

**Meeting of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council**

**3<sup>rd</sup> March 2020**

**Brief Report on Hong Kong's Law and Order Situation in 2019**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to give a brief account of the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2019.

**Overall Crime Situation**

2. The overall crime figure of Hong Kong in 2019 was 59 225, an increase of 5 000 cases or 9.2% when compared with 2018. In fact, the overall crime figure in first half of 2019 still recorded a drop of 4.7% when compared with that of 2018, a record low since half yearly figures had been maintained in 1977. However, due to the ongoing violent and illegal acts stemmed from the “anti-extradition amendment bill” incidents since July, not only the decrease recorded in the first half of the year was offset by the increased crime figure in the second half of the year, but the yearly figure of 2019 also recorded a further increase for the first time since 2007.

3. The overall detection rate was 37.1%, a drop of 9.4 percentage points when compared with 2018.

4. There were 9 690 cases of violent crime, a rise of 806 cases or 9.1% compared with 2018. The detection rate was 51.3%, a drop of 13.8 percentage points.

5. Compared with 2018, crimes that recorded a rise or a drop of over 10 cases are as follow:

<b>Crimes that recorded a rise</b>		<b>Crimes that recorded a drop</b>	
Criminal Damage	+ 2 629 cases	Shop Theft	- 796 cases
Burglary	+ 819 cases	Serious Drug Offences	- 659 cases
Arson	+ 637 cases	Triad-related Crimes	- 362 cases
Theft from Vehicle	+ 437 cases	Criminal Intimidation	- 332 cases
Wounding & Serious Assault	+ 339 cases	Miscellaneous Theft	- 305 cases
Missing Motor Vehicles	+ 228 vehicles	Domestic Violence Crimes	- 298 cases
Robbery	+ 63 cases	Blackmail	- 220 cases
Snatching	+ 62 cases	Pickpocketing	- 181 cases
		Deception	- 156 cases
		Indecent Assault	- 117 cases
		Child Abuse	- 80 cases
		Elder Abuse	- 60 cases
		Homicide	- 24 cases
		Rape	- 13 cases

### **Individual Crimes**

6. The salient points of the individual items in the List of Crimes (please refer to the annex) are as follow:

#### **Item 3. Homicide**

7. 24 cases of homicide were recorded, a drop of 24 cases (-50%) compared with 2018. 23 cases were detected and the detection rate was 95.8%. There was one undetected case that took place on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019. A Vietnamese couple was suspected to have a dispute arising from their love

relationship. A 39-year-old male passer-by attempted to stop the dispute but was killed by the male suspect using a knife. The case is still under investigation and the suspect is wanted by police.

8. Among the 23 detected cases, there were two cases of shop theft and restaurant burglary went wrong during which the salesperson and security guard were killed respectively. Two suspects were arrested. In another case which was “anti-extradition amendment bill” related, a 70-year-old outsourced cleaning worker of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department was hit on the head by a brick hurled by rioters. He was critically injured and eventually passed away. A total of five suspects were arrested. The majority of the remaining cases were related to disputes over money or relationship, or mental and health problems.

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

9. A total of 210 cases of robbery were recorded, a rise of 63 cases (+42.9%) compared with 2018. The detection rate was 36.7%, a drop of 27.2 percentage points. In the period concerned, there was no robbery case involving genuine firearms. One case was committed with stun gun, while there was no case of this kind recorded in 2018. Six cases were committed with pistol-like objects, up by two compared with 2018, among which five took place between October and December. There were 21 cases of bank/goldsmith/jewelry watch shop robbery, an increase of 15 cases compared with 2018, among which 18 were recorded in the second half of the year and 70% of them were committed in November and December.

#### **Item 5. Burglary**

10. There were 2 394 cases of burglary, a rise of 819 cases (+52%) compared with 2018. The number of cases recorded in the second half of the year was twofold to that of the first half of the year. There were 1 332 cases of

burglary involving residential premises, a rise of 212 cases (+18.9%). 1 062 cases involved non-residential premises, a rise of 607 cases (+133.4%). Locations were mainly restaurants, offices and factories. Cases concerning residential and non-residential premises took 55.6% and 44.4% respectively.

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

11. A total of 4 932 cases of wounding and serious assault were recorded, a rise of 339 cases (+7.4%) when compared with 2018, including 1 030 cases of wounding and 3 902 cases of serious assault. 686 cases or 13.9% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 127 cases (-15.6%); 45 cases or 0.9% were related to debt collection activities, a drop of 19 cases (-29.7%). For triad-related cases, 302 cases (6.1%) were recorded, a drop of 91 cases (-23.2%).

## **Item 7. Serious Drug Offences**

12. Drug offences have been one of the major offences the police have been fighting against by way of proactive actions. However, since large amount of police resources had been redeployed to the numerous “anti-extradition amendment bill” related cases and public order events since June 2019, the number of drug cases registered in 2019 might not reflect the actual drug situation of the year.

13. The number of serious drug cases and number of persons arrested both recorded a drop when compared with 2018. 740 serious drug cases were registered, a drop of 659 cases (-47.1%). The three prevalent types of drugs involved were methamphetamine (ice) (237 cases, -41%), cocaine (157 cases, -59.9%) and cannabis (154 cases, -41.7%). Altogether 1 014 persons were arrested in 2019 in connection with serious drug cases, a decrease of 956 persons (-48.5%). Of these, 144 persons or 14.2% were youths, a drop of 58 persons (-28.7%). Although the number of cases recorded a drop, with the

joint efforts of the Police and Customs and Excise Department, an increase in seizures of various drugs in Hong Kong was made in 2019, including ketamine (+269kg, +2.3 folds), cocaine (+779kg, +1.4 folds), ice (+238kg, +1.4 folds) and heroin (+13kg, +26.5%).

#### **Item 8. Criminal Intimidation**

14. There were 1 180 cases of criminal intimidation, a decrease of 332 cases (-22%) when compared with 2018. Among these, 314 cases or 26.6% were related to debt collection, a drop of 84 cases (-21.1%); 215 cases or 18.2% were related to domestic violence, a drop of 129 cases (-37.5%). For triad-related cases, 32 cases (2.7%) were recorded, a drop of 17 cases (-34.7%).

#### **Item 9. Blackmail**

15. A total of 415 cases of blackmail were recorded, a drop of 220 cases (-34.6%). Over 40% of the cases accounting for 171 cases were related to ‘Naked Chat’, a drop of 110 cases (-39.1%). The pecuniary loss totalled \$991,000, representing a drop of \$100,000 (-9.1%). It was followed by online blackmail under the category of ‘Others’, including blackmail by way of email and ransomware, accounting for 129 cases or 31.1%, a drop of 94 cases (-42.2%).

#### **Item 10. Arson**

16. 927 cases of arson were recorded for the year, a surge of 637 cases (+219.7%) when compared with 2018. 772 cases of arson were recorded in the second half of the year, a nearly fivefold increase when compared with first half of the year, accounting for 83% of the cases for the year. Majority of which were related to the “anti-extradition amendment bill” incidents. Besides, 86

cases were related to burning of vehicles. Among them, 10 cases were believed to be committed by persons for destroying evidence after committing other crimes, most of which were triad-related.

#### **Item 11. Rape**

17. 50 cases of rape were recorded in total, a drop of 13 cases (-20.6%) compared with 2018. 46 cases were detected and the detection rate was 92%. Only one case was committed by stranger, which was also detected. There were 13 cases or 26% involving victims aged under 16, a drop of 6 cases, which were all committed by acquaintances, including family members and friends.

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

18. A total of 982 indecent assault cases were recorded, a drop of 117 cases (-10.6%) when compared with 2018. The detection rate was 76.6%. 72% of the cases took place in public places, public transport and stations. 607 cases were committed by strangers, a drop of 60 cases (-9%). 20 cases involved online social networking, a drop of 4 cases (-16.7%).

#### **Item 13. Theft**

19. 20 761 cases of theft were recorded, a decrease of 548 cases (-2.6%) when compared with 2018, but there were ups and downs in various types of theft. The types of theft recorded a rise included theft from vehicle (1 290 cases, +437 cases, +51.2%), missing motor vehicles (666 vehicles, +228 vehicles, +52.1%) and snatching (181 cases, +62 cases, +52.1%). Those recorded a drop included shop theft (7 008 cases, -796 cases, -10.2%), miscellaneous theft (10 657 cases, -305 cases, -2.8%) and pickpocketing (559 cases, -181 cases, -24.5%).

#### **Item 14. Deception**

20. 8 216 cases of deception were recorded, a drop of 156 cases or 1.9% when compared with 2018. The drop in deception cases was mainly attributed to the decrease of online deception (-1 197 cases, -18.8%). A rise in telephone deception was recorded, up 33 cases to 648 cases, a rise of 5.4%. The pecuniary loss remarkably increased by \$89.1 million to around \$150 million (+1.5 folds). Some fraudsters successfully induced the victims to hand over bank account information and password, which enabled the fraudsters to clear out accounts with large balances.

21. Police will continue to adopt strategies of publicity and education, strengthening enforcement and intercepting payments to prevent and combat deception. Since the establishment of the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre in 2017, over \$4.45 billion of payments were successfully intercepted in 1 174 cases, and 535 deception cases were successfully prevented. As in 2019, \$3.039 billion of payments were successfully intercepted, a rise of 1.5 folds when compared with 2018.

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

22. There were 7 489 cases of criminal damage recorded for the year, a rise of 2 629 cases (+54.1%) when compared with 2018. 5 066 criminal damage cases were recorded in the second half of the year, being 2.1 folds of that in the first half of the year. A total of 412 cases were recorded in relation to the damage of MTR facilities, a rise of 20 folds. Cases in relation to disputes, domestic violence or miscellaneous criminal damage (e.g. while drunk) recorded a drop ranging from 9% to 17%.

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

23. A total of 1 353 triad-related crimes were recorded, a drop of 362 cases (-21.1%). The detection rate was 88.5%. The majority of offences were wounding and serious assault, accounting for 302 cases or 22.3%, a drop of 91 cases (-23.2%); 204 cases or 15.1% were criminal damage offences, a rise of 22 cases (+12.1%); 157 cases or 11.6% were unlawful society offences, a drop of 75 cases (-32.3%).

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

24. A total of 1 115 cases of domestic violence crimes were recorded, down by 298 cases (-21.1%). Cases involved were mainly wounding and serious assault (61.5%), criminal intimidation (19.3%) and criminal damage (11.4%).

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

25. 813 child abuse cases were recorded, down by 80 cases (-9%). Of these, 422 cases were sexual abuse against children, down by 34 cases (-7.5%) and they were mainly indecent assault cases (278 cases, 65.9%). 391 cases were physical abuse against children, a drop of 46 cases (-10.5%).

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

26. 254 elder abuse cases were recorded, a decrease of 60 cases (-19.1%). The majority were physical abuse cases, which totalled 138 cases or 54.3%. It was followed by cases related to deception of property and psychological abuse, which accounted for 86 cases (33.9%) and 29 cases (11.4%) respectively. One case (0.4%) was related to sexual abuse.



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

27. In 2019, there were a total of 28 058 persons arrested for committing criminal offences, a drop of 908 persons (-3.1%) from 28 966 in 2018. A total of 6 596 persons were arrested for crimes in relation to the “anti-extradition amendment bill” incidents, among whom 2 442 or 37% were youths. Juveniles (aged 10-15) and young persons (aged 16-20) took 424 and 2 018 respectively.

28. A total of 4 268 youths were arrested for committing criminal offences, including 1 140 juveniles and 3 128 young persons. The total number of youths arrested recorded a rise of 1 499 persons (+54.1%), which made up 15.2% of the total number of persons arrested, a rise of 5.6 percentage points when compared with 2018.

29. The most prevalent crimes committed by youths were offences against public order (including unlawful assemblies and riots, etc.), which took 1 600 persons, a rise of 1 529 persons (+over 21 folds) compared with 2018; followed by miscellaneous and shop thefts with 530 persons arrested, a drop of 198 persons (-27.2%); wounding and serious assault with 360 persons arrested, a drop of 62 persons (-14.7%); and criminal damage with 348 persons arrested, a rise of 163 persons (+88.1%).

30. A total of 284 Mainland illegal immigrants were arrested, a drop of 271 persons (-48.8%) when compared with 555 persons in 2018. Among them, 41 persons were arrested for crimes, a drop of 12 persons (-22.6%) when compared with 53 persons in 2018.

31. There were 43.61 million visitor arrivals from the Mainland in 2019, a drop of 7.19 million arrivals (-14.2%). 25.12 million arrivals of these were under ‘Individual Visit Scheme’, a drop of 6.18 million arrivals (-19.7%). 1 536 Mainland visitors were arrested for crimes, a drop of 95 persons (-5.8%). Among them, 860 visited Hong Kong under the ‘Individual Visit Scheme’, a rise of 78 persons (+10%). The crimes committed by Mainland visitors were

mainly theft, deception, pickpocketing, forgery and counterfeit currency. On average, 3.5 persons out of every 100 000 Mainland visitor arrivals were arrested, which was higher than 3.2 persons in 2018, but was lower than those of visitors from other countries (9.8) and overall visitors (4.9).

### **Other Crimes**

32. 966 cases of offences against public order were recorded for the year, a rise of 940 cases or 36 folds when compared with 2018. Cases occurred in the second half of the year accounted for about 98% of the cases for the year.

33. There were 1 375 cases of disclosure of personal data obtained from a data user without the data user's consent. Over 4 300 government officials, councillors, police officers and their families, judicial officers and other public members were 'doxxed', with the leakage of personal data online such as name, residential address, telephone number, schools that their children attended, etc. Victims also suffered from different levels of nuisance or even intimidation.

Hong Kong Police Force

February 2020



警務處處長向  
香港特別行政區立法會  
保安事務委員會  
匯報二零一九年  
罪案統計數字

**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
BRIEF TO THE HKSAR  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
PANEL ON SECURITY  
CRIME STATISTICS  
CALENDAR YEAR 2019**

二零一九年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2019

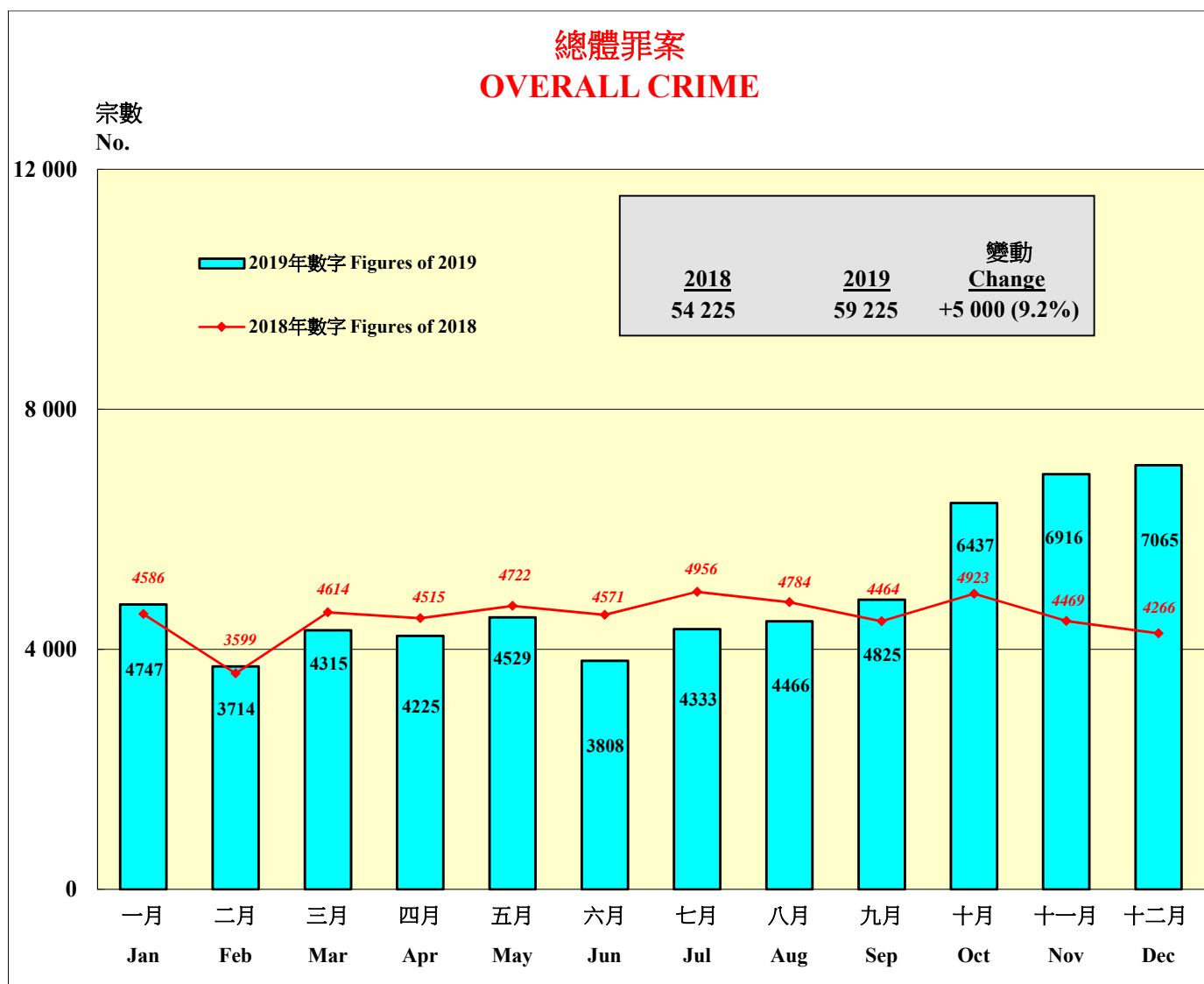
	2018	2019	2019年與2018年比較 2019 compared with 2018	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	54 225	59 225	+ 5 000	+ 9.2
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	8 884	9 690	+ 806	+ 9.1
3. 兇殺 Homicide <sup>(1)</sup>	48	24	- 24	- 50.0
4. 各類劫案，包括： All Robberies, including :	147	210	+ 63	+ 42.9
- 持真槍 with Firearms	-	-	-	-
- 持電槍 with Stun Guns	-	1	+ 1	-
- 持類似手槍 with Pistol-like Objects	4	6	+ 2	+ 50.0
- 銀行劫案 Bank Robbery	1	2	+ 1	+ 100.0
- 金舖／錶行劫案 Goldsmith/Watch Shop Robberies	5	19	+ 14	+ 280.0
5. 爆竊 Burglary	1 575	2 394	+ 819	+ 52.0
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	4 593	4 932	+ 339	+ 7.4
- 傷人 Wounding	1 008	1 030	+ 22	+ 2.2
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 585	3 902	+ 317	+ 8.8
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 399	740	- 659	- 47.1
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 512	1 180	- 332	- 22.0
9. 勒索 Blackmail	635	415	- 220	- 34.6
10. 縱火 Arson	290	927	+ 637	+ 219.7
11. 強姦 Rape	63	50	- 13	- 20.6
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	1 099	982	- 117	- 10.6
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	21 309	20 761	- 548	- 2.6
- 搶掠 Snatching	119	181	+ 62	+ 52.1
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	740	559	- 181	- 24.5
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	7 804	7 008	- 796	- 10.2
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	853	1 290	+ 437	+ 51.2
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	10 962	10 657	- 305	- 2.8
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(438)	(666)	+ 228	+ 52.1
14. 詐騙 Deception	8 372	8 216	- 156	- 1.9
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	4 860	7 489	+ 2 629	+ 54.1
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 715	1 353	- 362	- 21.1
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 413	1 115	- 298	- 21.1
18. 虐兒 Child Abuse	893	813	- 80	- 9.0
19. 虐老 Elder Abuse	314	254	- 60	- 19.1
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	28 966	28 058	- 908	- 3.1
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	928	1 140	+ 212	+ 22.8
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	1 841	3 128	+ 1 287	+ 69.9
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	53	41	- 12	- 22.6
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	1 631	1 536	- 95	- 5.8
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 902	1 201	- 701	- 36.9

註：<sup>(1)</sup> 2018年兇殺案數字：19宗來自2月發生的大埔公路致命巴士交通事故。

Note: <sup>(1)</sup> Homicide figure of 2018: 19 cases arising from the fatal bus accident on Tai Po Road in February 2018.

# 二零一九年一月至十二月罪案情況

## Crime Situation during Jan - Dec 2019

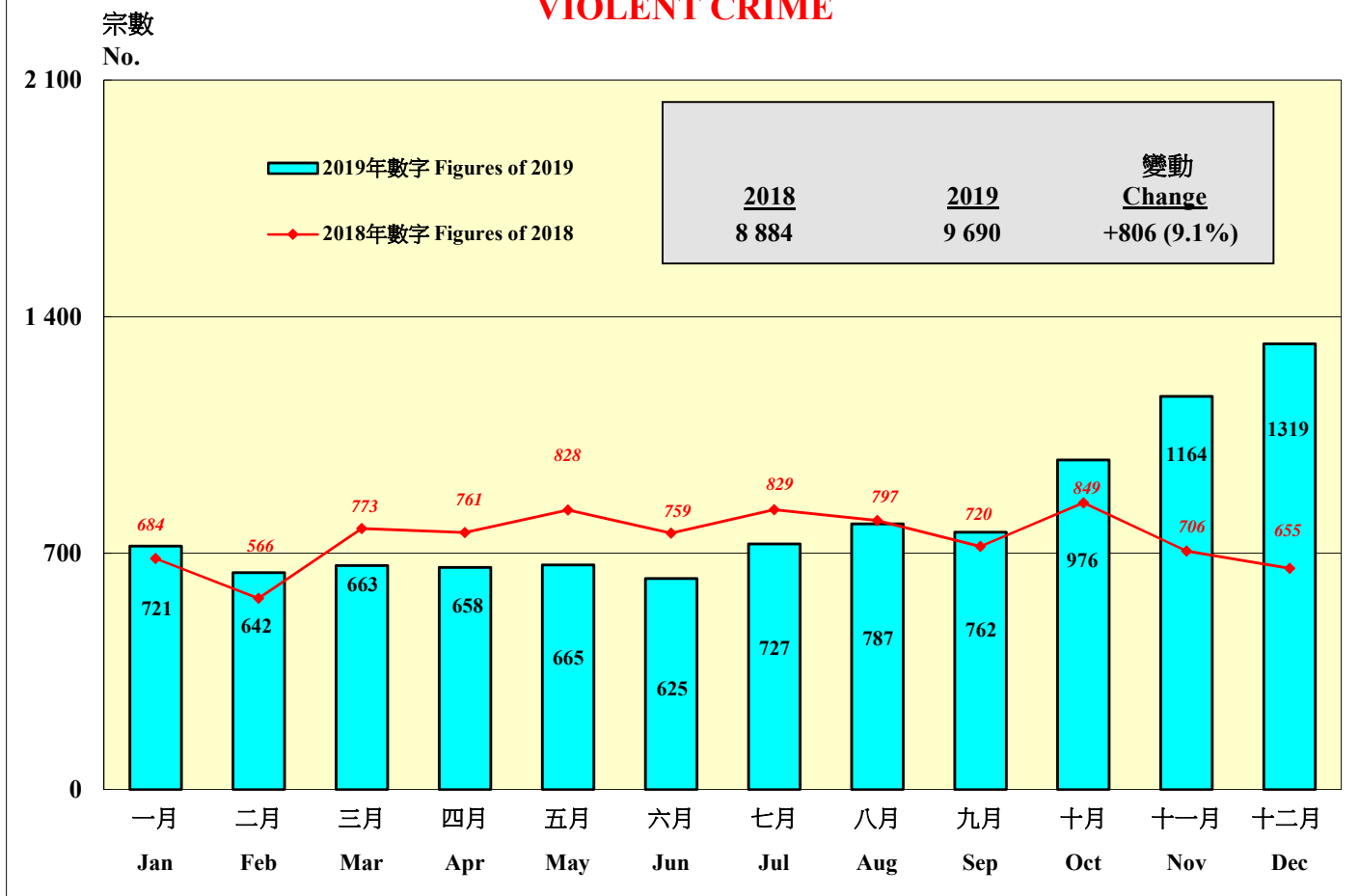


總體罪案 Overall Crime	2018	2019	變動 Change
罪案率(按每十萬人口計的罪案) Crime Rate (Crimes per 100 000 Population)	728	787	+ 8.1%
破案率 Detection Rate	46.5%	37.1%	- 9.4 個百分點 % points

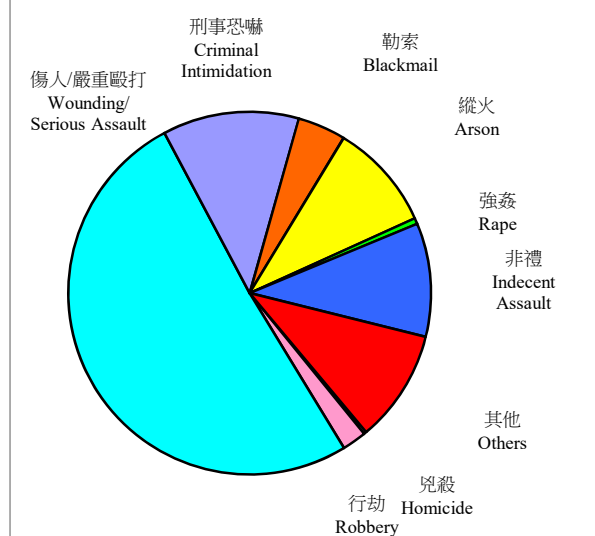
註：每月的罪案數字只反映該月份的治安情況。而有關的月數加起來未必能夠成為該季或全年的罪案數字，原因是在編製該季或全年的統計時，有些案件會被撤銷、重新分類或整理而被更新。

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



### 2019年的暴力罪案組合 Violent Crime Composition, 2019



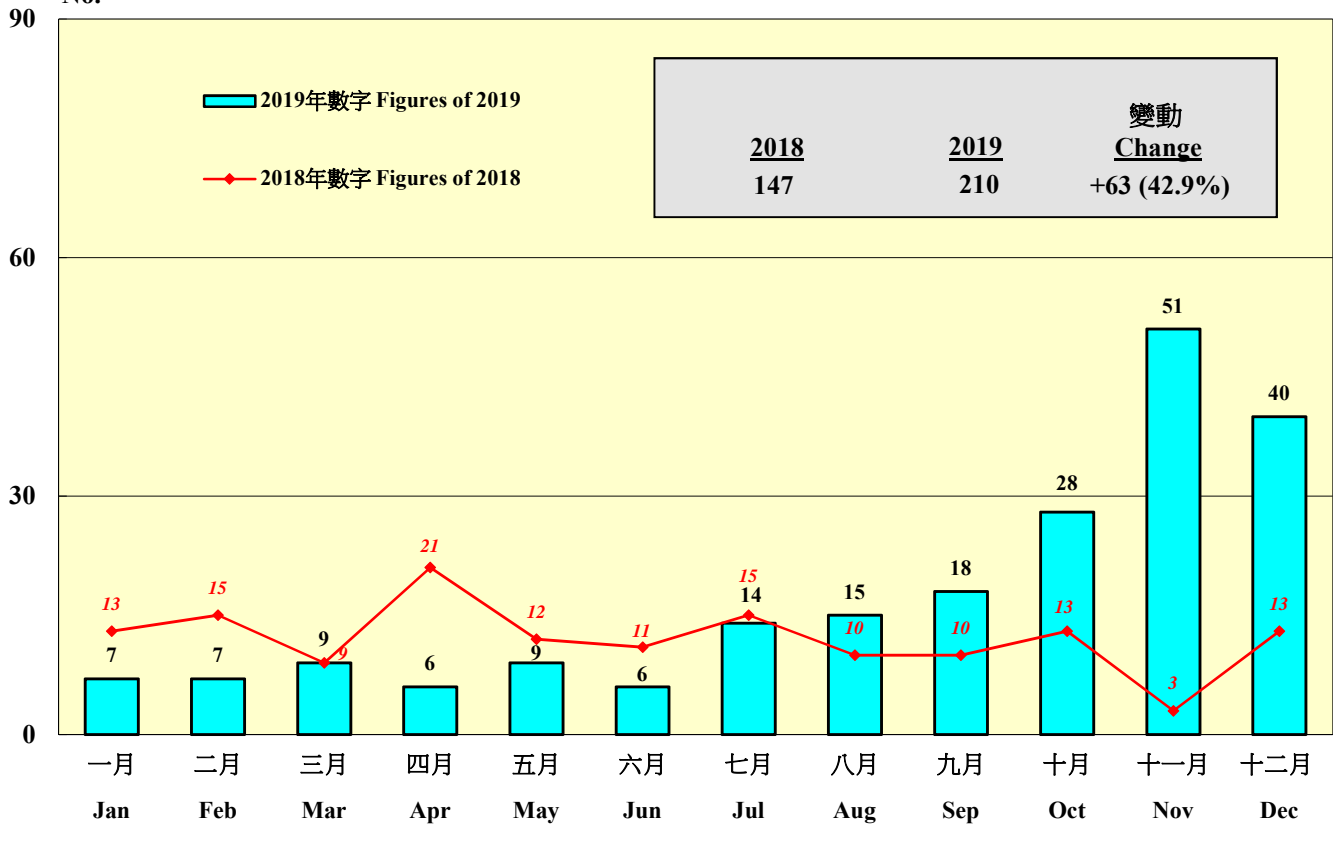
2019年舉報的暴力罪案如下：

Violent crimes reported in 2019 are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>變動</u> Change
兇殺 Homicide	48	24	- 24
行劫 Robbery	147	210	+ 63
傷人/嚴重毆打 Wounding/Serious Assault	4 593	4 932	+ 339
刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 512	1 180	- 332
勒索 Blackmail	635	415	- 220
縱火 Arson	290	927	+ 637
強姦 Rape	63	50	- 13
非禮 Indecent Assault	1 099	982	- 117
其他 Others	497	970	+ 473
<b>暴力罪案總數 Total Violent Crimes</b>	<b>8 884</b>	<b>9 690</b>	<b>+ 806</b>

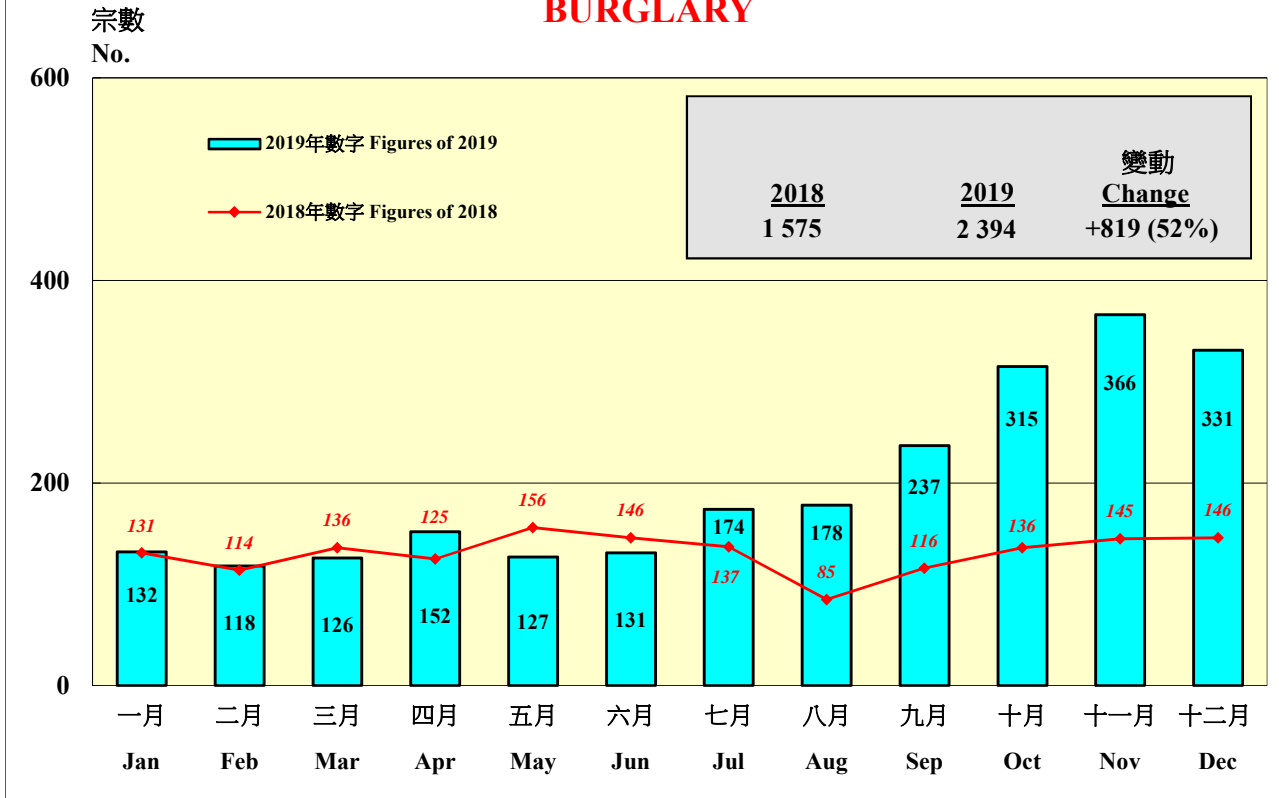
## 行劫案 ROBBERY

宗數  
No.

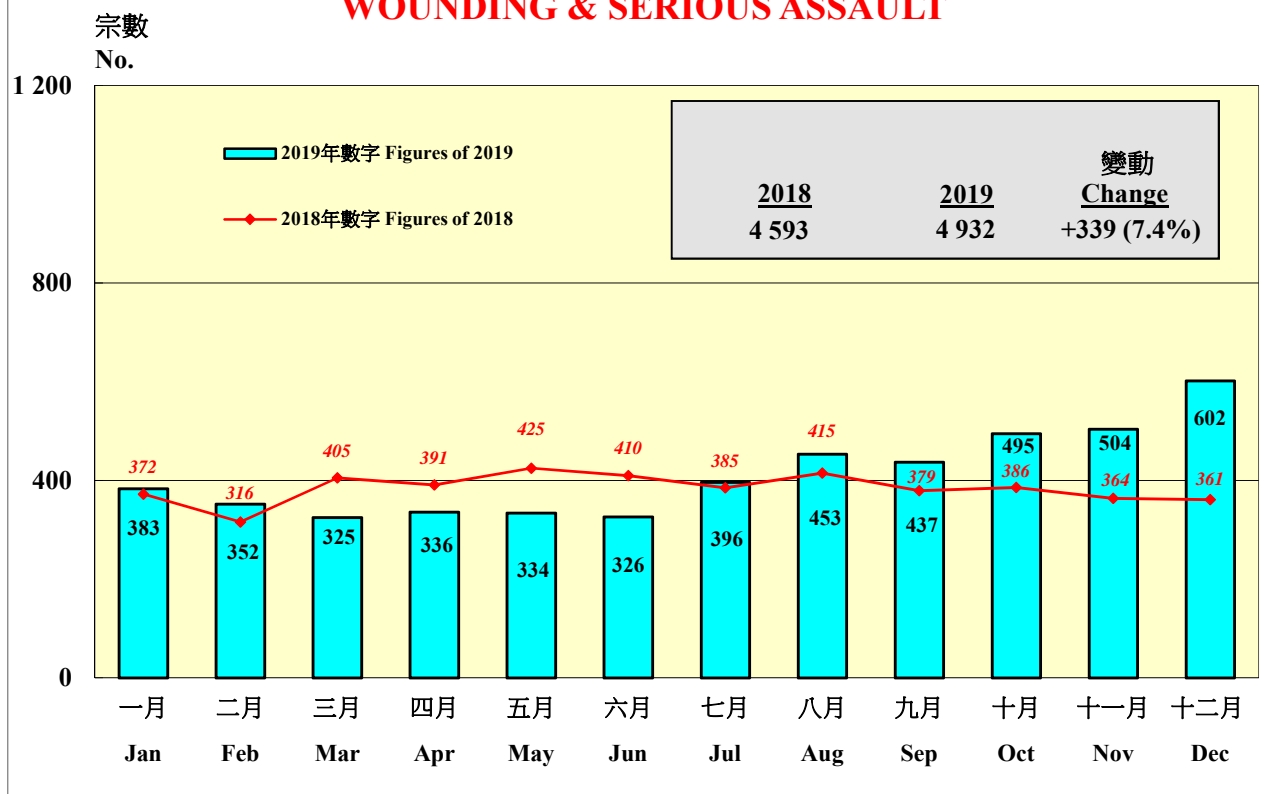


	2018	2019	變動 Change
行劫案總數 TOTAL ROBBERIES	147	210	+ 63
金舖和鐘錶店 Goldsmith & Watch Shops	5	19	+ 14
銀行 Banks	1	2	+ 1
持真槍 With Firearms	-	-	-
持電槍 With Stun Guns	-	1	+ 1
持類似手槍 With Pistol-like Objects	4	6	+ 2

## 爆竊案 BURGLARY



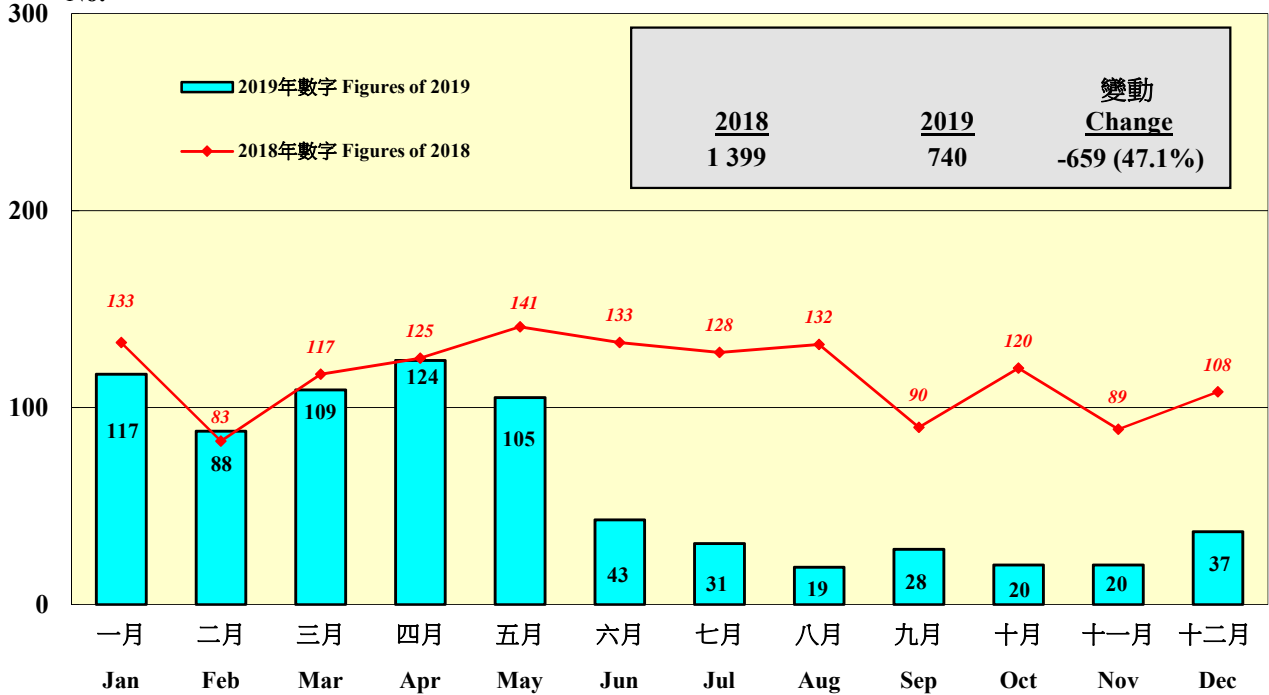
## 傷人及嚴重毆打案 WOUNDING & SERIOUS ASSAULT





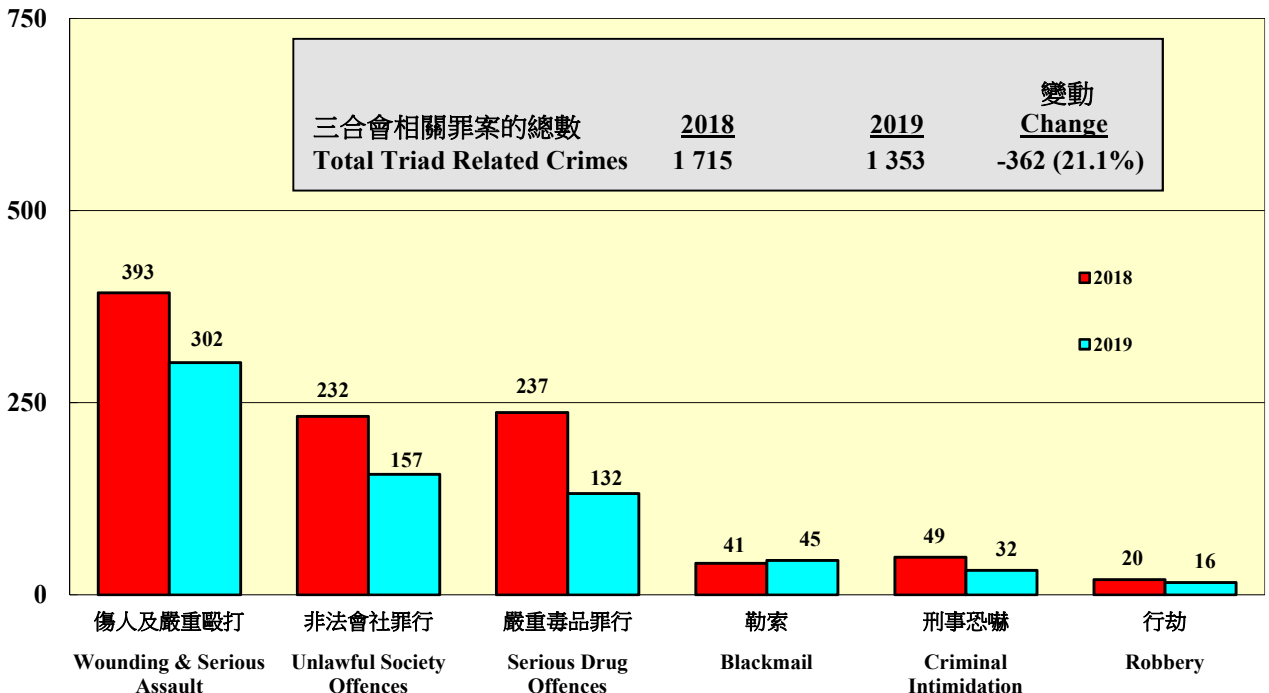
## 嚴重毒品罪行 SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES

宗數  
No.

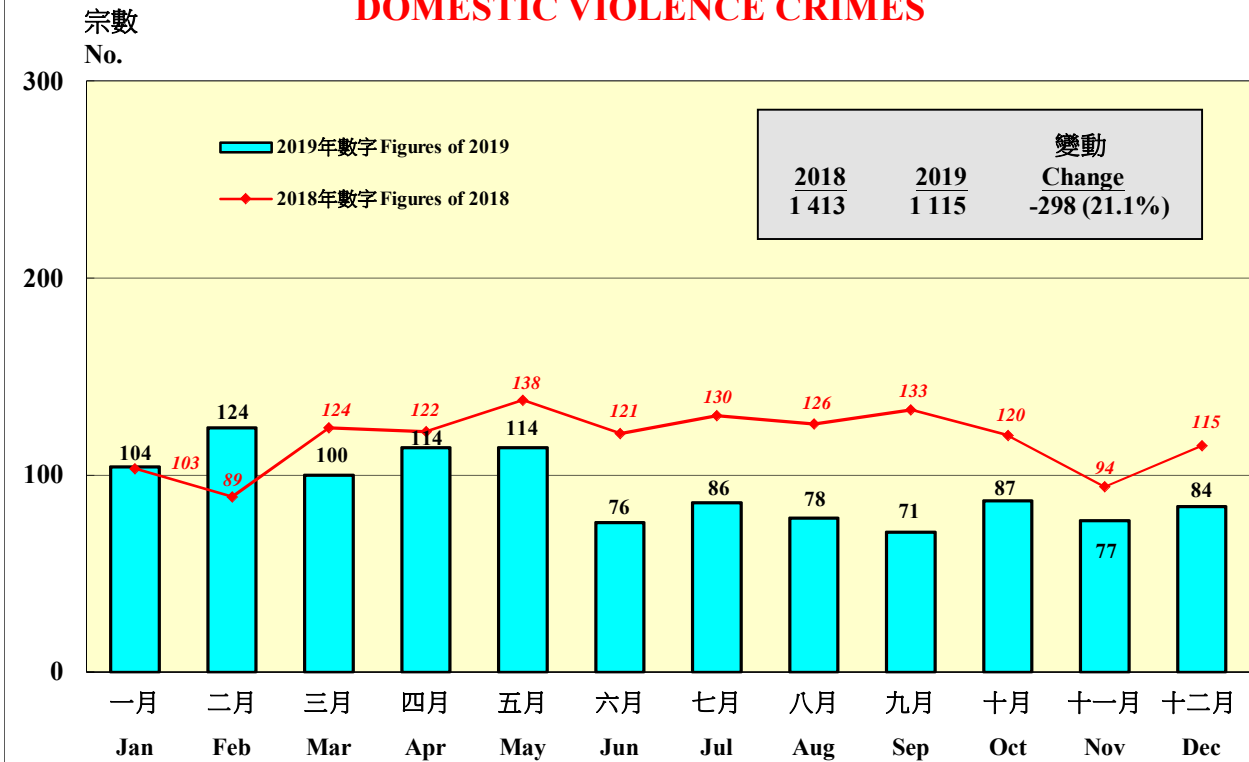


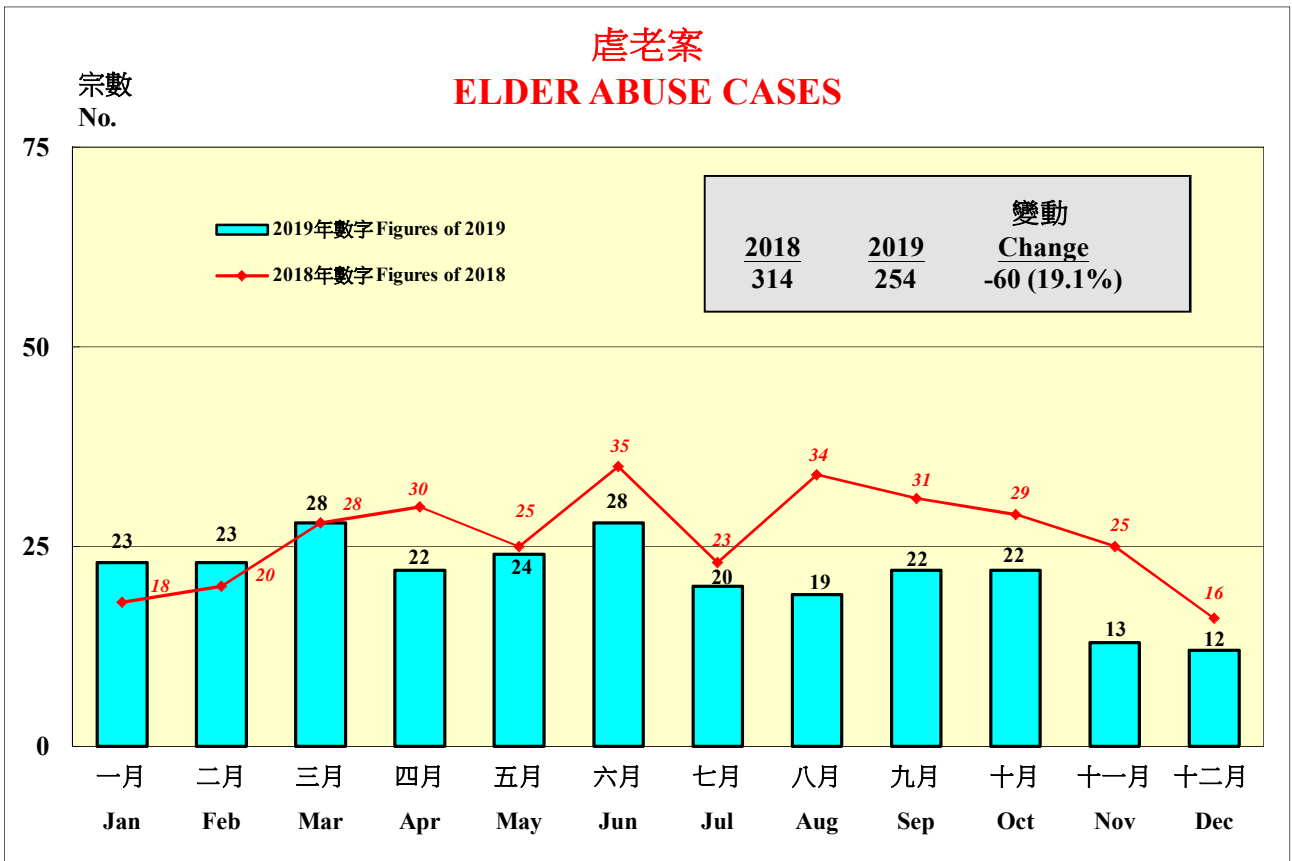
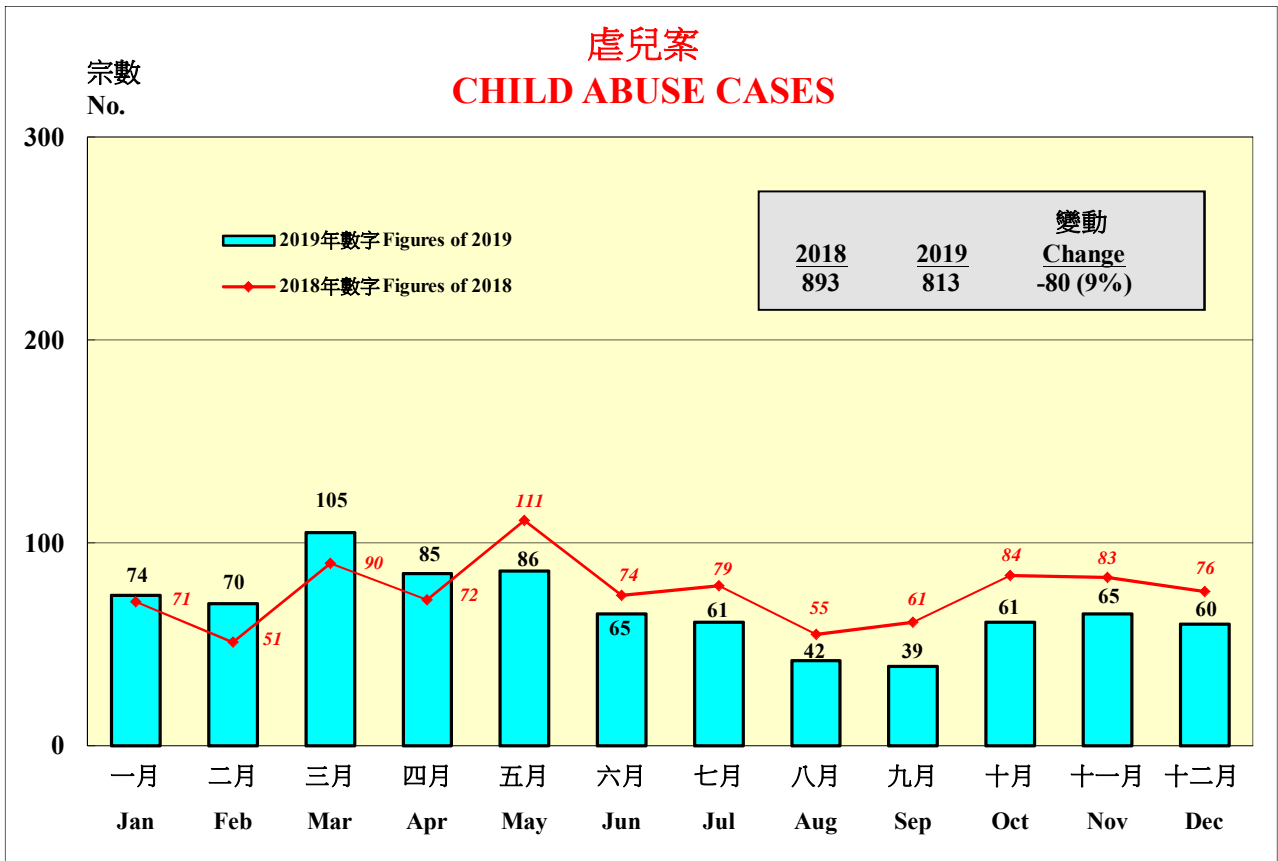
## 三合會相關罪案 SELECTED TRIAD RELATED CRIMES

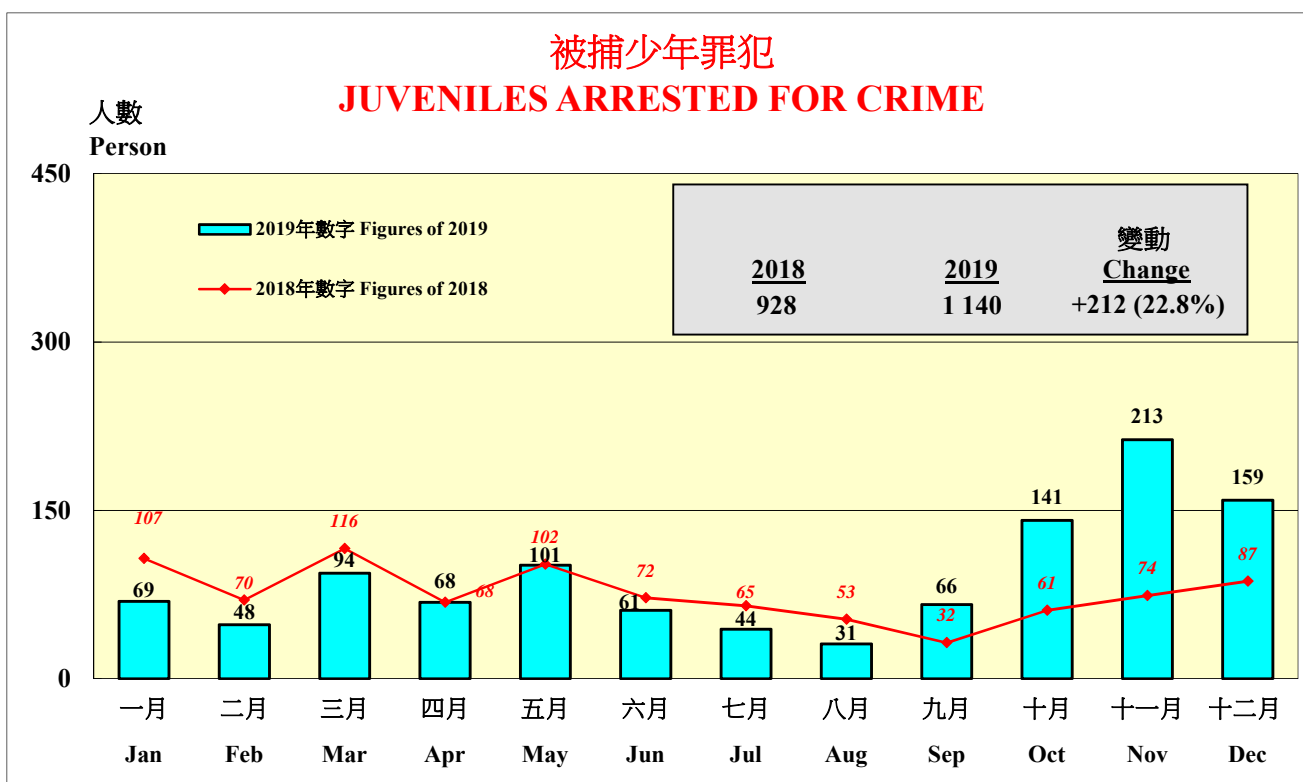
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## 家庭暴力刑事案件 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES

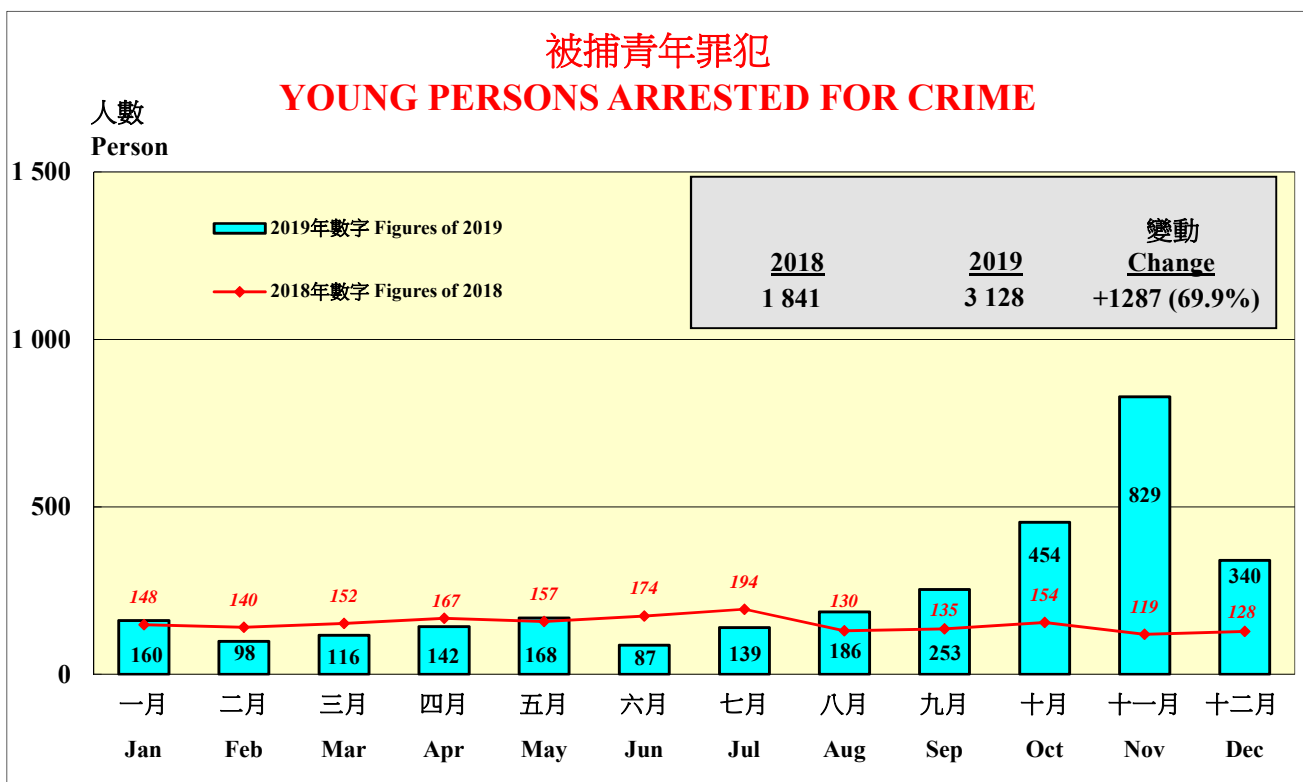






註：少年罪犯年齡是10-15歲。涉案多數是妨礙公安罪行、傷人及嚴重毆打及店舖盜竊。

Note: The most prevalent offences were offences against public order, wounding and serious assault and shop theft.

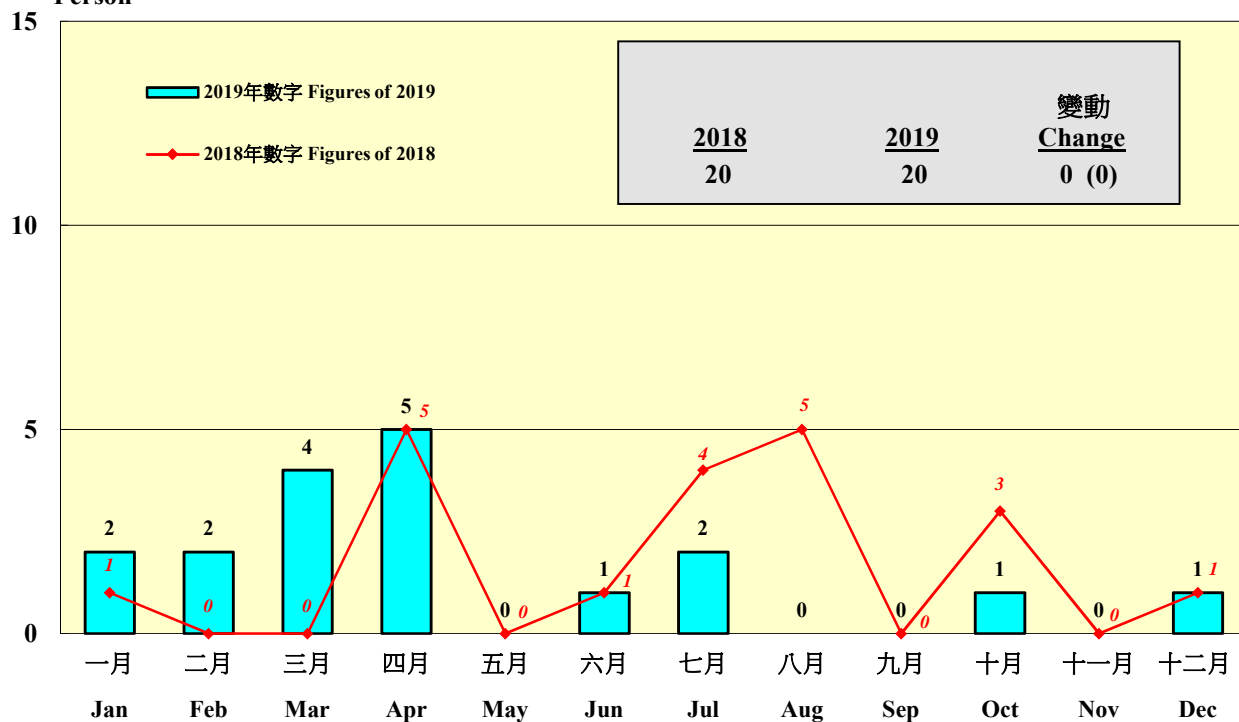


註：青年罪犯年齡是16-20歲。涉案多數是妨礙公安罪行、刑事毀壞及傷人及嚴重毆打。

Note: Young persons refer to those aged 16-20. The most prevalent offences were offences against public order, criminal damage and wounding and serious assault.

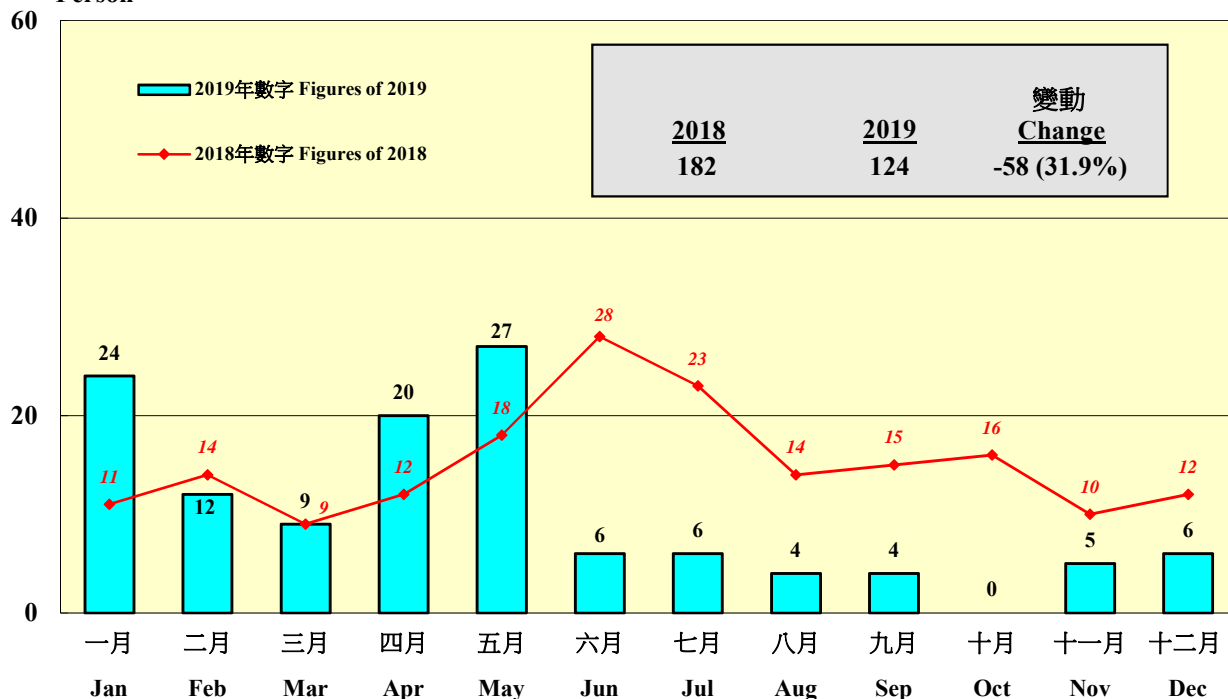
因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的少年罪犯  
**JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES**

人數  
 Person

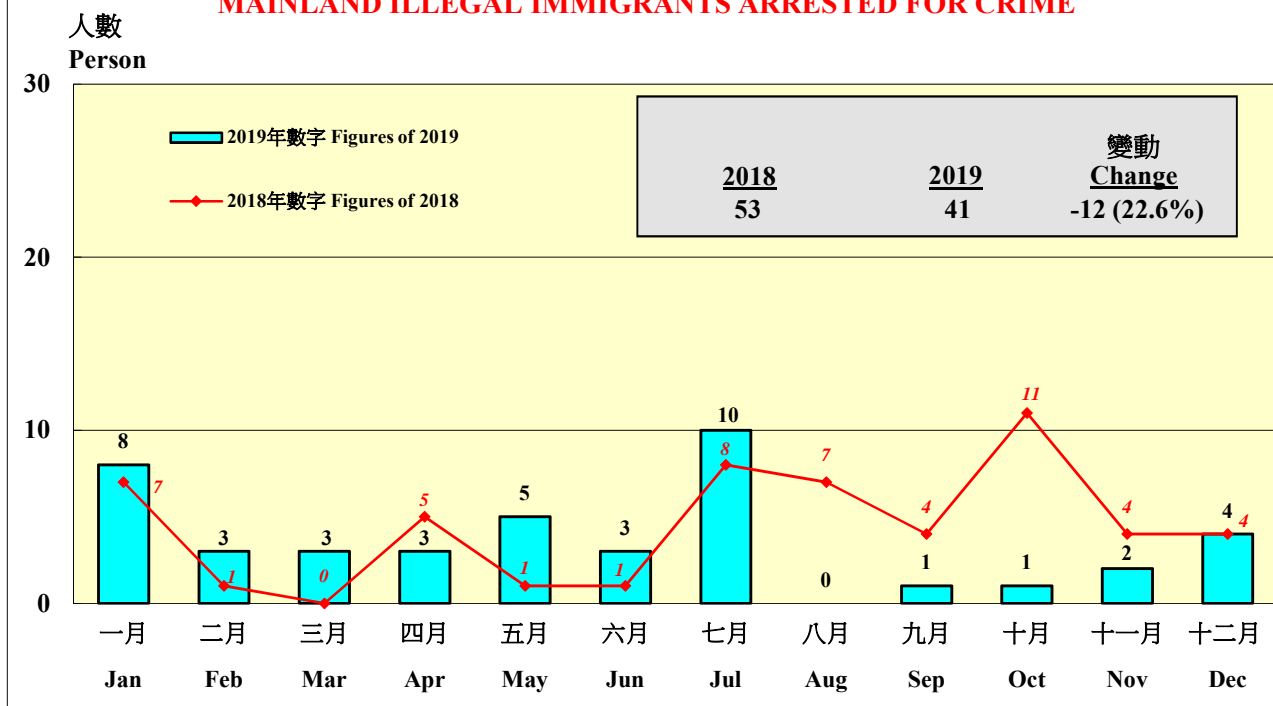


因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的青年罪犯  
**YOUNG PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES**

人數  
 Person



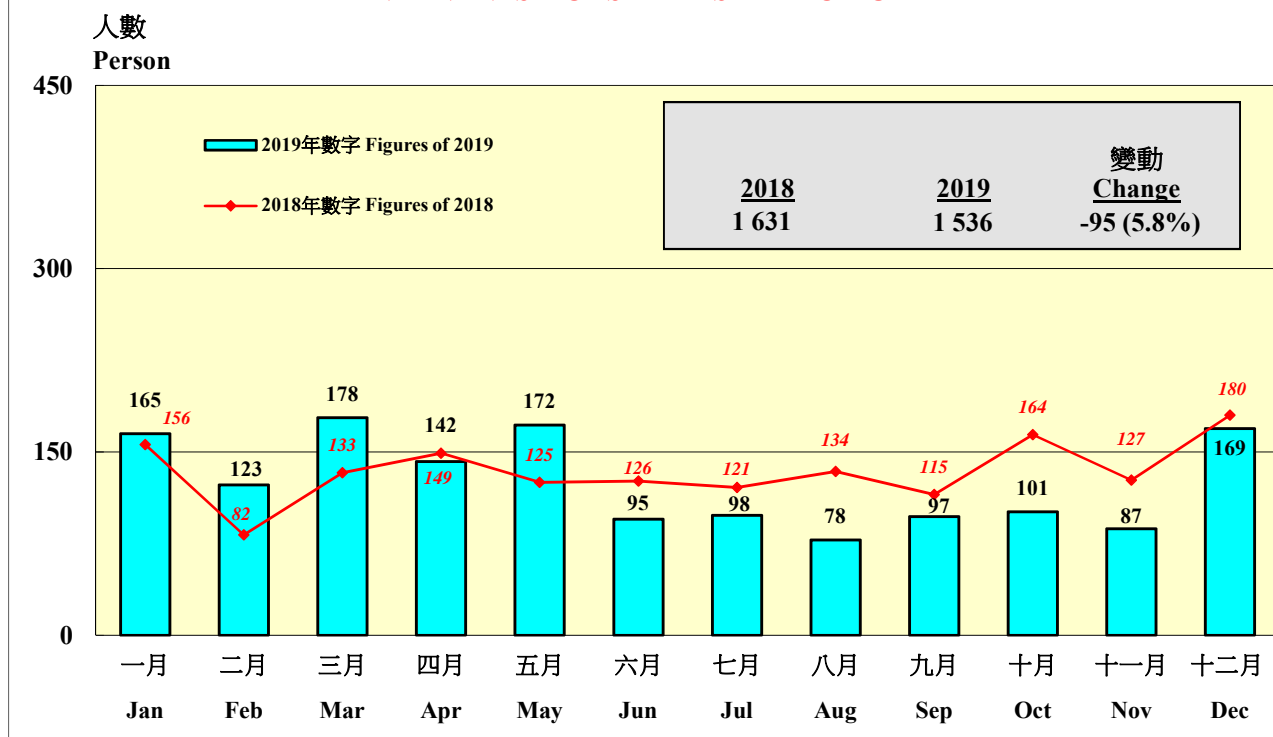
### 內地非法入境罪犯 MAINLAND ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ARRESTED FOR CRIME



註： 涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行、爆竊、地盤盜竊及雜項盜竊。

Note: The most prevalent offences were serious immigration offences, burglary, theft from construction site and miscellaneous thefts.

### 內地旅客罪犯 MAINLAND VISITORS ARRESTED FOR CRIME



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、嚴重非法入境罪行及雜項盜竊。

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

(2) The most prevalent offences were shop theft, serious immigration offences and miscellaneous thefts.

附加資料  
**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

