

**Meeting of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council**  
**30<sup>th</sup> January 2024**  
**Brief Report on Hong Kong's Law and Order Situation in 2023**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to give a brief account of the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2023.

**Overall Crime Situation**

2. The overall crime figure of Hong Kong in 2023 was 90 276, an increase of 20 228 cases or 28.9% when compared with 2022. The upsurge was mainly attributed to the increase in deception cases. The overall detection rate was 31.1%. Leaving deception cases aside, the detection rate was 46.2%.

3. There were 10 122 cases of violent crime, an increase of 1 292 cases or 14.6% compared with 2022. The detection rate was 52.1%.

4. It was noteworthy that in the first half of 2022 amid the epidemic, a number of traditional crime figures dropped to a particularly low level, some of which even hit a record low. As the society resumed normalcy in 2023, most traditional crimes recorded an increase when compared with 2022, but quite a number of them registered a fairly significant decrease when compared with 2018, the year before the outbreak of the “black-clad” violence and the epidemic. To conduct a more pragmatic review of the crime situation of 2023, the brief report would compare various crime figures against those for 2018.

5. Compared with 2022, crimes that recorded a rise or a drop of over 10 cases are as follows:

Crimes that recorded a rise		Crimes that recorded a drop	
Deception	+ 11 901 cases	Serious Drug Offences	- 283 cases
Theft	+ 4 879 cases	Triad-related Crimes	- 220 cases
Blackmail (Naked Chat)	+ 833 cases (+ 715 cases)		
Burglary	+ 468 cases		
Indecent Assault	+ 209 cases		
Child Abuse	+ 153 cases		
Criminal Intimidation	+ 144 cases		
Criminal Damage	+ 126 cases		
Domestic Violence Crimes	+ 107 cases		
Wounding and Serious Assault	+ 22 cases		
Robbery	+ 20 cases		
Rape	+ 14 cases		

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

Crimes that recorded a rise		Crimes that recorded a drop	
Deception	+ 31 452 cases	Wounding and Serious Assault	- 957 cases
Blackmail (Naked Chat)	+ 2 024 cases (+ 1 836 cases)	Serious Drug Offences	- 246 cases
Theft	+ 1 826 cases	Burglary	- 221 cases
Triad-related Crimes <sup>1</sup>	+ 619 cases	Domestic Violence Crimes	- 178 cases
Child Abuse	+ 501 cases	Robbery	- 50 cases
Criminal Damage	+ 438 cases	Arson	- 40 cases
Indecent Assault	+ 63 cases	Homicide	- 20 cases

<sup>1</sup> **Triad-related cases** include all cases involving unlawful society offences (e.g. claiming to be a member of a triad society); cases where the offenders revealed their triad membership or background in their acts (e.g. extorting protection fees) in the course of the crime committed; and cases of specific crime types (e.g. robbery, wounding and serious assault and criminal damage) where the offenders are triad members. Therefore, figures for **triad-related cases** completely overlap with those for other crime types, and such cases do not stand as a specific criminal offence.

## **Individual Crimes**

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

### **Item 3. Homicide**

8. 28 cases of homicide were recorded, a drop of 2 cases (-6.7%) when compared with 2022, and a drop of 20 cases (-41.7%) when compared with 2018. 9 cases involved domestic or family violence; the remaining 19 cases involved disputes (7 cases), industrial accidents (4 cases), monetary disputes (2 cases), psychiatric problems (2 cases), burglary (2 cases), dangerous drugs (1 case), and triads (1 case). Only 1 case was yet to be detected, and the Police are making every effort to bring an absconded suspect to justice.

### **Item 4. Robbery**

9. There were a total of 97 cases of robbery, which was the second lowest on record. While the figure was slightly higher than that of 77 (+26%) in 2022, a record-low amid the epidemic, it registered a drop of 50 cases (-34%) when compared with 2018. The detection rate reached a record high of 82.5% (an increase of 8.5 percentage points). In the period concerned, there were neither robbery cases involving genuine firearms and stun guns nor bank robbery cases; 1 case of robbery involving pistol-like objects was recorded, a drop of 1 case when compared with 2022. 7 cases of goldsmith/watch and jewelry shop robbery were recorded with an increase of 4 cases, all of which were detected.

## **Item 5.      Burglary**

10.      There were 1 354 cases of burglary, which was the second lowest on record as well. While the figure was only higher than that of 2022 (+52.8%), a record-low amid the epidemic, it registered a drop of 221 cases (-14%) when compared with 2018. The detection rate was the second highest on record (37.4%, a decrease of 5.2 percentage points). When compared with 2022, 951 cases of burglary involved residential premises, an increase of 451 cases (+90.2%); another 403 cases involved non-residential premises, an increase of 17 cases (+4.4%). Locations were mainly restaurants, shops, offices and factories. Cases concerning residential and non-residential premises accounted for 70.2% and 29.8% of the total number of burglary cases respectively.

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

11.      There were 3 636 cases of wounding and serious assault, among which 558 were of wounding and 3 078 were of serious assault. The total figure saw an increase of 22 cases (+0.6%) when compared with 2022, and a drop of 957 cases (-20.8%) when compared with 2018. Compared with 2022, 760 cases were related to domestic violence, a rise of 92 cases (+13.8%); 30 cases were related to debt collection activities, a drop of 15 cases (-33.3%); and 308 cases were triad-related, a drop of 28 cases (-8.3%).

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

12.      There were 1 153 serious drug cases, a decrease of 283 cases (-19.7%) and 246 cases (-17.6%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. Compared with 2022, 1 605 persons were arrested in connection with serious drug offences, a decrease of 347 persons (-17.8%). Among them, 178 persons or 11.1% were youths, a drop of 120 persons (-40.3%).

13. The Police continued their endeavour in conducting intelligence-led enforcement actions, resulting in a rise of the overall seizures of major drugs (by both the Police and the Customs and Excise Department). There were respectively seizures of cocaine (3 537 kg, +55.7%), cannabis (3 346 kg, +25.2%), methamphetamine (“ICE”) (3 067 kg, +70.8%), ketamine (2 672 kg, a 2.2-fold increase), and heroin (675 kg, a one-fold increase).

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

14. There were 1 505 cases of criminal intimidation, an increase of 144 cases (+10.6%) when compared with 2022, and a drop of 7 cases (-0.5%) when compared with 2018. Among them, 490 cases were related to debt collection activities, a rise of 2 cases (+0.4%) when compared with 2022; 223 cases were related to domestic violence, an increase of 6 cases (+2.8%); and 59 cases were triad-related, an increase of 25 cases (+73.5%).

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

15. A total of 2 659 cases of blackmail were recorded, an increase of 833 cases (+45.6%) and 2 024 cases (a 3.2-fold increase) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. A majority of the cases (accounting for 79.6%) were related to “Naked Chat”, with 2 117 cases registered, a rise of 715 cases (+51%) when compared with 2022.

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

16. There were 250 cases of arson, a drop of 5 cases (-2%) and 40 cases (-13.8%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. A majority of the cases (accounting for 74.8%) took place in public places, with 187 cases registered, a rise of 13 cases (+7.5%) when compared with 2022. 187 cases were out of unknown motive or mischief, a drop of 5 cases (-2.6%); and 47 cases were related to various disputes, an increase of 1 case (+2.2%).

### **Item 11. Rape**

17. There were 67 cases of rape, an increase of 14 cases (+26.4%) and 4 cases (+6.3%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. The detection rate was 95.5%. Over the year, only 3 cases were committed by strangers, all of which were detected. There were 7 cases involving online social networking, a rise of 1 case (+16.7%) when compared with 2022. 17 cases involved victims aged under 16, an increase of 1 case (+6.3%).

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

18. A total of 1 162 indecent assault cases were recorded, a rise of 209 cases (+21.9%) and 63 cases (+5.7%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. The detection rate was 77.6%. A majority of the cases (accounting for 64.4%) took place in public places, public transport and stations. 595 cases were committed by strangers, an increase of 106 cases (+21.7%) when compared with 2022. 33 cases involved online social networking, an increase of 23 cases (a 2.3-fold increase).

### **Item 13. Theft**

19. 23 135 cases of theft were recorded, accounting for 25.6% of the overall crimes. It saw an increase of 4 879 cases (+26.7%) and 1 826 cases (+8.6%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. Except taking conveyance without authority (540 cases, -30%), other major types of theft recorded an increase, including miscellaneous theft (12 470 cases, +28.2%), shop theft (8 221 cases, +27.7%), theft from vehicle (847 cases, +12.6%), pickpocketing (673 cases, a 2.6-fold increase), and snatching (81 cases, +26.6%).

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

20. 39 824 cases of deception were recorded, a rise of 11 901 cases or 42.6% and 31 452 cases (a 3.8-fold increase) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. The prevalent types of deception cases included “e-shopping fraud” (8 950 cases, +215 cases, +2.5%), “investment fraud” (6 330 cases, +3 480 cases, a 1.2-fold increase), “phishing scams” (4 322 cases, no comparative figures provided as the item has been covered in the scope of statistics compilation since January 2023), “employment fraud” (3 930 cases, +934 cases, +31.2%), “social media deception” (3 372 cases, -233 cases, -6.5%), and “telephone deception” (3 213 cases, +382 cases, +13.5%).

21. To tackle the escalating trend of deception cases, the Police sustained their efforts to step up enforcement, and adopted strategies such as interception of fraudulent payments and upstream scam intervention to mitigate victims’ loss. The Police also continued to raise public’s anti-deception awareness through online and offline publicity work. Furthermore, the Police rolled out multiple anti-deception measures with important stakeholders, including the establishment of Anti-Deception Alliance in collaboration with 10 major banks in November and the launch of “Faster Payment System Suspicious Proxy ID Alert” Mechanism.

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

22. There were 5 298 cases of criminal damage recorded for the year, a rise of 126 cases (+2.4%) and 438 cases (+9%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. 2 080 cases were related to debt collection activities, an increase of 195 cases (+10.3%) when compared with 2022; 2 034 cases were out of unknown motive or mischief, an increase of 38 cases (+1.9%); 1 045 cases were related to disputes or other miscellaneous reasons (e.g. while drunk), a drop of 106 cases (-9.2%).

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

23. A total of 2 334 triad-related crimes were recorded, a drop of 220 cases (-8.6%) when compared with 2022, and a rise of 619 cases (+36.1%) when compared with 2018. The detection rate was 95.1%. The majority of offences were deception, which totalled 352 cases and registered a drop of 239 cases (-40.4%) when compared with 2022; cases of wounding and serious assault totalled 308, a drop of 28 cases (-8.3%); cases concerning serious gambling offences totalled 305, a drop of 18 cases (-5.6%); cases concerning criminal damage totalled 268, a rise of 56 cases (+26.4%); cases concerning serious drug offences totalled 250, a rise of 40 cases (+19%).

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

24. A total of 1 235 cases of domestic violence crimes were recorded, a rise of 107 cases (+9.5%) when compared with 2022, and a drop of 178 cases (-12.6%) when compared with 2018. Cases involved were mainly wounding and serious assault (accounting for 61.5%), criminal intimidation (accounting for 18.1%) and criminal damage (accounting for 11.3%).

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

25. 1 394 child abuse cases were recorded, a rise of 153 cases (+12.3%) and 501 cases (+56.1%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. Of these, 696 cases were of child sexual abuse, a rise of 118 cases (+20.4%) when compared with 2022, with a majority of them involving indecent assault (458 cases in total, accounting for 65.8%); 698 cases were of child physical abuse, a rise of 35 cases (+5.3%).



## **Item 19. Technology Crimes**

26. 34 112 technology crime cases were recorded, an increase of 11 315 cases (+49.6%) and 26 274 cases (a 3.4-fold increase) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. The majority (accounting for 80.1%) were “online deception cases”, which totalled 27 314 cases. Such figure overlapped with that for deception cases.

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

27. In 2023, there were a total of 34 135 persons arrested for committing criminal offences, a rise of 5 306 persons (+18.4%) from 28 829 in 2022, and a rise of 5 169 persons (+17.8%) when compared with 2018. The increase was mainly attributed to the increase of persons arrested for deception, shop theft and miscellaneous theft, by 2 931 persons, 589 persons and 437 persons respectively.

28. A total of 3 041 youths were arrested for committing criminal offences, including 1 035 juveniles and 2 006 young persons. The total number of youths arrested recorded a rise of 267 persons (+9.6%) and 272 persons (+9.8%) when compared with 2022 and 2018 respectively. The number of youths arrested made up 8.9% of the total number of persons arrested, a drop of 0.7 percentage point when compared with 2022.

29. In terms of crime types, the most prevalent crime committed by youths was deception, with 589 persons arrested, a rise of 249 persons (+73.2%) when compared with 2022; followed by wounding and serious assault with 429 persons arrested, a rise of 42 persons (+10.9%); miscellaneous theft with 215 persons arrested, a rise of 44 persons (+25.7%); and shop theft with 196 persons arrested, a rise of 55 persons (+39%).

30. A total of 351 Mainland illegal immigrants were arrested in 2023, a drop of 322 persons (-47.8%) when compared with 673 persons in 2022, and a drop of 204 persons (-36.8%) when compared with 2018. Among them, 78 persons were arrested for crimes, a rise of 13 persons (+20%).

31. A total of 1 548 Mainland visitors were arrested for crimes, a rise of 1 282 persons (a 4.8-fold increase) when compared with 2022, and a drop of 83 persons (-5.1%) when compared with 2018. The crimes committed by Mainland visitors were mainly shop theft, miscellaneous theft, deception, pickpocketing, etc.

Hong Kong Police Force  
January 2024



警務處處長向  
香港特別行政區立法會  
保安事務委員會  
匯報二零二三年  
罪案統計數字

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE  
BRIEF TO THE HKSAR  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
PANEL ON SECURITY  
CRIME STATISTICS  
CALENDAR YEAR 2023

二零二三年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2023

	2022	2023	2023年與2022年比較 2023 compared with 2022	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	70 048	90 276	+ 20 228	+ 28.9
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	8 830	10 122	+ 1 292	+ 14.6
3. 兇殺 Homicide	30	28	- 2	- 6.7
4. 各類劫案 All Robberies	77	97	+ 20	+ 26.0
5. 爆竊 Burglary	886	1 354	+ 468	+ 52.8
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	3 614	3 636	+ 22	+ 0.6
- 傷人 Wounding	565	558	- 7	- 1.2
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 049	3 078	+ 29	+ 1.0
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 436	1 153	- 283	- 19.7
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 361	1 505	+ 144	+ 10.6
9. 勒索 Blackmail	1 826	2 659	+ 833	+ 45.6
10. 縱火 Arson	255	250	- 5	- 2.0
11. 強姦 Rape	53	67	+ 14	+ 26.4
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	953	1 162	+ 209	+ 21.9
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	18 256	23 135	+ 4 879	+ 26.7
- 搶掠 Snatching	64	81	+ 17	+ 26.6
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	185	673	+ 488	+ 263.8
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	6 436	8 221	+ 1 785	+ 27.7
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	752	847	+ 95	+ 12.6
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	9 728	12 470	+ 2 742	+ 28.2
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(769)	(529)	- 240	- 31.2
14. 詐騙 Deception	27 923	39 824	+ 11 901	+ 42.6
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	5 172	5 298	+ 126	+ 2.4
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	2 554	2 334	- 220	- 8.6
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 128	1 235	+ 107	+ 9.5
18. 虐待兒童 Child Abuse	1 241	1 394	+ 153	+ 12.3
- 侵害兒童人身罪行 Child Physical Abuse	663	698	+ 35	+ 5.3
- 侵害兒童性罪行 Child Sexual Abuse	578	696	+ 118	+ 20.4
19. 科技罪案 Technology Crime*	22 797	34 112	+ 11 315	+ 49.6
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	28 829	34 135	+ 5 306	+ 18.4
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	985	1 035	+ 50	+ 5.1
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	197	196	- 1	- 0.5
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	68	106	+ 38	+ 55.9
- 非禮 Indecent Assault	68	99	+ 31	+ 45.6
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	1 789	2 006	+ 217	+ 12.1
- 詐騙 Deception	331	550	+ 219	+ 66.2
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	190	233	+ 43	+ 22.6
- 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	255	160	- 95	- 37.3
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	65	78	+ 13	+ 20.0
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	266	1 548	+ 1 282	+ 482.0
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	784	1 123	+ 339	+ 43.2

註：\* 部份科技罪案案件與其他罪案如詐騙、有犯罪或不誠實意圖而取用電腦等的案件重疊。

Note : \* There are overlapping cases between "Technology Crime" and other crimes, e.g. Deception, Access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent, etc.

二零二三年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2023

	2021	2023	2023年與2021年比較 2023 compared with 2021	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	64 428	90 276	+ 25 848	+ 40.1
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	9 587	10 122	+ 535	+ 5.6
3. 兇殺 Homicide	23	28	+ 5	+ 21.7
4. 各類劫案 All Robberies	123	97	- 26	- 21.1
5. 爆竊 Burglary	1 472	1 354	- 118	- 8.0
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	4 124	3 636	- 488	- 11.8
- 傷人 Wounding	732	558	- 174	- 23.8
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 392	3 078	- 314	- 9.3
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 570	1 153	- 417	- 26.6
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 604	1 505	- 99	- 6.2
9. 勒索 Blackmail	1 592	2 659	+ 1 067	+ 67.0
10. 縱火 Arson	315	250	- 65	- 20.6
11. 強姦 Rape	79	67	- 12	- 15.2
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	1 018	1 162	+ 144	+ 14.1
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	19 065	23 135	+ 4 070	+ 21.3
- 搶掠 Snatching	79	81	+ 2	+ 2.5
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	313	673	+ 360	+ 115.0
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	7 187	8 221	+ 1 034	+ 14.4
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	904	847	- 57	- 6.3
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	9 732	12 470	+ 2 738	+ 28.1
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(535)	(529)	- 6	- 1.1
14. 詐騙 Deception	19 249	39 824	+ 20 575	+ 106.9
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	5 709	5 298	- 411	- 7.2
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 888	2 334	+ 446	+ 23.6
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 196	1 235	+ 39	+ 3.3
18. 虐待兒童 Child Abuse	1 232	1 394	+ 162	+ 13.1
- 侵害兒童人身罪行 Child Physical Abuse	633	698	+ 65	+ 10.3
- 侵害兒童性罪行 Child Sexual Abuse	599	696	+ 97	+ 16.2
19. 科技罪案 Technology Crime*	16 159	34 112	+ 17 953	+ 111.1
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	29 218	34 135	+ 4 917	+ 16.8
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	1 114	1 035	- 79	- 7.1
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	174	196	+ 22	+ 12.6
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	99	106	+ 7	+ 7.1
- 非禮 Indecent Assault	65	99	+ 34	+ 52.3
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	1 907	2 006	+ 99	+ 5.2
- 詐騙 Deception	155	550	+ 395	+ 254.8
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	198	233	+ 35	+ 17.7
- 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	341	160	- 181	- 53.1
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	136	78	- 58	- 42.6
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	251	1 548	+ 1 297	+ 516.7
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 012	1 123	+ 111	+ 11.0

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Major Crimes, 2023

	2020	2023	2023年與2020年比較 2023 compared with 2020	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	63 232	90 276	+ 27 044	+ 42.8
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	9 391	10 122	+ 731	+ 7.8
3. 兇殺 Homicide	22	28	+ 6	+ 27.3
4. 各類劫案 All Robberies	264	97	- 167	- 63.3
5. 爆竊 Burglary	2 095	1 354	- 741	- 35.4
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	4 563	3 636	- 927	- 20.3
- 傷人 Wounding	1 049	558	- 491	- 46.8
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 514	3 078	- 436	- 12.4
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 149	1 153	+ 4	+ 0.3
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 401	1 505	+ 104	+ 7.4
9. 勒索 Blackmail	1 399	2 659	+ 1 260	+ 90.1
10. 縱火 Arson	473	250	- 223	- 47.1
11. 強姦 Rape	64	67	+ 3	+ 4.7
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	682	1 162	+ 480	+ 70.4
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	20 314	23 135	+ 2 821	+ 13.9
- 搶掠 Snatching	163	81	- 82	- 50.3
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	432	673	+ 241	+ 55.8
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	7 756	8 221	+ 465	+ 6.0
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	1 366	847	- 519	- 38.0
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	9 476	12 470	+ 2 994	+ 31.6
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(895)	(529)	- 366	- 40.9
14. 詐騙 Deception	15 553	39 824	+ 24 271	+ 156.1
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	6 432	5 298	- 1 134	- 17.6
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 761	2 334	+ 573	+ 32.5
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 139	1 235	+ 96	+ 8.4
18. 虐待兒童 Child Abuse	769	1 394	+ 625	+ 81.3
- 侵害兒童人身罪行 Child Physical Abuse	383	698	+ 315	+ 82.2
- 侵害兒童性罪行 Child Sexual Abuse	386	696	+ 310	+ 80.3
19. 科技罪案 Technology Crime*	12 916	34 112	+ 21 196	+ 164.1
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	29 565	34 135	+ 4 570	+ 15.5
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	1 218	1 035	- 183	- 15.0
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	221	196	- 25	- 11.3
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	184	106	- 78	- 42.4
- 非禮 Indecent Assault	36	99	+ 63	+ 175.0
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	2 769	2 006	- 763	- 27.6
- 詐騙 Deception	161	550	+ 389	+ 241.6
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	300	233	- 67	- 22.3
- 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	276	160	- 116	- 42.0
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	63	78	+ 15	+ 23.8
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	392	1 548	+ 1 156	+ 294.9
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 090	1 123	+ 33	+ 3.0

註：\* 部份科技罪案案件與其他罪案如詐騙、有犯罪或不誠實意圖而取用電腦等的案件重疊。

Note : \* There are overlapping cases between "Technology Crime" and other crimes, e.g. Deception, Access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent, etc.

二零二三年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2023

	2019	2023	2023年與2019年比較 2023 compared with 2019	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	59 225	90 276	+ 31 051	+ 52.4
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	9 690	10 122	+ 432	+ 4.5
3. 兇殺 Homicide	24	28	+ 4	+ 16.7
4. 各類劫案 All Robberies	210	97	- 113	- 53.8
5. 爆竊 Burglary	2 394	1 354	- 1 040	- 43.4
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	4 932	3 636	- 1 296	- 26.3
- 傷人 Wounding	1 030	558	- 472	- 45.8
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 902	3 078	- 824	- 21.1
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	740	1 153	+ 413	+ 55.8
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 180	1 505	+ 325	+ 27.5
9. 勒索 Blackmail	415	2 659	+ 2 244	+ 540.7
10. 縱火 Arson	927	250	- 677	- 73.0
11. 強姦 Rape	50	67	+ 17	+ 34.0
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	982	1 162	+ 180	+ 18.3
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	20 761	23 135	+ 2 374	+ 11.4
- 搶掠 Snatching	181	81	- 100	- 55.2
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	559	673	+ 114	+ 20.4
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	7 008	8 221	+ 1 213	+ 17.3
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	1 290	847	- 443	- 34.3
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	10 657	12 470	+ 1 813	+ 17.0
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(666)	(529)	- 137	- 20.6
14. 詐騙 Deception	8 216	39 824	+ 31 608	+ 384.7
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	7 489	5 298	- 2 191	- 29.3
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 353	2 334	+ 981	+ 72.5
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 115	1 235	+ 120	+ 10.8
18. 虐待兒童 Child Abuse	813	1 394	+ 581	+ 71.5
- 侵害兒童人身罪行 Child Physical Abuse	391	698	+ 307	+ 78.5
- 侵害兒童性罪行 Child Sexual Abuse	422	696	+ 274	+ 64.9
19. 科技罪案 Technology Crime*	8 322	34 112	+ 25 790	+ 309.9
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	28 058	34 135	+ 6 077	+ 21.7
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	1 140	1 035	- 105	- 9.2
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	156	196	+ 40	+ 25.6
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	128	106	- 22	- 17.2
- 非禮 Indecent Assault	62	99	+ 37	+ 59.7
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	3 128	2 006	- 1 122	- 35.9
- 詐騙 Deception	88	550	+ 462	+ 525.0
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	204	233	+ 29	+ 14.2
- 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	124	160	+ 36	+ 29.0
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	41	78	+ 37	+ 90.2
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	1 536	1 548	+ 12	+ 0.8
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 201	1 123	- 78	- 6.5

註：\* 部份科技罪案案件與其他罪案如詐騙、有犯罪或不誠實意圖而取用電腦等的案件重疊。

Note : \* There are overlapping cases between "Technology Crime" and other crimes, e.g. Deception, Access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent, etc.

二零二三年主要罪案  
Major Crimes, 2023

	2018	2023	2023年與2018年比較 2023 compared with 2018	
			變動 Change	幅度 Rate (%)
1. 總體罪案 Overall Crime	54 225	90 276	+ 36 051	+ 66.5
2. 暴力罪案 Violent Crime	8 884	10 122	+ 1 238	+ 13.9
3. 兇殺 Homicide	48	28	- 20	- 41.7
4. 各類劫案 All Robberies	147	97	- 50	- 34.0
5. 爆竊 Burglary	1 575	1 354	- 221	- 14.0
6. 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	4 593	3 636	- 957	- 20.8
- 傷人 Wounding	1 008	558	- 450	- 44.6
- 嚴重毆打 Serious Assault	3 585	3 078	- 507	- 14.1
7. 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	1 399	1 153	- 246	- 17.6
8. 刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 512	1 505	- 7	- 0.5
9. 勒索 Blackmail	635	2 659	+ 2 024	+ 318.7
10. 縱火 Arson	290	250	- 40	- 13.8
11. 強姦 Rape	63	67	+ 4	+ 6.3
12. 非禮 Indecent Assault	1 099	1 162	+ 63	+ 5.7
13. 盜竊案，包括： All Thefts, including :	21 309	23 135	+ 1 826	+ 8.6
- 搶掠 Snatching	119	81	- 38	- 31.9
- 扒竊 Pickpocketing	740	673	- 67	- 9.1
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	7 804	8 221	+ 417	+ 5.3
- 車內盜竊 Theft from Vehicle	853	847	- 6	- 0.7
- 雜項盜竊 Miscellaneous Thefts	10 962	12 470	+ 1 508	+ 13.8
- 失車 Missing Motor Vehicles	(438)	(529)	+ 91	+ 20.8
14. 詐騙 Deception	8 372	39 824	+ 31 452	+ 375.7
15. 刑事毀壞 Criminal Damage	4 860	5 298	+ 438	+ 9.0
16. 三合會相關罪案 Triad-related Crimes	1 715	2 334	+ 619	+ 36.1
17. 家庭暴力刑事案件 Domestic Violence Crimes	1 413	1 235	- 178	- 12.6
18. 虐待兒童 Child Abuse	893	1 394	+ 501	+ 56.1
- 侵害兒童人身罪行 Child Physical Abuse	437	698	+ 261	+ 59.7
- 侵害兒童性罪行 Child Sexual Abuse	456	696	+ 240	+ 52.6
19. 科技罪案 Technology Crime*	7 838	34 112	+ 26 274	+ 335.2
20. 被捕罪犯(總數) Persons Arrested for Crime (Total)	28 966	34 135	+ 5 169	+ 17.8
- 少年(10 - 15歲) Juveniles (Aged 10 - 15)	928	1 035	+ 107	+ 11.5
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	158	196	+ 38	+ 24.1
- 店舖盜竊 Shop Theft	179	106	- 73	- 40.8
- 非禮 Indecent Assault	66	99	+ 33	+ 50.0
- 青年(16 - 20歲) Young Persons (Aged 16 - 20)	1 841	2 006	+ 165	+ 9.0
- 詐騙 Deception	110	550	+ 440	+ 400.0
- 傷人及嚴重毆打 Wounding and Serious Assault	264	233	- 31	- 11.7
- 嚴重毒品罪行 Serious Drug Offences	182	160	- 22	- 12.1
- 內地非法入境者 Mainland Illegal Immigrants	53	78	+ 25	+ 47.2
- 旅客(內地) Visitors (Mainland)	1 631	1 548	- 83	- 5.1
- 旅客(其他) Visitors (Others)	1 902	1 123	- 779	- 41.0

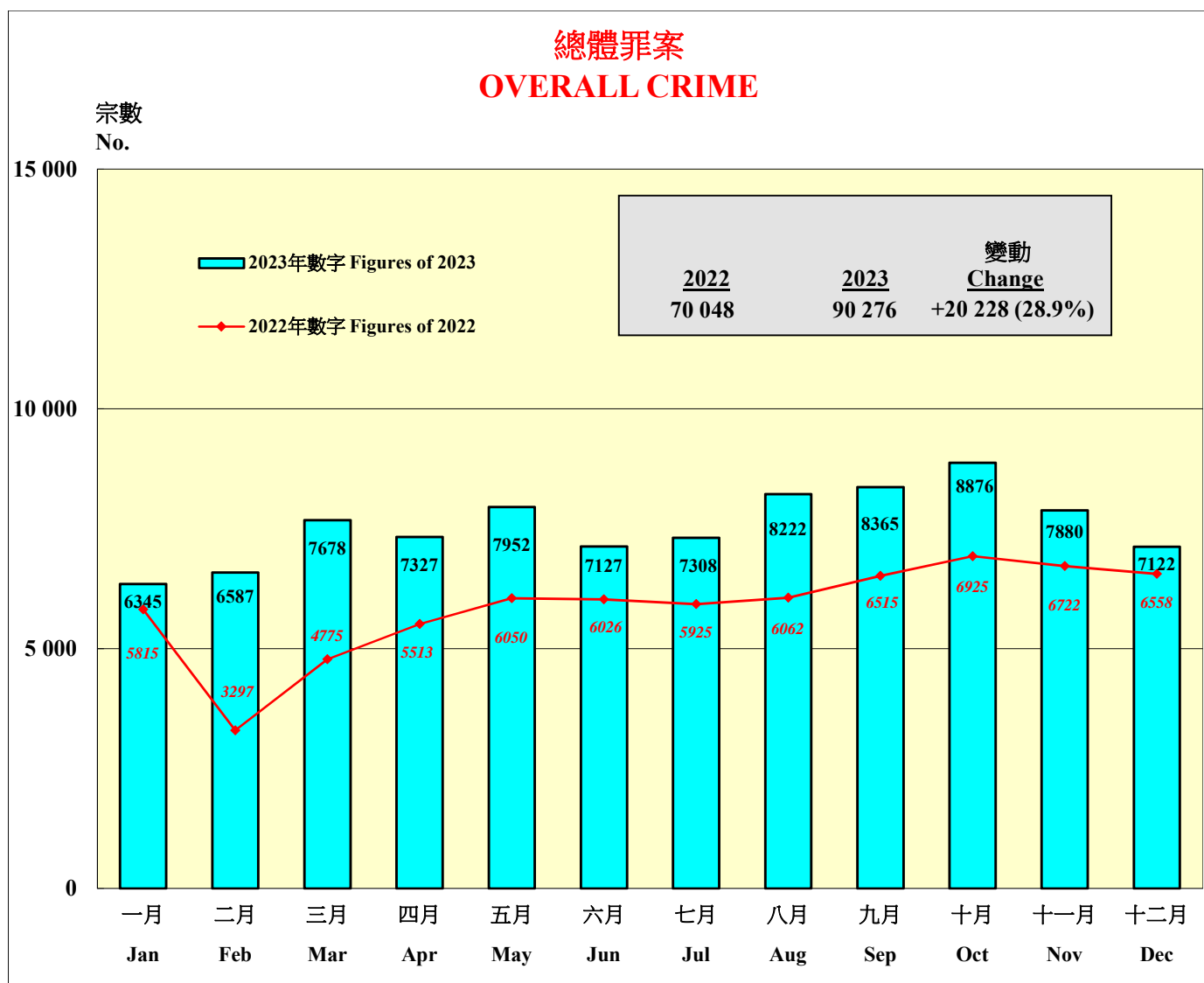
註：\* 部份科技罪案案件與其他罪案如詐騙、有犯罪或不誠實意圖而取用電腦等的案件重疊。

Note : \* There are overlapping cases between "Technology Crime" and other crimes, e.g. Deception, Access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent, etc.



# 二零二三年一月至十二月罪案情況

## Crime Situation during Jan - Dec 2023

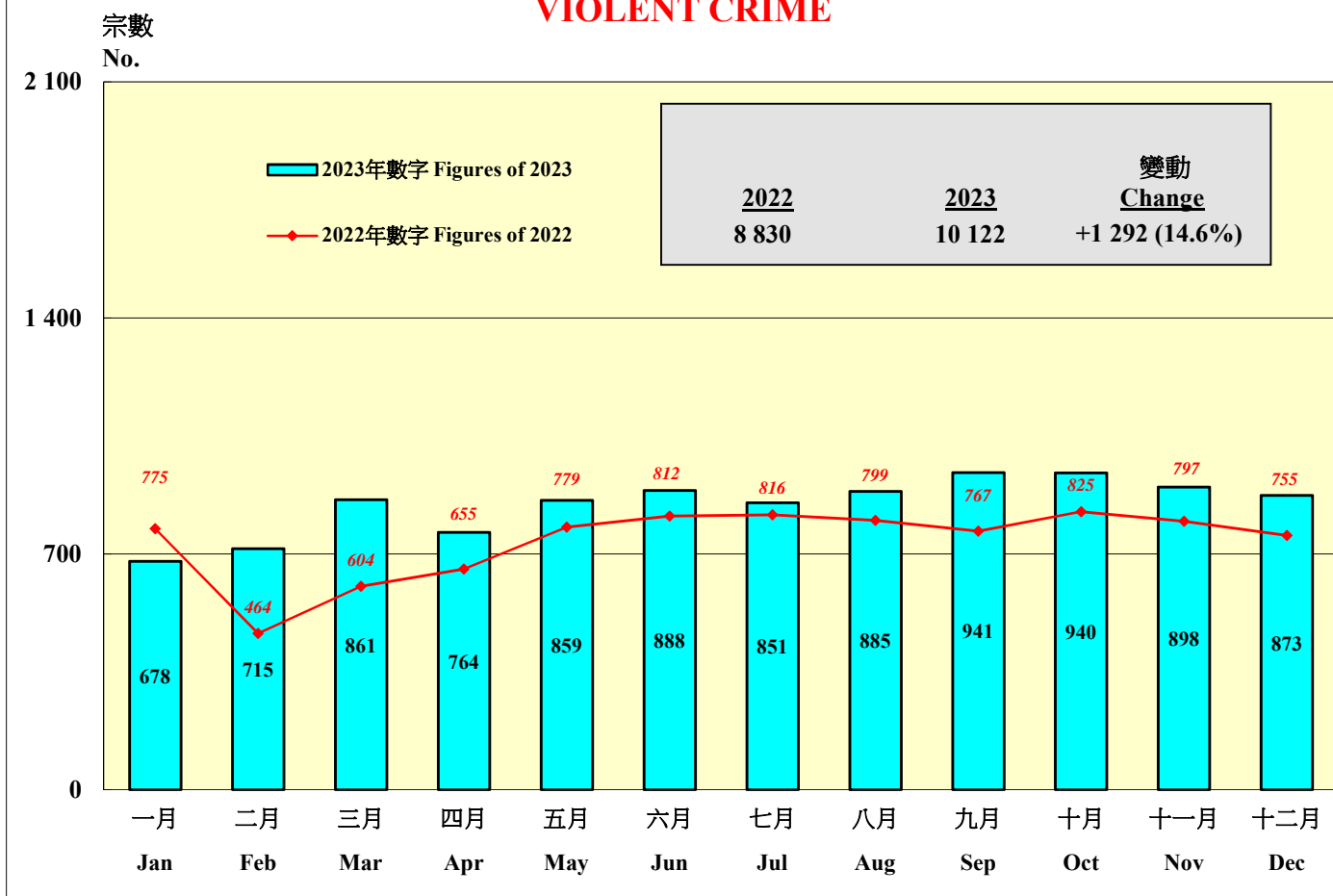


總體罪案 Overall Crime	2022	2023	變動 Change
罪案率(按每十萬人口計的罪案) Crime Rate (Crimes per 100 000 Population)	954	1 204	+ 26.2%
破案率 Detection Rate	35.2%	31.1%	- 4.1 個百分點 % points

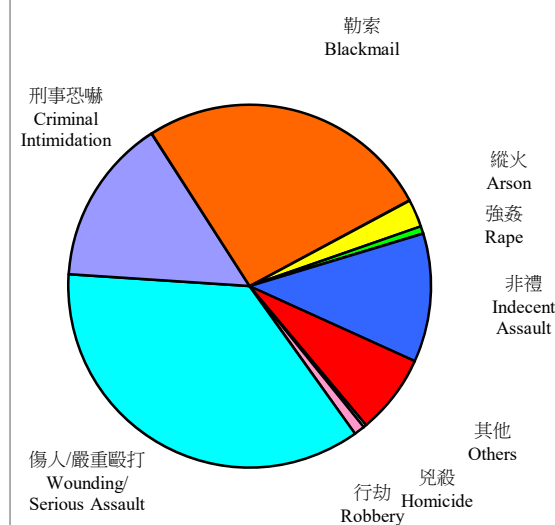
註：每月的罪案數字只反映該月份的治安情況。而有關的月數加起來未必能夠成為該季或全年的罪案數字，原因是在編製該季或全年的統計時，有些案件會被撤銷、重新分類或整理而被更新。

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



### 2023年的暴力罪案組合 Violent Crime Composition, 2023

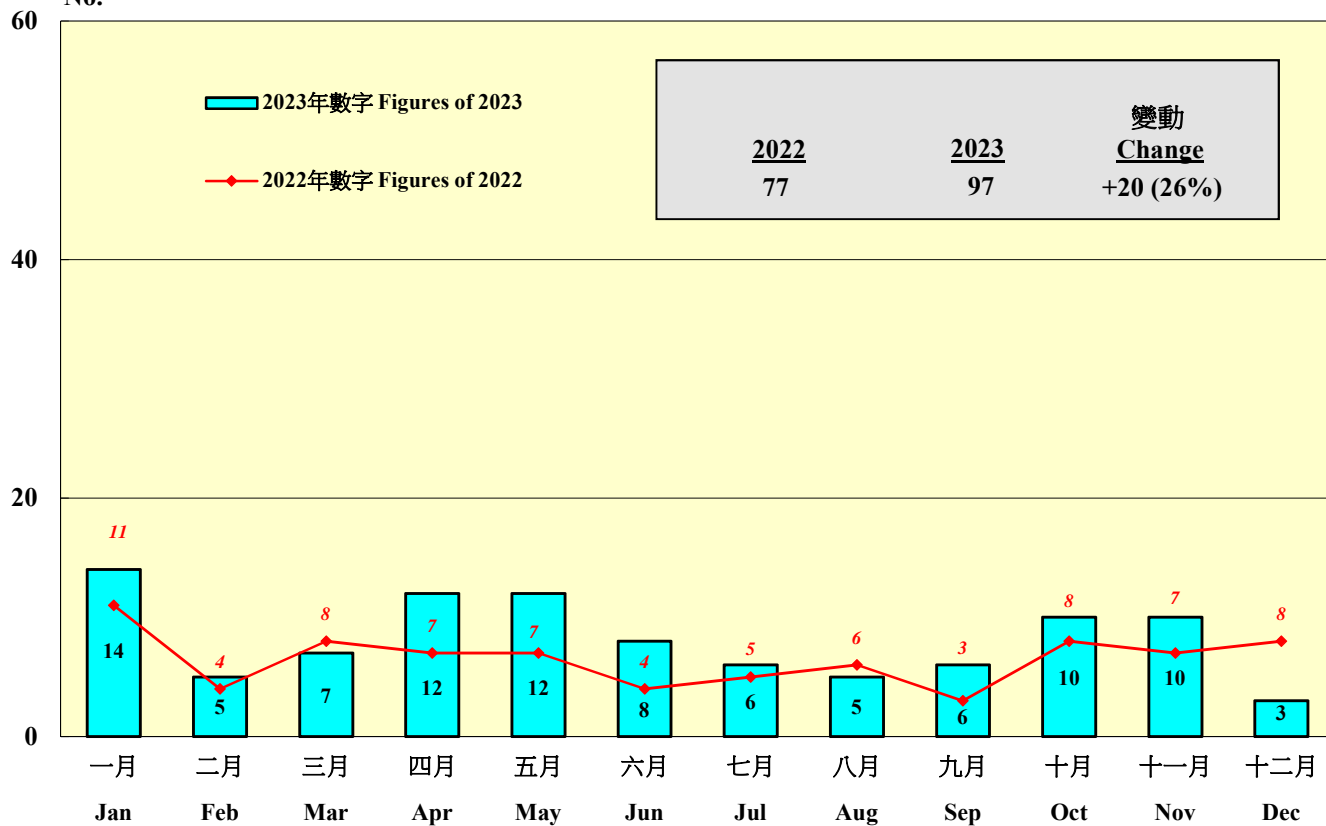


2023年舉報的暴力罪案如下：  
Violent crimes reported in 2023 are as follows:

	2022	2023	變動 Change
兇殺 Homicide	30	28	- 2
行劫 Robbery	77	97	+ 20
傷人/嚴重毆打 Wounding/Serious Assault	3 614	3 636	+ 22
刑事恐嚇 Criminal Intimidation	1 361	1 505	+ 144
勒索 Blackmail	1 826	2 659	+ 833
縱火 Arson	255	250	- 5
強姦 Rape	53	67	+ 14
非禮 Indecent Assault	953	1 162	+ 209
其他 Others	661	718	+ 57
暴力罪案總數 Total Violent Crimes	8 830	10 122	+1 292

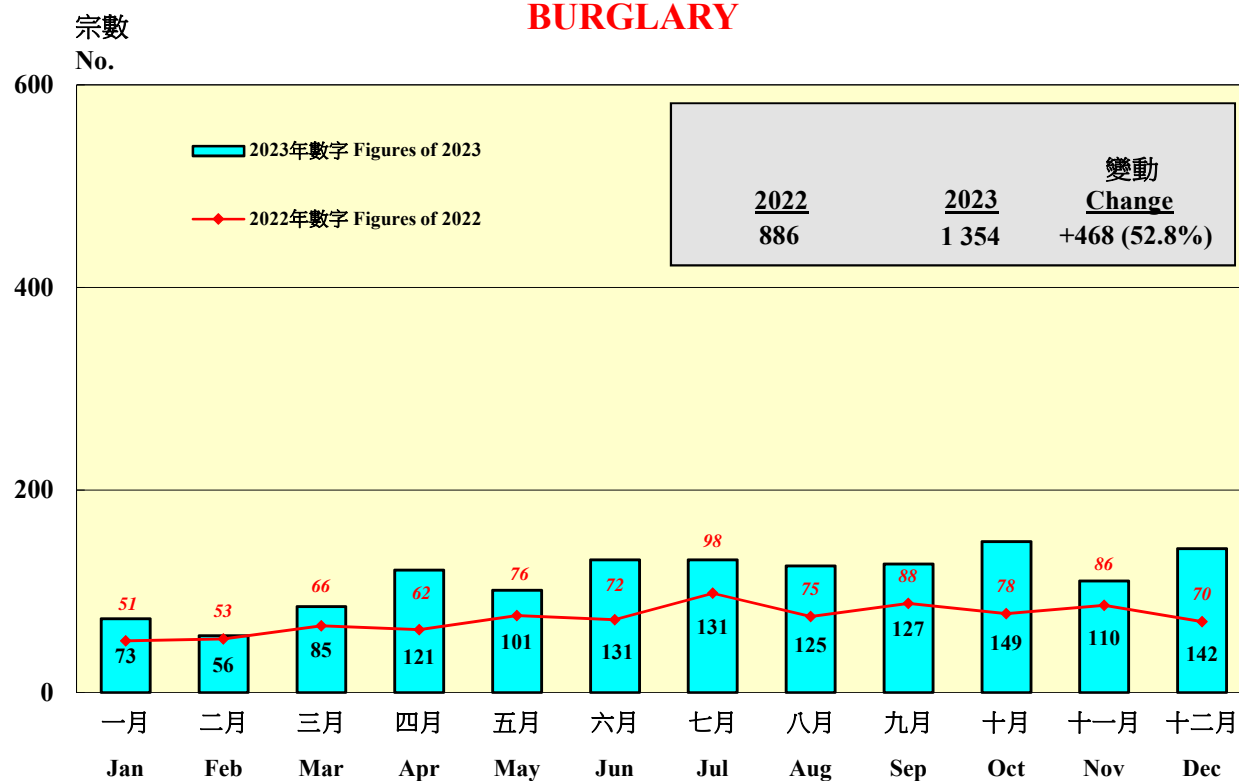
## 行劫案 ROBBERY

宗數  
No.

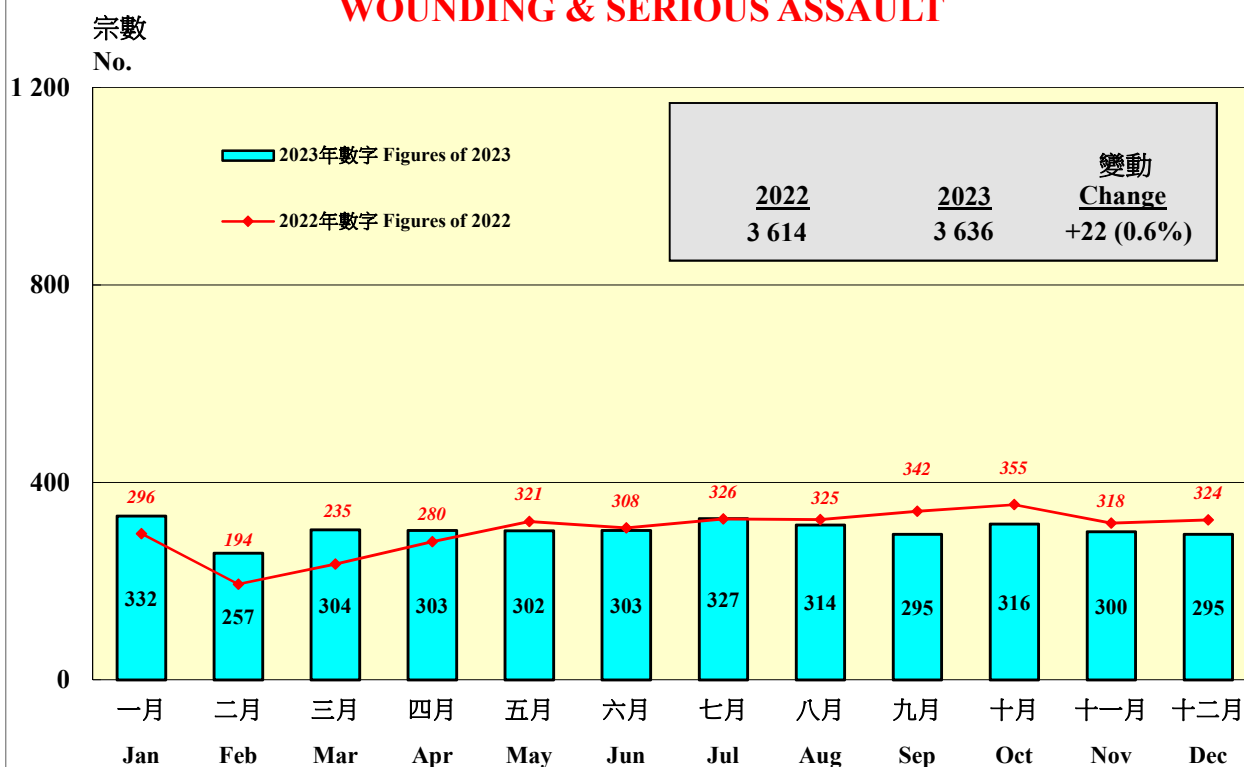


	2022	2023	變動 Change
行劫案總數 TOTAL ROBBERIES	77	97	+ 20
金舖和鐘錶店 Goldsmith & Watch Shops	3	7	+ 4
銀行 Banks	1	-	- 1
持真槍 With Firearms	-	-	-
持電槍 With Stun Guns	-	-	-
持類似手槍 With Pistol-like Objects	2	1	- 1

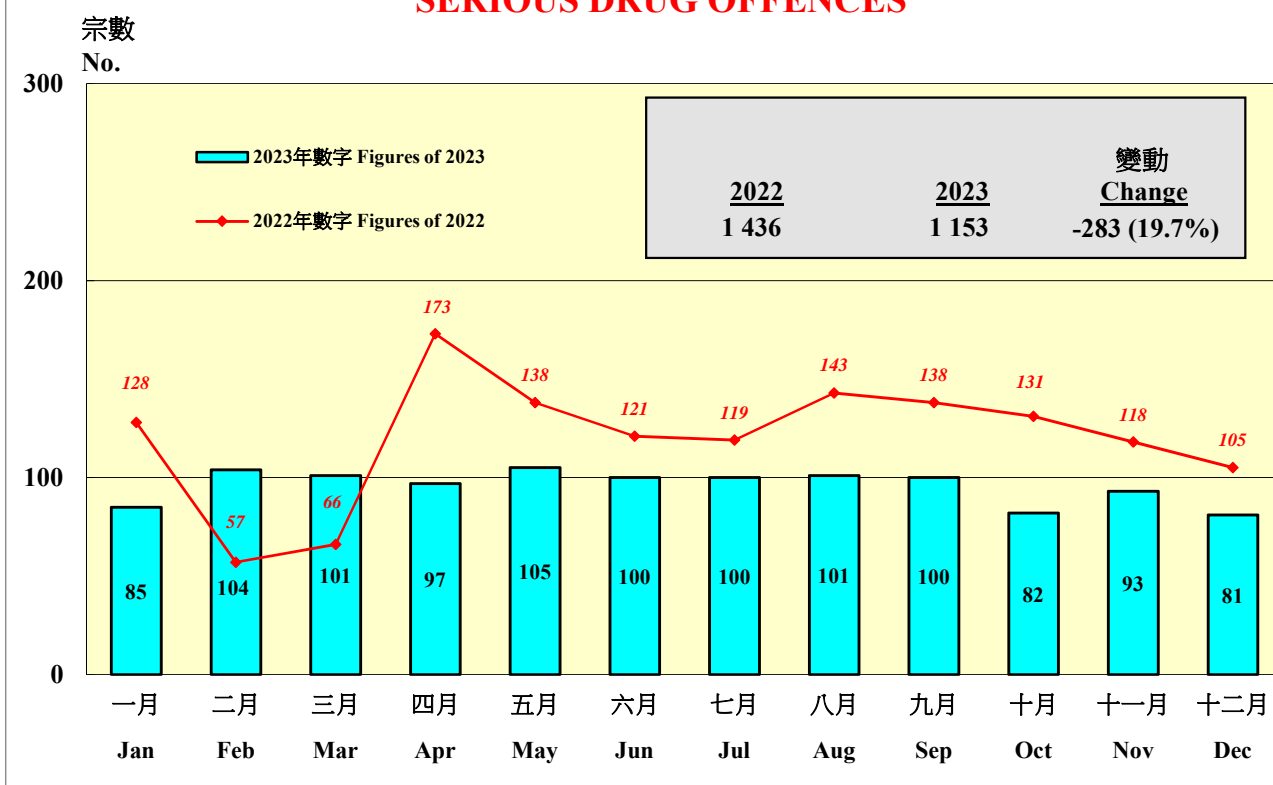
## 爆竊案 BURGLARY



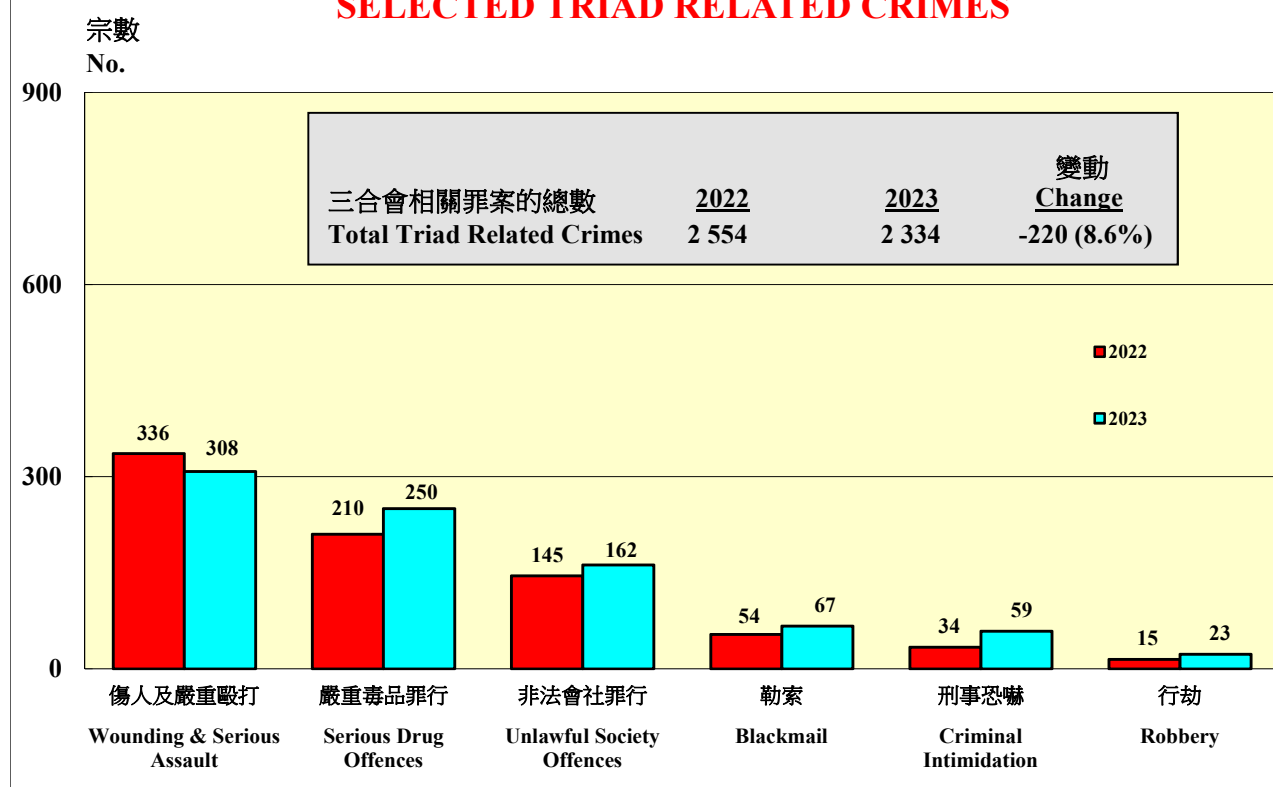
## 傷人及嚴重毆打案 WOUNDING & SERIOUS ASSAULT



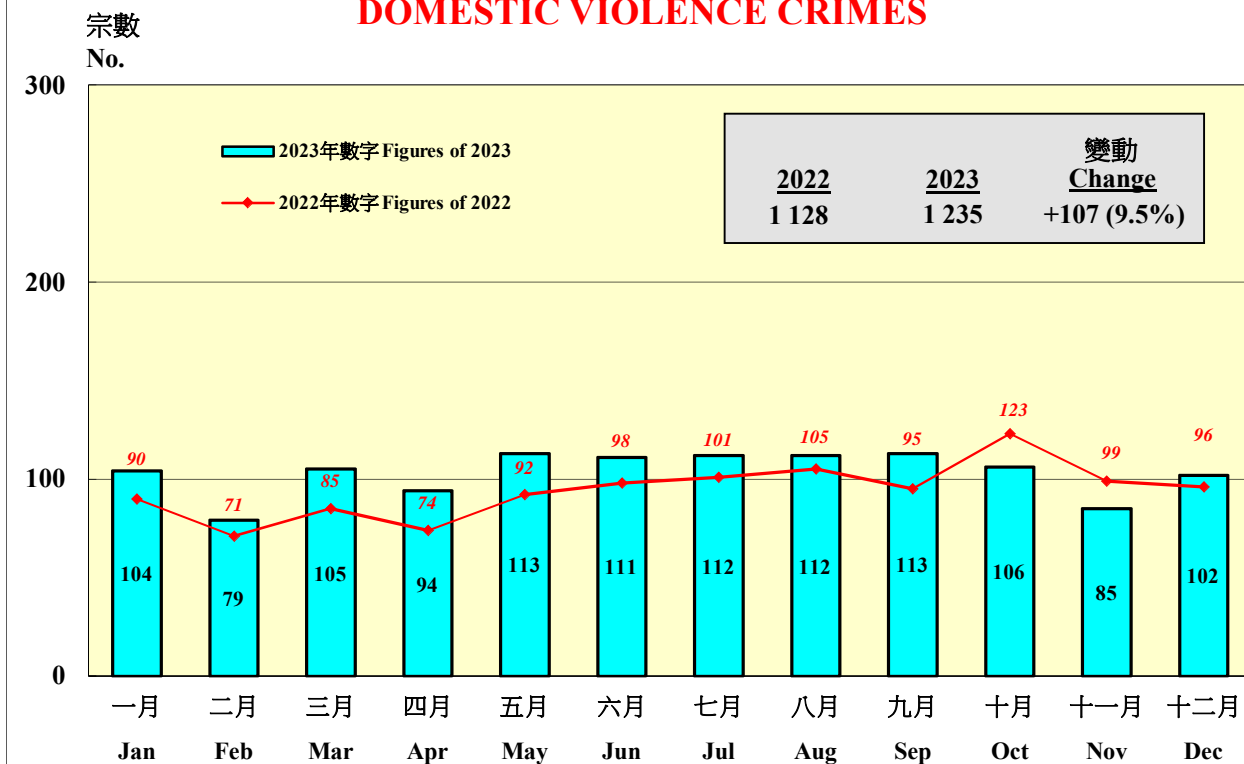
## 嚴重毒品罪行 SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES

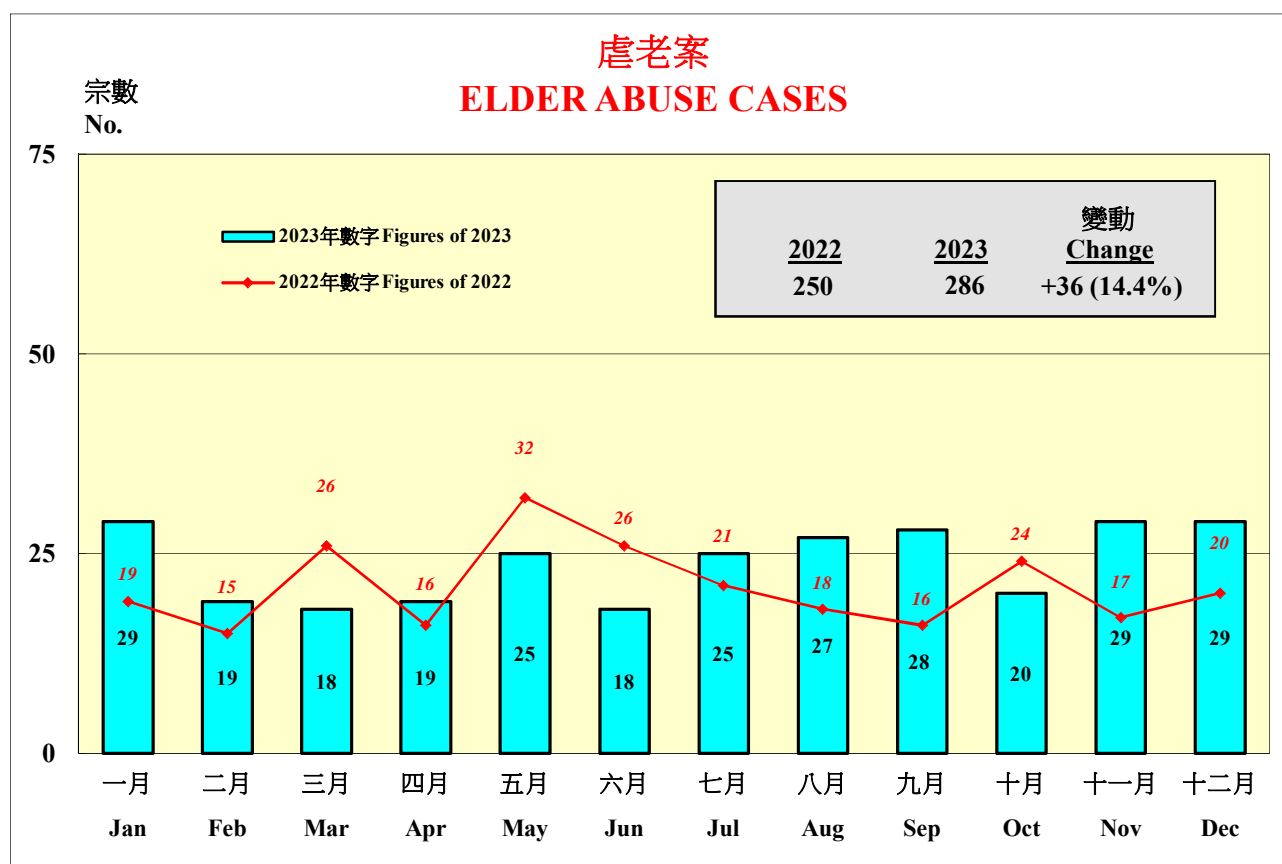
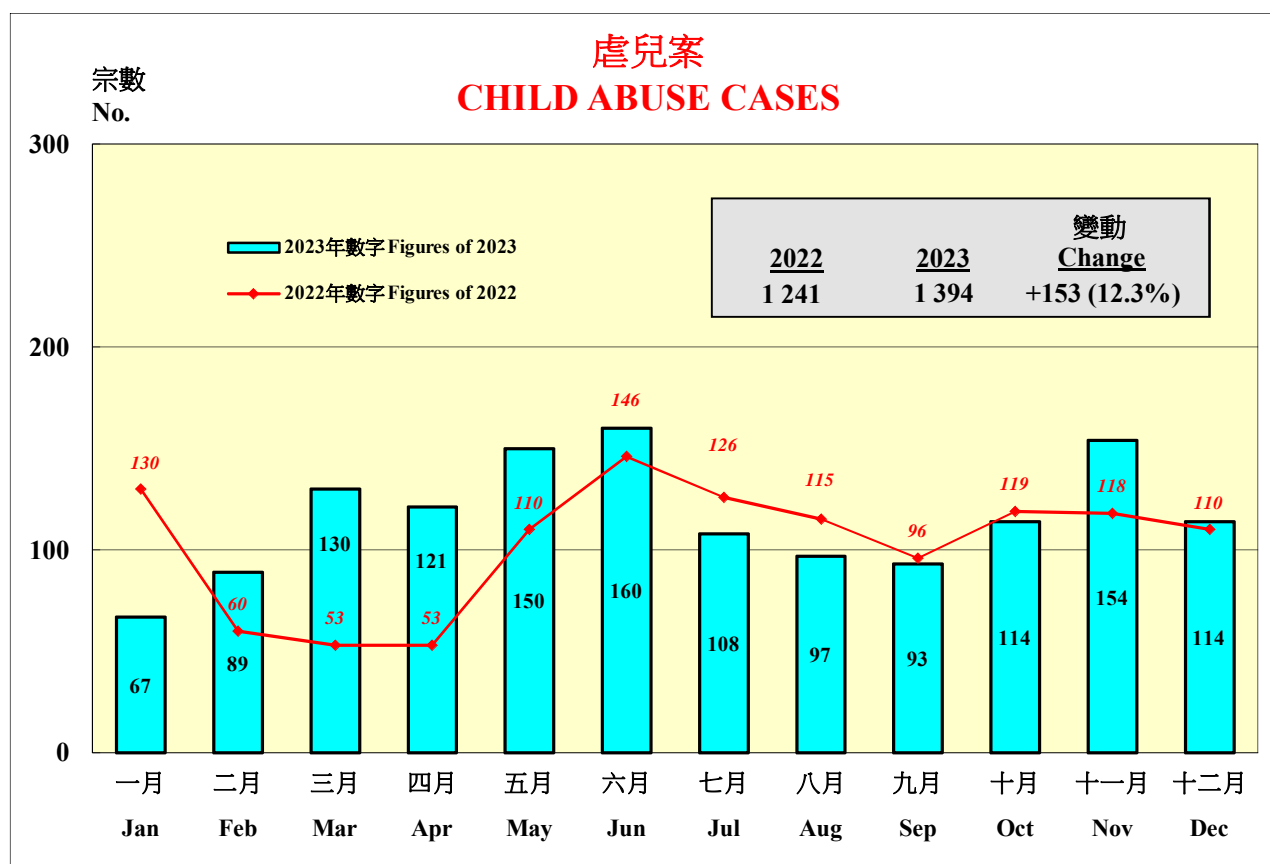


## 三合會相關罪案 SELECTED TRIAD RELATED CRIMES

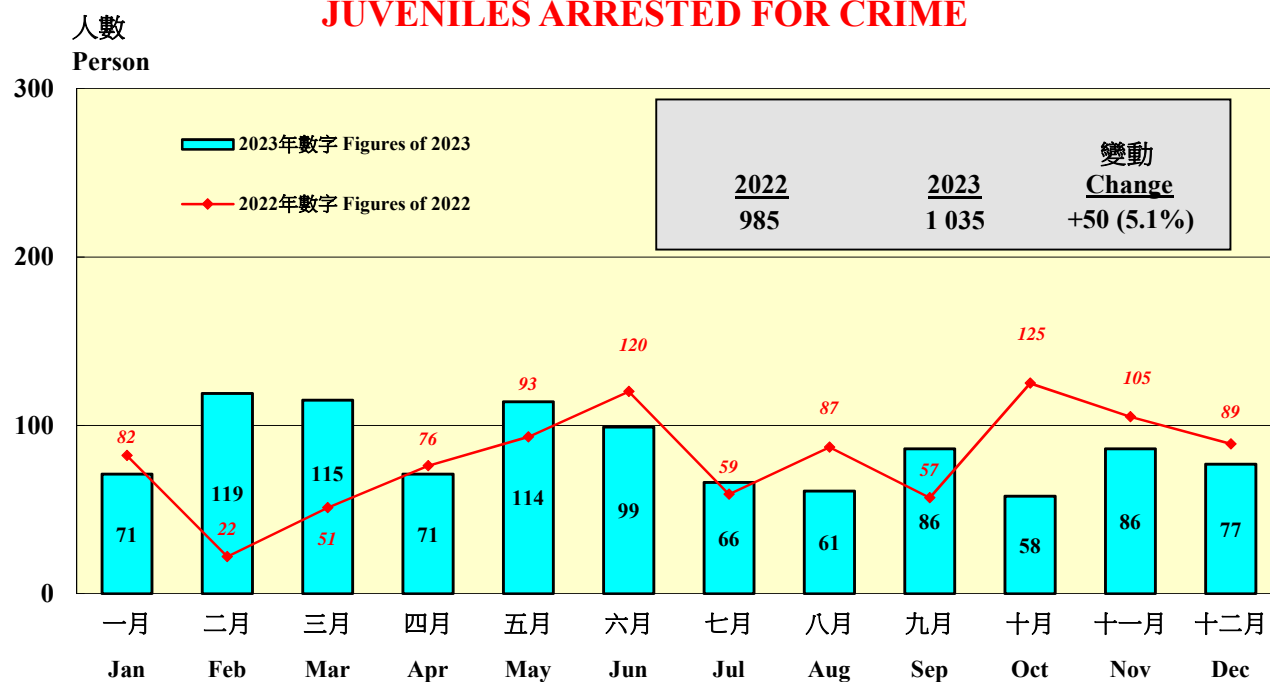


# 家庭暴力刑事案件 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRIMES





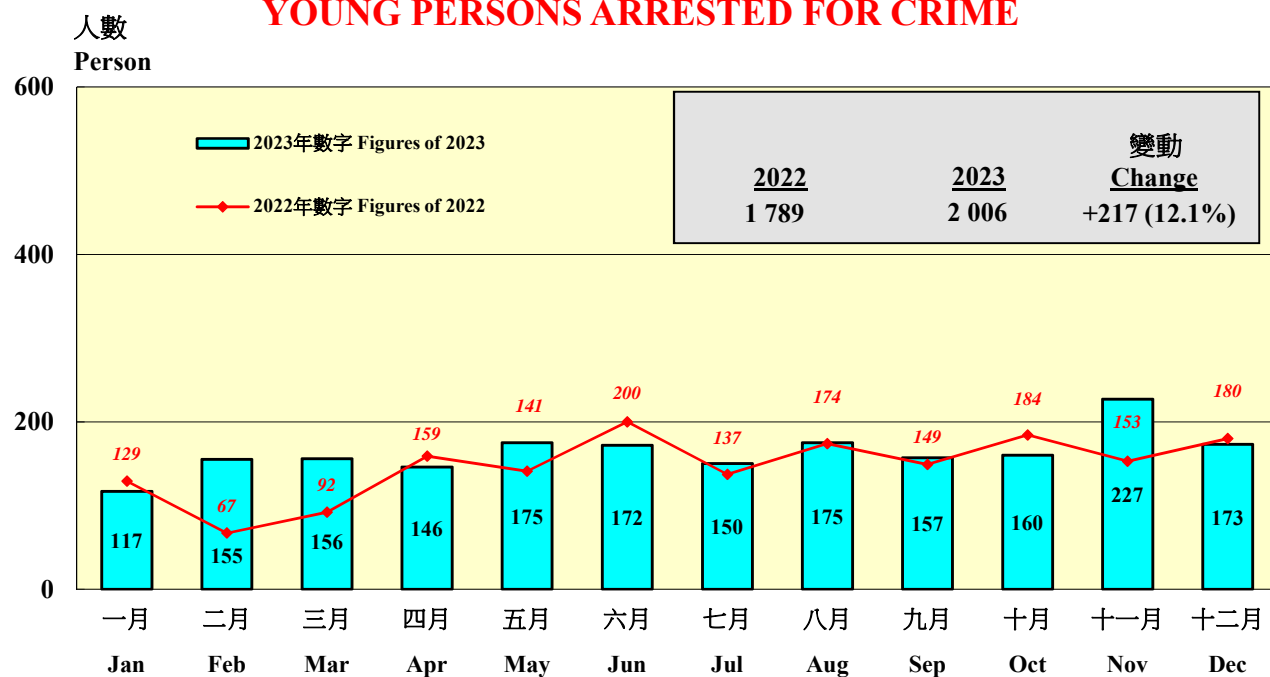
## 被捕少年罪犯 JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR CRIME



註：少年罪犯年齡是10-15歲。涉案多數是傷人及嚴重毆打、店舖盜竊及非禮。

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

## 被捕青年罪犯 YOUNG PERSONS ARRESTED FOR CRIME

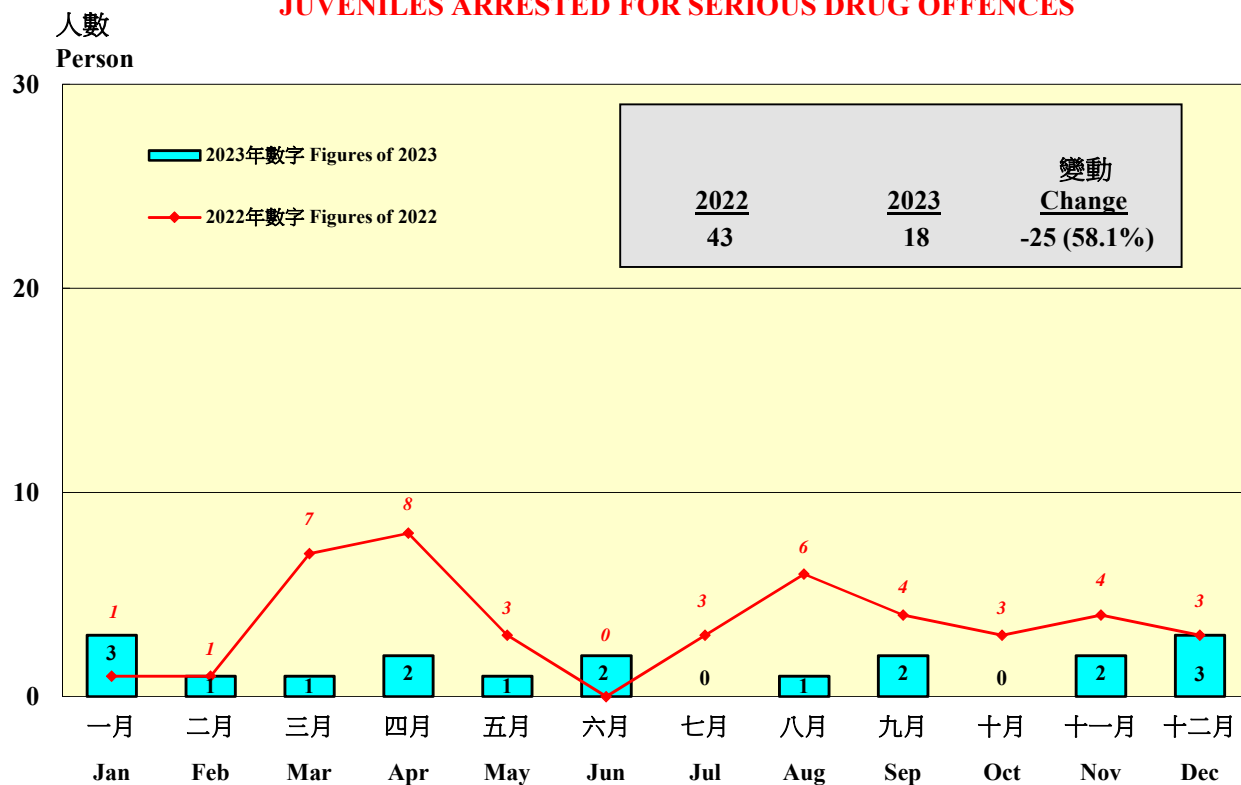


註：青年罪犯年齡是16-20歲。涉案多數是詐騙、傷人及嚴重毆打及嚴重毒品罪行。

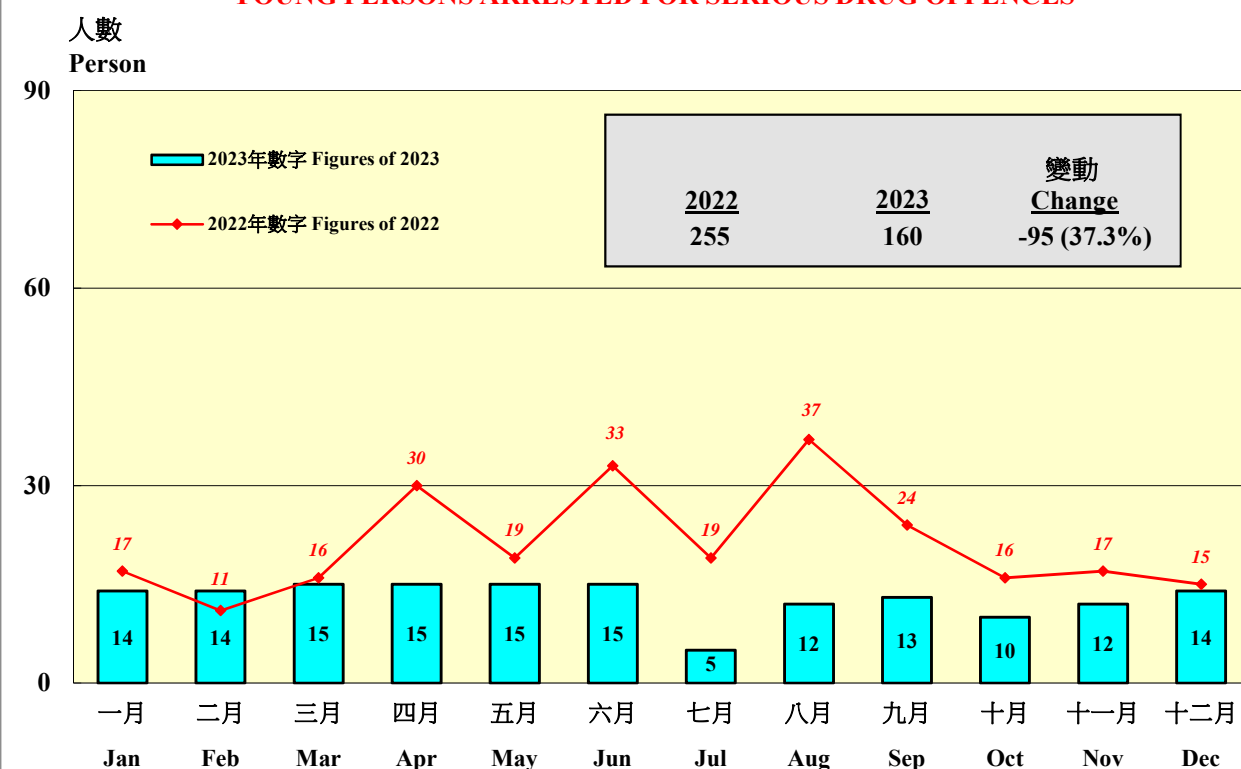
Note: Young persons refer to those aged 16-20. The most prevalent offences were deception, wounding and serious assault and serious drug offences.



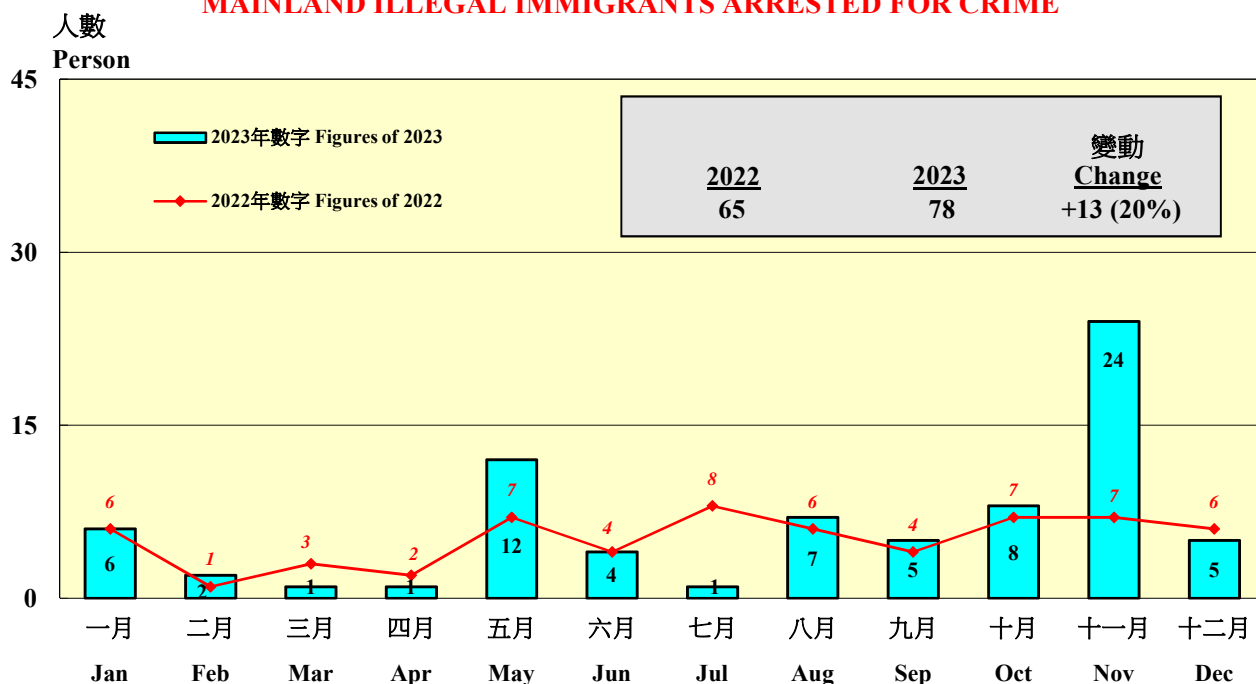
因干犯嚴重毒品罪行而被捕的少年罪犯  
JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENCES



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



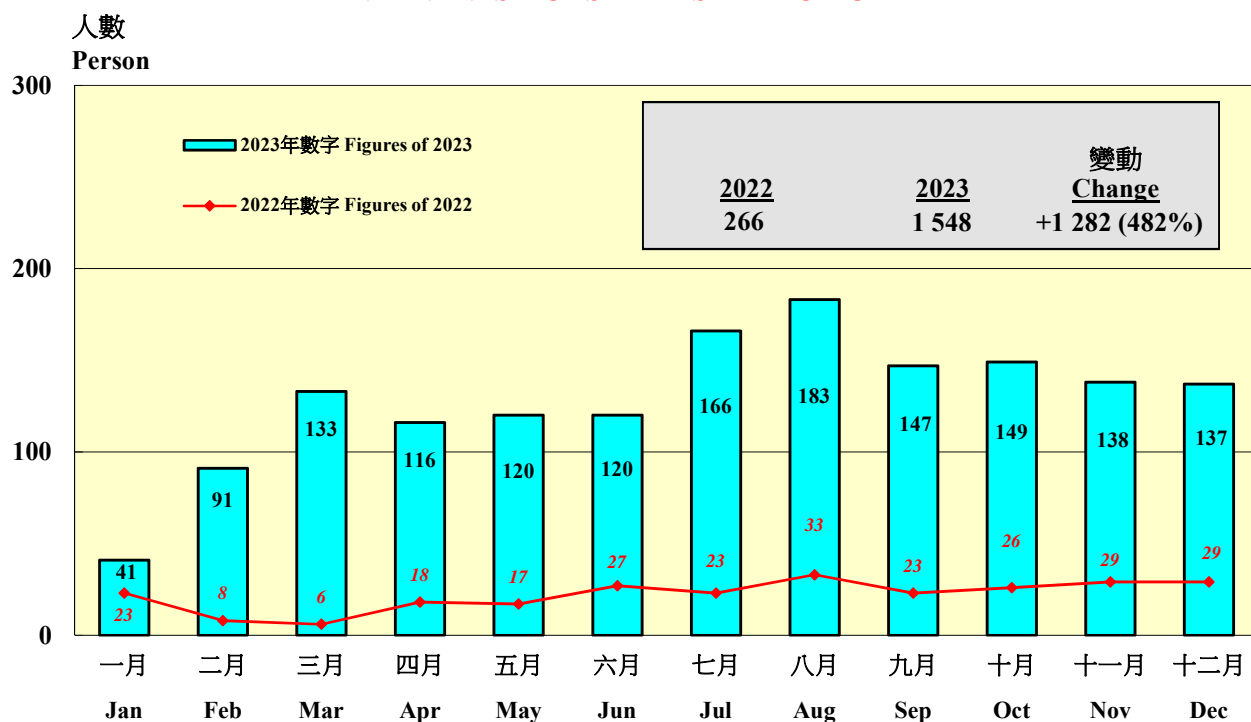
## 內地非法入境罪犯 MAINLAND ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ARRESTED FOR CRIME



註：涉案多數是嚴重非法入境罪行及爆竊。

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

## 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 and miscellaneous thefts.

附加資料  
**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

