# Central Information System on Spouse/Cohabitant Battering and Sexual Violence Cases 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案 及性暴力個案中央資料系統

Statistical Report 統計報告

2023



## Index

		Page
Foreword	I	6
Part I : No	ewly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2023	8
1.1 G	eneral Information	
1.1.	Type of Violence and Gender of Victim	8
1.1.2	2 Reporting Agency	9
1.1.	3 Victim's Habitual Residential District	10
1.1.4	4 Time of Incident	11
1.2 C	haracteristics of Victim of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases	
1.2.	1 Gender and Age of Victim	12
1.2.2	2 Ethnicity and Gender of Victim	13
1.2.	3 Occupation and Gender of Victim	15
1.2.4	4 Disability and Gender of Victim	17
1.2.:	Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim	18
1.3 C	haracteristics of Perpetrator of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases	
1.3.	Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim	19
1.3.2	2 Gender and Age of Perpetrator	20
1.3.	B Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator	22
1.3.4	4 Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator	24
1.3.:	5 Special Condition and Gender of Perpetrator	26
1.4 C	omparison of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases from 2019 to 2023	
1.4.	1 Type of Violence	27
1.4.2	2 Gender of Victim	28
1.4	3 Victim's Habitual Residential District	29
1.4.4	4 Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim	31

			Page
Part I	I : Nev	vly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2023	32
2.1	Ger	neral Information	
	2.1.1	Type of Incident and Gender of Victim	32
	2.1.2	Reporting Agency	34
	2.1.3	District where Incident Occurred	35
	2.1.4	Location where Incident Occurred	36
2.2	Cha	aracteristics of Victim of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases	
	2.2.1	Gender and Age of Victim	37
	2.2.2	Ethnicity and Gender of Victim	38
	2.2.3	Occupation and Gender of Victim	40
	2.2.4	Disability of Victim	42
	2.2.5	Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim	43
2.3	Cha	aracteristics of Perpetrator of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases	
	2.3.1	Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim	44
	2.3.2	Gender and Age of Perpetrator	46
	2.3.3	Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator	47
	2.3.4	Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator	48
	2.3.5	Weapon used by Perpetrator	49
2.4	Coı	mparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2019 to 2023	
	2.4.1	Type of Incident	50
	2.4.2	Gender of Victim	51
	2.4.3	District where Incident Occurred	52
	2.4.4	Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim	53
Apper	ndix		
Glossa	ary		54

#### Remarks

- (1) If the victim of newly reported SCB Case or SV Case is aged 60 or above, the case will also be registered in the "Central Information System on Elder Abuse Cases".
- (2) The number of newly reported SV Cases has excluded the sexual violence cases involving spousal/cohabiting relationship between the victim and perpetrator.
- (3) The data marked "unknown" was excluded in the generalization of the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators in this report.
- (4) Owing to the rounding effect, the total percentage may not add up to 100 as shown in the tables.

### 索引

		貝
前言		7
第一部分	分:2023年新呈報虐待配偶/同居情侶個案	8
1.1 基	本資料	
1.1.1	暴力種類及受害人性別	8
1.1.2	2 呈報機構	9
1.1.3	5 受害人慣常居住的地區	10
1.1.4	事件發生時間	11
1.2 虐	待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的特點	
1.2.1	受害人的性別及年齡	12
1.2.2	2 受害人的種族及性別	13
1.2.3	3 受害人的職業及性別	15
1.2.4	受害人的殘疾類別及性別	17
1.2.5	5 受害人的居港年期及性別	18
1.3 虐	待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者的特點	
1.3.1	施虐者與受害人的關係	19
1.3.2	2. 施虐者的性別及年齡	20
1.3.3	6 施虐者的種族及性別	22
1.3.4	I 施虐者的職業及性別	24
1.3.5	施虐者的特別情況及性別	26
1.4 比	較 2019 年至 2023 年的虐待配偶/同居情侶個案	
1.4.1	暴力種類	27
1.4.2	2. 受害人的性別	28
1.4.3	受害人慣常居住的地區	29
1.4.4	<ul><li>施虐者與受害人的關係</li></ul>	31

			夏
第二部	8分	: 2023 年新呈報性暴力個案	32
2.1	基本	資料	
2	2.1.1	事件的種類及受害人的性別	32
2	2.1.2	呈報機構	34
2	2.1.3	事件發生的地區	35
2	2.1.4	事件發生的地點	36
2.2	性暴	力個案受害人的特點	
2	2.2.1	受害人的性別及年齡	37
2	2.2.2	受害人的種族及性別	38
2	2.2.3	受害人的職業及性別	40
2	2.2.4	受害人的殘疾類別	42
2	2.2.5	受害人的居港年期及性別	43
2.3	性暴	力個案性侵犯者的特點	
2	2.3.1	性侵犯者與受害人的關係	44
2	2.3.2	性侵犯者的性別及年齡	46
2	2.3.3	性侵犯者的種族及性別	47
2	2.3.4	性侵犯者的職業及性別	48
2	2.3.5	性侵犯者有否使用武器	49
2.4	比較	2019年至 2023年的性暴力個案	
2	2.4.1	事件的種類	50
2	2.4.2	受害人的性別	51
2	2.4.3	事件發生的地區	52
2	2.4.4	性侵犯者與受害人的關係	53
附錄			
詞彙表			56
備註			

- (一)新呈報虐待配偶/同居情侶個案或性暴力個案的受害人若年齡為 60 歲或以上, 個案亦會登記於「虐待長者個案中央資料系統」。
- (二)新呈報性暴力個案數目並不包括涉及配偶/同居情侶間發生的性暴力個案數目。
- (三)本報告在概述個案的基本資料和受害人及施虐者/性侵犯者的特點時並不包括「資料不詳」的數據。
- (四)由於四捨五入的關係,列表中百分比的總和未必等於 100。

#### **Foreword**

The Social Welfare Department (SWD) has maintained the Central Information System on Spouse/Cohabitant Battering Cases and Sexual Violence Cases (the "Central Information System" or CISSCBSV) to collect essential statistical information on spouse/cohabitant battering (SCB) cases and sexual violence (SV) cases handled by different departments and organisations. At present, the main reporting agencies include the service units operated by SWD and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), the Hospital Authority (HA) and Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF).

The CISSCBSV is to provide the information about the trend and the common characteristics of the cases of domestic violence and sexual violence in Hong Kong, so as to facilitate the planning of the work on prevention, education and publicity.

Since 2005, SWD has published the accumulative selected statistical data, including the number of cases by type of violence, gender of victim, victim's habitual residential district, district where incident occurred, relationship between perpetrator and victim as well as the ethnicity of victim, and uploaded on SWD's website on quarterly basis or yearly basis. To provide more information and demographic data on the newly reported SCB and SV cases to the public, SWD has started to publish the Statistical Report yearly since 2020.

This Statistical Report 2023 will provide both the general information of the newly reported SCB and SV cases in the whole year as well as the comparison of newly reported cases from 2019 to 2023. General descriptions on the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators are also presented.

Family and Child Welfare Branch Social Welfare Department May 2024

#### 前言

社會福利署(社署)管理的「虐待配偶/同居情侶個案及性暴力個案中央資料系統」(「中央資料系統」)搜集經由不同部門和機構處理的虐待配偶/同居情侶及性暴力個案的主要統計數據。現時,主要呈報單位包括社署及非政府機構的服務單位、醫院管理局及香港警務處。

「中央資料系統」提供了在香港的虐待配偶/同居情侶及性暴力 個案的趨勢及特點,以促進規劃家庭暴力及性暴力的預防、教育及宣 傳工作。

社署自 2005 年起按季度或年度將累積及指定的數據,包括暴力的種類、受害人的性別、受害人慣常居住的地區、事發的地區、施虐者/性侵犯者與受害人的關係及受害人的種族等,上載至社署網頁。為向公眾提供更多新呈報虐待配偶/同居情侶個案及性暴力個案的資料及人口數據,社署由 2020 年開始刊登年度統計報告。

本 2023 年的統計報告會提供新呈報的虐待配偶/同居情侶個案 及性暴力個案於全年的一般資料,以及比較 2019 至 2023 年度的有關 數據,並概述個案的基本資料和受害人及施虐者/性侵犯者的特點。

> 家庭及兒童福利科 社會福利署 2024年5月

#### PartI第一部分

#### Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2023 2023 年新呈報虐待配偶/同居情侶個案

#### 1.1 General Information 基本資料

## 1.1.1 Distribution of SCB Cases by Type of Violence and Gender of Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侣個案暴力種類及受害人性別

Type of Violence	2023				
暴力種類	種類 Male 男		Total 總數		
Physical violence 身體暴力	249 (12.8%)	1 279 (66.0%)	1 528 (78.8%)		
Sexual violence 性暴力	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.5%)	9 (0.5%)		
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	29 (1.5%)	124 (6.4%)	153 (7.9%)		
Multiple violence 多種暴力	18 (0.9%)	230 (11.9%)	248 (12.8%)		
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100%)		



In 2023, CISSCBSV recorded 1 938 SCB cases. Physical violence (1 528 cases, representing 78.8% of the total) is the most common type of spouse / cohabitant battering for both male and female victims, followed by multiple violence (248 cases, representing 12.8% of the total), psychological abuse (153 cases, representing 7.9% of the total) and sexual violence (9 cases, representing 0.5% of the total).

在 2023 年,中央資料系統錄得 1 938 宗新呈報的虐待配偶/同居情侶個案。不論受害人的性別,整體均以身體暴力個案佔最多(1 528 宗,佔總數 78.8%),其次為多種暴力個案(共 248 宗,佔總數 12.8%),精神虐待個案及性暴力個案則分別為 153 宗(佔總數 7.9%)及 9 宗(佔總數 0.5%)。

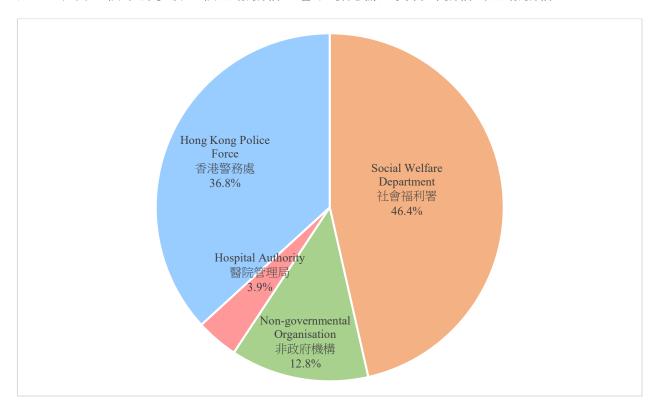
#### 1.1.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Reporting Agency Note 虐待配偶/同居情侣個案的呈報機構<sup>誰</sup>

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2023
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	900 (46.4%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	249 (12.8%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	76 (3.9%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	0 (0.0%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	713 (36.8%)
Department of Health 衞生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
Total 總數	1 938 (100%)

Note: If more than one agency reports the same case, the first agency inputs the data will be recorded

as the reporting agency

註: 若同一個案有多於一個呈報機構,會以最先輸入資料的機構為呈報機構。

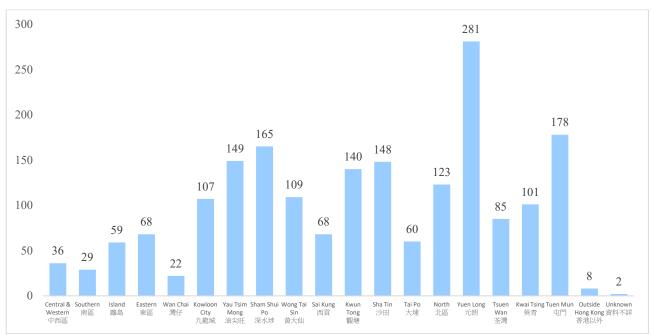


Most of the newly reported cases came from Social Welfare Department (46.4%) and the Hong Kong Police Force (36.8%), followed by Non-governmental Organisations (12.8%) and the Hospital Authority (3.9%) in 2023.

在 2023 年,新呈報的個案主要來自社會福利署(46.4%)及香港警務處(36.8%),其次是非政府機構(12.8%)及醫院管理局(3.9%)。

## 1.1.3 Distribution of SCB Cases by Victim's Habitual Residential District 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人慣常居住的地區

District 地區	2023
Central & Western 中西區	36 (1.9%)
Southern 南區	29 (1.5%)
Island 離島	59 (3.0%)
Eastern 東區	68 (3.5%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	22 (1.1%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	107 (5.5%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	149 (7.7%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	165 (8.5%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	109 (5.6%)
Sai Kung 西貢	68 (3.5%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	140 (7.2%)
Sha Tin 沙田	148 (7.6%)
Tai Po 大埔	60 (3.1%)
North 北區	123 (6.3%)
Yuen Long 元朗	281 (14.5%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	85 (4.4%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	101 (5.2%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	178 (9.2%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	8 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	2 (0.1%)
Total 總數	1 938 (100%)

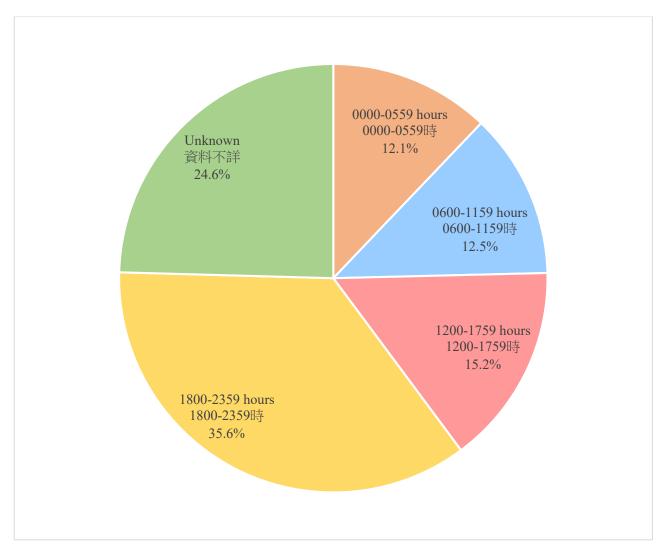


In 2023, the top three districts with the highest number of victims residing at the time of incidents were Yuen Long (14.5%), Tuen Mun (9.2%) and Sham Shui Po (8.5%).

在 2023 年,全港最多受害人居住的三個地區依次是元朗區(14.5%)、屯門區(9.2%)及深水埗區(8.5%)。

## 1.1.4 Distribution of SCB Cases by Time of Incident 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案事件發生的時間

Time of incident 事件發生時間	2023
0000-0559 hours 0000-0559 時	235 (12.1%)
0600-1159 hours 0600-1159 時	242 (12.5%)
1200-1759 hours 1200-1759 時	295 (15.2%)
1800-2359 hours 1800-2359 時	690 (35.6%)
Unknown 資料不詳	476 (24.6%)
Total 總數	1 938 (100%)



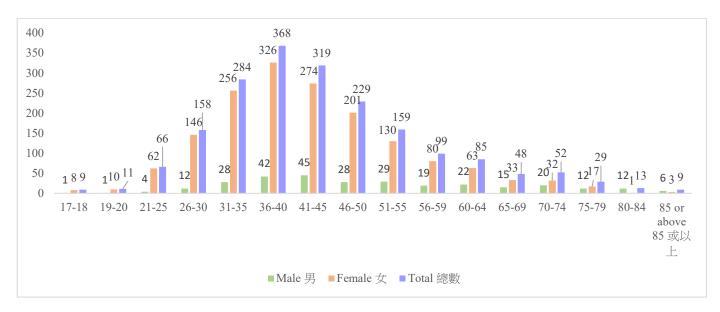
In 2023, SCB cases usually occurred at night time from 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

在 2023 年,虐待配偶/同居情侣個案較常在晚上 6 時至 11 時 59 分 發生。

# 1.2 Characteristics of Victim of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的特點

## 1.2.1 Distribution of SCB Cases by Gender and Age of Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的性別及年齡

A	2023			
Age 年齡	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數	
17 – 18	1 (0.1%)	8 (0.4%)	9 (0.5%)	
19 – 20	1 (0.1%)	10 (0.5%)	11 (0.6%)	
21 – 25	4 (0.2%)	62 (3.2%)	66 (3.4%)	
26 – 30	12 (0.6%)	146 (7.5%)	158 (8.2%)	
31 – 35	28 (1.4%)	256 (13.2%)	284 (14.7%)	
36 – 40	42 (2.2%)	326 (16.8%)	368 (19.0%)	
41 – 45	45 (2.3%)	274 (14.1%)	319 (16.5%)	
46 – 50	28 (1.4%)	201 (10.4%)	229 (11.8%)	
51 – 55	29 (1.5%)	130 (6.7%)	159 (8.2%)	
56 – 59	19 (1.0%)	80 (4.1%)	99 (5.1%)	
60 – 64	22 (1.1%)	63 (3.3%)	85 (4.4%)	
65 – 69	15 (0.8%)	33 (1.7%)	48 (2.5%)	
70 – 74	20 (1.0%)	32 (1.7%)	52 (2.7%)	
75 – 79	12 (0.6%)	17 (0.9%)	29 (1.5%)	
80 - 84	12 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)	13 (0.7%)	
85 or above 85 或以上	6 (0.3%)	3 (0.2%)	9 (0.5%)	
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100 %)	

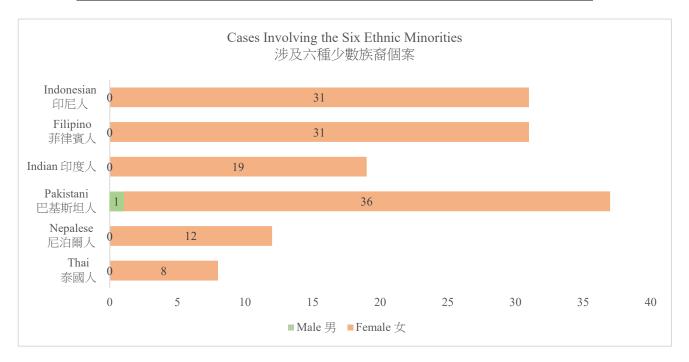


In 2023, most victims were female (84.7% of the total), which is much more than the number of male victims. Around 50% of the victims are aged between 31 and 45.

在 2023 年,整體受害人仍以女性為主(佔總數 84.7%),遠較男性為多。 大約五成受害人的年齡介乎 31 歲至 45 歲之間。

## 1.2.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Ethnicity and Gender of Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侣個案受害人的種族及性別

E4b:cite. 呑地	2023			
Ethnicity 種族	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數	
Chinese 華人	284 (14.7%)	1 441 (74.4%)	1 725 (89.0%)	
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	31 (1.6%)	31 (1.6%)	
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	31 (1.6%)	31 (1.6%)	
Indian 印度人	0 (0.0%)	19 (1.0%)	19 (1.0%)	
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	1 (0.1%)	36 (1.9%)	37 (1.9%)	
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)	12 (0.6%)	
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)	8 (0.4%)	
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.8%)	16 (0.8%)	
Bengali 孟加拉人	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.3%)	7 (0.4%)	
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	
Singaporean 新加坡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Australian 澳洲人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
British 英國人	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	
American 美國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
French 法國人	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
African 非洲人	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.4%)	7 (0.4%)	
Others 其他	2 (0.1%)	5 (0.3%)	7 (0.4%)	
Unknown 資料不詳	6 (0.3%)	24 (1.2%)	30 (1.5%)	
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100%)	

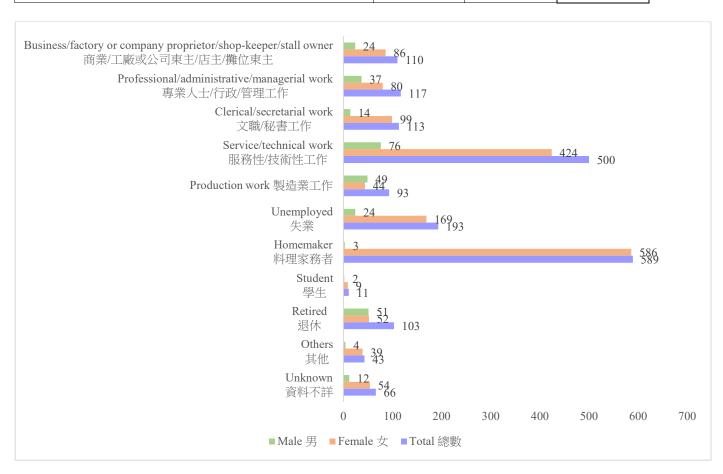


In 2023, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (1 725 cases, representing 89.0% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 138 (representing 7.1% of the total), of which Pakistani, Indonesian and Filipino were more.

在 2023 年,不論受害人性別,整體受害人以華人為主(1 725 宗,佔總數 89.0%)。若只計算其中涉及六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)的受害人個案數目,有 138 宗(佔總數 7.1%),其中以巴基斯坦人、印尼人及菲律賓人較多。

## 1.2.3 Distribution of SCB Cases by Occupation and Gender of Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侣個案受害人的職業及性別

	2023		
Occupation 職業	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Business/factory or company proprietor/shop-keeper/stall owner 商業/工廠或公司東主/店主/攤位東主	24 (1.2%)	86 (4.4%)	110 (5.7%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	37 (1.9%)	80 (4.1%)	117 (6.0%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	14 (0.7%)	99 (5.1%)	113 (5.8%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	76 (3.9%)	424 (21.9%)	500 (25.8%)
Production work 製造業工作	49 (2.5%)	44 (2.3%)	93 (4.8%)
Unemployed 失業	24 (1.2%)	169 (8.7%)	193 (10.0%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	3 (0.2%)	586 (30.2%)	589 (30.4%)
Student 學生	2 (0.1%)	9 (0.5%)	11 (0.6%)
Retired 退休	51 (2.6%)	52 (2.7%)	103 (5.3%)
Others 其他	4 (0.2%)	39 (2.0%)	43 (2.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	12 (0.6%)	54 (2.8%)	66 (3.4%)
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100%)



In 2023, most female victims were homemakers (35.7% of female victims), followed by the occupation of service/ technical work (25.8% of female victims); most male victims were employed in service/technical work (25.7% of male victims), followed by retired and being employed in production work (17.2% and 16.6% of male victims respectively).

在 2023 年,女性受害人中以料理家務者為主(佔女性受害人的 35.7%), 其次為從事服務性/技術性工作(佔女性受害人的 25.8%);男性受害 人中以從事服務性/技術性工作(佔男性受害人的 25.7%)最多,其次為 退休人士及製造業工作(分別佔男性受害人的 17.2%及 16.6%)。

## 1.2.4 Distribution of SCB Cases by Disability and Gender of Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的殘疾類別及性別

Types of disabilities 殘疾類別	2023		
Types of disabilities 沒 欠 积 加	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	1 (0.1%)	11 (0.6%)	12 (0.6%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	12 (0.6%)	14 (0.7%)	26 (1.3%)
Mentally incapacitated and the types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	256 (13.2%)	1 508 (77.8%)	1 764 (91.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	27 (1.4%)	108 (5.6%)	135 (7.0%)
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100%)



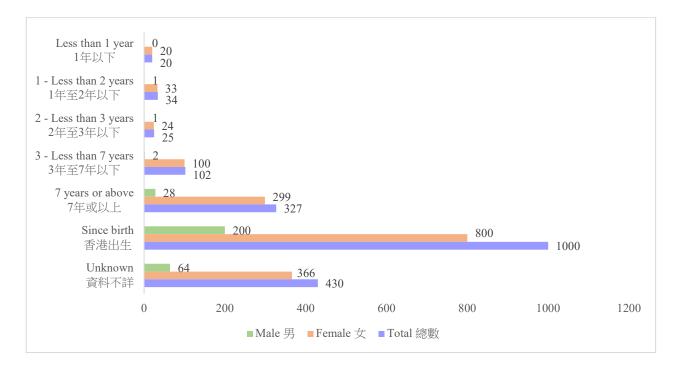
In 2023, most victims had no disabilities (91.0%). 12 victims (0.6%) had been diagnosed as mentally incapacitated, among which 11 were female. There were 26 victims (1.3%) had other types of disabilities, and 1 victim had both mentally incapacity and other types of disabilities.

在 2023 年,大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(91.0%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力的人士共 12 人(0.6%),當中 11 人為女性。有 26 人(1.3%)為其他類別的殘疾人士,有 1 人同時是精神上無行為能力及有其他類別的殘疾。

## 1.2.5 Distribution of SCB Cases by Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim

虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的居港年期及性別

Year of residence in HK	2023				
居港年期	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	20 (1.0%)	20 (1.0%)		
1 - Less than 2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	1 (0.1%)	33 (1.7%)	34 (1.8%)		
2 - Less than 3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	1 (0.1%)	24 (1.2%)	25 (1.3%)		
3 - Less than 7 years 3 年至7年以下	2 (0.1%)	100 (5.2%)	102 (5.3%)		
7 years or above 7 年或以上	28 (1.4%)	299 (15.4%)	327 (16.9%)		
Since birth 香港出生	200 (10.3%)	800 (41.3%)	1 000 (51.6%)		
Unknown 資料不詳	64 (3.3%)	366 (18.9%)	430 (22.2%)		
Total 總數	296 (15.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 938 (100%)		



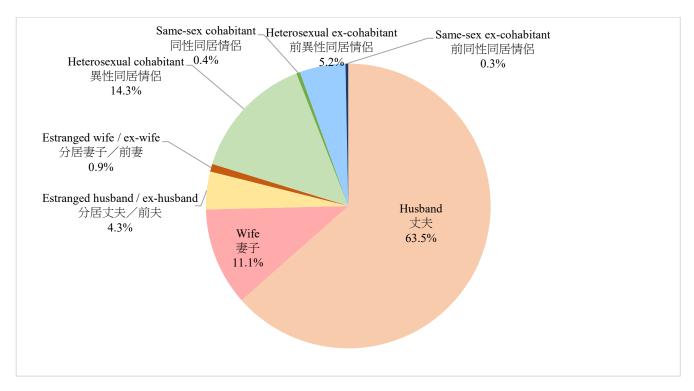
In 2023, there were 181 victims (9.4%) residing in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, in which the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (102 victims, representing 5.3% of the total).

在 2023 年,居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 181 人(9.4%),當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多(102 人,佔總數 5.3%)。

## 1.3 Characteristics of Perpetrator of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者的特點

#### 1.3.1 Distribution of SCB Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者與受害人的關係

Relationship 關 係	2023
Husband	1 230 (63.5%)
丈夫	(
Wife 妻子	216 (11.1%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫/前夫	83 (4.3%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子/前妻	17 (0.9%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	277 (14.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	8 (0.4%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	101 (5.2%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侣	6 (0.3%)
Total 總數	1 938 (100%)

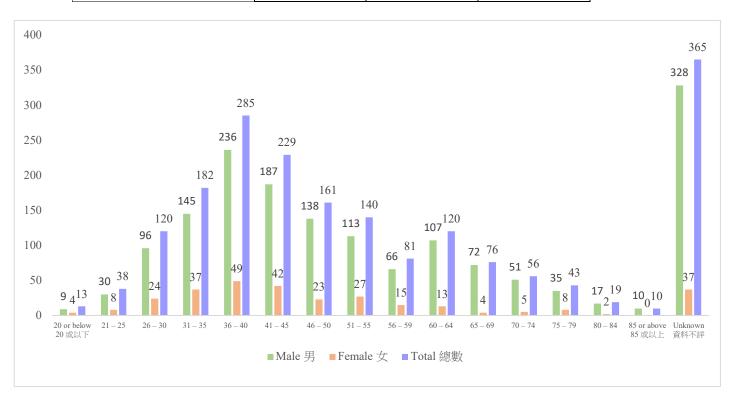


In 2023, most perpetrators were spouses of the victims (74.6% of the total). There were 14 cases involving same-sex cohabitants/ex-cohabitants as the perpetrators, representing 0.7% of the total.

在 2023 年,大部分施虐者均為受害人的配偶(74.6%)。涉及同性同居情侣或前同性同居情侣關係的個案共有 14 宗,佔總數 0.7%。

## 1.3.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Gender and Age of Perpetrator 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者的性別及年齡

<u> </u>		2023			
Age 年齡	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
20 or below 20 或以下	9 (0.5%)	4 (0.2%)	13 (0.7%)		
21 – 25	30 (1.5%)	8 (0.4%)	38 (2.0%)		
26 – 30	96 (5.0%)	24 (1.2%)	120 (6.2%)		
31 – 35	145 (7.5%)	37 (1.9%)	182 (9.4%)		
36 – 40	236 (12.2%)	49 (2.5%)	285 (14.7%)		
41 – 45	187 (9.6%)	42 (2.2%)	229 (11.8%)		
46 – 50	138 (7.1%)	23 (1.2%)	161 (8.3%)		
51 – 55	113 (5.8%)	27 (1.4%)	140 (7.2%)		
56 – 59	66 (3.4%)	15 (0.8%)	81 (4.2%)		
60 – 64	107 (5.5%)	13 (0.7%)	120 (6.2%)		
65 – 69	72 (3.7%)	4 (0.2%)	76 (3.9%)		
70 – 74	51 (2.6%)	5 (0.3%)	56 (2.9%)		
75 – 79	35 (1.8%)	8 (0.4%)	43 (2.2%)		
80 – 84	17 (0.9%)	2 (0.1%)	19 (1.0%)		
85 or above 85 或以上	10 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.5%)		
Unknown 資料不詳	328 (16.9%)	37 (1.9%)	365 (18.8%)		
Total 總數	1 640 (84.6%)	298 (15.4%)	1 938 (100%)		



In 2023, perpetrators were mainly male (84.6%), and the most common age group was between 31 and 50 years old, representing 44.2% of the total.

在 2023 年,施虐者的性別以男性為主(84.6%),整體年齡以介乎 31 歲至 50 歲的組別最多,共佔個案總數的 44.2%。

## 1.3.3 Distribution of SCB Cases by Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator 虐待配偶/同居情侣個案施虐者的種族及性別

Ethnisita A 1/2		2023				
Ethnicity 種族	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數			
Chinese 華人	1 423 (73.4%)	285 (14.7%)	1 708 (88.1%)			
Indonesian 印尼人	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.3%)			
Filipino 菲律賓人	12 (0.6%)	3 (0.2%)	15 (0.8%)			
Indian 印度人	29 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (1.5%)			
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	56 (2.9%)	1 (0.1%)	57 (2.9%)			
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	14 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (0.7%)			
Thai 泰國人	4 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)			
Vietnamese 越南人	12 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)			
Bengali 孟加拉人	8 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	9 (0.5%)			
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)			
Korean 韓國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)			
Singaporean 新加坡人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)			
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)			
Australian 澳洲人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)			
British 英國人	3 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.2%)			
American 美國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)			
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)			
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)			
German 德國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)			
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)			
African 非洲人	9 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.5%)			
Others 其他	12 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)			
Unknown 資料不詳	47 (2.4%)	7 (0.4%)	54 (2.8%)			
Total 總數	1 640 (84.6%)	298 (15.4%)	1 938 (100%)			

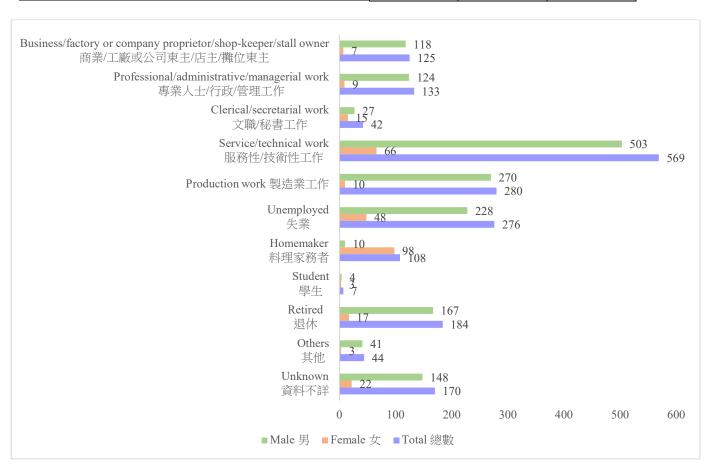


In 2023, most perpetrators were Chinese (1 708 cases, representing 88.1% of the total). The total number of perpetrators from the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 124 (6.4% of the total); among these male perpetrators, comparatively more were Pakistani and Indian whilst most of these female perpetrators was Filipino.

在 2023 年,整體施虐者仍以華人為主(1 708 宗,佔整體的 88.1%),若只計算其中來自六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)的施虐者數目,則有 124 宗,佔整體施虐者的 6.4%;當中的男性施虐者以巴基斯坦人及印度人較多,而女性施虐者則以菲律賓人略多。

## 1.3.4 Distribution of SCB Cases by Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者的職業及性別

	2023		
Occupation 職業	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Business/factory or company proprietor/shop-keeper/stall owner 商業/工廠或公司東主/店主/攤位東主	118 (6.1%)	7 (0.4%)	125 (6.4%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	124 (6.4%)	9 (0.5%)	133 (6.9%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	27 (1.4%)	15 (0.8%)	42 (2.2%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	503 (26.0%)	66 (3.4%)	569 (29.4%)
Production work 製造業工作	270 (13.9%)	10 (0.5%)	280 (14.4%)
Unemployed 失業	228 (11.8%)	48 (2.5%)	276 (14.2%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	10 (0.5%)	98 (5.1%)	108 (5.6%)
Student 學生	4 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)	7 (0.4%)
Retired 退休	167 (8.6%)	17 (0.9%)	184 (9.5%)
Others 其他	41 (2.1%)	3 (0.2%)	44 (2.3%)
Unknown 資料不詳	148 (7.6%)	22 (1.1%)	170 (8.8%)
Total 總數	1 640 (84.6%)	298 (15.4%)	1 938 (100%)



In 2023, most male perpetrators still were employed in service/technical work, followed by production work (30.7% and 16.5% of male perpetrators respectively). Most female perpetrators were homemakers, followed by employed in service/technical work (32.9% and 22.1% of female perpetrators respectively).

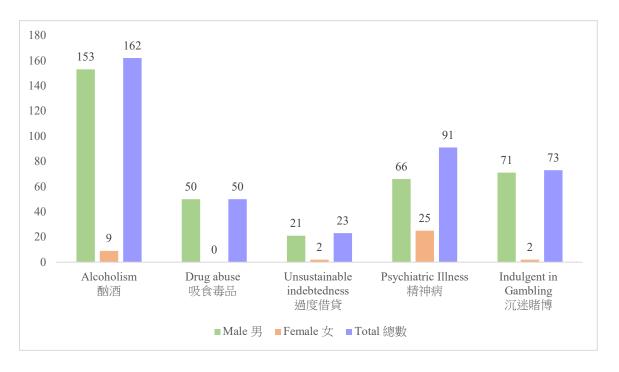
在 2023 年,男性施虐者中仍以從事服務性/技術性工作為主,其次為從事製造業工作(分別佔男性施虐者的 30.7%及 16.5%)。而女性施虐者中則以料理家務者為主,其次為從事服務性/技術性工作(分別佔女性施虐者的 32.9%及 22.1%)。

#### 1.3.5 Distribution of SCB Cases by Special Condition and Gender of Perpetrator 虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者的特別情況及性別

Special situation	2023			
特別情況	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數	
Alcoholism 酗 酒	153 (7.9%)	9 (0.5%)	162 (8.4%)	
Drug abuse 吸食毒品	50 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (2.6%)	
Unsustainable indebtedness 過度借貸	21 (1.1%)	2 (0.1%)	23 (1.2%)	
Psychiatric Illness 精神病	66 (3.4%)	25 (1.3%)	91 (4.7%)	
Indulgent in Gambling 沉迷賭博	71 (3.7%)	2 (0.1%)	73 (3.8%)	

Remarks: The percentages in the brackets only reflect the proportion of perpetrators who reported to have specific special situation(s). As one perpetrator might report to have more than one situation and there was also no indication of special situation or information unknown, the total number of the above table did not tally with the total number of cases.

註:括號內的百分比為整體施虐者中報稱有該種特別情況的個案比率。因施虐者可能呈報多於一項特別情況、沒有指明特別情況或資料不詳,以上數字的總和並不等於施虐者有特別情況的個案總數。



In 2023, among those perpetrators who were reported to have special situation(s), the majority of male perpetrators had alcoholism while more female perpetrators had psychiatric illness.

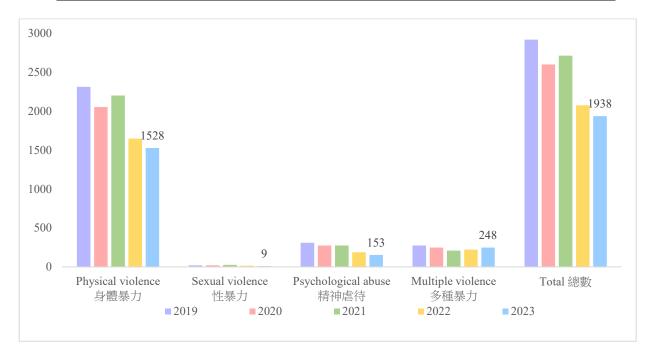
在 2023 年,在報稱具有特別情況的施虐者當中,男性施虐者以酗酒情況佔大多數;而在女性施虐者中,則以精神病的情況較多。

## 1.4 Comparison of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases from 2019 to 2023

比較 2019 年至 2023 年的虐待配偶/同居情侶個案

## 1.4.1 By Type of Violence of SCB Cases 以虐待配偶/同居情侶個案的暴力種類

Type of Violence 暴力種類	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Physical violence 身體暴力	2 313 (79.2%)	2 055 (79.0%)	2 203 (81.1%)	1 649 (79.4%)	1 528 (78.8%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	20 (0.7%)	21 (0.8%)	27 (1.0%)	17 (0.8%)	9 (0.5%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	311 (10.7%)	276 (10.6%)	275 (10.1%)	189 (9.1%)	153 (7.9%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	276 (9.5%)	249 (9.6%)	210 (7.7%)	222 (10.7%)	248 (12.8%)
Total 總數	2 920 (100%)	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)

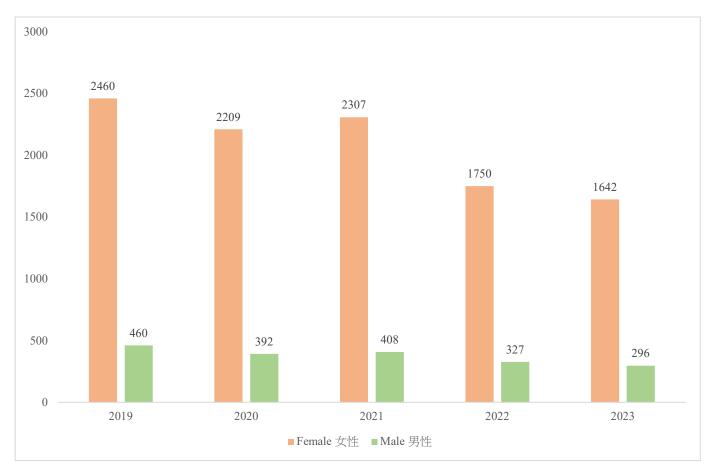


As compared with the past five years, the total number of SCB cases has been decreasing from 2 920 in 2019 to 1 938 in 2023, representing a drop of 33.6%.

與過去五年比較,新呈報虐待配偶/同居情侶個案總數從 2019 年的 2 920 宗下跌至 2023 年的 1 938 宗,跌幅為 33.6%。

## 1.4.2 By Gender of Victim of SCB Cases 以虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人的性別

Gender 性別	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female 女性	2 460 (84.2%)	2 209 (84.9%)	2 307 (85.0%)	1 750 (84.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)
Male 男性	460 (15.8%)	392 (15.1%)	408 (15.0%)	327 (15.7%)	296 (15.3%)
Total 總數	2 920 (100%)	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)

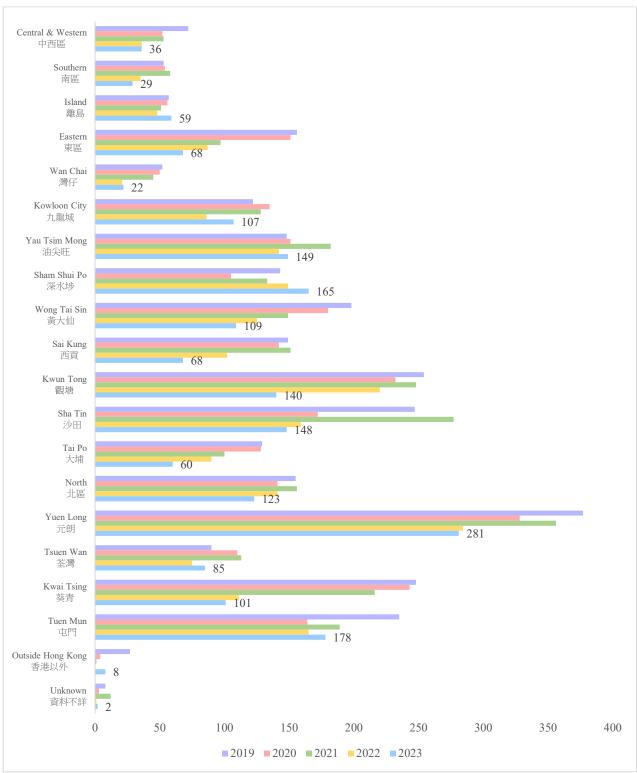


In the past five years, more than 80% of the victims of SCB cases were female in each year.

在過去五年,每年有超過80%的虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人為女性。

# 1.4.3 By Victim's Habitual Residential District of SCB Cases 以虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人慣常居住地區

District 地區	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central & Western 中西區	72 (2.5%)	52 (2.0%)	53 (2.0%)	36 (1.7%)	36 (1.9%)
Southern 南 區	53 (1.8%)	54 (2.1%)	58 (2.1%)	35 (1.7%)	29 (1.5%)
Island 離島	57 (2.0%)	56 (2.2%)	51 (1.9%)	48 (2.3%)	59 (3.0%)
Eastern 東區	156 (5.3%)	151 (5.8%)	97 (3.6%)	87 (4.2%)	68 (3.5%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	52 (1.8%)	50 (1.9%)	45 (1.7%)	21 (1.0%)	22 (1.1%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	122 (4.2%)	135 (5.2%)	128 (4.7%)	86 (4.1%)	107 (5.5%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	148 (5.1%)	151 (5.8%)	182 (6.7%)	142 (6.8%)	149 (7.7%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	143 (4.9%)	105 (4.0%)	133 (4.9%)	149 (7.2%)	165 (8.5%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	198 (6.8%)	180 (6.9%)	149 (5.5%)	125 (6.0%)	109 (5.6%)
Sai Kung 西貢	149 (5.1%)	142 (5.5%)	151 (5.6%)	102 (4.9%)	68 (3.5%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	254 (8.7%)	232 (8.9%)	248 (9.1%)	220 (10.6%)	140 (7.2%)
Sha Tin 沙田	247 (8.5%)	172 (6.6%)	277 (10.2%)	159 (7.7%)	148 (7.6%)
Tai Po 大埔	129 (4.4%)	128 (4.9%)	100 (3.7%)	90 (4.3%)	60 (3.1%)
North 北區	155 (5.3%)	141 (5.4%)	156 (5.7%)	141 (6.8%)	123 (6.3%)
Yuen Long 元朗	377 (12.9%)	328 (12.6%)	356 (13.1%)	284 (13.7%)	281 (14.5%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	90 (3.1%)	110 (4.2%)	113 (4.2%)	75 (3.6%)	85 (4.4%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	248 (8.5%)	243 (9.3%)	216 (8.0%)	111 (5.3%)	101 (5.2%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	235 (8.0%)	164 (6.3%)	189 (7.0%)	165 (7.9%)	178 (9.2%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	27 (0.9%)	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	8 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Total 總數	2 920 (100%)	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)

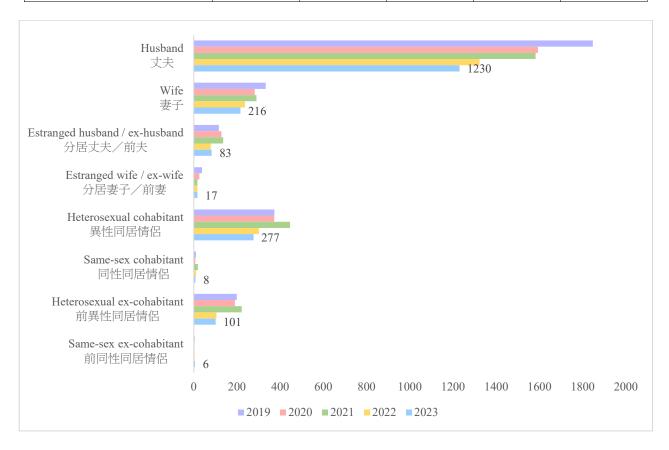


In the past five years, Yuen Long has all along been the district with the highest number of victims of SCB cases residing, followed by Shatin, Kwun Tong, Tuen Mun or Kwai Tsing.

在過去五年,元朗一直為最多虐待配偶/同居情侶個案受害人居住的地區。其次為沙田區、觀塘區、屯門區或葵青區。

## 1.4.4 By Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim of SCB Cases 以虐待配偶/同居情侶個案施虐者與受害人的關係

Relationship 關係	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Husband 丈夫	1 847 (63.3%)	1 593 (61.2%)	1 582 (58.3%)	1 323 (63.7%)	1 230 (63.5%)
Wife 妻子	333 (11.4%)	282 (10.8%)	290 (10.7%)	237 (11.4%)	216 (11.1%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫/前夫	116 (4.0%)	128 (4.9%)	136 (5.0%)	79 (3.8%)	83 (4.3%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子/前妻	38 (1.3%)	26 (1.0%)	17 (0.6%)	17 (0.8%)	17 (0.9%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	373 (12.8%)	372 (14.3%)	446 (16.4%)	301 (14.5%)	277 (14.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	10 (0.3%)	7 (0.3%)	19 (0.7%)	11 (0.5%)	8 (0.4%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	199 (6.8%)	190 (7.3%)	222 (8.2%)	105 (5.1%)	101 (5.2%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	4 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)
Total 總數	2 920 (100%)	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)



In the past five years, most perpetrators were spouse of the victims, followed by heterosexual cohabitants.

在過去五年,大部分施虐者與受害人的關係以配偶為主,其次為異性同居情侶。

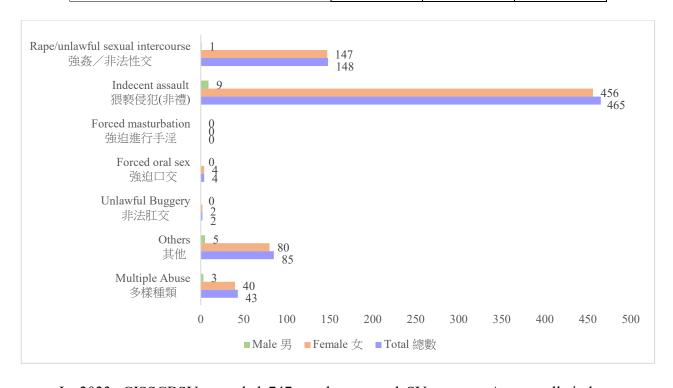
#### Part II 第二部分

#### Newly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2023 2023 年新呈報性暴力個案

#### 2.1 General Information 基本資料

## 2.1.1 Distribution of SV Cases by Types of Incident and Gender of Victim 性暴力個案的事件種類及受害人的性別

Type of Incident		2023			
事件種類	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦/非法性交	1 (0.1%)	147 (19.7%)	148 (19.8%)		
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	9 (1.2%)	456 (61.0%)	465 (62.2%)		
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)		
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)		
Others 其他	5 (0.7%)	80 (10.7%)	85 (11.4%)		
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	3 (0.4%)	40 (5.4%)	43 (5.8%)		
Total 總數	18 (2.4%)	729 (97.6%)	747 (100%)		



In 2023, CISSCBSV recorded 747 newly reported SV cases. Among all, indecent assault was the most common type of SV contributing to 465 cases (62.2% of the total), followed by rape/unlawful sexual intercourse (148 cases, representing 19.8% of the total). There were 85 cases in "Others" (11.4% of the total) which involved cases of blackmail

with nude pictures, forced photo-taking or threaten to broadcast the indecent photos/videos of the victim through internet, etc.

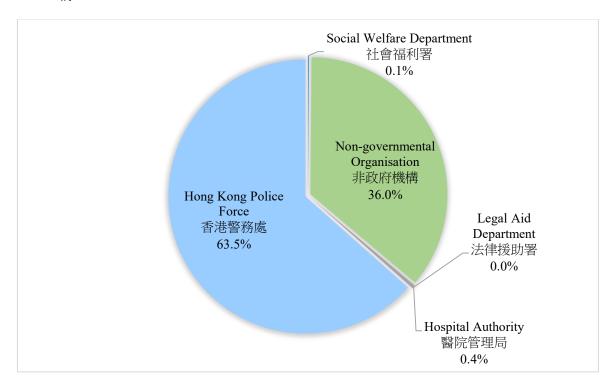
在 2023 年,中央資料系統錄得 747 宗新呈報的性暴力個案,其中以猥褻侵犯(非禮)個案為主,共錄得 465 宗(佔總數 62.2%),其次是強姦/非法性交個案(148 宗,佔總數 19.8%)。「其他種類」共錄得 85 宗(佔總數 11.4%),當中包括:以裸照恐嚇、強迫拍攝裸照及將案主不雅照片或性愛短片公開在網上廣傳等。

## 2.1.2 Distribution of SV Cases by Reporting Agency Note 性暴力個案的呈報機構 <sup>註</sup>

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2023
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	1 (0.1%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	269 (36.0%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	3 (0.4%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	0 (0.0%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	474 (63.5%)
Department of Health 衞生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)

Note: If more than one agency reports the same case, the first agency inputting the data will be recorded as the reporting agency

註: 若同一個案有多於一個呈報機構,會以最先輸入資料的機構為呈報機構。

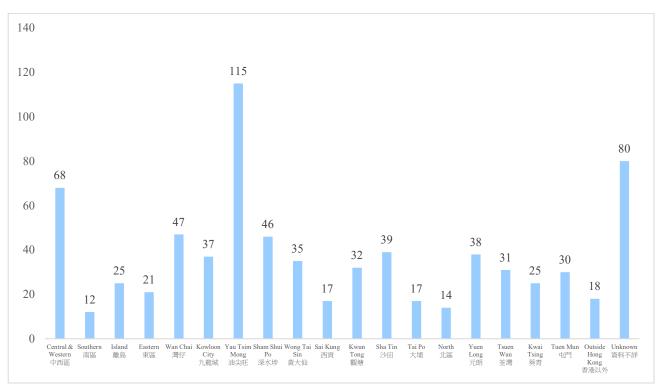


In 2023, most of the SV cases were reported by the Hong Kong Police Force (63.5%) and Non-governmental Organisations (36.0%).

在 2023 年,性暴力個案主要由香港警務處(63.5%)及非政府機構(36.0%)呈報。

## 2.1.3 Distribution of SV Cases by District where Incident Occurred 性暴力事件發生的地區

District 地區	2023
Central & Western 中西區	68 (9.1%)
Southern 南區	12 (1.6%)
Island 離島	25 (3.3%)
Eastern 東區	21 (2.8%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	47 (6.3%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	37 (5.0%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	115 (15.4%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	46 (6.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	35 (4.7%)
Sai Kung 西貢	17 (2.3%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	32 (4.3%)
Sha Tin 沙田	39 (5.2%)
Tai Po 大埔	17 (2.3%)
North 北區	14 (1.9%)
Yuen Long 元朗	38 (5.1%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	31 (4.1%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	25 (3.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	30 (4.0%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	18 (2.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	80 (10.7%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)

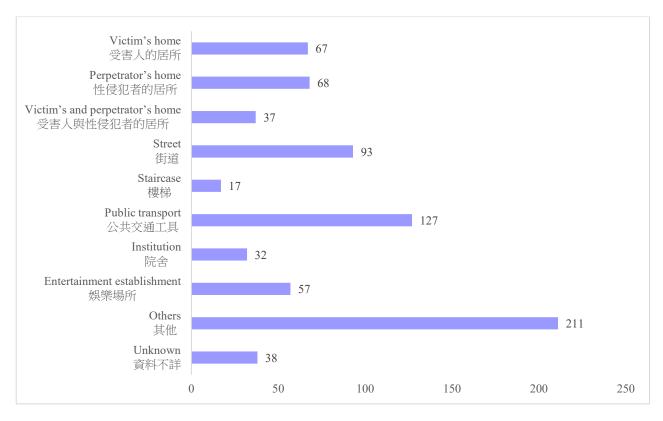


In 2023, the top three districts with the highest number of SV incidents taken place were Yau Tsim Mong (15.4%), Central & Western (9.1%) and Wan Chai (6.3%).

在 2023 年,全港最多性暴力個案發生的三個地區依次為油尖旺區 (15.4%)、中西區(9.1%)及灣仔區(6.3%)。

## 2.1.4 Distribution of SV Cases by Location where Incident Occurred 性暴力事件發生的地點

Location of incident 事件發生的地點	2023
Victim's home 受害人的居所	67 (9.0%)
Perpetrator's home 性侵犯者的居所	68 (9.1%)
Victim's and perpetrator's home 受害人與性侵犯者的居所	37 (5.0%)
Street 街道	93 (12.4%)
Staircase 樓梯	17 (2.3%)
Public transport 公共交通工具	127 (17.0%)
Institution 院舍	32 (4.3%)
Entertainment establishment 娛樂場所	57 (7.6%)
Others 其他	211 (28.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	38 (5.1%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)



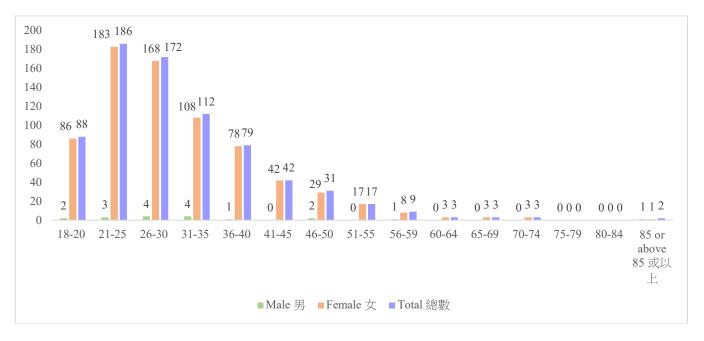
In 2023, the SV incidents usually occurred on public transports (17.0%), streets (12.4%) and perpetuator's home (9.1%).

在 2023 年,性暴力事件較多在公共交通工具(17.0%)、街道(12.4%)及性侵犯者的居所(9.1%)發生。

## 2.2 Characteristics of Victim of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases 性暴力個案受害人的特點

### **2.2.1 Distribution of SV Cases by Gender and Age of Victim** 性暴力個案受害人的性別及年齡

A and Att MAA		2023			
Age 年齡	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
18 – 20	2 (0.3%)	86 (11.5%)	88 (11.8%)		
21 – 25	3 (0.4%)	183 (24.5%)	186 (24.9%)		
26 – 30	4 (0.5%)	168 (22.5%)	172 (23.0%)		
31 – 35	4 (0.5%)	108 (14.5%)	112 (15.0%)		
36 - 40	1 (0.1%)	78 (10.4%)	79 (10.6%)		
41 – 45	0 (0.0%)	42 (5.6%)	42 (5.6%)		
46 – 50	2 (0.3%)	29 (3.9%)	31 (4.1%)		
51 – 55	0 (0.0%)	17 (2.3%)	17 (2.3%)		
56 – 59	1 (0.1%)	8 (1.1%)	9 (1.2%)		
60 – 64	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)		
65 – 69	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)		
70 - 74	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)		
75 – 79	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		
80 - 84	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		
85 or above	1 (0.19/)	1 (0.19/)	2 (0.29/)		
85 或以上	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)		
Total 總數	18 (2.4%)	729 (97.6%)	747 (100%)		

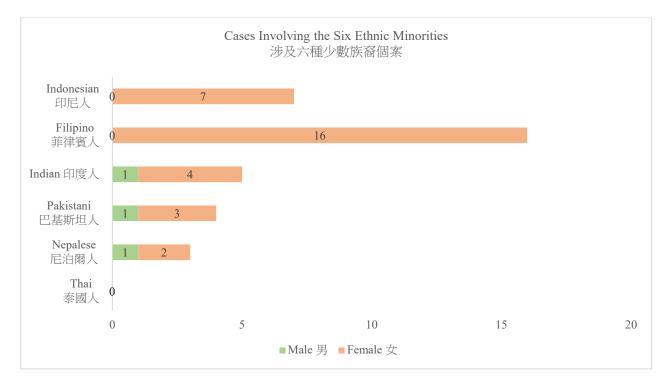


In 2023, most victims were female (97.6% of the total). The victims were mainly aged between 21 and 35, representing 62.9% of the total. There were 11 victims who were aged 60 or above, representing 1.5% of the total.

在 2023 年,大部分的受害人是女性(佔總數 97.6%)。受害人的年齡主要介乎 21 歲至 35 歲,佔總數 62.9%。當中有 11 位受害人是 60 歲或以上,佔總數 1.5%。

# 2.2.2 Distribution of SV Cases by Ethnicity and Gender of Victim 性暴力個案受害人的種族及性別

E4b:		2023	
Ethnicity 種族	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	15 (2.0%)	670 (89.7%)	685 (91.7%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)	7 (0.9%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	16 (2.1%)	16 (2.1%)
Indian 印度人	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.5%)	5 (0.7%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	4 (0.5%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Australian 澳洲人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
British 英國人	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)	6 (0.8%)
American 美國人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.7%)	5 (0.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.7%)	5 (0.7%)
Total 總數	18 (2.4%)	729 (97.6%)	747 (100%)



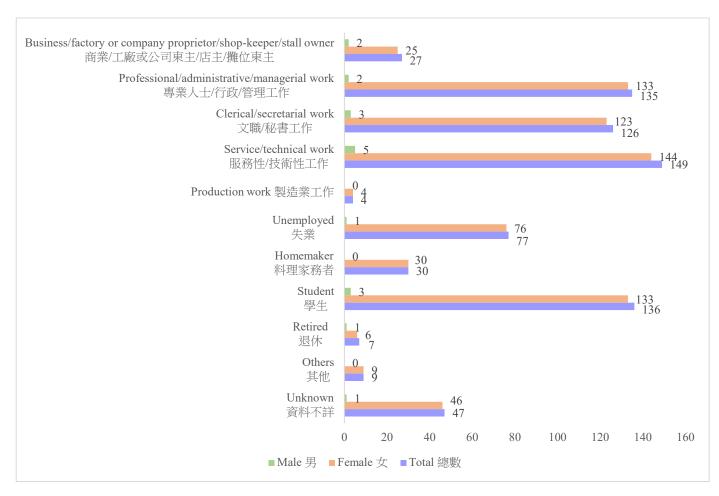
In 2023, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (685 cases, representing 91.7% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in the six

ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistanis, Nepalese and Thai, was 35 (representing 4.7% of the total), of which the victims were mainly female and mostly Filipino and Indonesian.

在 2023 年,整體受害人仍以華人為主(685 人,佔總數 91.7%)。若只計算 其中涉及六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及 泰國)受害人的個案數目則有 35 宗(佔整體受害人的 4.7%),主要為女性, 當中以菲律賓人及印尼人較多。

## 2.2.3 Distribution of SV Cases by Occupation and Gender of Victim 性暴力個案受害人的職業及性別

Occurred in 1800 We		2023			
Occupation 職業	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
Business/factory or company proprietor/shop-keeper/stall owner 商業/工廠或公司東主/店主/攤位東主	2 (0.3%)	25 (3.3%)	27 (3.6%)		
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	2 (0.3%)	133 (17.8%)	135 (18.1%)		
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	3 (0.4%)	123 (16.5%)	126 (16.9%)		
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	5 (0.7%)	144 (19.3%)	149 (19.9%)		
Production work 製造業工作	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)		
Unemployed 失業	1 (0.1%)	76 (10.2%)	77 (10.3%)		
Homemaker 料理家務者	0 (0.0%)	30 (4.0%)	30 (4.0%)		
Student 學生	3 (0.4%)	133 (17.8%)	136 (18.2%)		
Retired 退休	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.8%)	7 (0.9%)		
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.2%)	9 (1.2%)		
Unknown 資料不詳	1 (0.1%)	46 (6.2%)	47 (6.3%)		
Total 總數	18 (2.4%)	729 (97.6%)	747 (100%)		

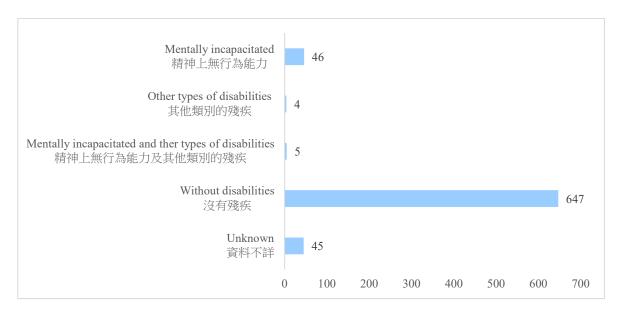


In 2023, most female victims were employed in service/technical work (19.8% of female victims), followed by student and professional/administrative/managerial work (each representing 18.2% of female victims). Most male victims were employed in service/technical work (27.8% of male victims), followed by student and clerical/secretarial work (each representing 16.7% of male victims).

在 2023 年,女性受害人較多為從事服務性/技術性工作(佔女性受害人 19.8%),其次為學生及從事專業人士/行政/管理工作(各佔女性受害人 18.2%);男性受害人較多為從事服務性/技術性工作(佔男性受害人 27.8%),其次為學生及從事文職/秘書工作(各佔男性受害人的 16.7%)。

### 2.2.4 Distribution of SV Cases by Disability of Victim 性暴力個案受害人的殘疾類別

Types of disabilities 殘疾類別	2023
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	46 (6.2%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	4 (0.5%)
Mentally incapacitated and other types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	5 (0.7%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	647 (86.6%)
Unknown 資料不詳	45 (6.0%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)



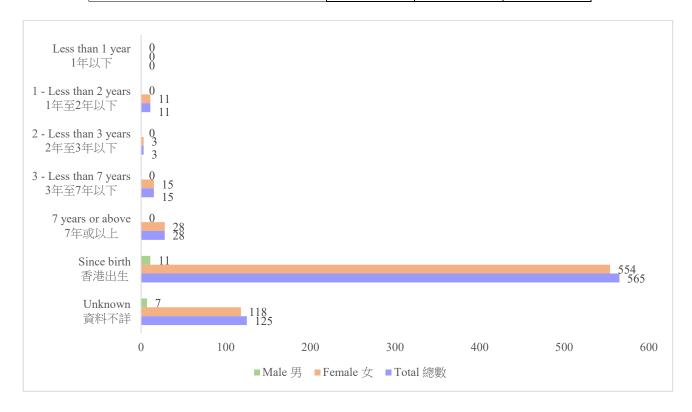
In 2023, most victims had no disabilities (86.6% of the total). Among the victims, 46 (6.2% of the total) were diagnosed as mentally incapacitated and 4 (0.5% of the total) had other types of disabilities. Furthermore, 5 victims had both mentally incapacity and other types of disabilities (0.7% of the total).

在 2023 年,大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(總數的 86.6%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力人士有 46人(總數的 6.2%),其他類別的殘疾人士有 4人(總數的 0.5%)。另外,有 5人(總數的 0.7%)同時為精神上無行為能力和有其他類別的殘疾。

### 2.2.5 Distribution of SV Cases by Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim

性暴力個案受害人居港的年期及性別

No. of year of residence in HK	2023			
居港年期	男	女	總數	
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
1 – Less than 2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	0 (0.0%)	11 (1.5%)	11 (1.5%)	
2 – Less than 3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	
3 – Less than 7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	0 (0.0%)	15 (2.0%)	15 (2.0%)	
7 years or above 7 年或以上	0 (0.0%)	28 (3.7%)	28 (3.7%)	
Since birth 香港出生	11 (1.5%)	554 (74.2%)	565 (75.6%)	
Unknown 資料不詳	7 (0.9%)	118 (15.8%)	125 (16.7%)	
Total 總數	18 (2.4%)	729 (97.6%)	747 (100%)	



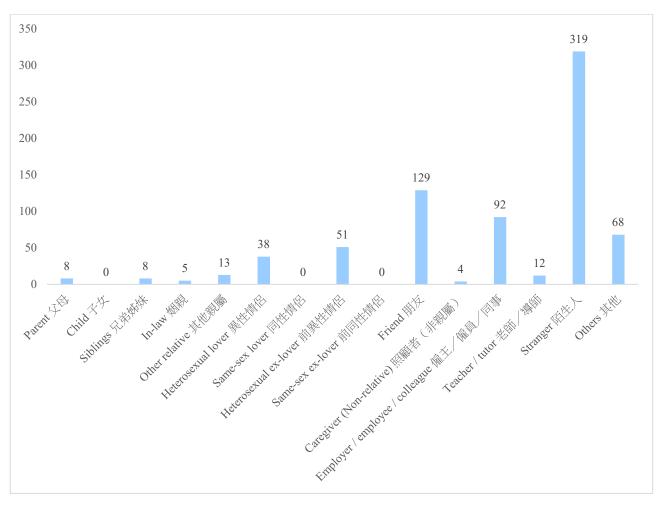
In 2023, most victims had been living in Hong Kong since birth (75.6%). There were 29 victims (3.9%) who had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, in which the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (15 victims, representing 2.0% of the total).

在 2023 年,大多受害人在香港出生(75.6%)。居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 29 人(3.9%),當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多 (15 人,佔全部的 2.0%)。

# 2.3 Characteristics of Perpetrator of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases 性暴力個案性侵犯者的特點

### 2.3.1 Distribution of SV Cases by Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim 性暴力個案性侵犯者與受害人的關係

Relationship 關 係	2023
Parent 父 母	8 (1.1%)
Child 子女	0 (0.0%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	8 (1.1%)
In-law 姻親	5 (0.7%)
Other relative 其他親屬	13 (1.7%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	38 (5.1%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	0 (0.0%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	51 (6.8%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	0 (0.0%)
Friend 朋友	129 (17.3%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者(非親屬)	4 (0.5%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主/僱員/同事	92 (12.3%)
Teacher / tutor 老師/導師	12 (1.6%)
Stranger 陌生人	319 (42.7%)
Others 其他	68 (9.1%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)

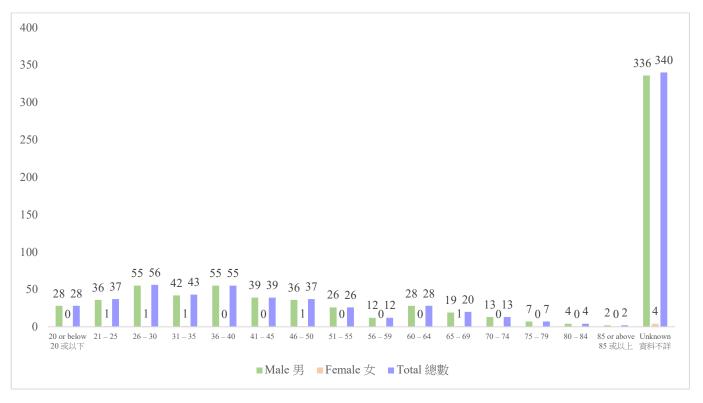


In 2023, most perpetrators were strangers to the victims (42.7%), followed by friend (17.3%) and employer/employee/colleague of the victims (12.3%).

在 2023 年,大部分的受害人並不認識性侵犯者 (42.7%),其次為朋友 (17.3%),以及受害人的僱主/僱員/同事(12.3%)。

### 2.3.2 Distribution of SV Cases by Gender and Age of Perpetrator 性暴力個案性侵犯者的性別及年齡

Age 年齡		2023	
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
20 or below	20 (2.70/)	0 (0 00/)	20 (2.70/)
20 或以下	28 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (3.7%)
21 – 25	36 (4.8%)	1 (0.1%)	37 (5.0%)
26 – 30	55 (7.4%)	1 (0.1%)	56 (7.5%)
31 – 35	42 (5.6%)	1 (0.1%)	43 (5.8%)
36 – 40	55 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (7.4%)
41 – 45	39 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (5.2%)
46 – 50	36 (4.8%)	1 (0.1%)	37 (5.0%)
51 – 55	26 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.5%)
56 – 59	12 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.6%)
60 – 64	28 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (3.7%)
65 – 69	19 (2.5%)	1 (0.1%)	20 (2.7%)
70 – 74	13 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (1.7%)
75 – 79	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)
80 - 84	4 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)
85 or above	2 (0.20/)	0 (0 00/)	2 (0.20/)
85 或以上	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Unknown 資料不詳	336 (45.0%)	4 (0.5%)	340 (45.5%)
Total 總數	738 (98.8%)	9 (1.2%)	747 (100%)



In 2023, the perpetrators were mainly male (98.8% of the total) and the most common age groups were between 26 to 40 years old, representing 20.7% of the total.

在 2023 年,性侵犯者以男性為主(總數的 98.8%)。整體年齡分布以介乎 26 歲至 40 歲間的組別較多,佔總數 20.7%。

### 2.3.3 Distribution of SV Cases by Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator 性暴力個案性侵犯者的種族及性別

T41		2023	
Ethnicity 種族	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	610 (81.7%)	8 (1.1%)	618 (82.7%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	4 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)
Indian 印度人	9 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.2%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	6 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Vietnamese 越南人	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Japanese 日本人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Korean 韓國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Australian 澳洲人	4 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)
British 英國人	4 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)
American 美國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	4 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)
German 德國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
New Zelander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
Others 其他	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	69 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	69 (9.2%)
Total 總數	738 (98.8%)	9 (1.2%)	747 (100%)

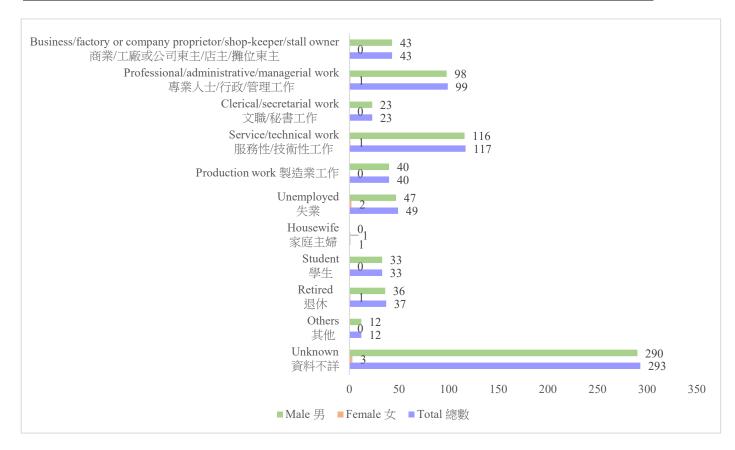


In 2023, perpetrators were mainly Chinese (618 cases, representing 82.7% of the total). The total number of cases involving perpetrators in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 30 (representing 4.0% of the total), of which the perpetrators were mainly male and mostly Pakistani and Indian.

在 2023 年,性侵犯者以華人為主(618 宗,佔總數 82.7%)。若只計算其中涉及六種 少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)性侵犯者,個案數目 為 30 宗(佔總數 4.0%),主要為男性,當中以巴基斯坦人及印度人較多。

### 2.3.4 Distribution of SV Cases by Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator 性暴力個案性侵犯者的職業及性別

Commention Hith 446		2023			
Occupation 職業	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數		
Business/factory or company proprietor/shop-keeper/stall					
owner	43 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	43 (5.8%)		
商業/工廠或公司東主/店主/攤位東主					
Professional/administrative/managerial work	98 (13.1%)	1 (0.1%)	99 (13.3%)		
專業人士/行政/管理工作	76 (13.170)	1 (0.170)	77 (13.370)		
Clerical/secretarial work	23 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (3.1%)		
文職/秘書工作	23 (3.170)	0 (0.070)	23 (3.170)		
Service/technical work	116 (15.5%)	1 (0.1%)	117 (15.7%)		
服務性/技術性工作	110 (13.370)	1 (0.170)	117 (13.770)		
Production work 製造業工作	40 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (5.4%)		
Unemployed 失業	47 (6.3%)	2 (0.3%)	49 (6.6%)		
Homemaker 家務料理者	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)		
Student 學生	33 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (4.4%)		
Retired 退休	36 (4.8%)	1 (0.1%)	37 (5.0%)		
Others 其他	12 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.6%)		
Unknown 資料不詳	290 (38.8%)	3 (0.4%)	293 (39.2%)		
Total 總數	738 (98.8%)	9 (1.2%)	747 (100%)		

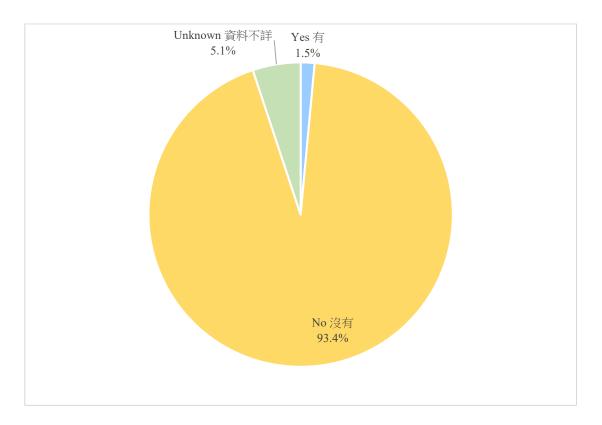


In 2023, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work (representing 15.7% of male perpetrators). Most female perpetrators were unemployed, representing 22.2% of female perpetrators.

在 2023 年,男性性侵犯者中以從事服務性/技術性工作為主(佔男性性侵犯者的 15.7%)。而女性性侵犯者最多為失業人士,佔女性性侵犯者的 22.2%。

## 2.3.5 Distribution of SV Cases by Weapon used by Perpetrator 性暴力個案性侵犯者有否使用武器

Weapon used 有否使用武器	2023
Yes 有	11 (1.5%)
No 沒有	698 (93.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	38 (5.1%)
Total 總數	747 (100%)



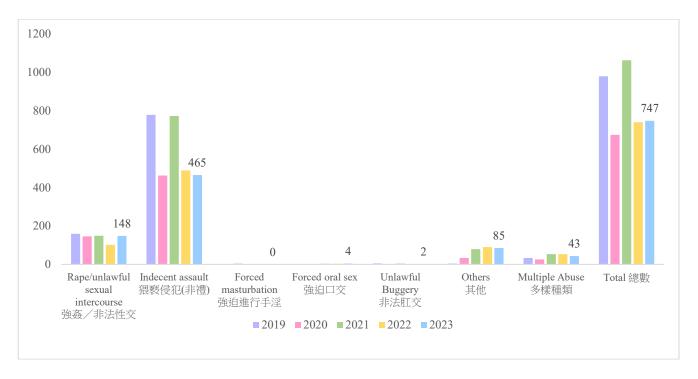
In 2023, over 90% of perpetrators did not use weapons. There were only 11 cases having used weapons, representing 1.5% of the total.

在 2023 年,超過九成的性侵犯者沒有使用武器,使用武器的只有 11 宗,佔總數 1.5%。

### 2.4 Comparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2019 to 2023 比較 2019年至 2023年的性暴力個案

### **2.4.1** By Types of Incident of SV Cases 以性暴力個案的事件種類

Type of Incident 事件種類	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦/非法性交	159 (16.2%)	146 (21.7%)	149 (14.0%)	102 (13.8%)	148 (19.8%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	778 (79.5%)	462 (68.5%)	772 (72.7%)	489 (66.1%)	465 (62.2%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	4 (0.5%)
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Others 其他	4 (0.4%)	33 (4.9%)	79 (7.4%)	90 (12.2%)	85 (11.4%)
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	33 (3.4%)	26 (3.9%)	53 (5.0%)	53 (7.2%)	43 (5.8%)
Total 總數	979 (100%)	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)

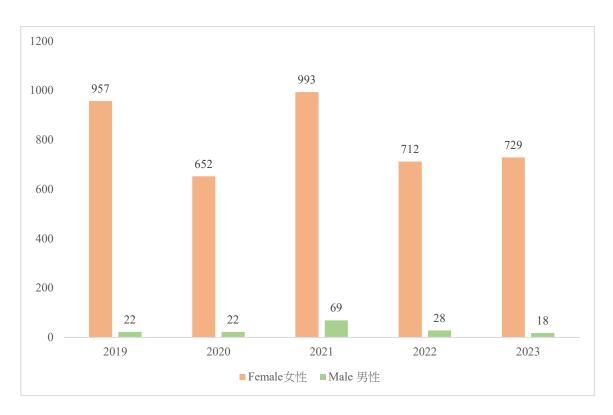


As compared with the past five years, there was no obvious trend for total number of SV cases. It dropped to the lowest point in 2020 and rebounded significantly in 2021. The number then declined in 2022 and had a steady increase in 2023. A decrease of 23.7% is recorded from 2019 to 2023. Indecent assault remained the main type of sexual violence incident.

與過去五年比較,性暴力個案的整體數目沒有明顯的升跌趨勢。個案數目在 2020 年下降至最低谷後,在 2021 年顯著反彈,其後在 2022 年再次下降,並於 2023 年輕微回升。由 2019 年至 2023 年,整體個案錄得 23.7%的跌幅。性暴力事件仍然以猥褻侵犯(非禮)為主。

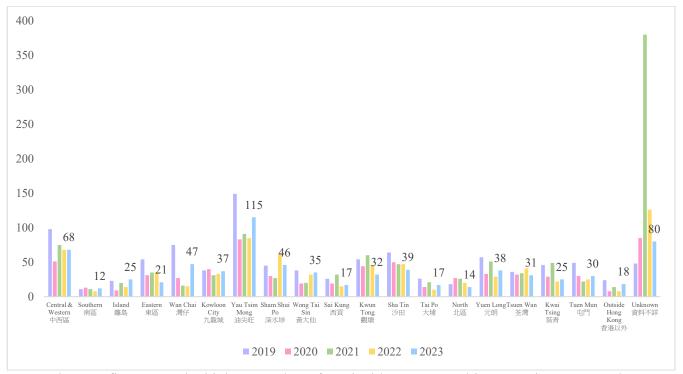
# 2.4.2 By Gender of Victim of SV Cases 以性暴力個案受害人的性別

Gender 性別	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female 女性	957 (97.8%)	652 (96.7%)	993 (93.5%)	712 (96.2%)	729 (97.6%)
Male 男性	22 (2.2%)	22 (3.3%)	69 (6.5%)	28 (3.8%)	18 (2.4%)
Total 總數	979 (100%)	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)



## 2.4.3 By District where Incident Occurred of SV Cases 以性暴力個案事件發生的地區

District 地區	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Central & Western 中西區	98 (10.0%)	51 (7.6%)	75 (7.1%)	68 (9.2%)	68 (9.1%)
Southern 南區	11 (1.1%)	13 (1.9%)	11 (1.0%)	8 (1.1%)	12 (1.6%)
Island 離島	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)	20 (1.9%)	14 (1.9%)	25 (3.3%)
Eastern 東區	54 (5.5%)	31 (4.6%)	35 (3.3%)	35 (4.7%)	21 (2.8%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	75 (7.7%)	27 (4.0%)	16 (1.5%)	15 (2.0%)	47 (6.3%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	38 (3.9%)	40 (5.9%)	31 (2.9%)	33 (4.5%)	37 (5.0%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油 尖旺	149 (15.2%)	83 (12.3%)	91 (8.6%)	85 (11.5%)	115 (15.4%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	45 (4.6%)	30 (4.5%)	27 (2.5%)	61 (8.2%)	46 (6.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	38 (3.9%)	19 (2.8%)	20 (1.9%)	32 (4.3%)	35 (4.7%)
Sai Kung 西貢	26 (2.7%)	19 (2.8%)	32 (3.0%)	15 (2.0%)	17 (2.3%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	54 (5.5%)	44 (6.5%)	60 (5.6%)	46 (6.2%)	32 (4.3%)
Sha Tin 沙田	64 (6.5%)	50 (7.4%)	47 (4.4%)	47 (6.4%)	39 (5.2%)
Tai Po 大埔	26 (2.7%)	14 (2.1%)	21 (2.0%)	10 (1.4%)	17 (2.3%)
North 北區	18 (1.8%)	27 (4.0%)	26 (2.4%)	20 (2.7%)	14 (1.9%)
Yuen Long 元朗	57 (5.8%)	33 (4.9%)	51 (4.8%)	29 (3.9%)	38 (5.1%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	36 (3.7%)	32 (4.7%)	34 (3.2%)	41 (5.5%)	31 (4.1%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	46 (4.7%)	29 (4.3%)	49 (4.6%)	22 (3.0%)	25 (3.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	49 (5.0%)	30 (4.5%)	22 (2.1%)	25 (3.4%)	30 (4.0%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	24 (2.5%)	8 (1.2%)	14 (1.3%)	8 (1.1%)	18 (2.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	48 (4.9%)	85 (12.6%)	380 (35.8%)	126 (17.0%)	80 (10.7%)
Total 總數	979 (100%)	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)

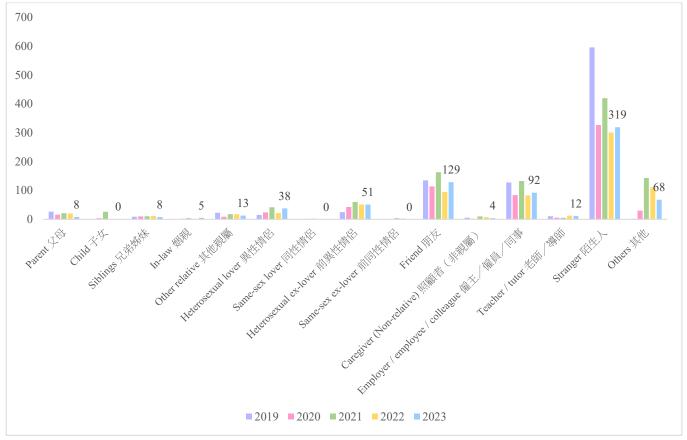


In the past five years, the highest number of SV incidents occurred in Yau Tsim Mong and Central & Western districts.

在過去五年,油尖旺及中西區是最多性暴力事件發生的地區。

### 2.4.4 By Perpetrator's Relationship with the Victim of SV Cases 以性暴力個案性侵犯者與受害人的關係

Relationship 關 係	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Parent 父母	27 (2.8%)	16 (2.4%)	21 (2.0%)	20 (2.7%)	8 (1.1%)
Child 子女	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)	26 (2.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	9 (0.9%)	10 (1.5%)	11 (1.0%)	12 (1.6%)	8 (1.1%)
In-law 姻親	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	5 (0.7%)
Other relative 其他親屬	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)	18 (1.7%)	18 (2.4%)	13 (1.7%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	15 (1.5%)	24 (3.6%)	42 (4.0%)	22 (3.0%)	38 (5.1%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	25 (2.6%)	43 (6.4%)	60 (5.6%)	51 (6.9%)	51 (6.8%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侣	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Friend 朋友	135 (13.8%)	114 (16.9%)	163 (15.3%)	95 (12.8%)	129 (17.3%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者(非親屬)	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.3%)	10 (0.9%)	8 (1.1%)	4 (0.5%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主 / 僱 員 / 同 事	128 (13.1%)	84 (12.5%)	133 (12.5%)	83 (11.2%)	92 (12.3%)
Teacher / tutor 老師/導師	11 (1.1%)	6 (0.9%)	5 (0.5%)	13 (1.8%)	12 (1.6%)
Stranger 陌生人	596 (60.9%)	327 (48.5%)	420 (39.5%)	301 (40.7%)	319 (42.7%)
Others 其他	2 (0.2%)	30 (4.5%)	143 (13.5%)	111 (15.0%)	68 (9.1%)
Total 總數	979 (100%)	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)



In the past five years, most of the perpetrators were strangers to the victims, followed by friends and employers/employees/colleagues.

在過去五年,大部分的受害人並不認識性侵犯者,其次為朋友以及受害人的僱主/僱員/同事。

### Glossary

The glossary of terms used in this statistical report are drawn from the "Procedural Guide for Handling Intimate Partner Violence Cases (Revised 2011)" and "Procedural Guidelines for Handling Adult Sexual Violence Cases (Revised 2021)", which were codeveloped by the Social Welfare Department with joint effort of different government departments, non-governmental organisations and relevant disciplines.

Spouse / Cohabitant Battering (Intimate Partner Violence)	Instead of using the professional term of "Intimate Partner Violence", the term "Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB)", which is more commonly used in official correspondences, papers and publicity/public education materials, has been adopted in this statistical report.
	SCB refers to battering that occurs in a relationship between a couple who live or have lived together intimately. They maintain or have maintained a lasting intimate relationship which is more than just brief encounter. They can be married couples, co-habitees and separated spouses/co-habitees, etc.
	SCB is a kind of domestic violence. In using violence or the threat of violence, physical or psychological harm is inflicted with the effect of establishing control by one individual over another. There are many different forms of intimate partner violence, and a person may be subjected to more than one form of violence.
Victim (for SCB case)	It refers to both female and male abused person.
Perpetrator (for SCB case)	It refers to a person who exercises a pattern of coercive control in a partner relationship, punctuated by one or more acts of intimidating physical violence, sexual assault, or credible threat of physical violence. This pattern of control and intimidation may be predominantly psychological, economic, or sexual in nature, or may rely primarily on the use of physical violence.
Physical violence (for SCB case)	Punching, slapping, biting, choking, kicking, burning, throwing acid, assaulting with a weapon and setting fire. Other forms of physical violence may include forcing alcohol and/or drug use, or any dangerous or harmful use of force or restraint, etc. There may be no obvious physical injuries, or there may be bruises, cuts, broken

	bones, internal injuries, disfigurement, disablement and even death;
Sexual violence (for SCB case)	Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behaviour without consent. It includes marital rape, all forms of sexual assault, or involvement in any undesirable sexual acts, etc.
Psychological abuse (for SCB case)	Psychological abuse is defined as recurrent aversive or coercive acts, intended to produce emotional harm or threat of harm.
	The recurrent aversive or coercive acts can be:  a) repeated verbal attacks b) verbal harassment c) deprivation of basic necessities d) intimidation or verbal threats e) threatening physical harm to self or others f) forcing isolation g) acts of domination h) repeated invalidation  The emotional harm/threat of harm can be: a) damages to the psychological well-being: lowering of self-esteem b) shame c) anxiety and terror/fear d) hopelessness and depression e) mental health problems
Sexual Violence (for SV case only)	Sexual violence happens when a person is subjected to non-consensual sexual act or non-consensual exposure to such act. The subjugation can take the form of physical or non-physical force, threat of force, coercion, intimidation, duress or deceit. It can also happen when the victim is unable to give consent owing to his/her age, mental capacity, fear, and the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances.
	It includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, incest, being forced to engage in masturbation or oral sex, buggery, and indecent exposure. It may occur in the public or private place. The perpetrator can be a member of the family, relative, acquaintance or stranger. A victim of sexual violence can be any person regardless of his/her age, sex, race, occupation, marital status or sexual orientation.

### 詞彙表

本統計報告使用的詞彙源於《處理親密伴侶暴力個案程序指引(二零一一年修訂版)》及《處理性暴力個案程序指引(二零二一年修訂本)》。該指引由社會福利署與不同的政府機構、非政府機構及有關專業人士共同制訂而成。

#### 虐待配偶/同居情侣

(親密伴侶暴力)

本統計報告以「虐待配偶/同居情侶」代替「親密伴侶暴力」這個專業用詞。「虐待配偶/同居情侶」一詞已被廣泛應用於正式書信、文件及宣傳/公眾教育資料中。

「虐待配偶/同居情侶」指在親密關係 下共同生活、或曾在親密關係下共同生 活的情侶之間發生的虐待行為,而這些 情侶維持或曾維持長久的親密關係,而 非短暫交往。當事人可以是已婚夫婦、同 居者及已分居配偶/同居者等。

「虐待配偶/同居情侶」是家庭暴力的 一種,是指其中一方使用或恐嚇使用暴 力時,會令另一方身體或精神上受到傷 害,同時亦導致對另一方的控制。親密伴 侶暴力包括不同形式,任何人士可能受 多於一種形式的暴力所影響。

#### 受害人

(適用於虐待配偶/同居情侶個案)

指女性和男性受虐待人士。

#### 施虐者

(適用於虐待配偶/同居情侶個案)

指在伴侶關係中以強制操控的行為模式,並透過一項或多項的恐嚇性的身體暴力、性侵犯或恐嚇對方並使其相信確會遭受身體暴力等行為的人士。施虐者可能在精神上、經濟上或性方面控制及恐嚇受害人,或主要透過使用身體暴力表現出這種行為模式。

#### 身體暴力

(適用於虐待配偶/同居情侶個案)

拳打、掌摑、咬、搯喉、踢、燒、潑以酸性液體、以武器襲擊及放火。其他形式的身體暴力包括:強迫酗酒及/或服藥,或在危險或有害的情況下使用武力或約束物等。有關行為未必會造成明顯傷痕,但

	有時則會造成瘀傷、刀傷、骨折、內傷、 毀容、傷殘,甚至是死亡。
性暴力 (適用於虐待配偶/同居情侶 個案)	強迫或意圖強迫對方在未經同意下有任何性接觸或性行為,包括婚內強姦、任何形式的性侵犯或非自願的性行為等。
精神虐待 (適用於虐待配偶/同居情侶 個案)	精神虐待的定義為持續令對方反感或威迫的行為,意圖造成情感傷害或恐嚇造成傷害。
	持續令對方反感或威迫的行為包括: a)持續辱罵 b)口頭騷擾 c)剝奪基本需要 d)恐嚇或口頭威脅 e)威脅傷害對方或他人的身體 f)強迫隔離 g)支配他人的行為 h)重複地否定對方
	情感傷害/恐嚇造成的傷害包括: a)精神健康受損、感到自卑 b)感到羞恥 c)焦慮及恐懼/驚慌 d)絕望及抑鬱 e)精神健康問題
性暴力(只適用於性暴力個案)	在未經當事人同意而與當事人進行性行 為或使當事人接觸到這類行為,即屬性 暴力。當事人可以是由於受到暴力或非 暴力、武力威嚇、威迫、恐嚇、威脅或欺 騙而成為性暴力受害人。同時,受害人可 能因年齡、精神上行為能力、恐懼,或者 受酒精、藥物或其他物品影響而無法表 達本身的意願。
	性暴力行為包括強姦、意圖強姦、猥褻侵犯、亂倫、被迫進行手淫或口交、肛交及 猥褻暴露身體,事發地點可以是在私人

地方或公眾地方。性侵犯者可以是家人、 親屬、朋友或陌生人。性暴力受害人可以 是任何人士,不論年齡、性別、種族、職

業、婚姻狀況或性傾向。