

Meeting of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council

2nd February 2021

Brief Report on Hong Kong's Law and Order Situation in 2020

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to give a brief account of the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2020.

Overall Crime Situation

2. The overall crime figure of Hong Kong in 2020 was 63 232, an increase of 4 007 cases or 6.8% when compared with 2019.
3. The overall detection rate was 37.8%, an increase of 0.7 percentage points when compared with 2019.
4. There were 9 391 cases of violent crime, a drop of 299 cases or 3.1% compared with 2019. The detection rate was 52.4%, a rise of 1.1 percentage points.
5. Compared with 2019, crimes that recorded a rise or a drop of over 10 cases are as follow:

| Crimes that recorded a rise | | Crimes that recorded a drop | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Deception | + 7 337 cases | Miscellaneous Theft | - 1 181 cases |
| Blackmail | + 984 cases | Criminal Damage | - 1 057 cases |
| Shop Theft | + 748 cases | Arson | - 454 cases |
| Serious Drug Offences | + 409 cases | Wounding and Serious Assault | - 369 cases |
| Triad-related Crimes | + 408 cases | Indecent Assault | - 300 cases |
| Missing Motor Vehicles | + 229 cases | Burglary | - 299 cases |
| Criminal Intimidation | + 221 cases | Pickpocketing | - 127 cases |
| Theft from Vehicle | + 76 cases | Child Abuse | - 44 cases |
| Robbery | + 54 cases | Snatching | - 18 cases |
| Domestic Violence Crimes | + 24 cases | | |
| Rape | + 14 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. 22 cases of homicide were recorded, a drop of 2 cases (-8.3%) compared with 2019. 21 cases were detected and the detection rate was 95.5%. The remaining undetected case occurred in December 2020 in which a man was attacked by several culprits armed with knives in Sheung Shui and died upon arrival at the hospital. After in-depth investigation, Police detected the case and arrested 13 persons in January 2021.

8. Among the 22 cases, 9 cases involved domestic or family violence; 3 cases were triad-related; the remaining 10 cases involved murder arising from

head-bashing robbery, murder arising from disputes (4 cases), manslaughter arising from medical incident, suicide pact and manslaughter resulting in the death of on-duty Customs officers (3 cases).

Item 4. Robbery

9. A total of 264 cases of robbery were recorded, a rise of 54 cases (+25.7%). The detection rate was 62.5%, a rise of 25.8 percentage points. In the period concerned, there was no robbery case involving genuine firearms. One case was committed with stun gun, same as the number recorded in 2019. Five cases were committed with pistol-like objects, down by 1 case (-16.7%) compared with 2019. There were 12 cases of bank/ goldsmith/ jewelry and watch shop robbery, a decrease of 9 cases (-42.9%) compared with 2019.

Item 5. Burglary

10. There were 2 095 cases of burglary, a decrease of 299 cases (-12.5%). There were 1 215 cases of burglary involving residential premises, a drop of 117 cases (-8.8%). 880 cases involved non-residential premises, a drop of 182 cases (-17.1%). Locations were mainly restaurants, offices and factories. Cases concerning residential and non-residential premises accounted for 58% and 42% respectively.

Item 6. Wounding and Serious Assault

11. A total of 4 563 cases of wounding and serious assault were recorded, a decrease of 369 cases (-7.5%), including 1 049 cases of wounding and 3 514 cases of serious assault. 695 cases were domestic violence related, a rise of 9 cases (+1.3%); 78 cases were debt collection related, a rise of 33 cases (+73.3%). For triad-related cases, 353 cases were recorded, a rise of 51 cases (+16.9%).

Item 7. Serious Drug Offences

12. There were 1 149 serious drug cases, an increase of 409 cases (+55.3%). The types of drugs involved were methamphetamine ('ICE') (342 cases, +44.3%), cannabis (289 cases, +87.7%), cocaine (215 cases, +36.9%), ketamine (141 cases, +80.8%) and heroin (103 cases, +17%). 1 824 persons were arrested in connection with serious drug cases, an increase of 810 persons (+79.9%). Of these, 318 persons or 17.4% were youths, a rise of 174 persons (+1.2 folds). Seizures of various drugs in Hong Kong (by both Police and Customs and Excise Department) showed an increase, including 'ICE' (1 499 kg, +8.2 folds), cannabis (1 071 kg, +1.9 folds), heroin (368 kg, +6.8 folds) and ketamine (471 kg, +71.9%)

13. Drug offences have been one of the operational priorities which Police have been taking proactive measures. However, the number of serious drug cases in 2019 decreased by 47.1% when compared with 2018 due to the redeployment of police resources to the numerous 'anti-extradition amendment bill' related cases and public order events. In 2020, the related enforcement figures increased as the violent and illegal activities arising from 'anti-extradition amendment bill' incident gradually subsided and Police flexibly deployed resources in proactive enforcement against drug offences.

Item 8. Criminal Intimidation

14. There were 1 401 cases of criminal intimidation, an increase of 221 cases (+18.7%). Among these, 555 cases were related to debt collection activities, a rise of 241 cases (+76.8%); 226 cases were related to domestic violence, a rise of 11 cases (+5.1%). For triad-related cases, 34 cases were recorded, a rise of 2 cases (+6.3%).

Item 9. Blackmail

15. A total of 1 399 cases of blackmail were recorded, an increase of 984 cases (+2.4 folds). A majority of the cases (72.1%) were related to 'Naked Chat', with 1 009 cases registered, a rise of 838 cases (+4.9 folds). The pecuniary loss totalled \$8 million, representing a surge of \$7 million (+7 folds). It was followed by online blackmail under the category of 'Others', including blackmail by way of email and ransomware, accounting for 135 cases, a rise of 6 cases (+4.7%).

Item 10. Arson

16. There were 473 cases of arson, a decrease of 454 cases (-49%). Majority of which (68.1%) took place in public place, with 322 cases registered, a drop of 214 cases (-39.9%); 303 cases were out of unknown motive or mischief, a drop of 89 cases (-22.7%); 44 cases were related to various disputes, a rise of 8 cases (+22.2%). 61 cases were related to setting vehicles on fire, a drop of 25 cases (-29.1%), among which, 14 cases were believed to be committed by persons to cover up the evidence of other crimes. Besides, about 20% cases were related to the 'anti-extradition amendment bill' incidents.

Item 11. Rape

17. There were 64 cases of rape, an increase of 14 cases (+28%) compared with 2019. 59 cases were detected and the detection rate was 92.2%. Only one case was committed by stranger and it was detected. 8 cases involved online social networking, a rise of 1 case (+14.3%). There were 18 cases involving victims aged under 16, a rise of 5 cases (+38.5%) which were all committed by acquaintances including family members and friends.

Item 12. Indecent Assault

18. A total of 682 indecent assault cases were recorded, a drop of 300 cases (-30.5%). The detection rate was 75.5%. A majority of the cases (66.4%) took place in public places, public transport and stations. 404 cases were committed by strangers, a drop of 203 cases (-33.4%). 23 cases involved online social networking, a rise of 3 cases (+15%).

Item 13. Theft

19. 20 314 cases of theft were recorded, a decrease of 447 cases (-2.2%) when compared with 2019, but there were ups and downs in various types of theft. The types of theft recorded a rise included shop theft (7 756 cases, +10.7%), missing motor vehicles (895 vehicles, +34.4%), and theft from vehicle (1 366 cases, +5.9%). Those recorded a drop included miscellaneous theft (9 476 cases, -11.1%), pickpocketing (432 cases, -22.7%), and snatching (163 cases, -9.9%).

Item 14. Deception

20. 15 553 cases of deception were recorded, a rise of 7 337 cases or 89.3%. The surge in deception cases was mainly attributed to the increases of online deception, including e-shopping fraud (6 678 cases, +4 484 cases, +2 folds) and online romance scam (905 cases, +311 cases, +52.4%). Telephone deception also registered an increase of 545 cases to 1 193 cases, representing a rise of 84.1%

21. Police will continue to adopt strategies of publicity and education, strengthening enforcement and intercepting payments to prevent and combat deception. In 2020, the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre intercepted over \$3.06 billion of payments in 837 cases and prevented 360 deception cases.

Item 15. Criminal Damage

22. There were 6 432 cases of criminal damage recorded for the year, a drop of 1 057 cases (-14.1%). 2 432 cases were out of unknown motive or mischief, a drop of 423 cases (-14.8%); 2 103 cases were related to debt collection, a rise of 641 cases (+43.8%); 1 438 cases were related to disputes or other miscellaneous reasons (e.g. while drunk), a rise of 294 cases (+25.7%). Besides, about 5% cases were related to the 'anti-extradition amendment bill' incidents.

Item 16. Triad-related Crimes

23. A total of 1 761 triad-related crimes were recorded, a rise of 408 cases (+30.2%). The detection rate was 92.4%. The majority of offences were wounding and serious assault, accounting for 353 cases, a rise of 51 cases (+16.9%); 218 cases were criminal damage offences, a rise of 14 cases (+6.9%); 208 cases were serious gambling offences, a rise of 52 cases (+33.3%); 180 cases were unlawful society offences, a rise of 23 cases (+14.6%).

Item 17. Domestic Violence Crimes

24. A total of 1 139 cases of domestic violence crimes were recorded, up by 24 cases (+2.2%). Cases involved were mainly wounding and serious assault (accounting for 61%), criminal intimidation (accounting for 19.8%) and criminal damage (accounting for 10.2%).

Item 18. Child Abuse (Crimes Against Children)

25. 769 child abuse cases were recorded, down by 44 cases (-5.4%). Of these, 386 cases were sexual abuse against children, down by 36 cases (-8.5%) and they were mainly indecent assault cases (196 cases, accounting for 50.8%). 383 cases were physical abuse against children, a drop of 8 cases (-2%).

Item 19. Elder Abuse

26. 259 elder abuse cases were recorded, an increase of 5 cases (+2%). The majority (70.3%) were physical abuse cases, which totalled 182 cases. It was followed by cases related to deception of property and psychological abuse, which accounted for 52 cases and 24 cases respectively. One case was related to sexual abuse.

Item 20. Persons Arrested for Crime

27. In 2020, there were a total of 29 565 persons arrested for committing criminal offences, a rise of 1 507 persons (+5.4%) from 28 058 in 2019. The increase was mainly attributed to the increase of persons arrested for triad-related offences and shop theft, by 983 persons and 805 persons respectively.

28. A total of 3 987 youths were arrested for committing criminal offences, including 1 218 juveniles and 2 769 young persons. The total number of youths arrested recorded a drop of 281 persons (-6.6%), which made up 13.5% of the total number of persons arrested, a drop of 1.7 percentage points when compared with 2019.

29. The most prevalent crimes committed by youths were offences against public order (including unlawful assemblies and riots, etc.), which accounted for 894 persons, a drop of 706 persons (-44.1%) compared with 2019; followed by miscellaneous and shop thefts with 603 persons arrested, a rise of 73 persons (+13.8%); wounding and serious assault with 521 persons arrested, a rise of 161 persons (+44.7%); and serious drug offences with 318 persons arrested, a rise of 174 persons (+1.2 folds).

30. A total of 828 Mainland illegal immigrants were arrested, a surge of 544 persons (+1.9 folds) when compared with 284 persons in 2019. Among them, 63 persons were arrested for crimes, a rise of 22 persons (+53.7%) when

compared with 41 persons in 2019.

31. There were 2.69 million visitor arrivals from the Mainland in 2020, a drop of 40.92 million arrivals (-93.8%). 392 Mainland visitors were arrested for crimes, a drop of 1 144 persons (-74.5%). The crimes committed by Mainland visitors were mainly theft, serious immigration offences, wounding and serious assault. On average, 14.6 persons out of every 100 000 Mainland visitor arrivals were arrested, which was higher than 3.5 persons in 2019, but was lower than those of visitors from other countries (123.3) and overall visitors (41.5).

Other Crimes

32. Apart from the aforementioned arson and criminal damage, other crime types in relation to the ‘anti-extradition amendment bill’ incidents, including offences against public order recorded a drop of 693 cases (-71.7%) to 273 cases when compared with 2019. Disclosure of personal data obtained from a data user without the data user’s consent, possession of offensive weapons, possession of unlawful instrument and assaulting police, also recorded a 20% to 90% drop.

33. As the violent and illegal activities arising from ‘anti-extradition amendment bill’ incident gradually subsided, Police deployed more resources in crime control. The overall crime figure in second half of 2020 registered a drop of 4.2% when compared with the first half of the year, the law and order situation gradually resumed stable.

Hong Kong Police Force

January 2021



警務處處長向
香港特別行政區立法會
保安事務委員會
匯報二零二零年
罪案統計數字

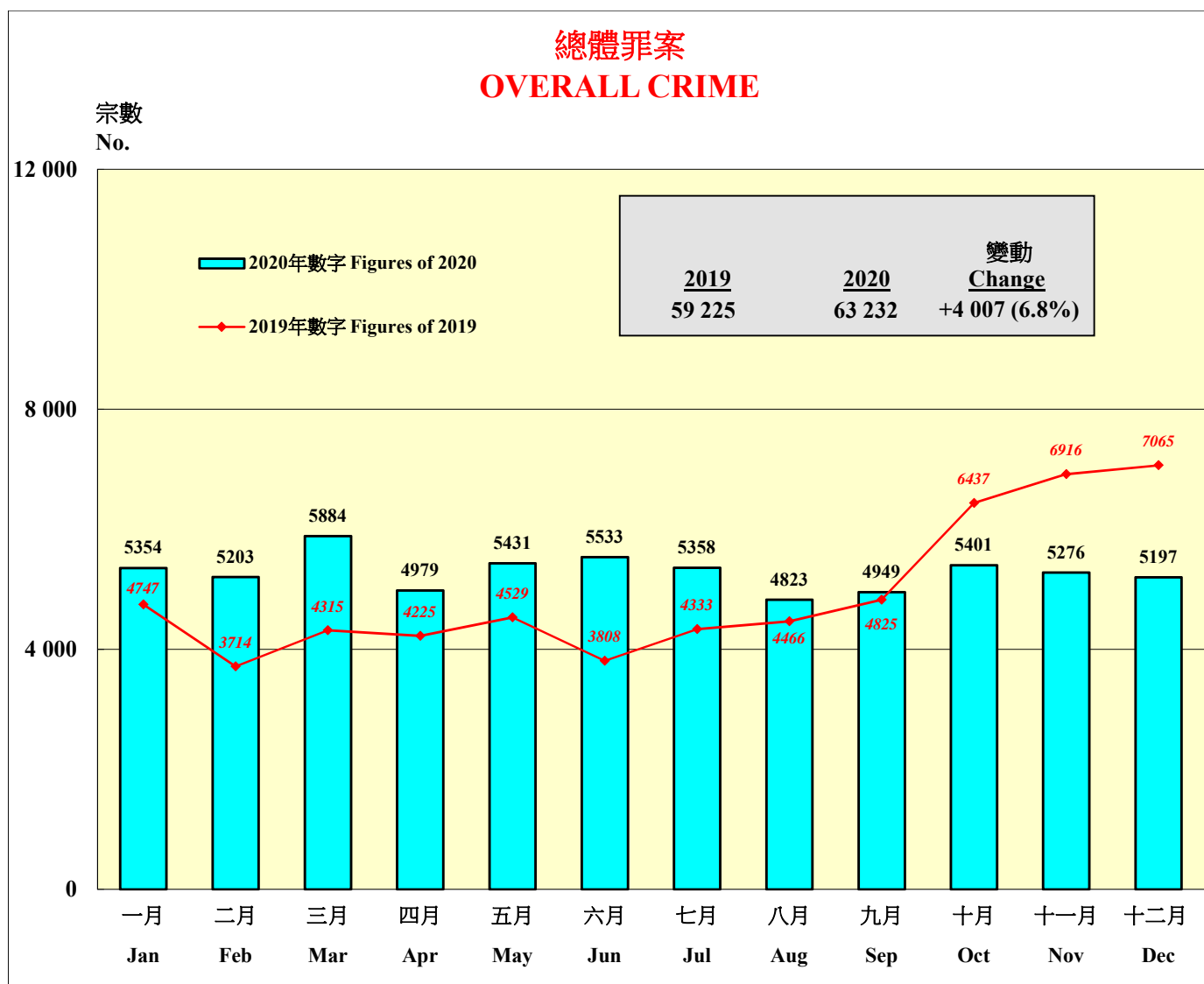
**COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
BRIEF TO THE HKSAR
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PANEL ON SECURITY
CRIME STATISTICS
CALENDAR YEAR 2020**

二零二零年主要罪案
Major Crimes, 2020

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2020年與2019年比較 2020 compared with 2019 | |
|--|--------|--------|--|-------------|
| | | | 變動 Change | 幅度 Rate (%) |
| 1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime | 59 225 | 63 232 | + 4 007 | + 6.8 |
| 2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime | 9 690 | 9 391 | - 299 | - 3.1 |
| 3. 兇殺 Homicide | 24 | 22 | - 2 | - 8.3 |
| 4. 各類劫案，包括： All Robberies, including : | 210 | 264 | + 54 | + 25.7 |
| - 持真槍 with Firearms | - | - | - | - |
| - 持電槍 with Stun Guns | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| - 持類似手槍 with Pistol-like Objects | 6 | 5 | - 1 | - 16.7 |
| - 銀行劫案 Bank Robbery | 2 | - | - 2 | - 100.0 |
| - 金舖／錶行劫案 Goldsmith/Watch Shop Robberies | 19 | 12 | - 7 | - 36.8 |
| 5. 爆竊 Burglary | 2 394 | 2 095 | - 299 | - 12.5 |
| 6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault | 4 932 | 4 563 | - 369 | - 7.5 |
| - 傷人 Wounding | 1 030 | 1 049 | + 19 | + 1.8 |
| - 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault | 3 902 | 3 514 | - 388 | - 9.9 |
| 7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences | 740 | 1 149 | + 409 | + 55.3 |
| 8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation | 1 180 | 1 401 | + 221 | + 18.7 |
| 9. 勒索 Blackmail | 415 | 1 399 | + 984 | + 237.1 |
| 10. 縱火 Arson | 927 | 473 | - 454 | - 49.0 |
| 11. 強姦 Rape | 50 | 64 | + 14 | + 28.0 |
| 12. 非禮 Indecent Assault | 982 | 682 | - 300 | - 30.5 |
| 13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including : | 20 761 | 20 314 | - 447 | - 2.2 |
| - 搶掠 Snatching | 181 | 163 | - 18 | - 9.9 |
| - 扒竊 Pickpocketing | 559 | 432 | - 127 | - 22.7 |
| - 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft | 7 008 | 7 756 | + 748 | + 10.7 |
| - 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle | 1 290 | 1 366 | + 76 | + 5.9 |
| - 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts | 10 657 | 9 476 | - 1 181 | - 11.1 |
| - 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles | (666) | (895) | + 229 | + 34.4 |
| 14. 詐騙 Deception | 8 216 | 15 553 | + 7 337 | + 89.3 |
| 15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage | 7 489 | 6 432 | - 1 057 | - 14.1 |
| 16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes | 1 353 | 1 761 | + 408 | + 30.2 |
| 17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes | 1 115 | 1 139 | + 24 | + 2.2 |
| 18. 虐兒 Child Abuse | 813 | 769 | - 44 | - 5.4 |
| 19. 虐老 Elder Abuse | 254 | 259 | + 5 | + 2.0 |
| 20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total) | 28 058 | 29 565 | + 1 507 | + 5.4 |
| - 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15) | 1 140 | 1 218 | + 78 | + 6.8 |
| - 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20) | 3 128 | 2 769 | - 359 | - 11.5 |
| - 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants | 41 | 63 | + 22 | + 53.7 |
| - 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland) | 1 536 | 392 | - 1 144 | - 74.5 |
| - 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others) | 1 201 | 1 090 | - 111 | - 9.2 |

二零二零年一月至十二月罪案情況

Crime Situation during Jan - Dec 2020

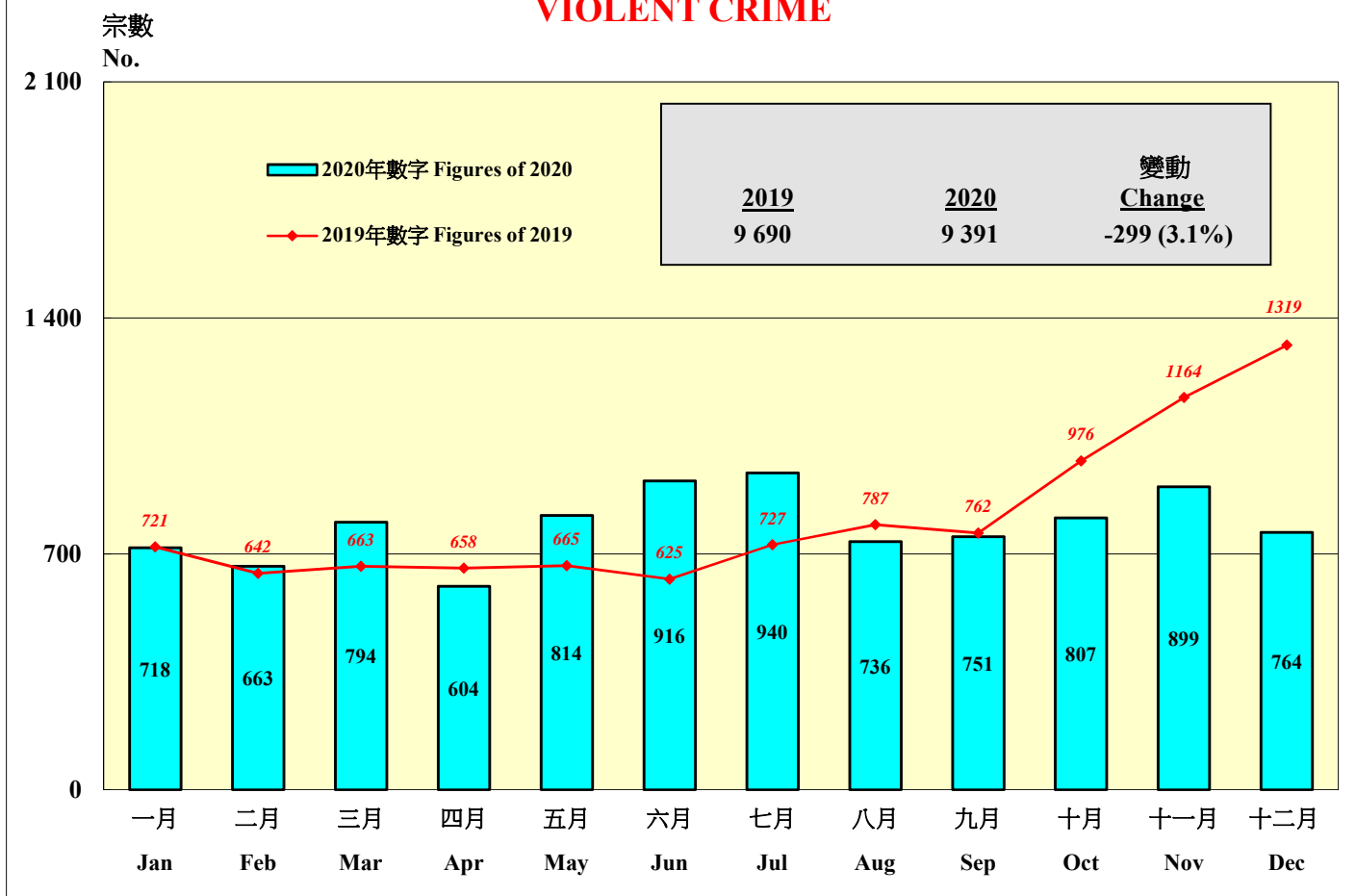


| 總體罪案 Overall Crime | 2019 | 2020 | 變動 Change |
|---|-------|-------|------------------------|
| 罪案率(按每十萬人口計的罪案) Crime Rate (Crimes per 100 000 Population) | 789 | 842 | + 6.7% |
| 破案率 Detection Rate | 37.1% | 37.8% | + 0.7 個百分點 % points |

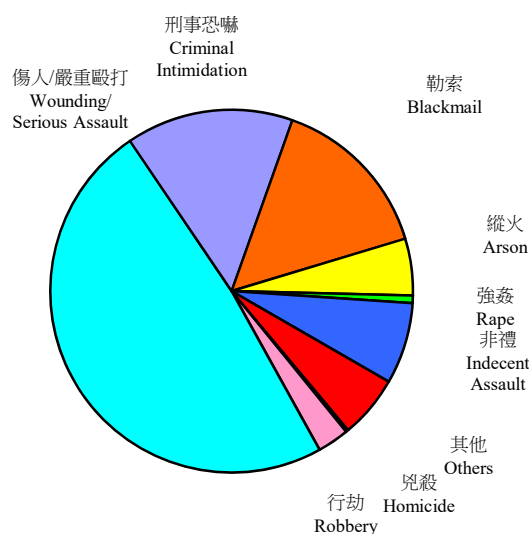
註：每月的罪案數字只反映該月份的治安情況。而有關的月數加起來未必能夠成為該季或全年的罪案數字，原因是在編製該季或全年的統計時，有些案件會被撤銷、重新分類或整理而被更新。

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



2020年的暴力罪案組合 Violent Crime Composition, 2020



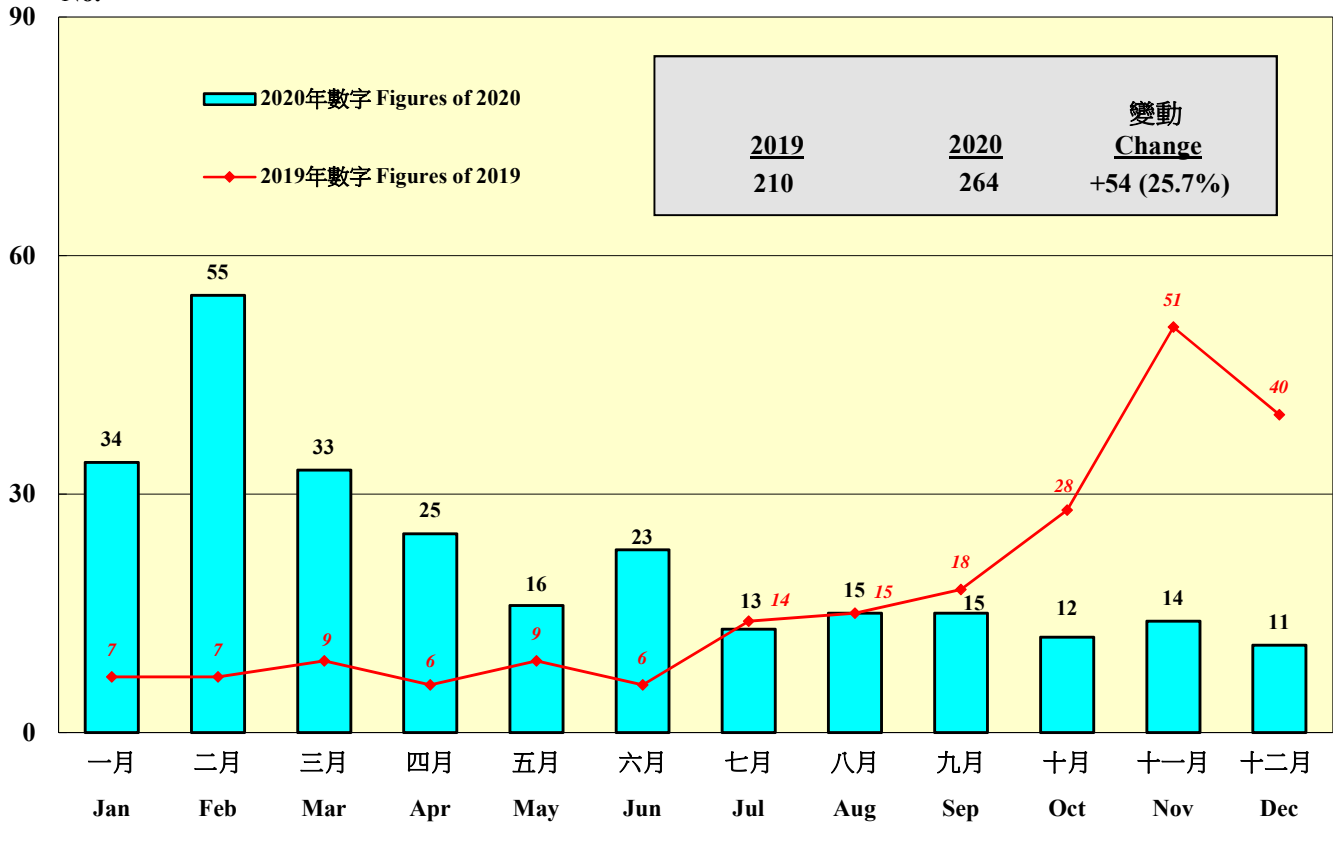
2020年舉報的暴力罪案如下：

Violent crimes reported in 2020 are as follows:

| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2020</u> | <u>變動</u> <u>Change</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 兇殺 Homicide | 24 | 22 | - 2 |
| 行劫 Robbery | 210 | 264 | + 54 |
| 傷人/嚴重毆打 Wounding/Serious Assault | 4 932 | 4 563 | - 369 |
| 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation | 1 180 | 1 401 | + 221 |
| 勒索 Blackmail | 415 | 1 399 | + 984 |
| 縱火 Arson | 927 | 473 | - 454 |
| 強姦 Rape | 50 | 64 | + 14 |
| 非禮 Indecent Assault | 982 | 682 | - 300 |
| 其他 Others | 970 | 523 | - 447 |
| 暴力罪案總數 Total Violent Crimes | 9 690 | 9 391 | - 299 |

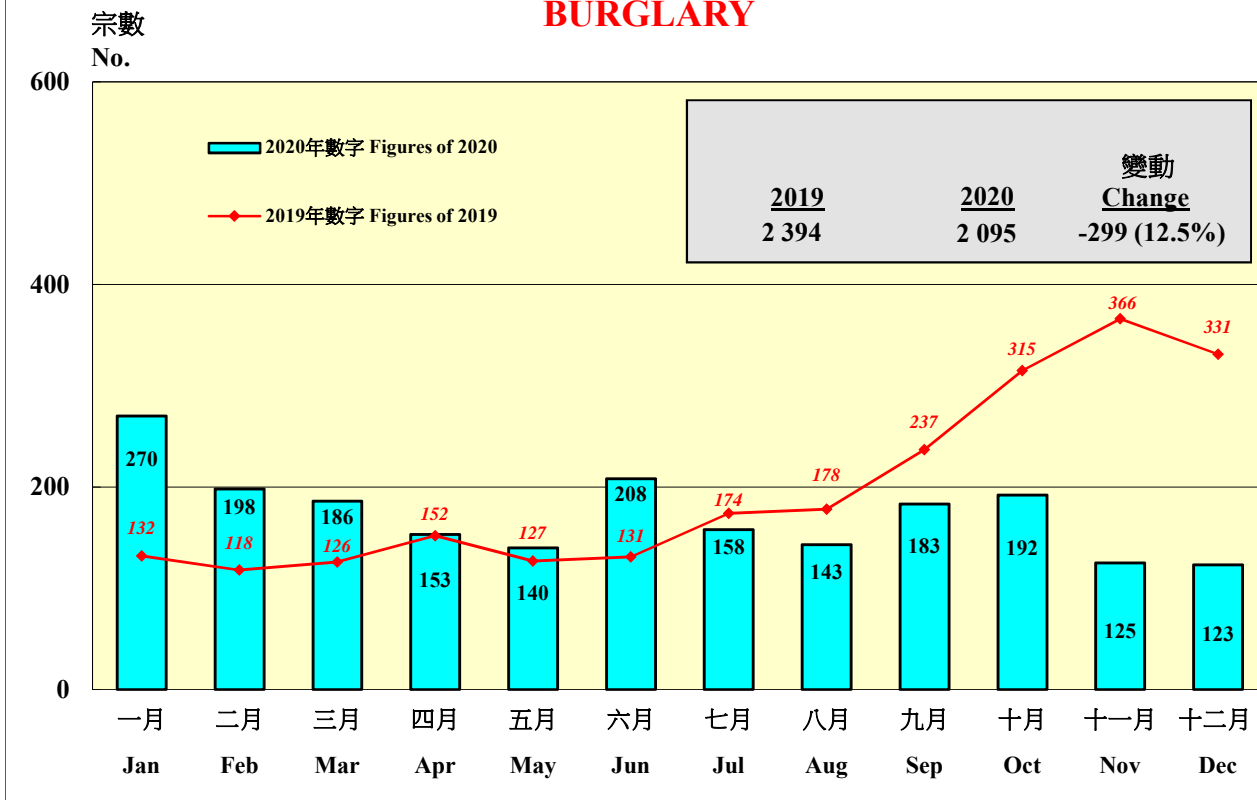
行劫案 ROBBERY

宗數
No.

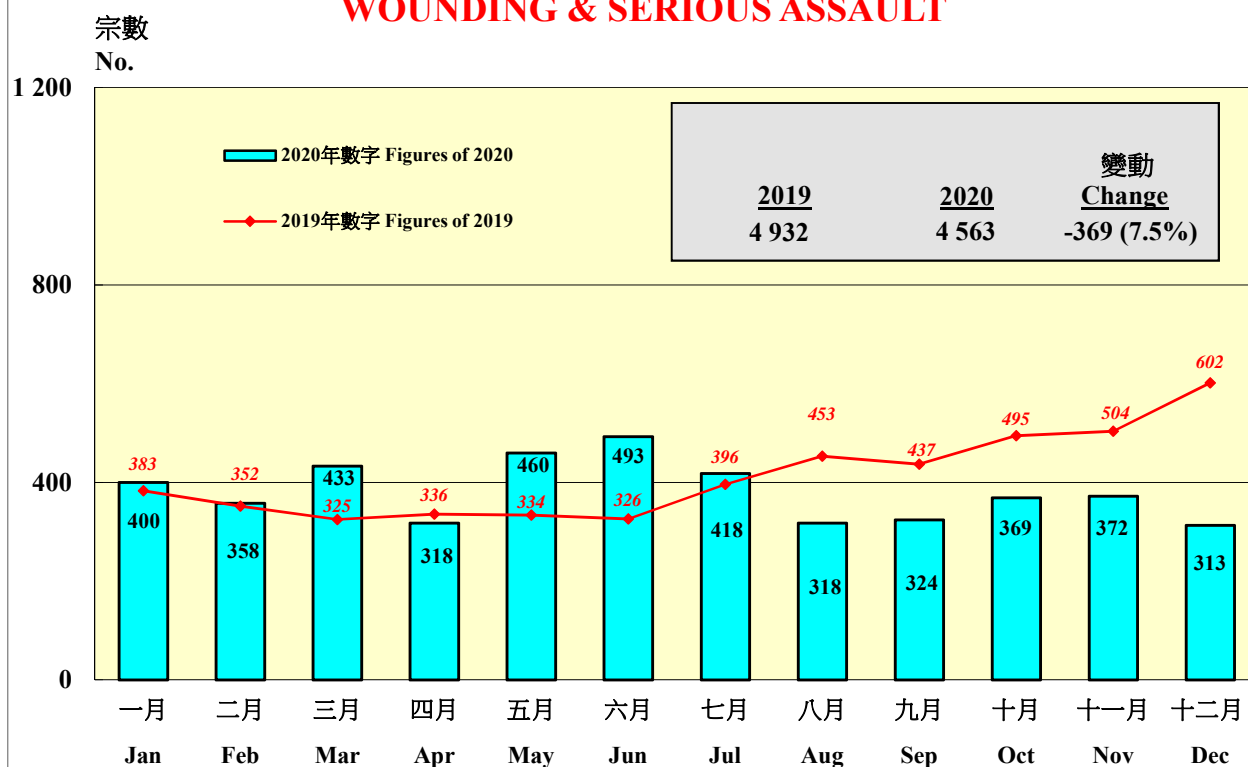


| | 2019 | 2020 | 變動 Change |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--------------|
| 行劫案總數 TOTAL ROBBERIES | 210 | 264 | + 54 |
| 金舖和鐘錶店 Goldsmith & Watch Shops | 19 | 12 | - 7 |
| 銀行 Banks | 2 | - | - 2 |
| 持真槍 With Firearms | - | - | - |
| 持電槍 With Stun Guns | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 持類似手槍 With Pistol-like Objects | 6 | 5 | - 1 |

爆竊案 BURGLARY

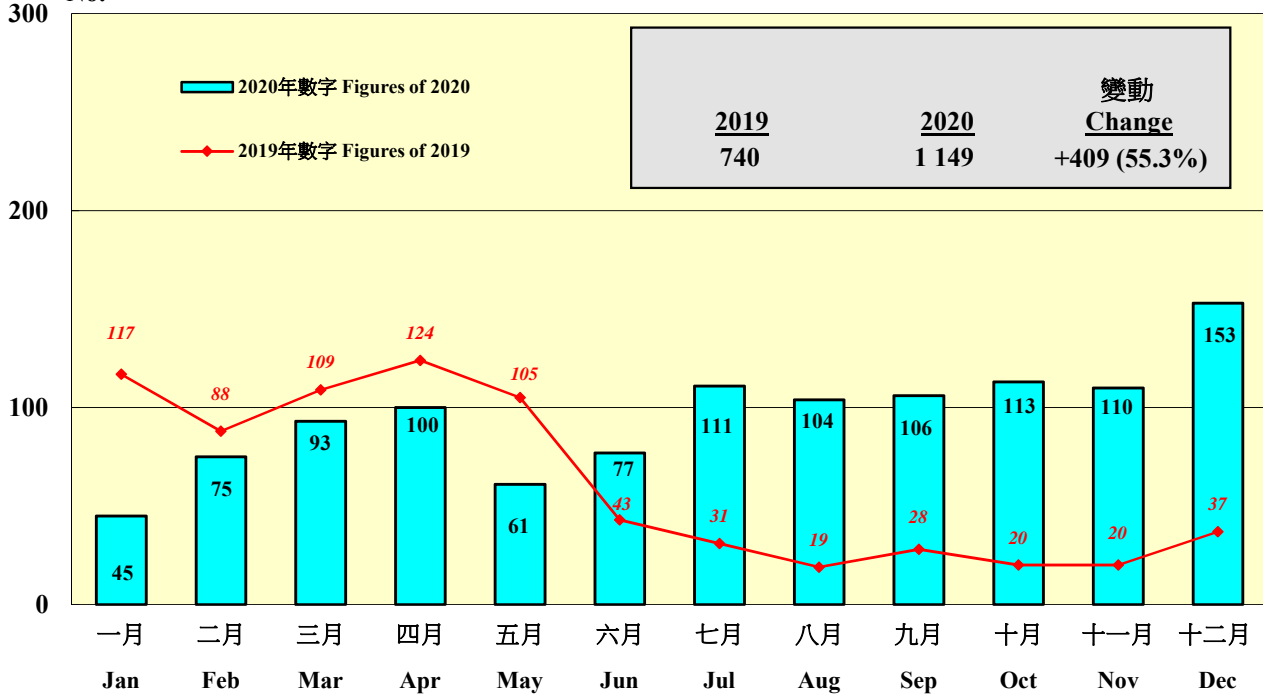


傷人及嚴重毆打案 WOUNDING & SERIOUS ASSAULT



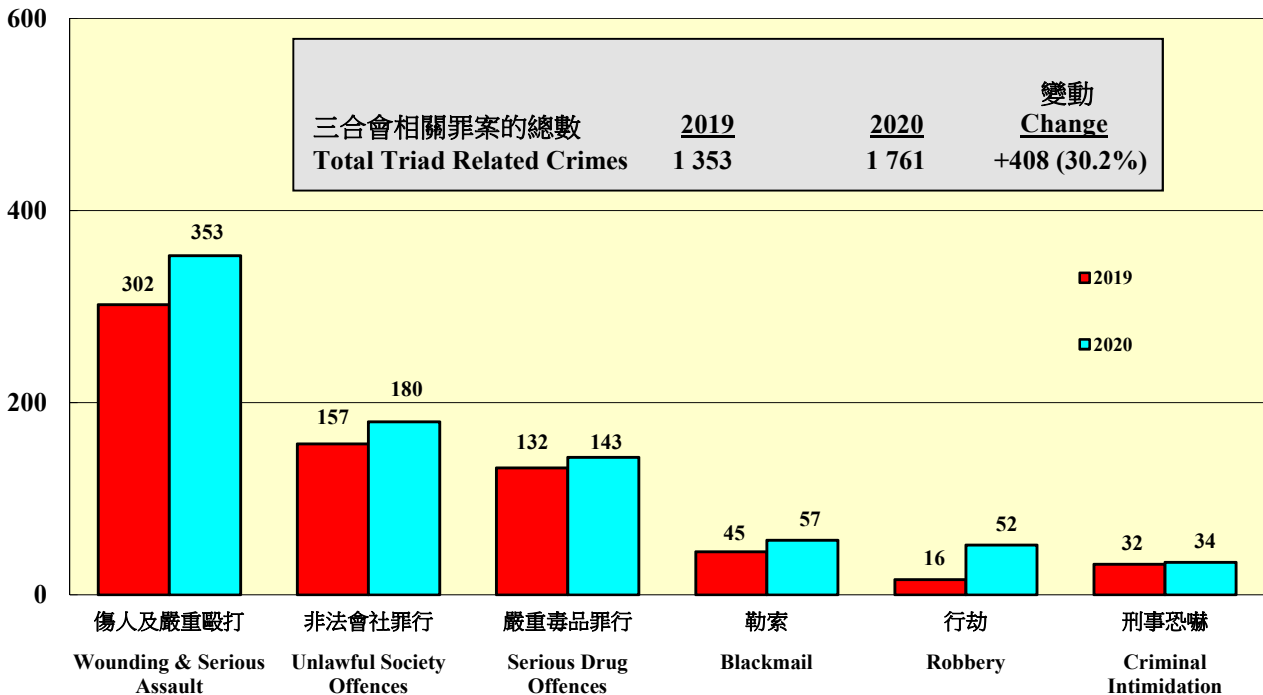
嚴重毒品罪行 SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES

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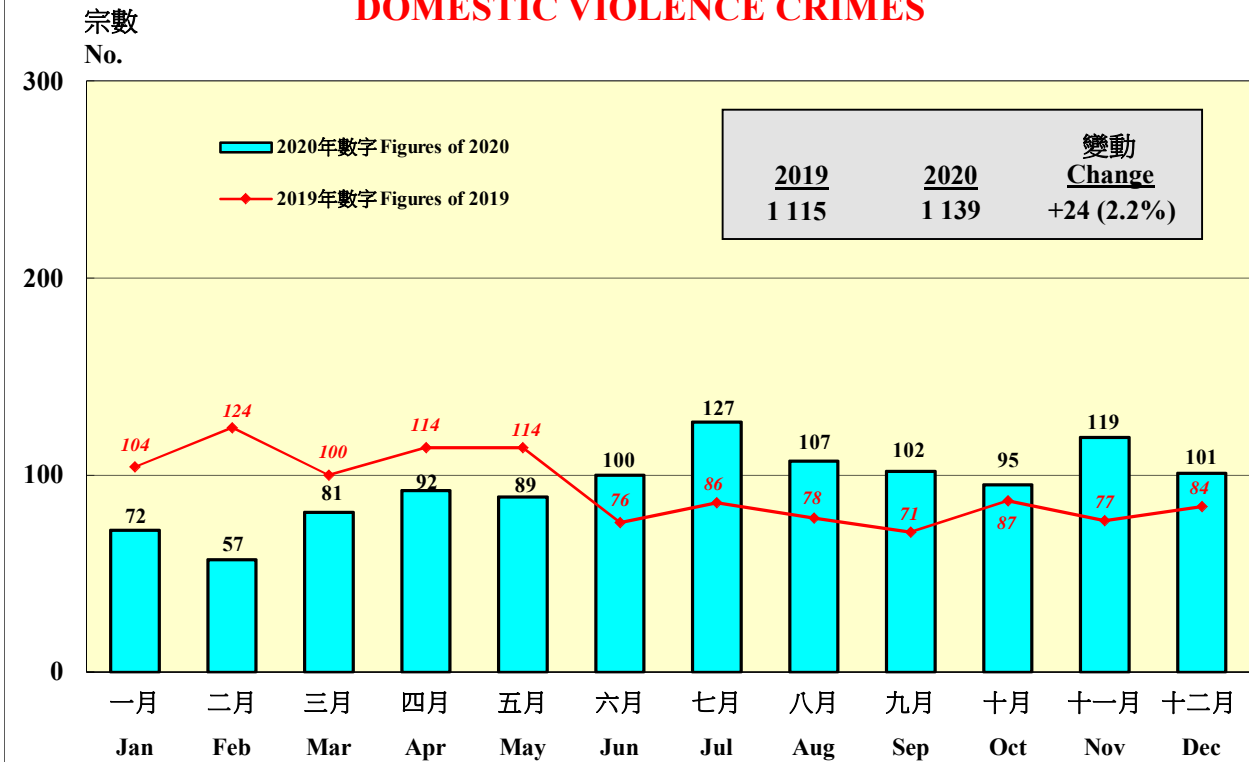


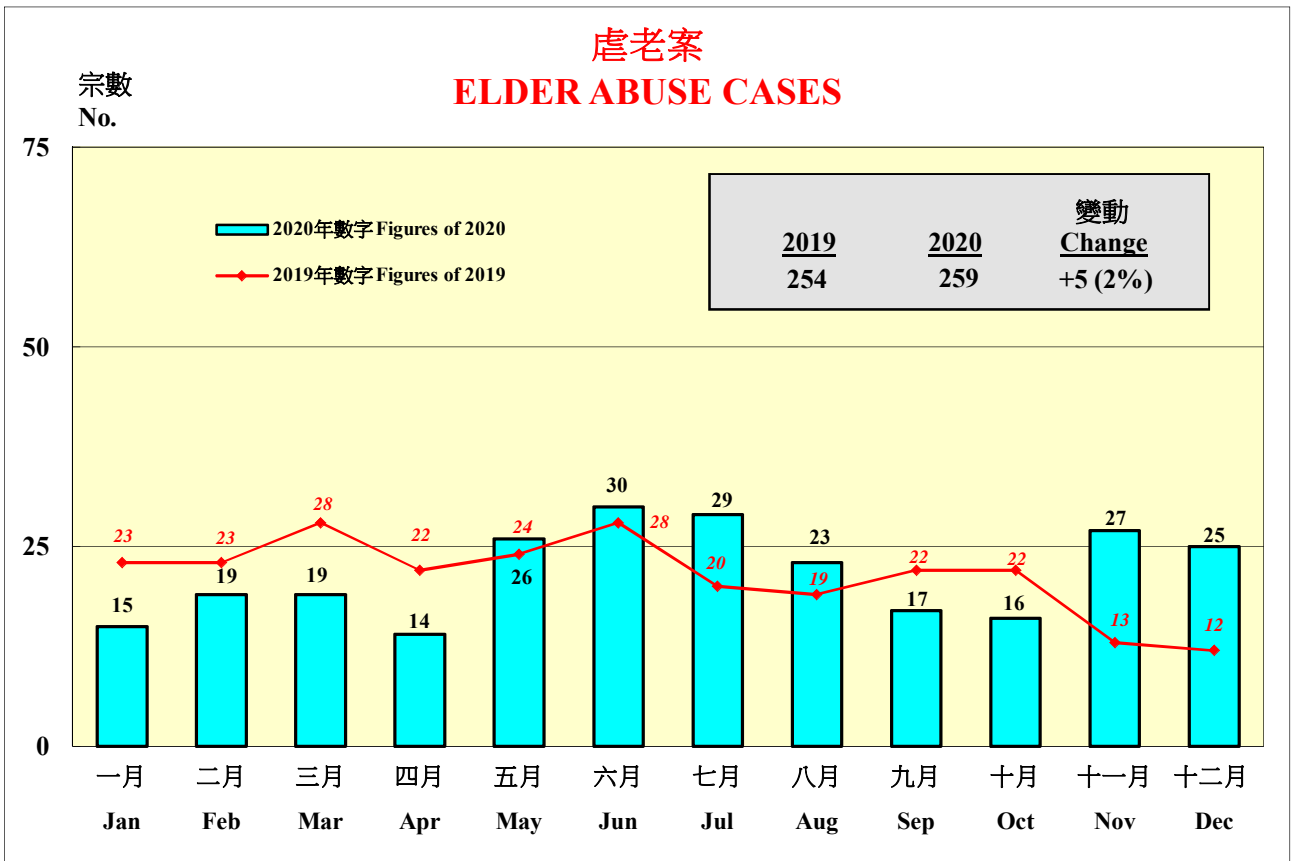
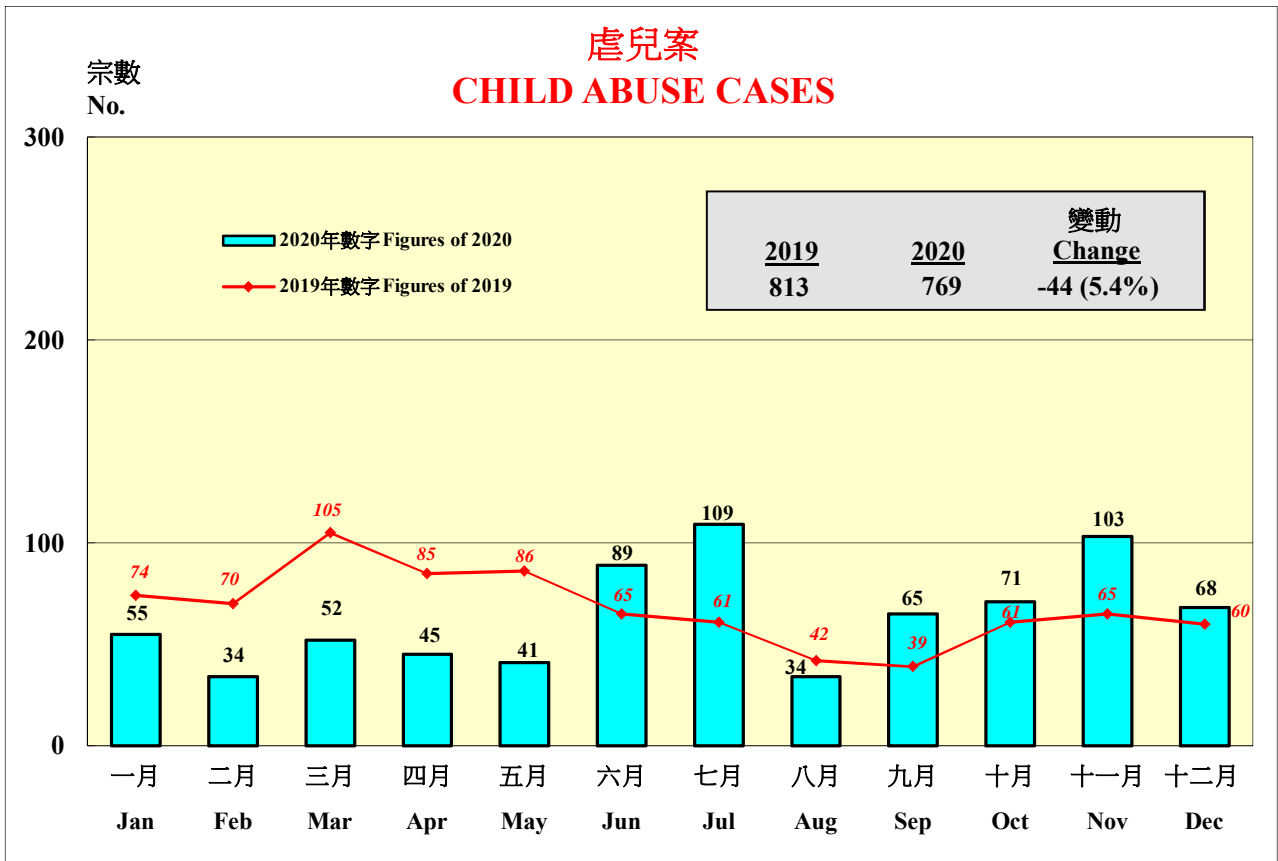
三合會相關罪案 SELECTED TRIAD RELATED CRIMES

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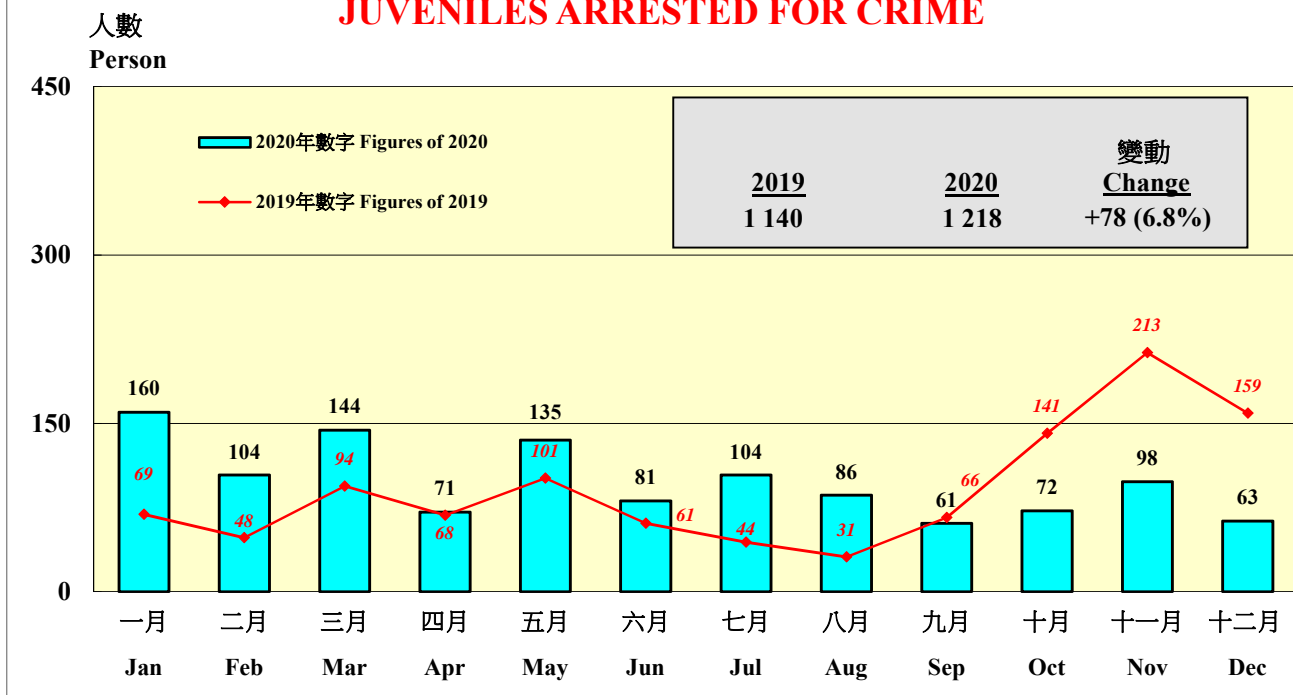


家庭暴力刑事案件 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES





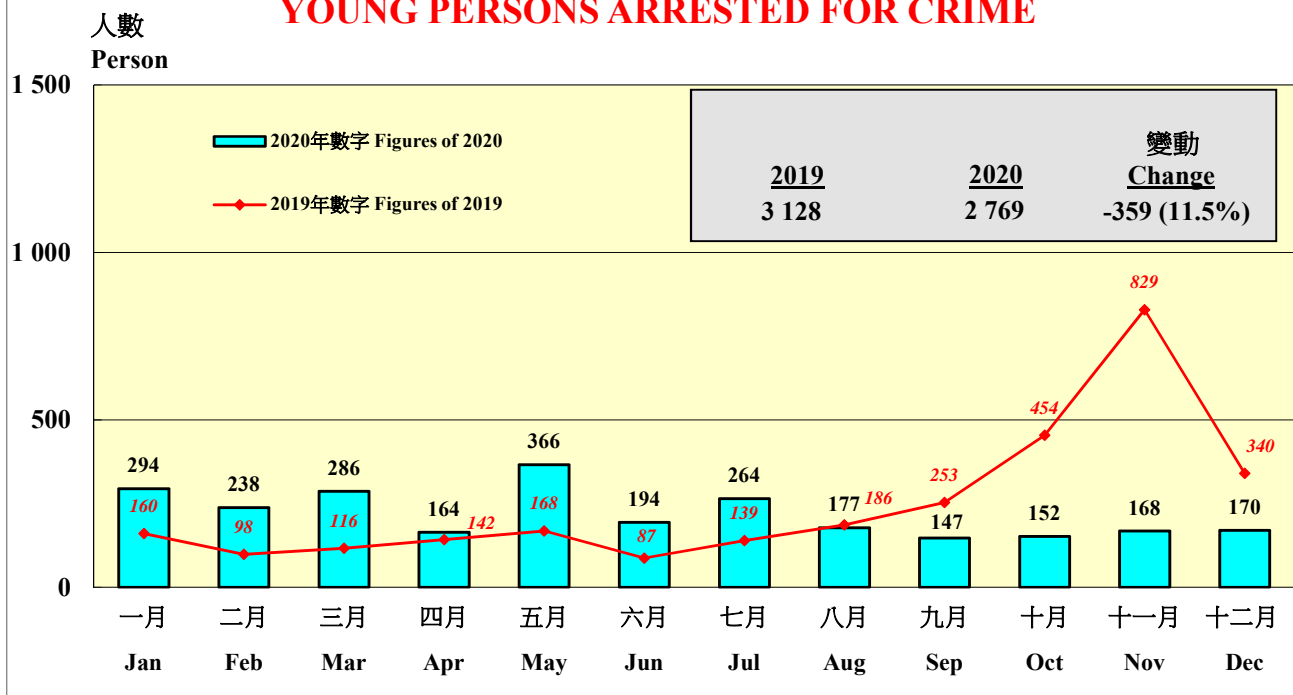
被捕少年罪犯 JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR CRIME



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

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

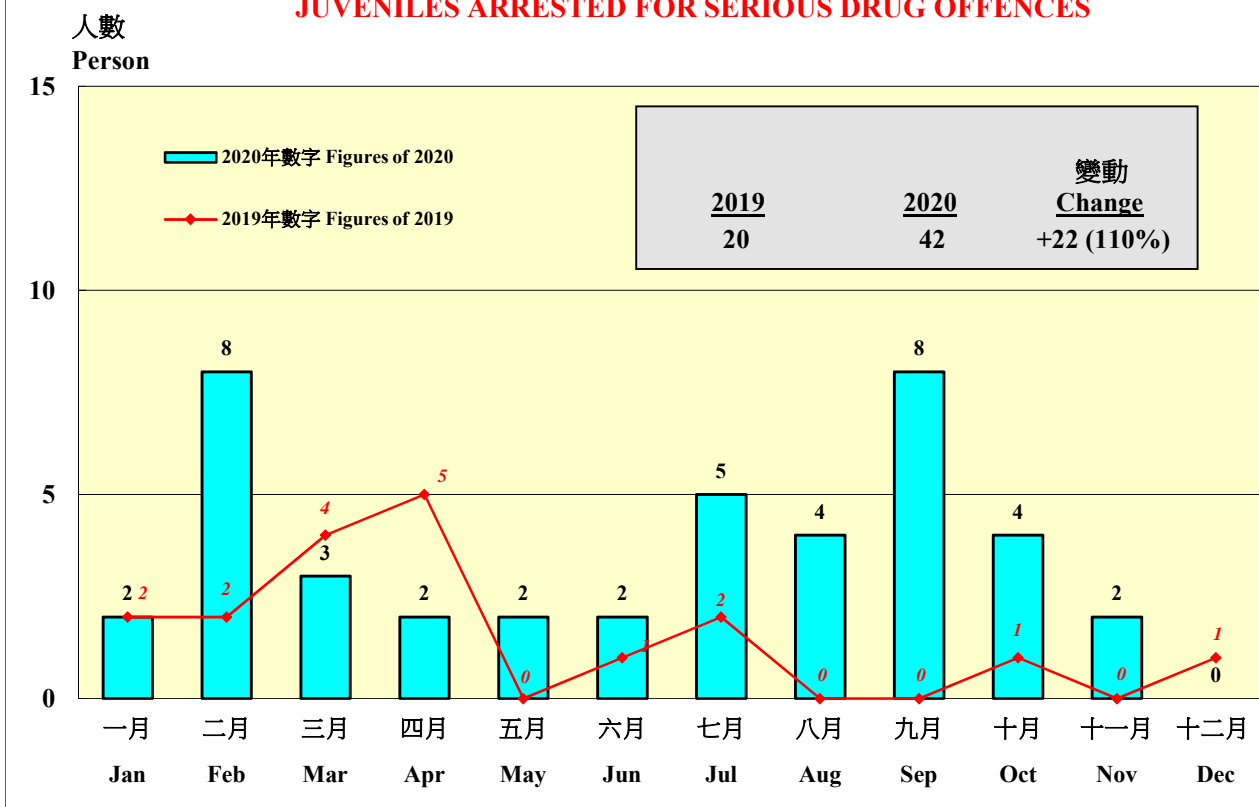
被捕青年罪犯 YOUNG PERSONS ARRESTED FOR CRIME



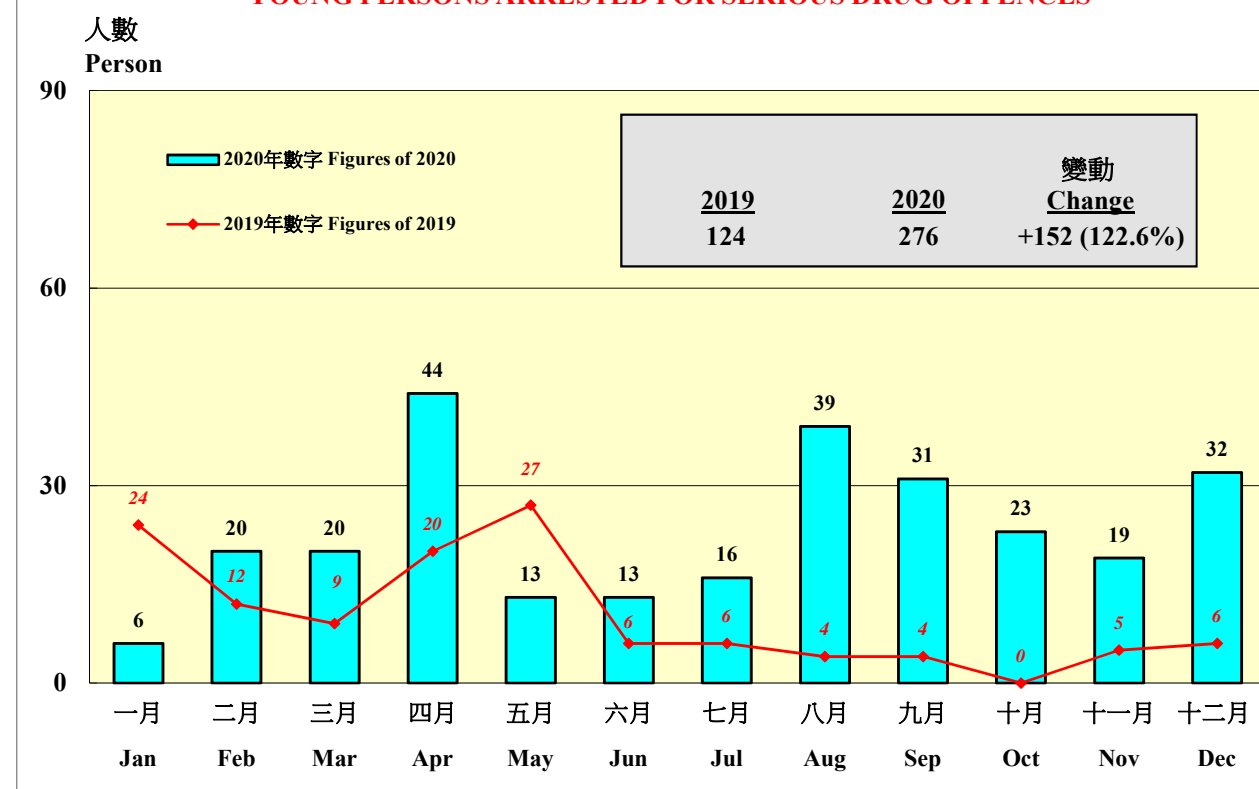
註：青年罪犯年齡是16-20歲。涉案多數是妨礙公安罪行、傷人及嚴重毆打及嚴重毒品罪行。

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

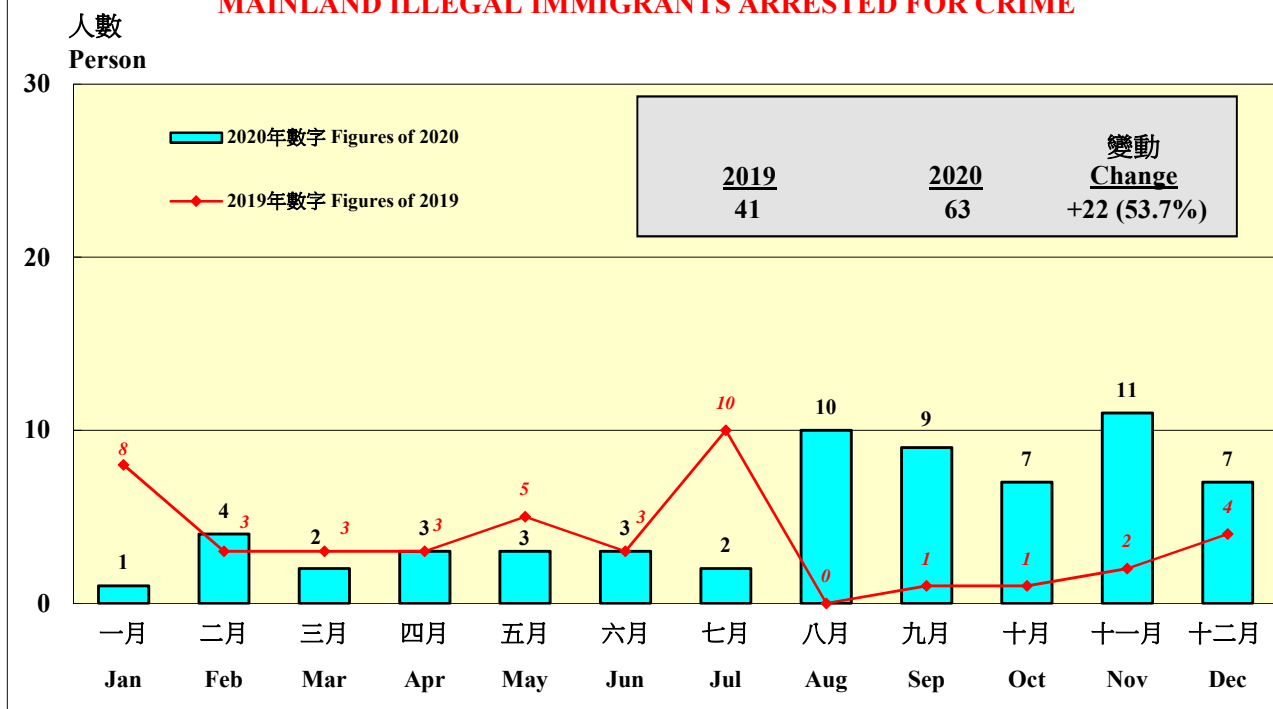
因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的少年罪犯
JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES



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



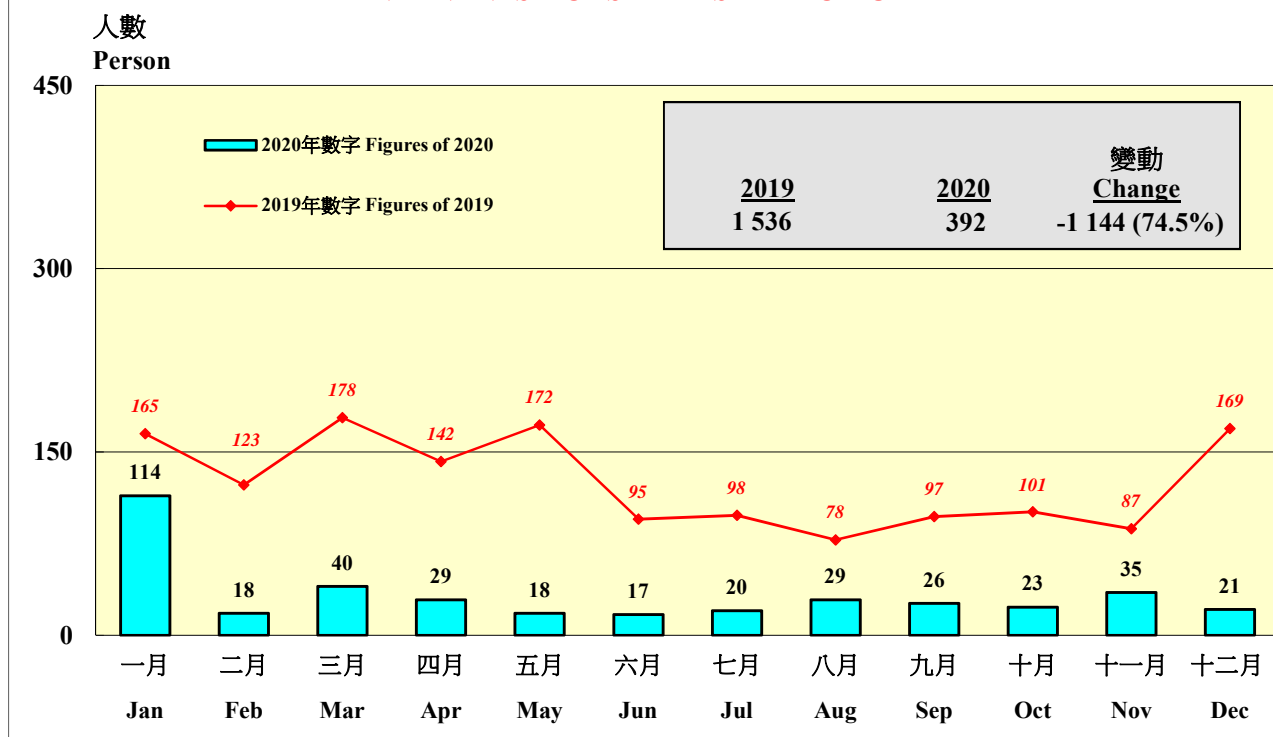
內地非法入境罪犯 MAINLAND ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ARRESTED FOR CRIME



註： 涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行、爆竊及偽造文件及假錢。

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

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) 涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行、店舖盜竊及雜項盜竊。

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

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

附加資料
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

