputes, such as drunk and disorderly, traffic accidents and work disputes, etc., which was a decrease of 174 cases or 3.8%; For triad-related cases, 446 cases (8.3%) were recorded, a decrease of 32 cases or 6.7%;

## **Item 7. Serious Drugs Offences**

11. Altogether there were 1 891 serious drugs cases, a rise of 36 cases or 1.9%. Of these, 1 691 cases involved psychotropic drugs, making up 89.4% of the overall cases, which was a rise of 35 cases or 2.1%. For psychotropic drugs, cases involving Ice were prevalent. The figures rose from 578 to 657 cases in 2015, a rise of 79 cases or 13.7%. Ketamine-related cases came the second highest and recorded a decrease from 734 to 652 cases, a drop of 82 cases or 11.2%. Cases involving cocaine increased from 182 to 223, a rise of 41 cases or 22.5%. Cases involving heroin increased from 189 to 192, a rise of 3 cases or 1.6%. 2 537 persons were arrested in connection with serious drugs cases, an increase of 115 persons or 4.7%. Of these, 399 (15.7%) were youths, a drop of 46 persons or 10.3%.

## **Item 8. Criminal Intimidation**

12. There were 1 736 cases of criminal intimidation in total, representing a decrease of 126 cases or 6.8%. 498 cases or 28.7% were related to debt collection activities, a decrease of 31 cases or 5.9%; 358 cases or 20.6% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 61 cases or 14.6%. The remaining 880 cases or 50.7% were caused by various disputes, such as disputes over money and emotions, a drop of 34 cases or 3.7%. For triad-related cases, 47 cases (2.7%) were recorded, a rise of 6 cases or 14.6%.

## **Item 9. Blackmail**

13. A total of 1 366 cases of blackmail were recorded, a rise of 481 cases or 54.4%. The rise was mainly attributed to 'Naked Chat'. Blackmail cases involving 'Naked Chat' increased from 638 cases to 1 098 cases, a rise of 460 cases or 72.1%, accounting for 80.4% of all blackmail cases. Culprits made acquaintances of victims through social media platform and photos or video clips were taken or recorded for blackmail purposes after victims had been asked to get naked or make indecent gestures in front of camera via instant messaging applications. 24 cases or 1.8% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 5 cases or 17.2%; 20 cases or 1.5% were blackmail cases related to 'distributed denial-of-service attacks' that paralysed computers or websites by disseminating enormous amount of information, which increased by 19 cases or 19 times; 5 cases or 0.4% were related to debt collection activities, a drop of 6 cases or 54.5%. For triad-related cases, 74 cases (5.4%) were recorded, a drop of 2 cases or 2.6%.

## **Item 10. Arson**

14. 339 cases of arson were recorded, a drop of 55 cases or 14%. 241 cases or 71.1% of them took place at public places, a decrease of 41 cases or 14.5%; 98 cases or 28.9% took place at non-public places, a decrease of 14 cases or 12.5%. 58 cases or 17.1% were found to be mischievous acts, a decrease of 39 cases or 40.2%; 43 cases or 12.7% were caused by various disputes, a drop of 1 case or 2.3%; 4 cases or 1.2% were related to domestic violence and the number of cases was the

same as the previous year; 3 cases or 0.9% were related to debt collection activities, a drop of 2 cases or 40%. For triad-related arson cases, 12 cases (3.5%) were recorded, an increase of 8 cases or 200%. Among all the arson cases, 49 cases or 14.5% involved vehicles, a decrease of 16 cases or 24.6%.

### **Item 11. Rape**

15. 70 cases of rape in total were recorded, a rise of 14 cases or 25%. All cases were detected. Cases involving strangers amounted to 3. Victims of 6 cases acquainted the offenders through Internet. There were 20 cases in which the victims were under 16 years old, an increase of 11 cases.

### **Item 12. Indecent Assault**

16. A total of 1 068 indecent assault cases were recorded, a drop of 47 cases or 4.2%. The detection rate was 78.1%. Of these, 779 cases or 72.9% took place at public places, such as public spots, streets or on board public transport. The remaining 289 cases occurred at private places, such as residential buildings, schools and commercial buildings.

### **Item 13. Thefts**

17. 27 512 cases of theft were recorded, representing 41.4% of the overall crime, a decrease of 1 084 cases or 3.8%. Miscellaneous theft (-1 766 cases or 11 cases) saw a drop while shop theft (+727 cases or 8.1%), pickpocketing (+32 cases or 3%), theft from vehicle (+24 cases or 2.5%), etc., were recorded with a rise.

### **Item 14. Deception**

18. 9 353 cases of deception were recorded, a rise of 492 cases or 5.6%. Significant increases were seen in 'Telephone Deception' (+660 cases to 2 880 cases) and 'Social Media Deception' (+183 cases to 1 422 cases).

### **Item 15. Criminal Damage**

19. There were 5 920 cases of criminal damage, a rise of 45 cases or 0.8%. 902 cases or 15.2% were related to debt collection activities, an increase of 65 cases or 7.8%; 819 cases or 13.8% were related to various disputes, a drop of 47 cases or 5.4%; 596 cases or 10.1% were related to mischievous acts, an increase of 112 cases or 23.1%; 133 cases or 2.2% were related to domestic violence, a decrease of 37 cases or 21.8%. The causes of 828 cases (14%) were related to other reasons, such as psychosis, drunk and disorderly, etc., a drop of 29 cases or 3.4%. Among these criminal damage cases, 149 cases or 2.5% were triad-related, a rise of 43 cases or 40.6%.

### **Item 16. Triad-related Crimes**

20. A total of 1 812 triad-related crimes were recorded, a rise of 169 cases or 10.3% when compared with 1 643 cases in the previous year. The majority of the offences under this category were wounding and serious assault – 446 cases or 24.6%, a decrease of 32 cases or 6.7%, and unlawful society offences – 365 cases or 20.1%, a drop of 1 case or 0.3%. The number of triad-related crimes accounted for 2.7% of the overall crime, a rise of 0.3 percentage points when compared with 2.4% in 2014.

### **Item 17. Domestic Violence Crimes**

21. A total of 1 464 criminal cases of domestic violence were recorded, a decrease of 205 cases or 12.3% when compared with 1 669 cases in the previous year. Cases involved were mainly wounding and serious assault (58.9%), criminal intimidation (24.5%) and criminal damage (9.1%).

### **Item 18. Child Abuse (Crimes Against Children)**

22. 898 child abuse cases were recorded, a drop of 33 cases or 3.5% when compared with 931 cases in the previous year. Of these, 504 were cases of sexual abuse against children, a drop of 2 cases or 0.4%. The sexual abuse against children was mainly attributed to the indecent assault cases (284 cases). 394 cases were physical abuse against

children, a drop of 31 cases or 7.3%.

#### **Item 19. Elder Abuse**

23. 363 cases of elder abuse were recorded, an increase of 22 cases or 6.5%. The majority were physical abuse cases which stood at 184 cases (50.7%). Cases related to embezzlement of property and psychological abuse stood at 119 and 57 or 32.8% and 15.7% respectively. 3 cases (0.8%) were found to be related to sexual abuse.

#### **Item 20. Persons Arrested for Crime**

24. 33 778 persons were arrested for crimes, which was a rise of 99 or 0.3% from 33 679 in the previous year. 24 087 were males (71.3%) and 9 691 were females (28.7%). The proportion was similar to 2014.

#### **Item 20. Juveniles and Young Persons Arrested**

25. The number of juveniles (aged 10-15) and young persons (aged 16-20) arrested for crimes stood at 1 309 and 2 826 respectively, altogether 4 135 in total which was a decrease of 189 or 4.4%. The number of juveniles and young persons arrested made up 12.2% of the total number of persons arrested, which was similar to 12.8% in the previous year. A total of 976 persons (23.6%) were arrested for miscellaneous and shop thefts, a drop of 141 persons (-12.6%); 630 or 15.2% of them were arrested for wounding and serious assault, a decrease of 52 persons (-7.6%); and a total of 399 (9.6%) youths were arrested for serious drugs offences, a drop of 46 persons or 10.3%.

#### **Item 20. Mainland Illegal Immigrants and Visitors Arrested**

26. A total of 783 illegal immigrants from the Mainland were arrested, a rise of 47 persons (+6.4%) when compared with 736 persons in the preceding year. Among them, 79 were arrested for criminal offences, a drop of 4 persons or 4.8% when compared with 83 persons in the preceding year.

27. There were 45.62 million arrivals from the Mainland, a drop of

1.37 million or 2.9%, 27.94 million of which were under ‘Individual Visitor Scheme’, a decrease of 3.4 million arrivals or 10.8%. 1 398 mainland visitors in total were arrested for criminal offences, a drop of 48 persons or 3.3%. Of these, the number of persons under ‘Individual Visitor Scheme’ arrested for committing criminal offences was 790, a rise of 1 person or 0.1%. 3.1 out of every 100 000 Mainland visitors were arrested, which was same as that for 2014. The figures were much behind those of visitors from other countries and all visitors (15.6 and 6 respectively).

Hong Kong Police Force  
January 2016





警務處處長向  
香港特別行政區立法會  
保安事務委員會  
匯報二零一五年  
罪案統計數字

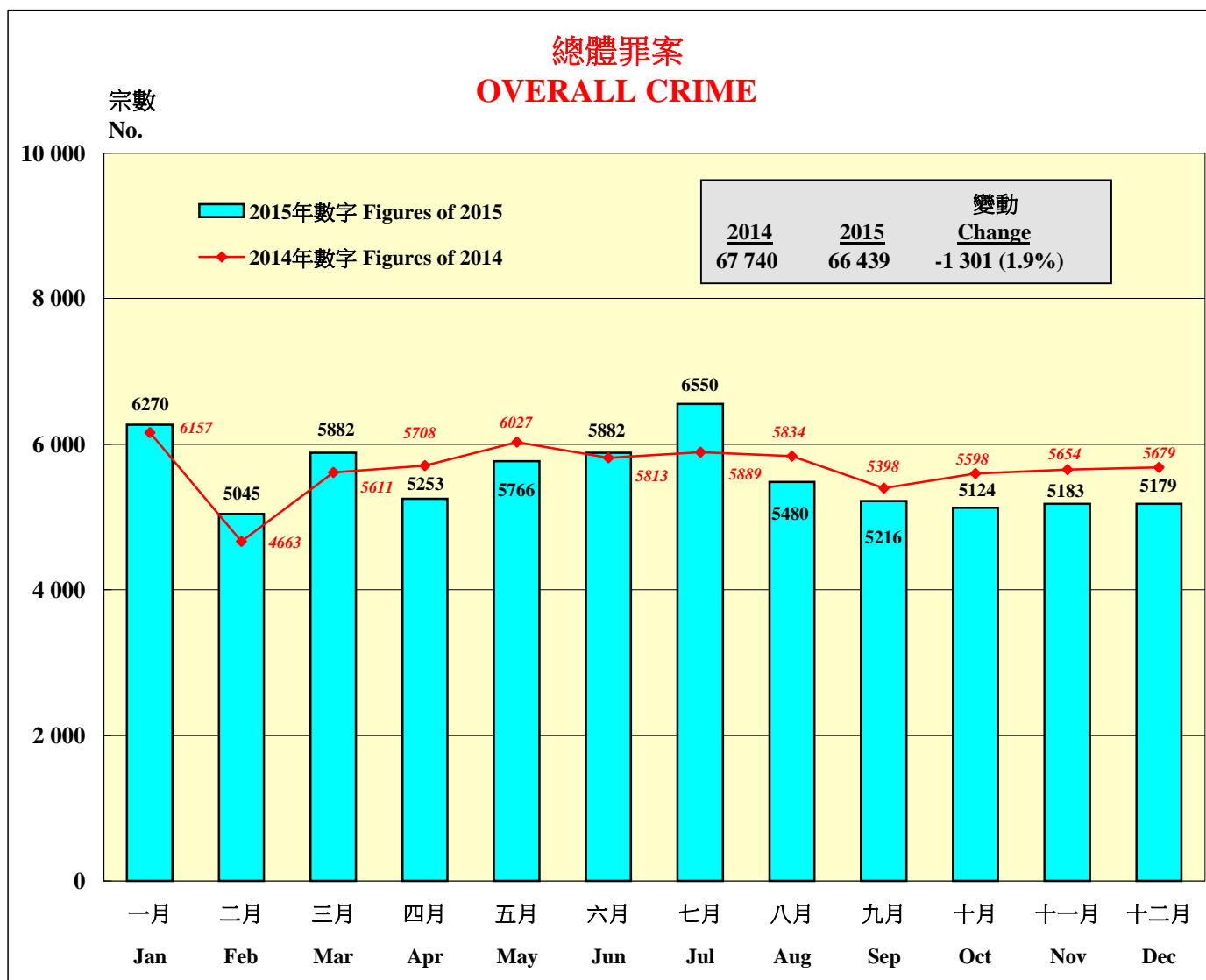
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
BRIEF TO THE HKSAR  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
PANEL ON SECURITY  
CRIME STATISTICS  
CALENDAR YEAR 2015**

二零一五年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2015

	2014	2015	2015年與2014年比較 2015 compared with 2014	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	67 740	66 439	- 1 301	- 1.9
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	11 073	10 889	- 184	- 1.7
3. 兇殺 Homicide	27	22	- 5	- 18.5
4. 各類劫案，包括： All Robberies, including :	309	223	- 86	- 27.8
- 持真槍 with Firearms	-	1	+ 1	-
- 持電槍 with Stun Guns	5	1	- 4	- 80.0
- 持類似手槍 with Pistol-like Objects	3	3	-	-
- 銀行劫案 Bank Robbery	7	4	- 3	- 42.9
- 金舖／錶行劫案 Goldsmith/Watch Shop Robberies	4	3	- 1	- 25.0
5. 爆竊 Burglary	2 700	2 579	- 121	- 4.5
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	5 629	5 360	- 269	- 4.8
- 傷人 Wounding	1 342	1 236	- 106	- 7.9
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	4 287	4 124	- 163	- 3.8
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 855	1 891	+ 36	+ 1.9
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 862	1 736	- 126	- 6.8
9. 勒索 Blackmail	885	1 366	+ 481	+ 54.4
10. 縱火 Arson	394	339	- 55	- 14.0
11. 強姦 Rape	56	70	+ 14	+ 25.0
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	1 115	1 068	- 47	- 4.2
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	28 596	27 512	- 1 084	- 3.8
- 搶掠 Snatching	265	228	- 37	- 14.0
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	1 077	1 109	+ 32	+ 3.0
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	8 995	9 722	+ 727	+ 8.1
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	975	999	+ 24	+ 2.5
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	16 122	14 356	- 1 766	- 11.0
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(567)	(577)	+ 10	+ 1.8
14. 詐騙 Deception	8 861	9 353	+ 492	+ 5.6
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	5 875	5 920	+ 45	+ 0.8
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 643	1 812	+ 169	+ 10.3
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 669	1 464	- 205	- 12.3
18. 虐兒 Child Abuse	931	898	- 33	- 3.5
19. 虐老 Elder Abuse	341	363	+ 22	+ 6.5
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	33 679	33 778	+ 99	+ 0.3
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	1 510	1 309	- 201	- 13.3
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	2 814	2 826	+ 12	+ 0.4
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	83	79	- 4	- 4.8
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	1 446	1 398	- 48	- 3.3
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 670	2 136	+ 466	+ 27.9

# 二零一五年一月至十二月罪案情況

## Crime Situation during Jan - Dec 2015

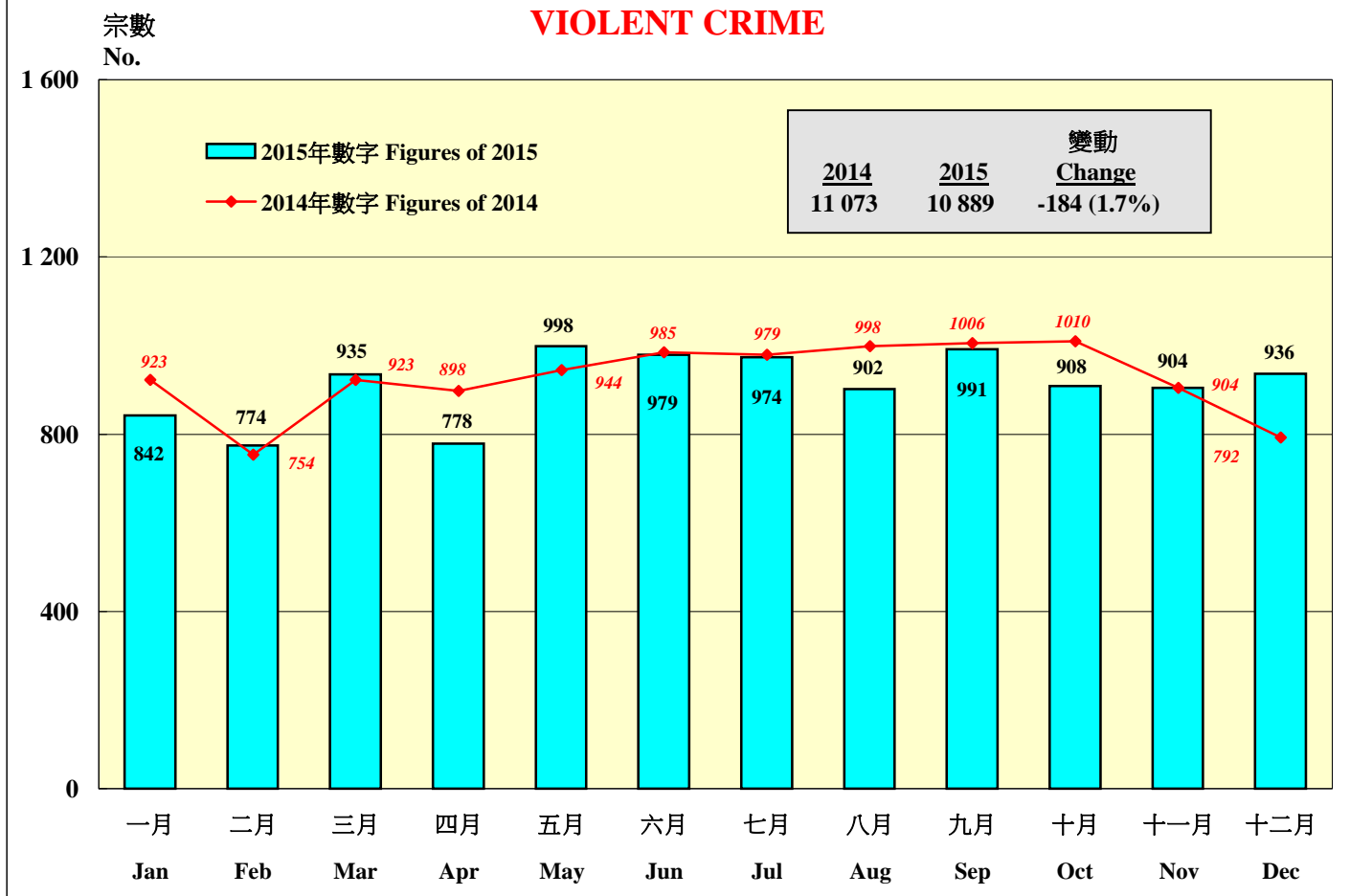


總體罪案 Overall Crime	2014	2015	變動 Change
罪案率(按每十萬人口計的罪案) Crime Rate (Crimes per 100 000 Population)	935	910	- 2.7%
破案率 Detection Rate	43.4%	44.8%	+ 1.4 個百分點 % points

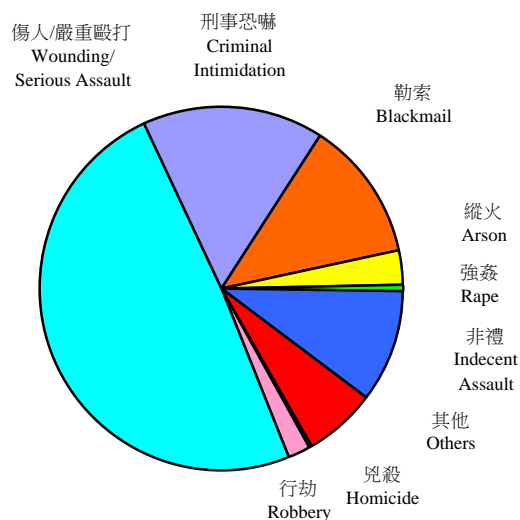
註：每月的罪案數字只反映該月份的治安情況。而有關的月數加起來未必能夠成為該季或全年的罪案數字，原因是在編製該季或全年的統計時，有些案件會被撤銷、重新分類或整理而被更新。

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



### 2015年的暴力罪案組合 Violent Crime Composition, 2015



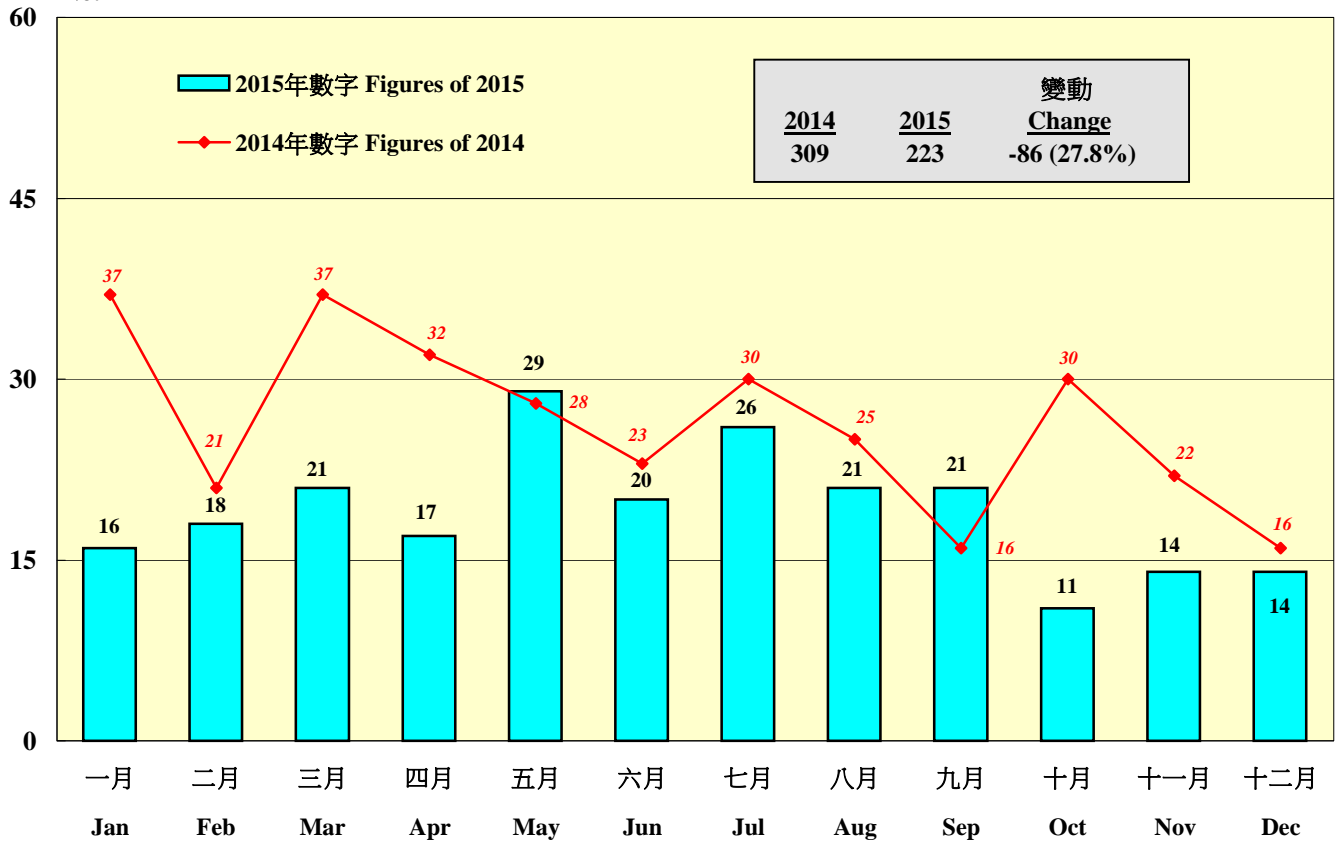
2015年舉報的暴力罪案如下：

Violent crimes reported in 2015 are as follows:

	2014	2015	變動 Change
兇殺 Homicide	27	22	- 5
行劫 Robbery	309	223	- 86
傷人/嚴重毆打 Wounding/Serious Assault	5 629	5 360	- 269
刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 862	1 736	- 126
勒索 Blackmail	885	1 366	+ 481
縱火 Arson	394	339	- 55
強姦 Rape	56	70	+ 14
非禮 Indecent Assault	1 115	1 068	- 47
其他 Others	796	705	- 91
<b>暴力罪案總數 Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>11 073</b>	<b>10 889</b>	<b>- 184</b>

## 行劫案 ROBBERY

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No.

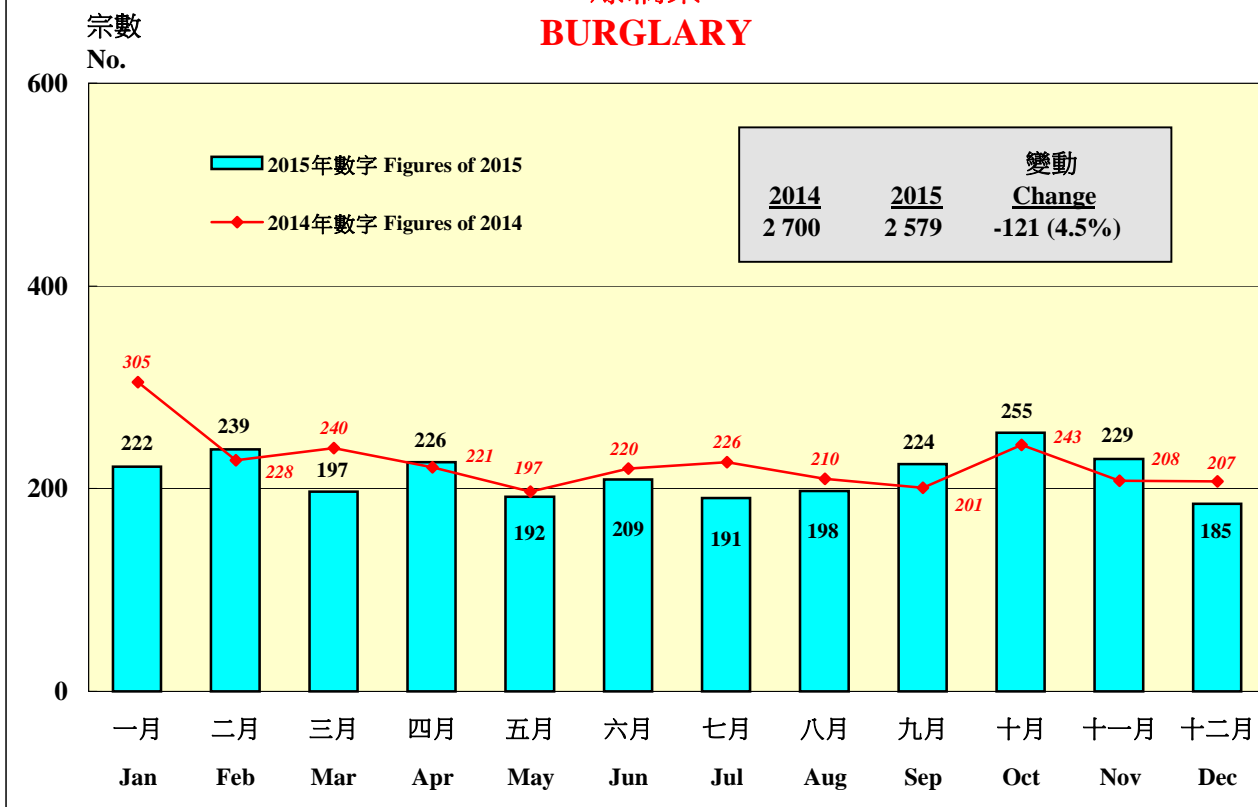


	2014	2015	變動 Change
行劫案總數 TOTAL ROBBERIES	309	223	- 86
金舖和鐘錶店 Goldsmith & Watch Shops	4	3	- 1
銀行 Banks	7	4	- 3
持真槍 With Firearms	-	1	+ 1
持電槍 With Stun Guns	5	1	- 4
持類似手槍 <sup>#</sup> With Pistol-like Objects <sup>#</sup>	3	3	0

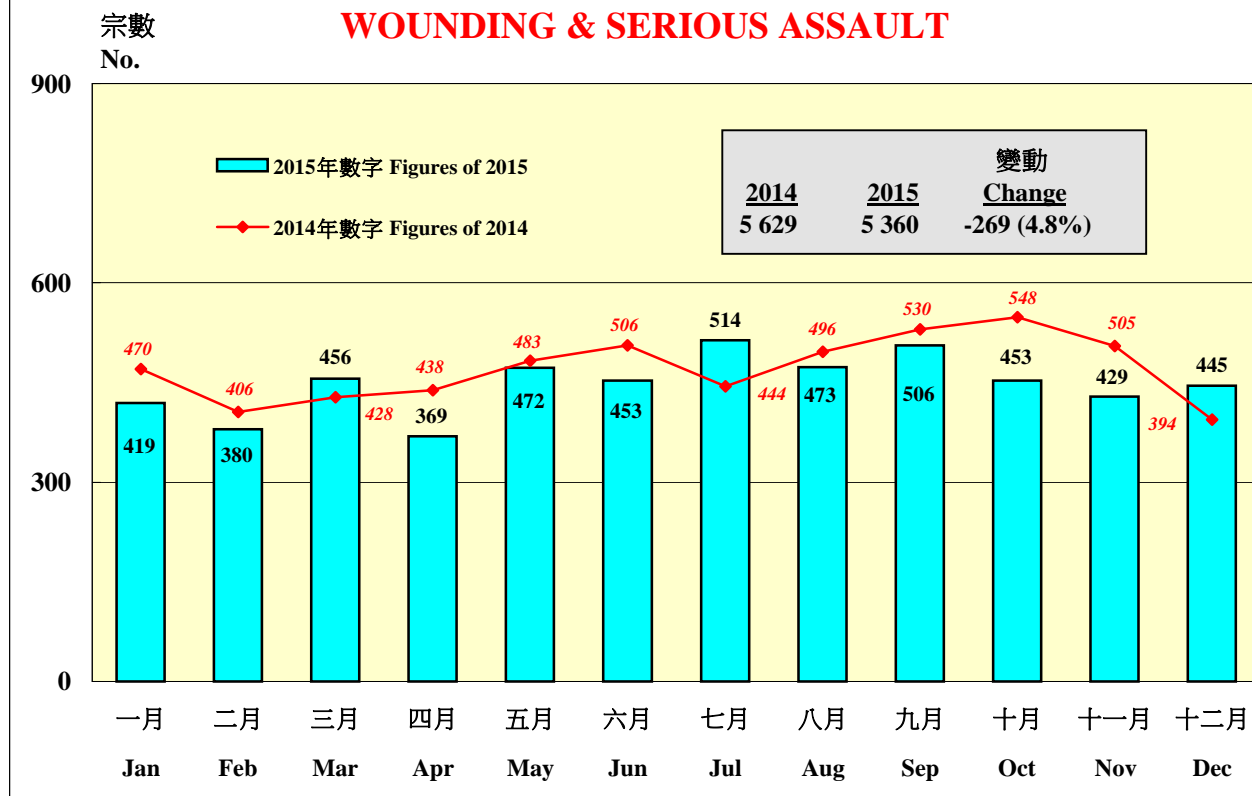
<sup>#</sup> 涉案的類似手槍可能是真槍或做製槍械。由於槍枝未經使用及沒有被檢獲，因此不可列為真槍。

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

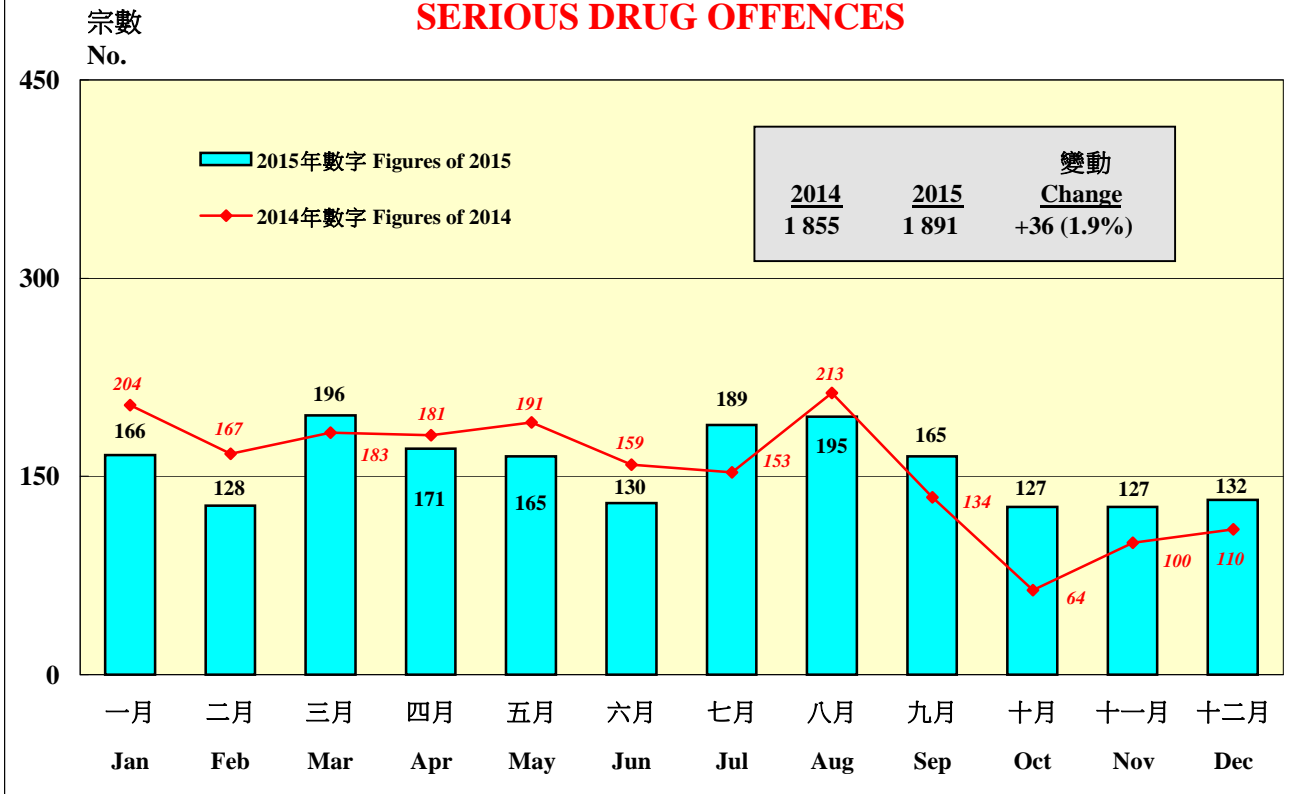
## 爆竊案 BURGLARY



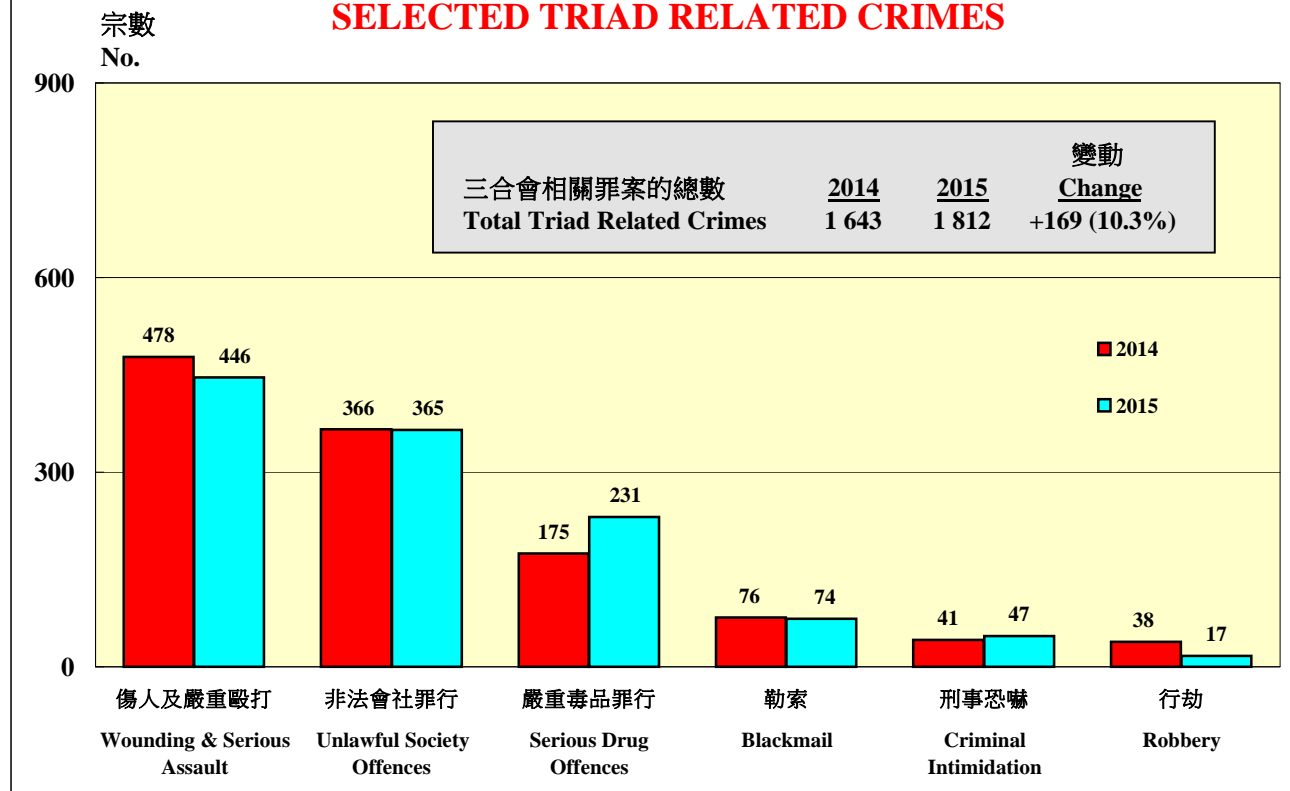
## 傷人及嚴重毆打案 WOUNDING & SERIOUS ASSAULT



## 嚴重毒品罪行 SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES

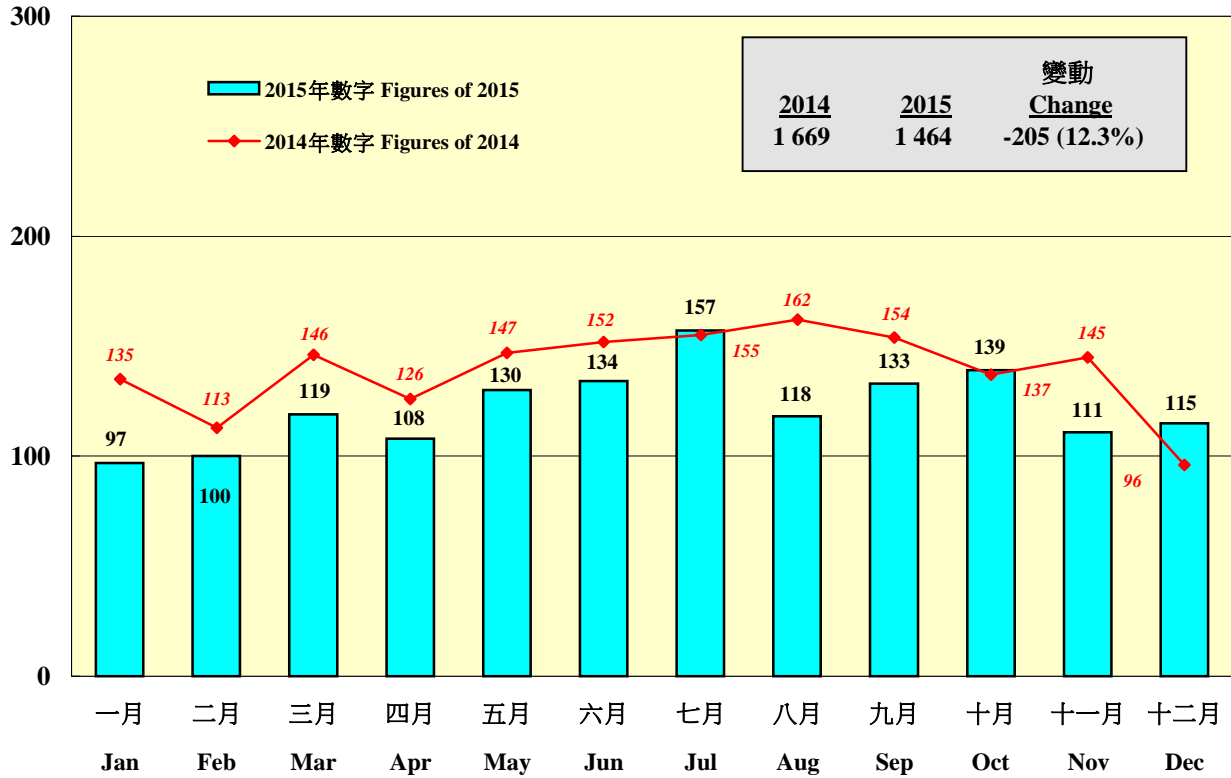


## 三合會相關罪案 SELECTED TRIAD RELATED CRIMES



## 家庭暴力刑事案件 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES

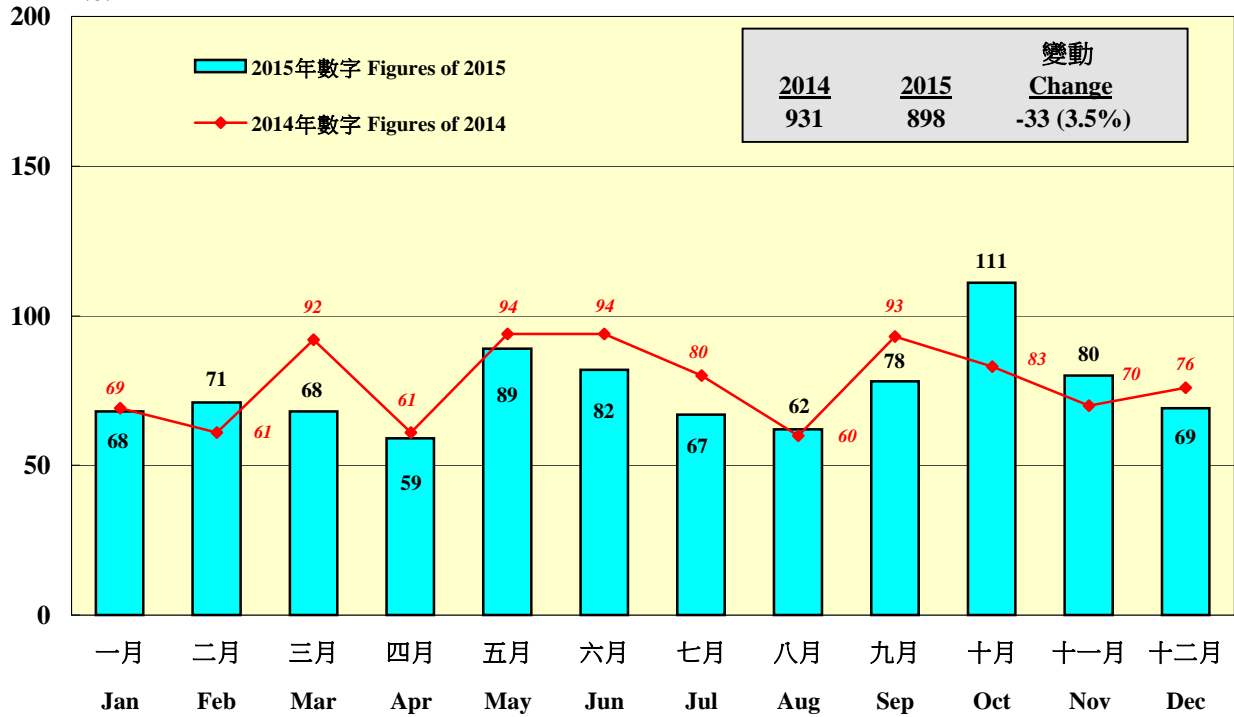
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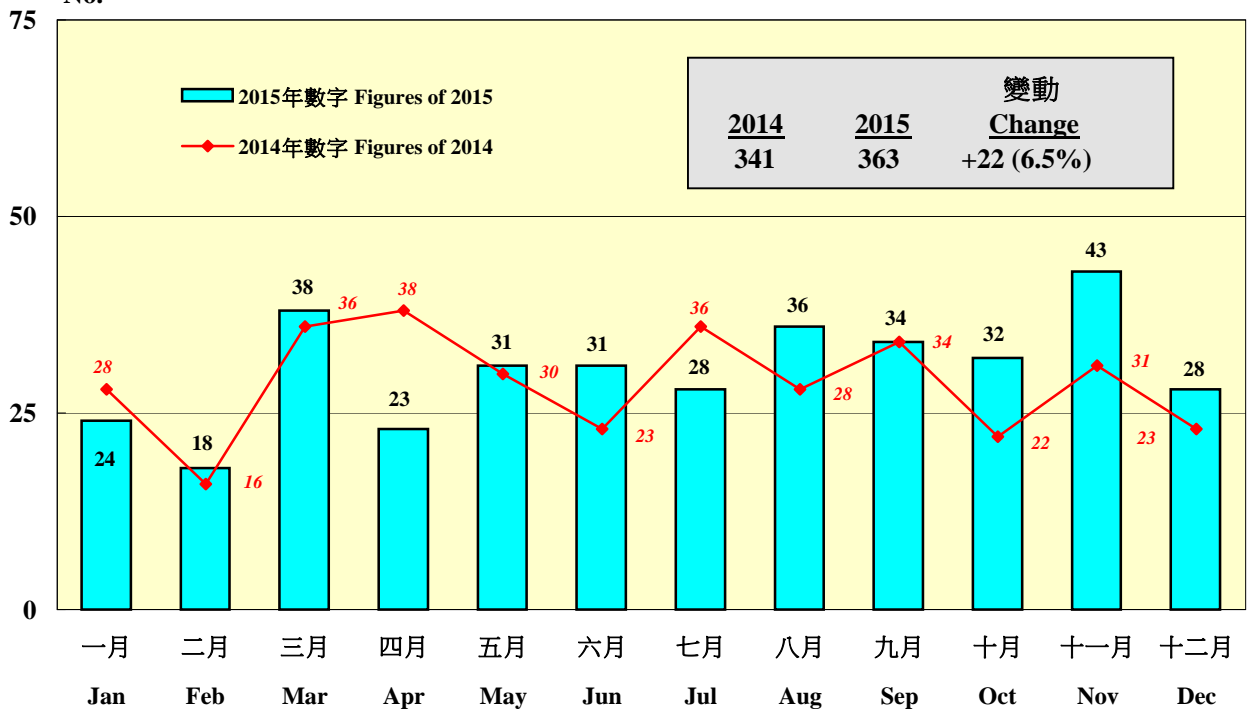
## 虐兒案 CHILD ABUSE CASES

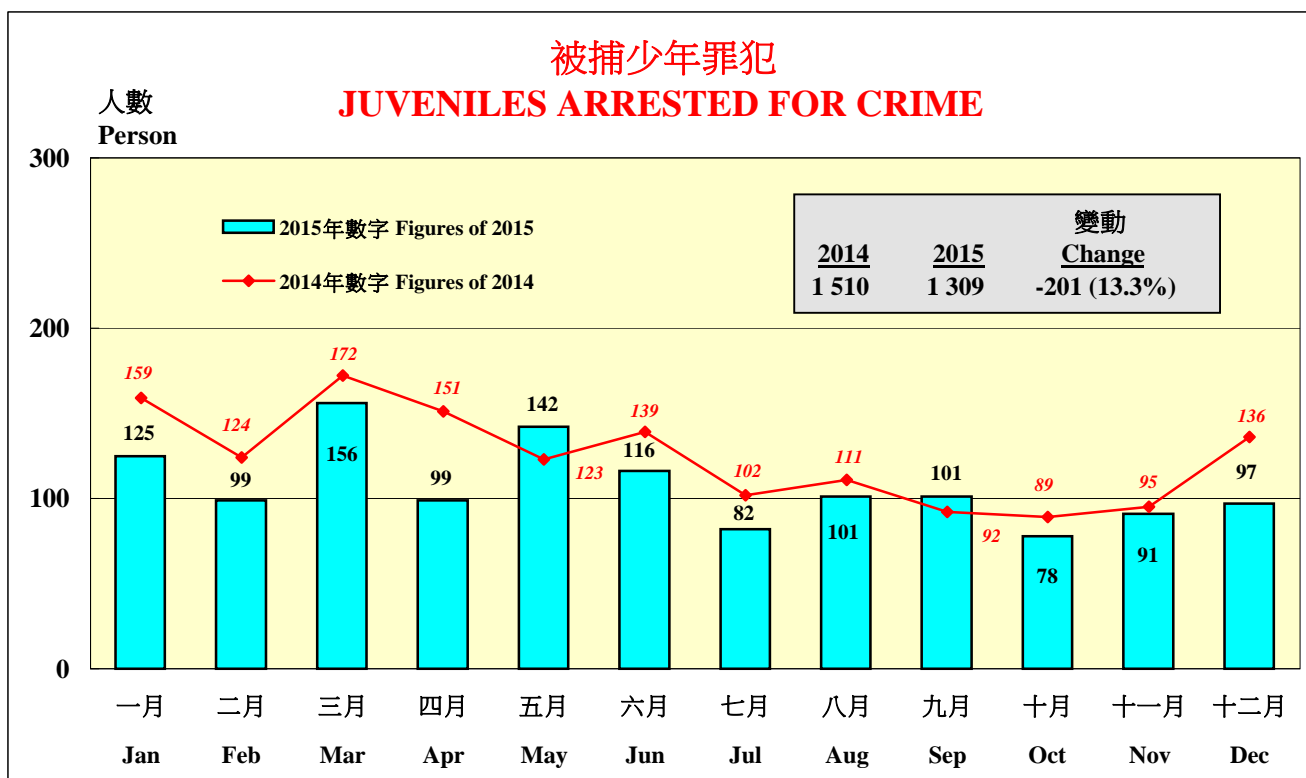
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## 虐老案 ELDER ABUSE CASES

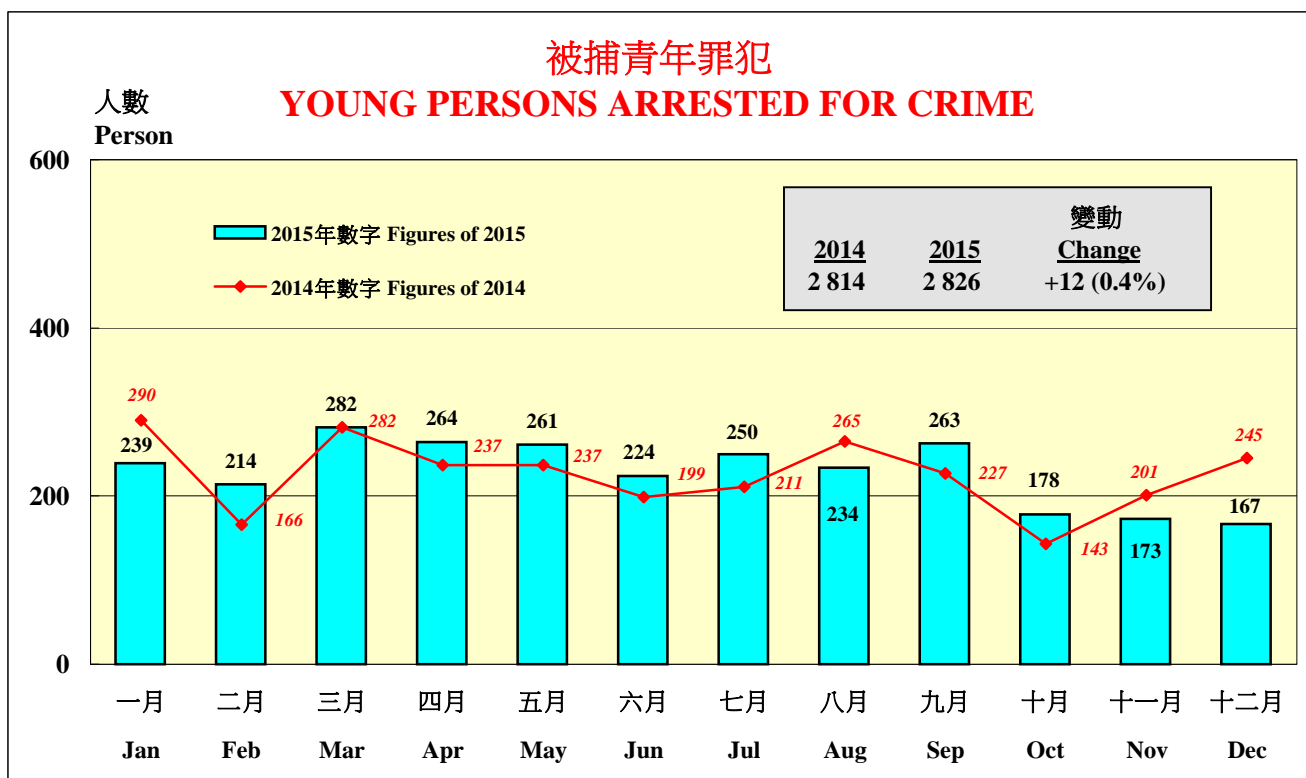
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註：少年罪犯年齡是10-15歲。涉案多數是店舖盜竊、傷人及嚴重毆打及雜項盜竊。

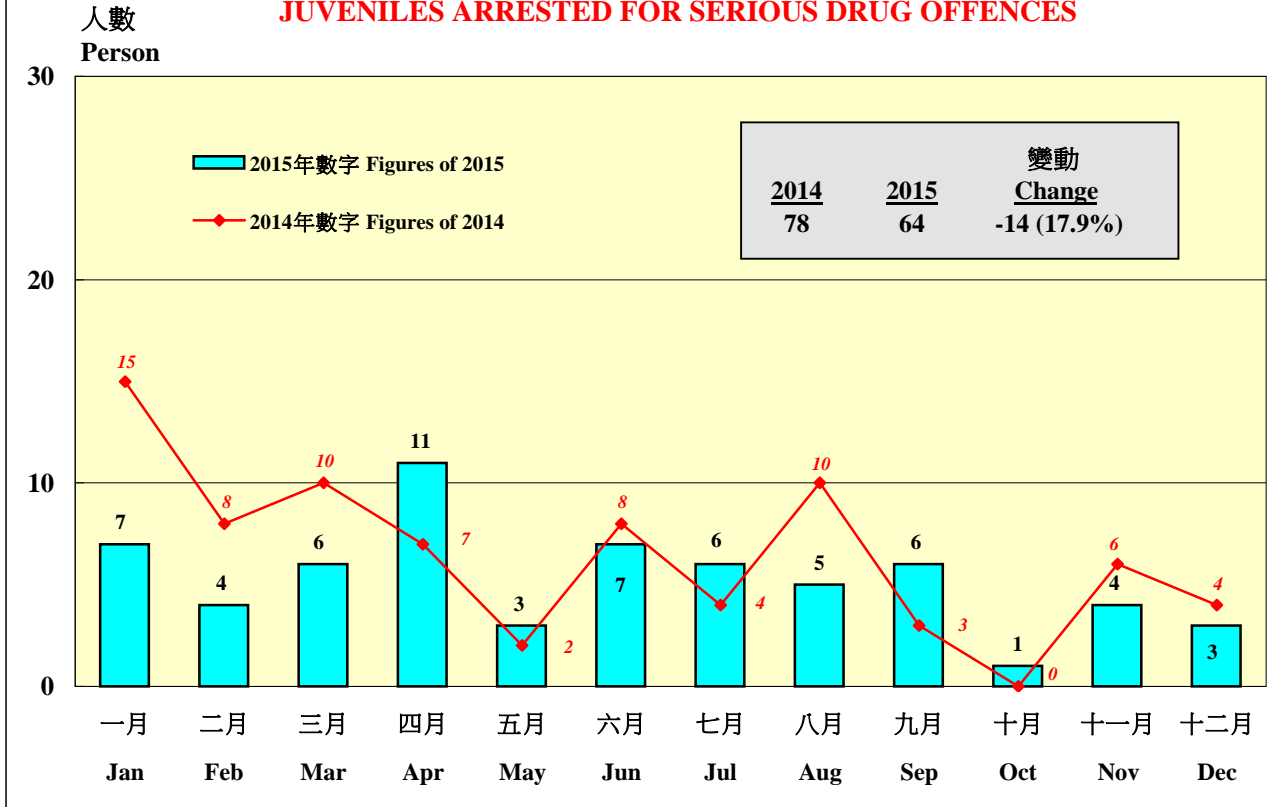
Note: Juveniles refer to those aged 10-15. The most prevalent offences were shop theft, wounding and serious assault, and miscellaneous thefts.



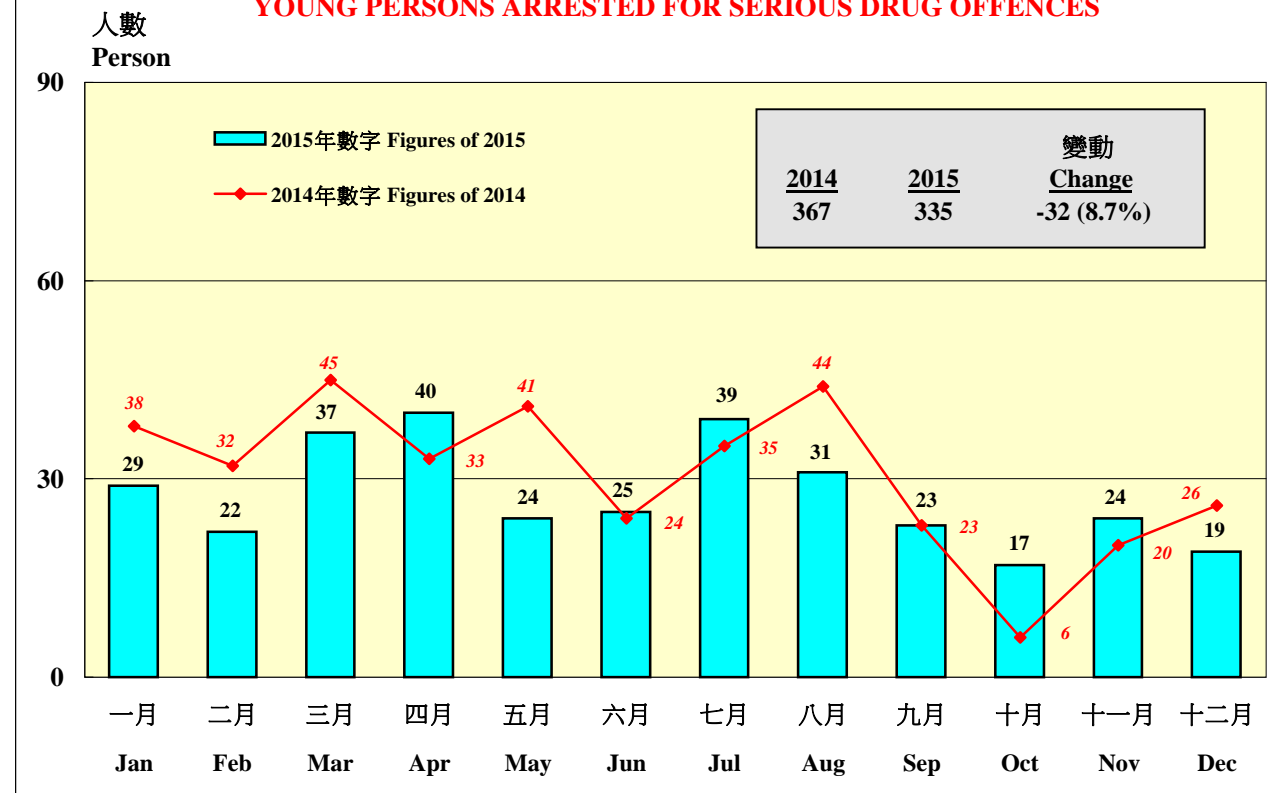
註：青年罪犯年齡是16-20歲。涉案多數是傷人及嚴重毆打、嚴重毒品罪行及雜項盜竊。

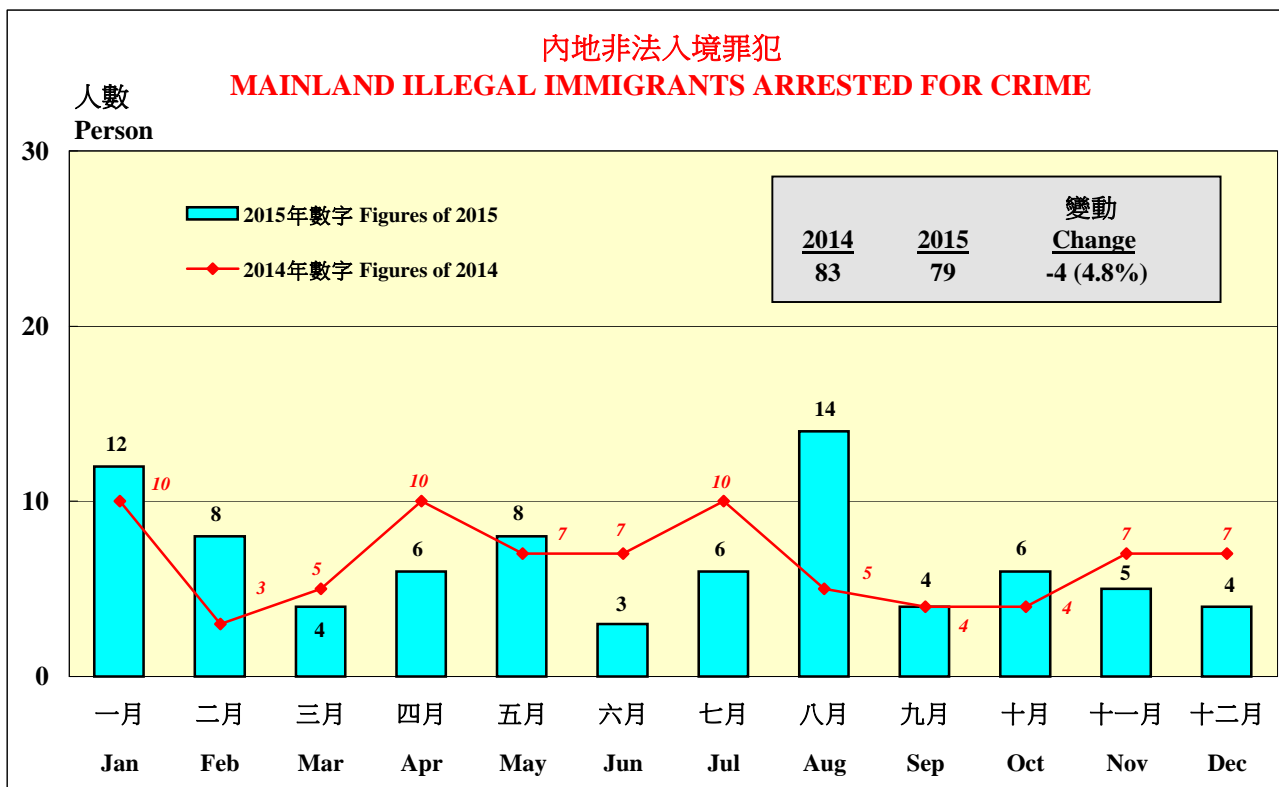
Note: Young persons refer to those aged 16-20. The most prevalent offences were wounding and serious assault, serious drug offences, and miscellaneous thefts.

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



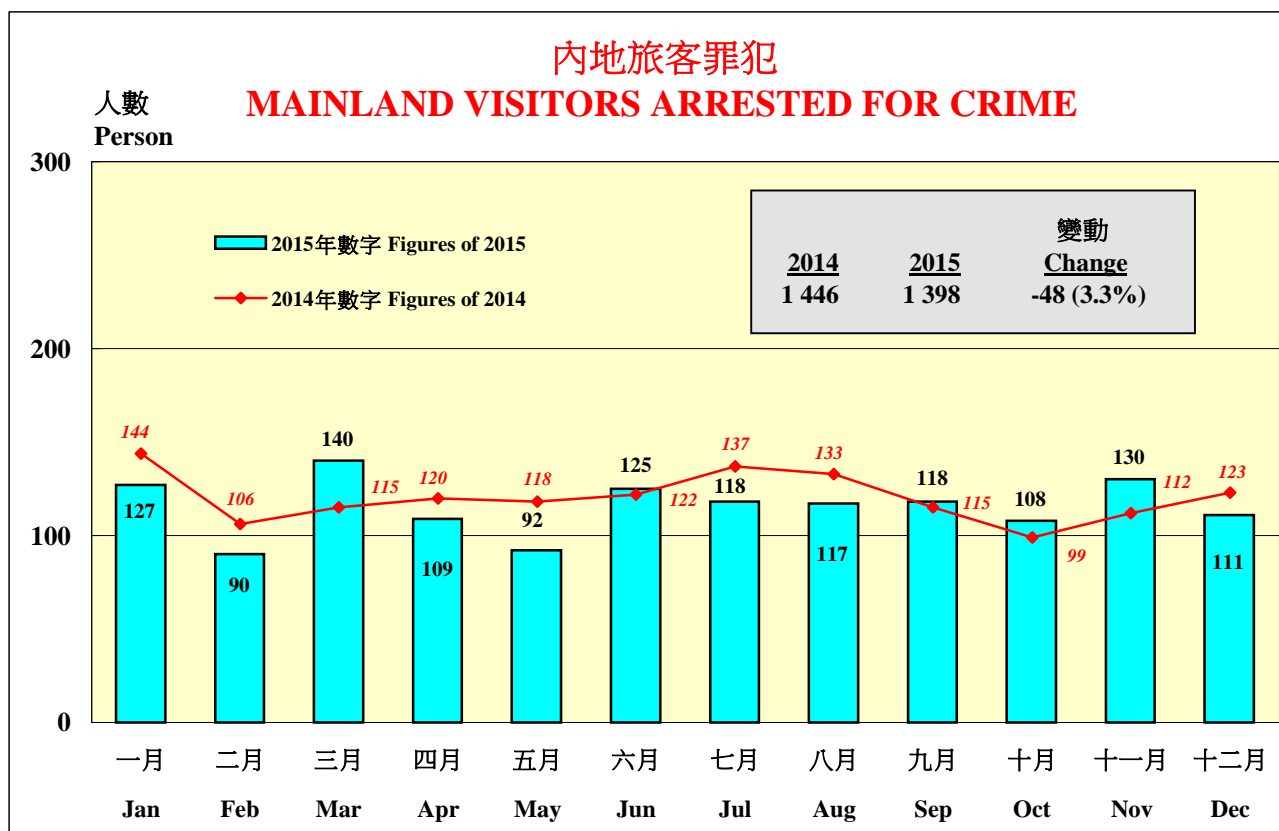
因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的青年罪犯  
**YOUNG PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES**





註： 涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行、雜項盜竊、爆竊、扒竊及串謀。

Note: The most prevalent offences were serious immigration offences, miscellaneous thefts, burglary, pickpocketing, and conspiracy.



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、雜項盜竊及其他罪案。

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 other crime.