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

2020

社會福利署
Social Welfare Department

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(2) The number of newly reported SV Cases has excluded the sexual violence cases involving spousal/cohabiting relationship between the victim and perpetrator.

(3) Owing to the rounding effect, the total percentage may not add up to 100 as shown in the tables.

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備註

(一) 新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案及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) 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 setting up of CISSCBSV is to gauge the trend and to understand the common characteristics of the problems in Hong Kong, so to facilitate the study, planning and development of services which prevent domestic violence and sexual violence.

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 and district where incident occurred, relationship between perpetrator and victim and the ethnicities of victim, and uploaded on SWD's website on quarterly basis or yearly basis. To provide more information and demographic data on these newly reported SCB and SV cases to the public, SWD has started to publish the Statistical Report yearly since 2020.

This Statistical Report 2020 will provide both the general information of the newly reported SCB and SV cases in the whole year as well as the comparison of respective case numbers from 2016 to 2020. General descriptions on the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators are presented.

Family and Child Welfare Branch
Social Welfare Department
August 2021

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。

設立「中央資料系統」的目的是為了評估整體問題在香港的趨勢，並了解虐待配偶／同居情侶及性暴力問題之特徵，以促進預防家庭暴力及性暴力服務的規劃及發展。

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及事發的地區、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。為向公眾提供更多資料及統計數據，社署由 2020 年開始刊登年度統計報告。

本 2020 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 2016 至 2020 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
2021 年 8 月

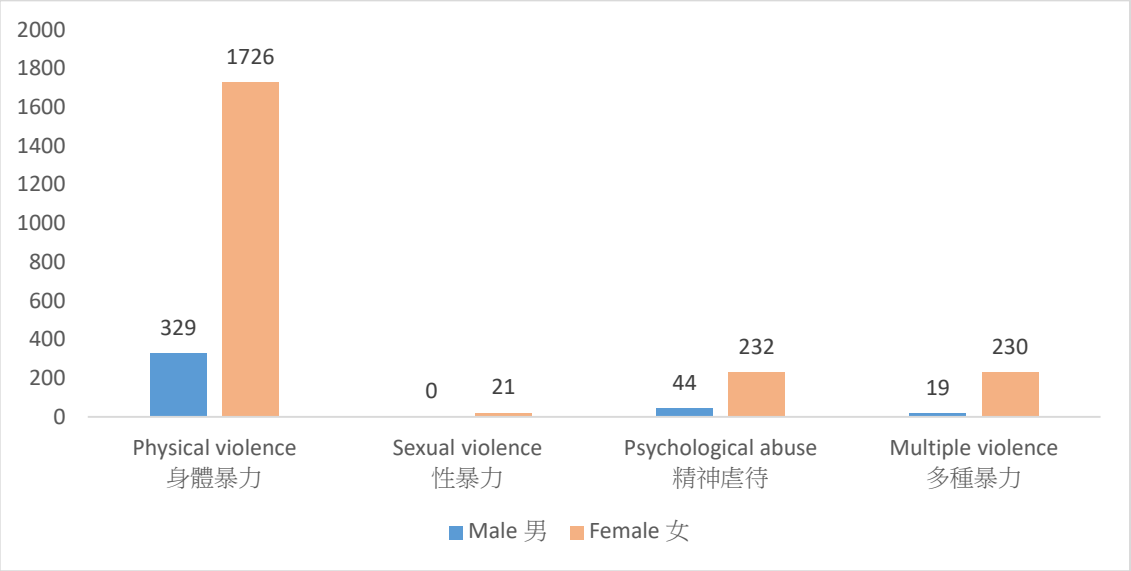
Part I 第一部分

Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2020
2020 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／同居情侶個案暴力種類及受害人性別

Type of Violence 暴力種類	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Physical violence 身體暴力	329 (12.6%)	1 726 (66.4%)	2 055 (79.0%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	0 (0.0%)	21 (0.8%)	21 (0.8%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	44 (1.7%)	232 (8.9%)	276 (10.6%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	19 (0.7%)	230 (8.8%)	249 (9.6%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**



In 2020, CISSCBSV recorded 2 601 SCB cases. Physical violence (2 055 cases, representing 79.0% of the total) is the most common type of spouse / cohabitant battering for both male and female victims, followed by psychological abuse (276 cases, representing 10.6% of the total), multiple violence (249 cases, representing 9.6% of the total) and sexual violence (21 cases, representing 0.8%).

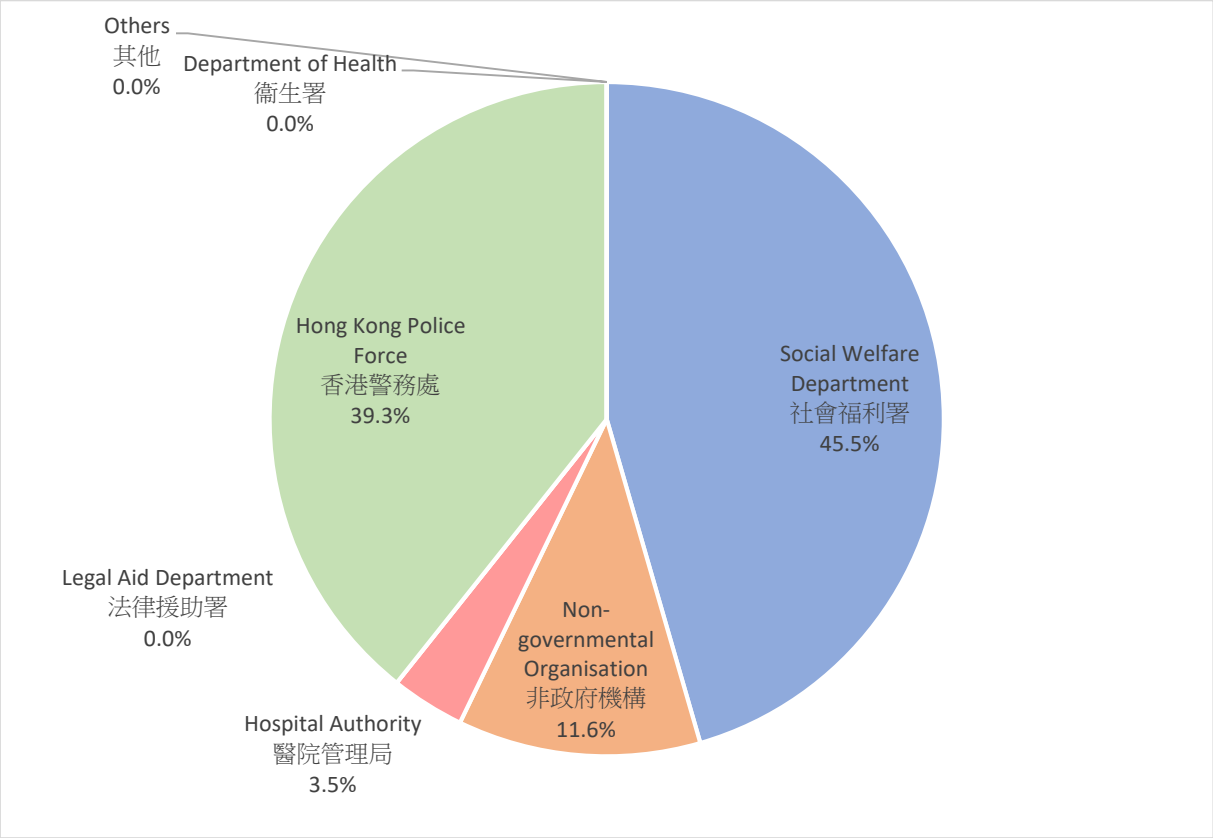
在 2020 年，中央資料系統錄得 2 601 宗新呈報的虐待配偶／同居情侶個案，不論受害人的性別，整體均以身體暴力個案佔最多(2 055 宗，佔總數 79.0%)，其次為精神虐待個案(共 276 宗，佔總數 10.6%)，多種暴力個案及性暴力個案則分別為 249 宗(佔總數 9.6%)及 21 宗(佔總數 0.8%)。

1.1.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Reporting Agency [Note]
虐待配偶／同居情侶個案的呈報機構[註]

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2020
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	1 184 (45.5%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	303 (11.6%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	92 (3.5%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	0 (0.0%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	1 022 (39.3%)
Department of Health 衞生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
Total 總數	**2 601 (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。

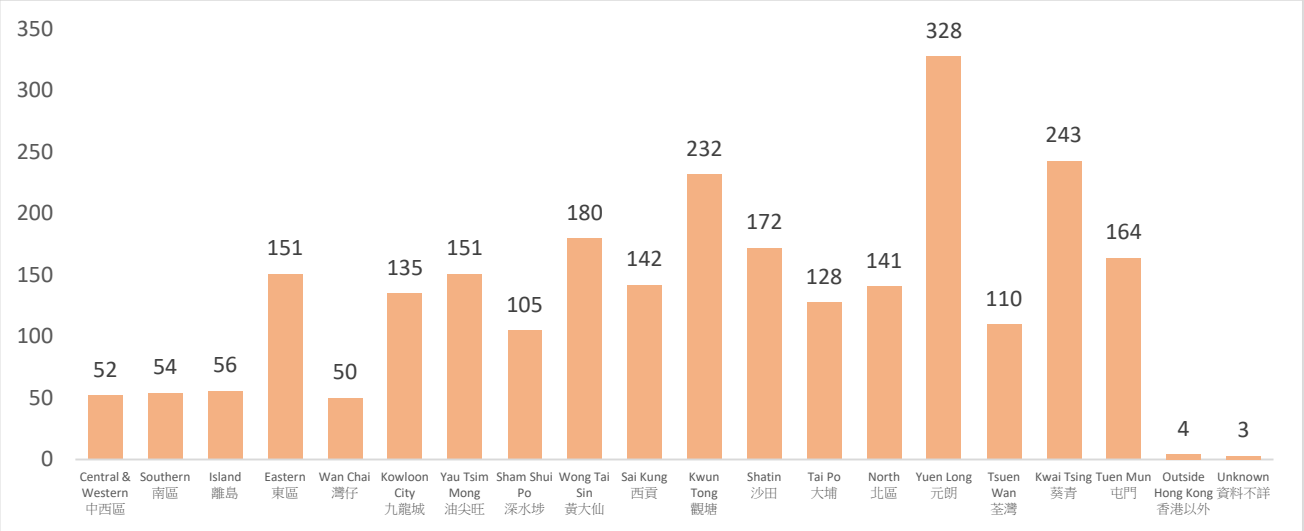


Most of the newly reported cases came from Social Welfare Department (45.5%) and the Hong Kong Police Force (39.3%), followed by Non-governmental Organisations (11.6%) and the Hospital Authority (3.5%) in 2020.

在 2020 年，新呈報的個案主要來自社會福利署(45.5%)及香港警務處(39.3%)，其次是非政府機構(11.6%)及醫院管理局(3.5%)。

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	2020
Central & Western 中西區	52 (2.0%)
Southern 南區	54 (2.1%)
Island 離島	56 (2.2%)
Eastern 東區	151 (5.8%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	50 (1.9%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	135 (5.2%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	151 (5.8%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	105 (4.0%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	180 (6.9%)
Sai Kung 西貢	142 (5.5%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	232 (8.9%)
Shatin 沙田	172 (6.6%)
Tai Po 大埔	128 (4.9%)
North 北區	141 (5.4%)
Yuen Long 元朗	328 (12.6%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	110 (4.2%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	243 (9.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	164 (6.3%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	4 (0.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	3 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**2 601 (100%)**

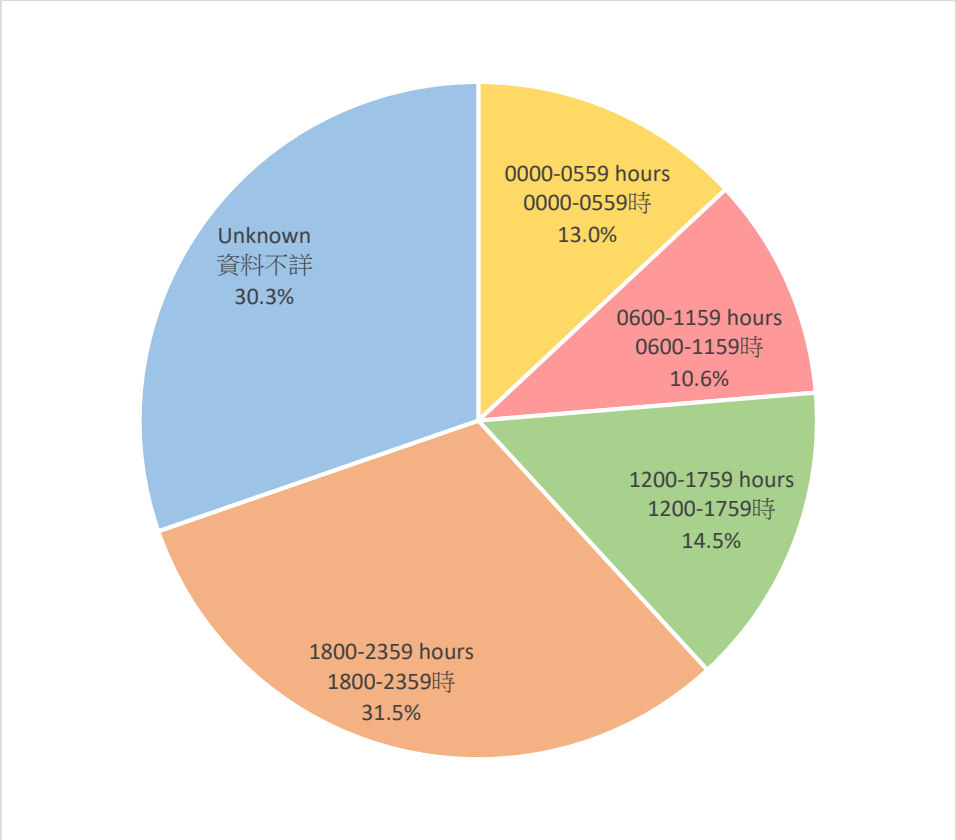


In 2020, the top three districts with the highest number of victims residing at the time of incidents were Yuen Long (12.6%), Kwai Tsing (9.3%) and Kwun Tong (8.9%).

在 2020 年，全港最多受害人居住的三個地區依次是元朗區(12.6%)、葵青區(9.3%)及觀塘區(8.9%)。

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	2020
0000-0559 hours 0000-0559 時	339 (13.0%)
0600-1159 hours 0600-1159 時	277 (10.6%)
1200-1759 hours 1200-1759 時	377 (14.5%)
1800-2359 hours 1800-2359 時	820 (31.5%)
Unknown 資料不詳	788 (30.3%)
Total 總數	**2 601 (100%)**



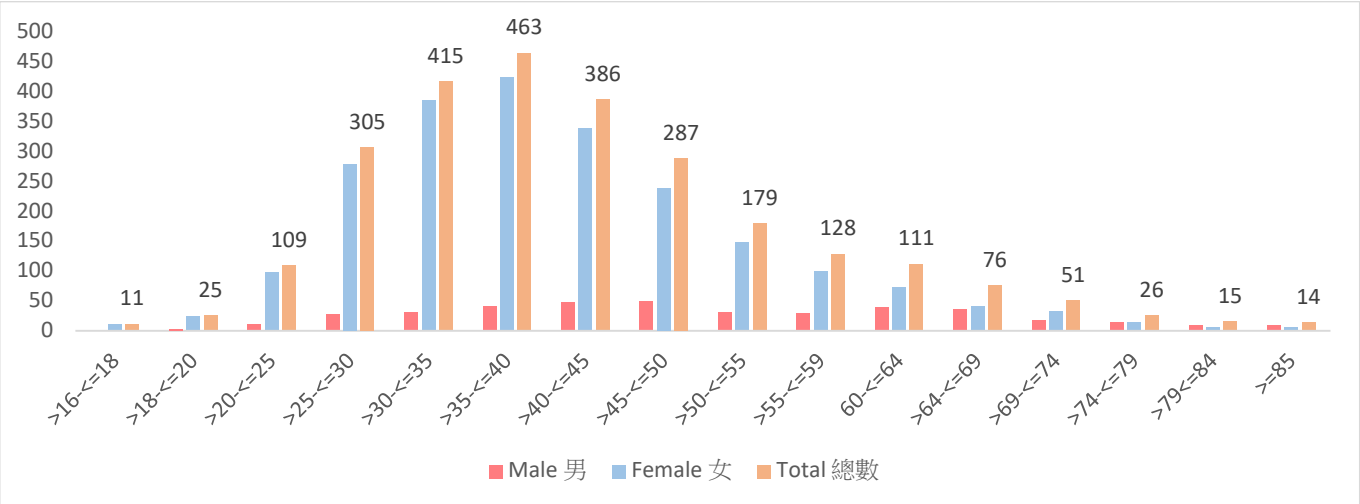
In 2020, SCB cases usually occurred at night time from 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

在 2020 年，虐待配偶／同居情侶個案較常在晚上 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

Age 年齡	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
>16-<=18	0 (0.0%)	11 (0.4%)	11 (0.4%)
>18-<=20	2 (0.1%)	23 (0.9%)	25 (1.0%)
>20-<=25	11 (0.4%)	98 (3.8%)	109 (4.2%)
>25-<=30	28 (1.1%)	277 (10.6%)	305 (11.7%)
>30-<=35	31 (1.2%)	384 (14.8%)	415 (16.0%)
>35-<=40	41 (1.6%)	422 (16.2%)	463 (17.8%)
>40-<=45	48 (1.8%)	338 (13.0%)	386 (14.8%)
>45-<=50	49 (1.9%)	238 (9.2%)	287 (11.0%)
>50-<=55	31 (1.2%)	148 (5.7%)	179 (6.9%)
>55-<=59	29 (1.1%)	99 (3.8%)	128 (4.9%)
60-<=64	38 (1.5%)	73 (2.8%)	111 (4.3%)
>64-<=69	35 (1.3%)	41 (1.6%)	76 (2.9%)
>69-<=74	18 (0.7%)	33 (1.3%)	51 (2.0%)
>74-<=79	13 (0.5%)	13 (0.5%)	26 (1.0%)
>79<=84	9 (0.3%)	6 (0.2%)	15 (0.6%)
>=85	9 (0.3%)	5 (0.2%)	14 (0.5%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

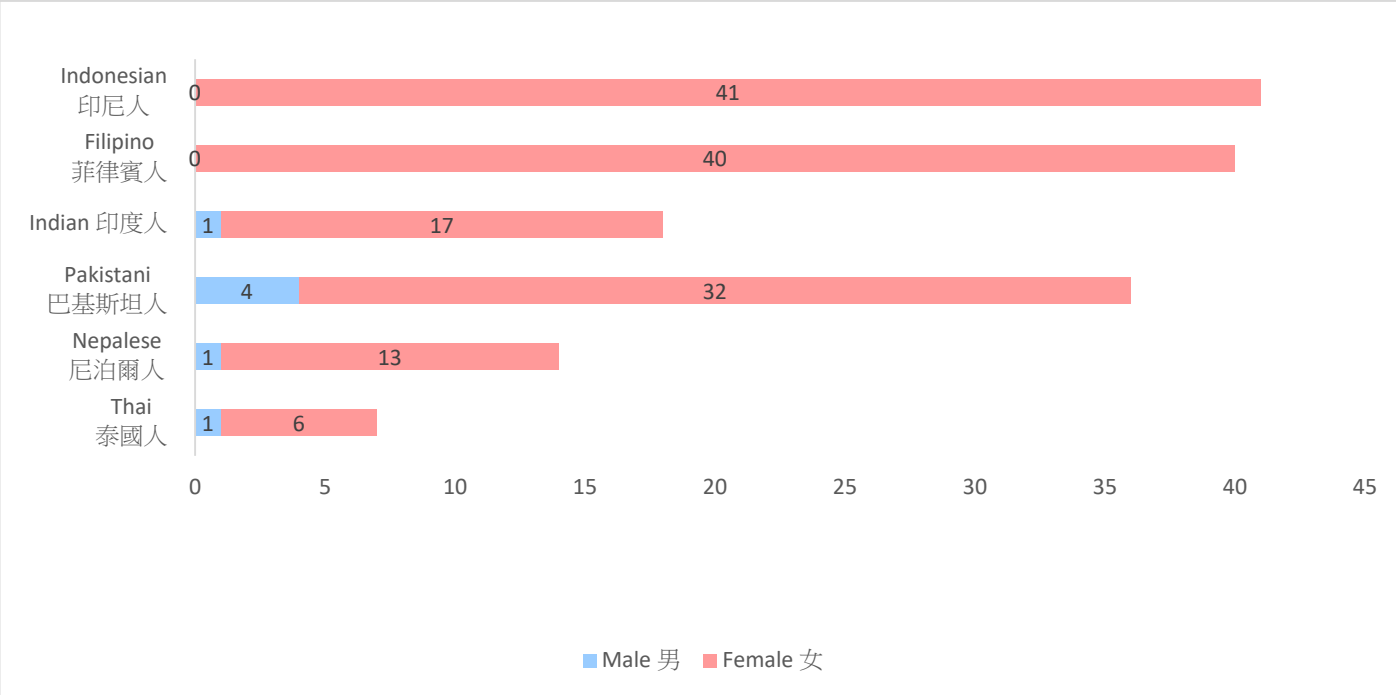


In 2020, most victims were female (84.9% of the total), which is much more than the number of male victims. In general, majority of the victims are aged between 31 and 45, representing 48.6% of the total.

在 2020 年，整體受害人仍以女性為主(84.9%)，遠較男性為多。整體受害人年齡以介乎 31 歲至 45 歲間的組別較多，共佔個案總數的 48.6%。

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

Ethnicity 種族	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	364 (14.0%)	2 002 (77.0%)	2 366 (91.0%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	41 (1.6%)	41 (1.6%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	40 (1.5%)	40 (1.5%)
Indian 印度人	1 (0.0%)	17 (0.7%)	18 (0.7%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	4 (0.2%)	32 (1.2%)	36 (1.4%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	1 (0.0%)	13 (0.5%)	14 (0.5%)
Thai 泰國人	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.2%)	7 (0.3%)
White 白人	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Japanese 日本人	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)
Other Asian 其他亞洲人	6 (0.2%)	11 (0.4%)	17 (0.7%)
African 非洲人	2 (0.1%)	12 (0.5%)	14 (0.5%)
Others 其他	5 (0.2%)	14 (0.5%)	19 (0.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	6 (0.2%)	17 (0.7%)	23 (0.9%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

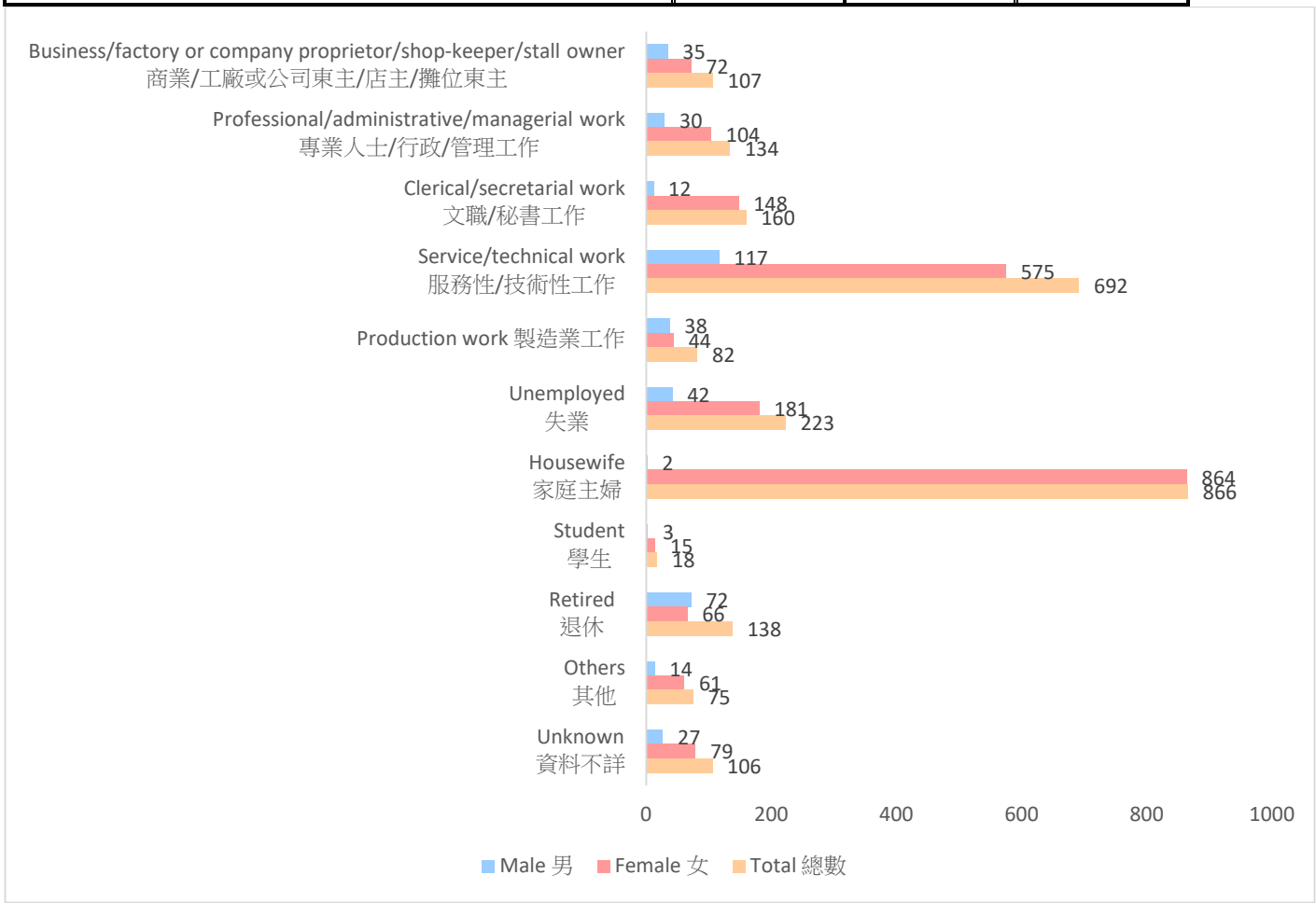


In 2020, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (2 366 cases, representing 91.0% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 156 (representing 6.0% of the total), for which Indonesian, Filipino and Pakistani were slightly more.

在 2020 年，不論受害人性別，整體受害人以華人為主(2 366 宗，佔總數 91.0%)。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 156 宗(佔總數 6.0%)，其中以印尼人、菲律賓人及巴基斯坦人較多。

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

Occupation 職業	2020		
	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	35 (1.3%)	72 (2.8%)	107 (4.1%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	30 (1.2%)	104 (4.0%)	134 (5.2%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	12 (0.5%)	148 (5.7%)	160 (6.2%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	117 (4.5%)	575 (22.1%)	692 (26.6%)
Production work 製造業工作	38 (1.5%)	44 (1.7%)	82 (3.2%)
Unemployed 失業	42 (1.6%)	181 (7.0%)	223 (8.6%)
Housewife 家庭主婦	2 (0.1%)	864 (33.2%)	866 (33.3%)
Student 學生	3 (0.1%)	15 (0.6%)	18 (0.7%)
Retired 退休	72 (2.8%)	66 (2.5%)	138 (5.3%)
Others 其他	14 (0.5%)	61 (2.3%)	75 (2.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	27 (1.0%)	79 (3.0%)	106 (4.1%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

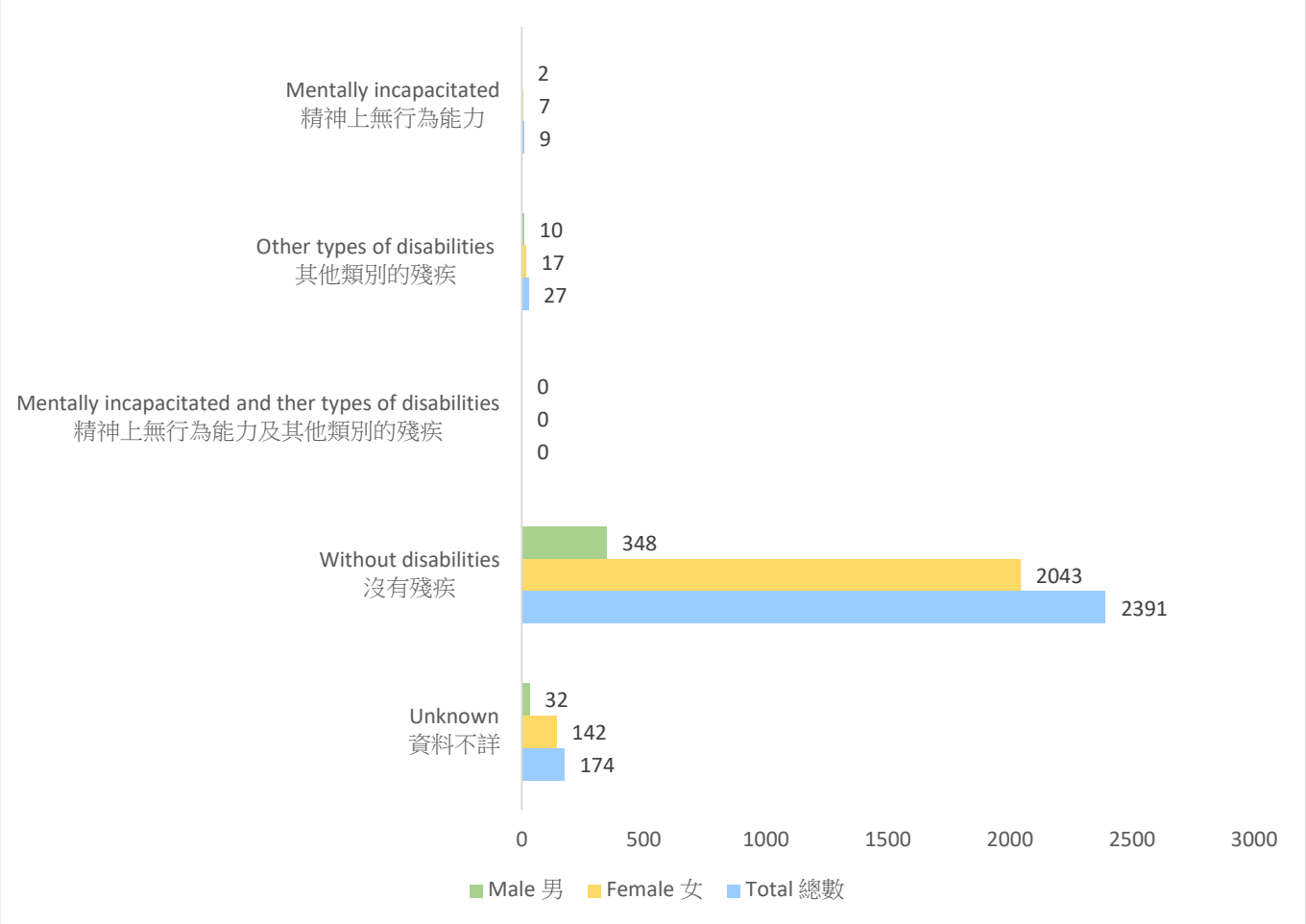


In 2020, most female victims were housewives, followed by the occupation of service/ technical work (representing 39.1% and 26.0% of female victims respectively); most male victims were employed in service/technical work (representing 29.8% of male victims), followed by being retired and unemployed (representing 18.4% and 10.7% of male victims respectively).

在 2020 年，女性受害人中以家庭主婦為主，其次為從事服務性／技術性工作 (分別佔女性受害人的 39.1% 及 26.0%)；男性受害人中仍然以從事服務性／技術性工作(佔男性受害人的 29.8%)最多，其次為退休及失業人士(分別佔男性受害人的 18.4%及 10.7%)。

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	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	2 (0.1%)	7 (0.3%)	9 (0.3%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	10 (0.4%)	17 (0.7%)	27 (1.0%)
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%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	348 (13.4%)	2 043 (78.5%)	2 391 (91.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	32 (1.2%)	142 (5.5%)	174 (6.7%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

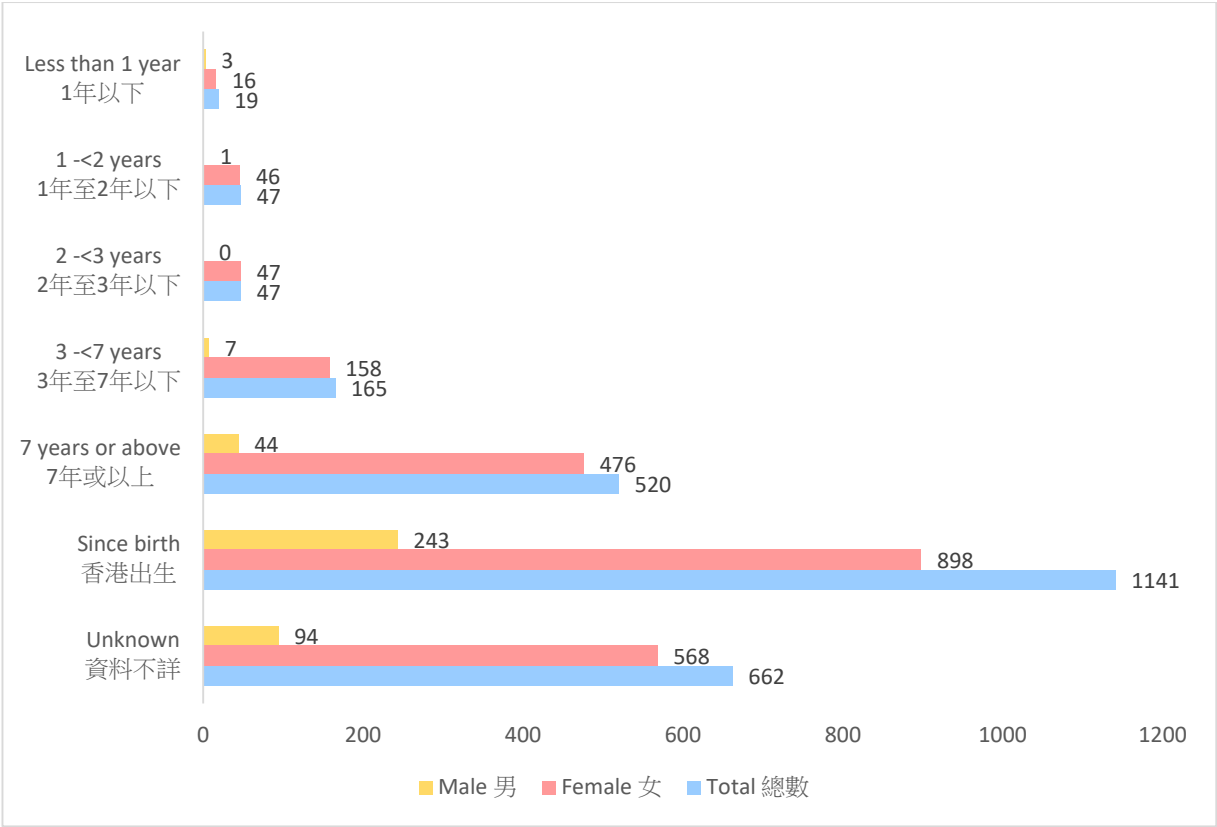


In 2020, most victims had no disabilities (91.9%). 9 victims (0.3%) had been diagnosed as mentally incapacitated, among which 7 were female. There were 27 victims (1.0%) had other types of disabilities.

在 2020 年，大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(91.9%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力的人士有 9 人(0.3%)，當中 7 人為女性。另有 27 人(1.0%)為其他類別的殘疾人士。

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 居港年期	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	3 (0.1%)	16 (0.6%)	19 (0.7%)
1 -<2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	1 (0.0%)	46 (1.8%)	47 (1.8%)
2 -<3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	0 (0.0%)	47 (1.8%)	47 (1.8%)
3 -<7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	7 (0.3%)	158 (6.1%)	165 (6.3%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	44 (1.7%)	476 (18.3%)	520 (20.0%)
Since birth 香港出生	243 (9.3%)	898 (34.5%)	1 141 (43.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	94 (3.6%)	568 (21.8%)	662 (25.5%)
Total 總數	**392 (15.1%)**	**2 209 (84.9%)**	**2 601 (100%)**



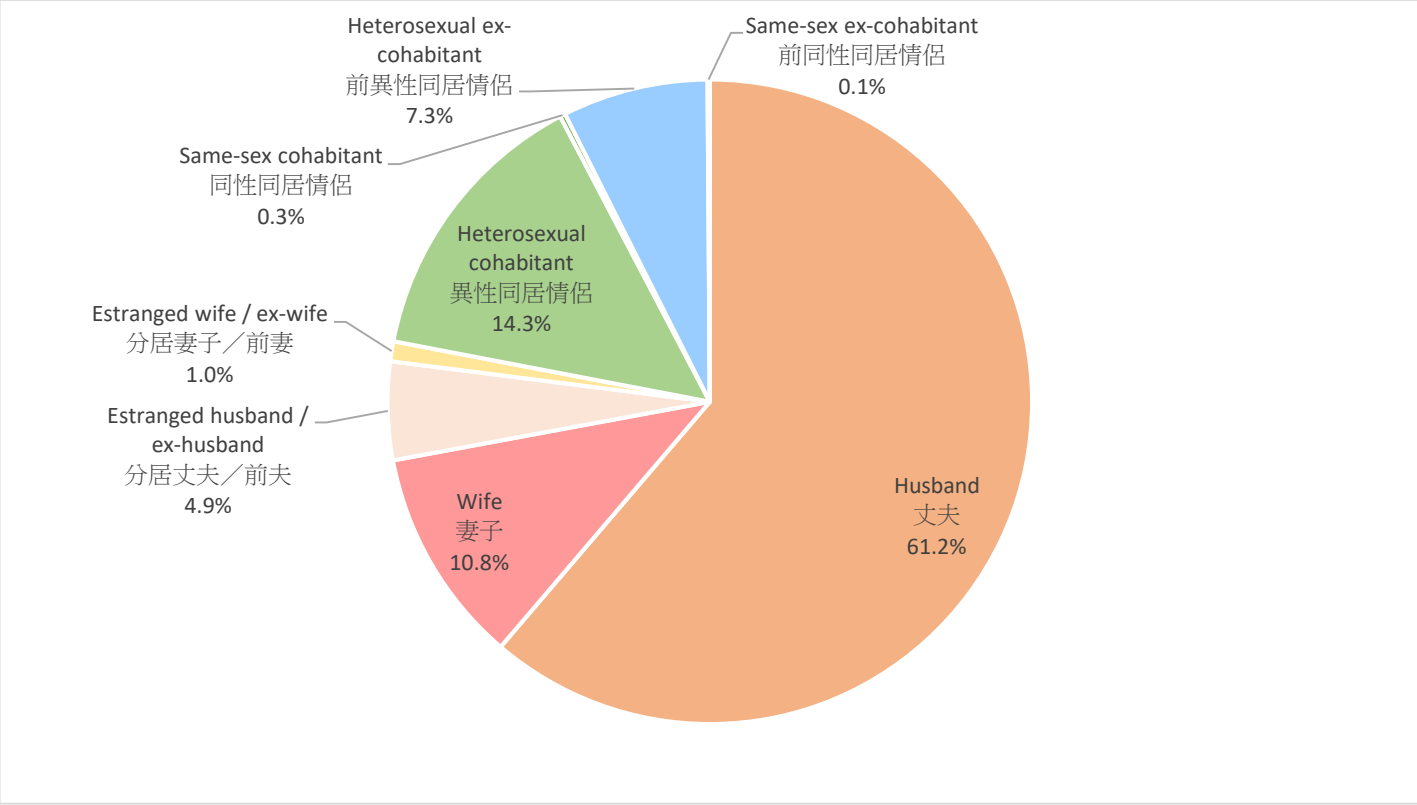
In 2020, there were 278 victims (10.7%) who had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, in which the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (165 victims, representing 6.3% of the total).

在 2020 年，居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 278 人(10.7%)，當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多(165 人，佔總數 6.3%)。

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	2020
Husband 丈夫	1 593 (61.2%)
Wife 妻子	282 (10.8%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	128 (4.9%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	26 (1.0%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	372 (14.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	7 (0.3%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	190 (7.3%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	3 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**2 601 (100%)**

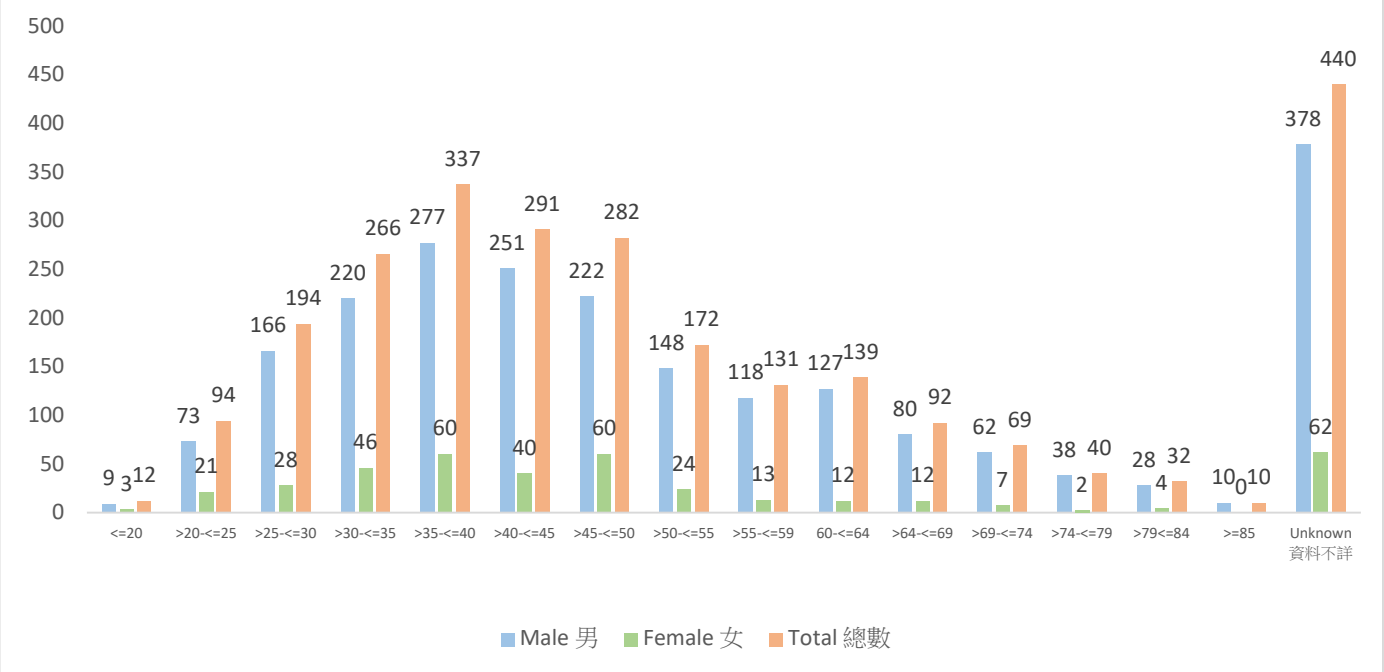


In 2020, most perpetrators were spouses of the victims (72.1% of the total). There were 10 cases involving same sex cohabitants/ex-cohabitants as the perpetrators, representing 0.4% of the total.

在 2020 年，大部分施虐者均為受害人的配偶(72.1%)。涉及同性同居情侶或前同性同居情侶關係的個案共有 10 宗，佔總數 0.4%。

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

Age 年齡	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
<=20	9 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.5%)
>20-<=25	73 (2.8%)	21 (0.8%)	94 (3.6%)
>25-<=30	166 (6.4%)	28 (1.1%)	194 (7.5%)
>30-<=35	220 (8.5%)	46 (1.8%)	266 (10.2%)
>35-<=40	277 (10.6%)	60 (2.3%)	337 (13.0%)
>40-<=45	251 (9.7%)	40 (1.5%)	291 (11.2%)
>45-<=50	222 (8.5%)	60 (2.3%)	282 (10.8%)
>50-<=55	148 (5.7%)	24 (0.9%)	172 (6.6%)
>55-<=59	118 (4.5%)	13 (0.5%)	131 (5.0%)
60-<=64	127 (4.9%)	12 (0.5%)	139 (5.3%)
>64-<=69	80 (3.1%)	12 (0.5%)	92 (3.5%)
>69-<=74	62 (2.4%)	7 (0.3%)	69 (2.7%)
>74-<=79	38 (1.5%)	2 (0.1%)	40 (1.5%)
>79<=84	28 (1.1%)	4 (0.2%)	32 (1.2%)
>=85	10 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	378 (14.5%)	62 (2.4%)	440 (16.9%)
Total 總數	**2 207 (84.9%)**	**394 (15.1%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

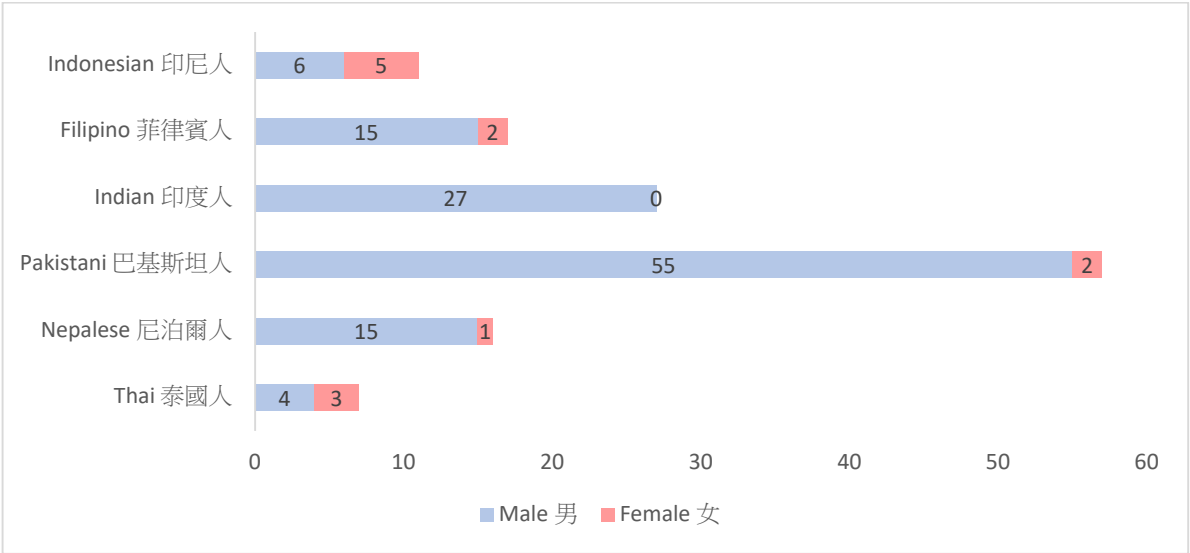


In 2020, perpetrators were mainly male (84.9%), and the most common age group was between 30 and 50 years old, representing 45.2% of the total.

在 2020 年，施虐者的性別以男性為主(84.9%)，整體年齡以介乎 30 歲至 50 歲的組別最多，共佔個案總數的 45.2%。

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

Ethnicity 種族	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	1 921 (73.9%)	355 (13.6%)	2 276 (87.5%)
Indonesian 印尼人	6 (0.2%)	5 (0.2%)	11 (0.4%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	15 (0.6%)	2 (0.1%)	17 (0.7%)
Indian 印度人	27 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (1.0%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	55 (2.1%)	2 (0.1%)	57 (2.2%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	15 (0.6%)	1 (0.0%)	16 (0.6%)
Thai 泰國人	4 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	7 (0.3%)
White 白人	6 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.2%)
Japanese 日本人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Other Asian 其他亞洲人	28 (1.1%)	4 (0.2%)	32 (1.2%)
African 非洲人	20 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (0.8%)
Others 其他	13 (0.5%)	2 (0.1%)	15 (0.6%)
Unknown 資料不詳	95 (3.7%)	20 (0.8%)	115 (4.4%)
Total 總數	**2 207 (84.9%)**	**394 (15.1%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

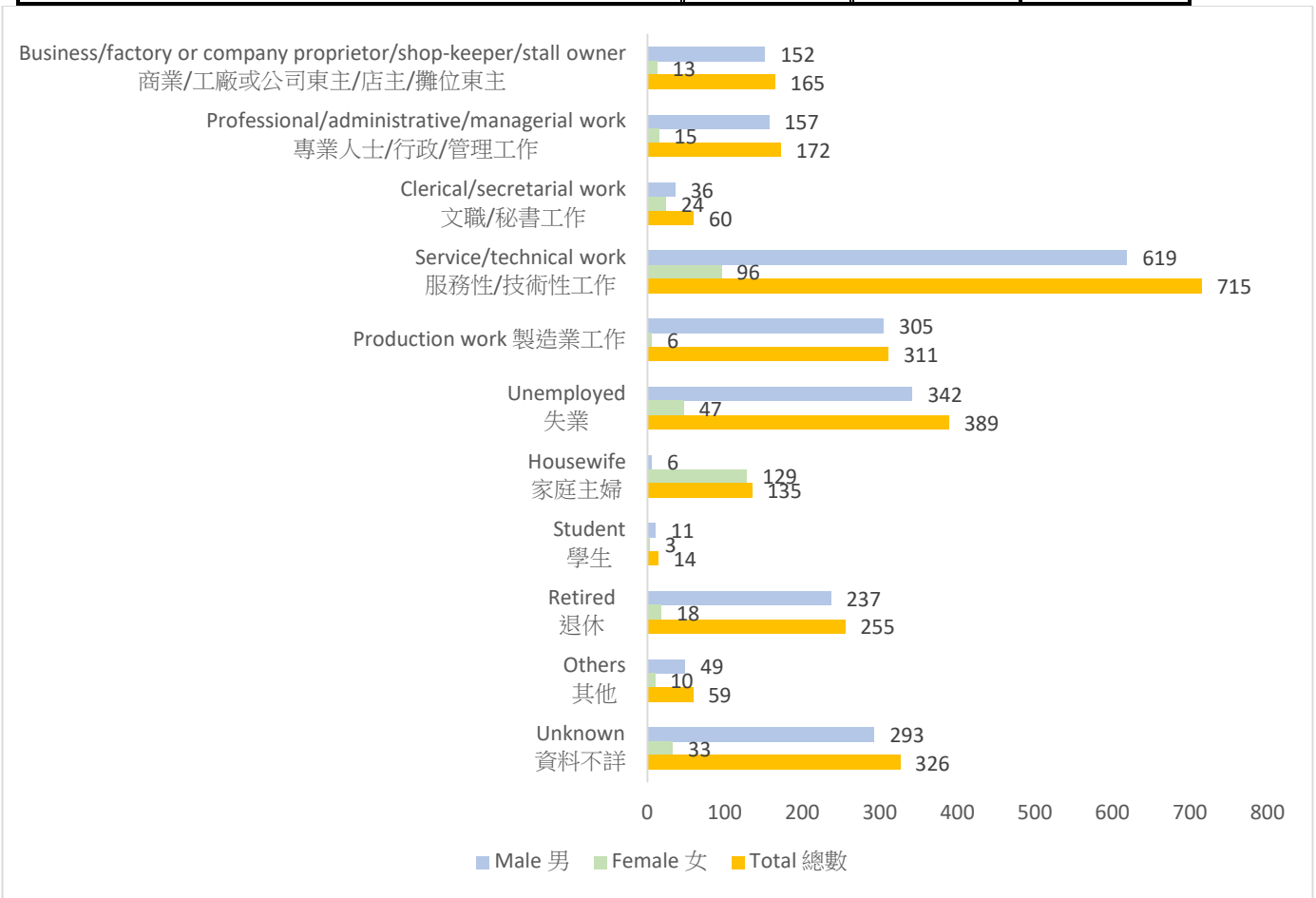


In 2020, most perpetrators were Chinese (2 276 cases, representing 87.5% of the total). The total number of cases involving perpetrators in six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 135 (5.2% of the total), for which Pakistani and Indian male perpetrators, as well as Indonesian female perpetrators were comparatively more.

在 2020 年，整體施虐者仍以華人為主(2 276 宗，佔整體的 87.5%)，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)的施虐者個案數目，則佔整體施虐者的 5.2% (135 宗)。在個別種族的施虐者中，男性施虐者以巴基斯坦人及印度人較多，而女性施虐者則以印尼人略多。

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

Occupation 職業	2020		
	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	152 (5.8%)	13 (0.5%)	165 (6.3%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	157 (6.0%)	15 (0.6%)	172 (6.6%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	36 (1.4%)	24 (0.9%)	60 (2.3%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	619 (23.8%)	96 (3.7%)	715 (27.5%)
Production work 製造業工作	305 (11.7%)	6 (0.2%)	311 (12.0%)
Unemployed 失業	342 (13.1%)	47 (1.8%)	389 (15.0%)
Housewife 家庭主婦	6 (0.2%)	129 (5.0%)	135 (5.2%)
Student 學生	11 (0.4%)	3 (0.1%)	14 (0.5%)
Retired 退休	237 (9.1%)	18 (0.7%)	255 (9.8%)
Others 其他	49 (1.9%)	10 (0.4%)	59 (2.3%)
Unknown 資料不詳	293 (11.3%)	33 (1.3%)	326 (12.5%)
Total 總數	**2 207 (84.9%)**	**394 (15.1%)**	**2 601 (100%)**



In 2020, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work, followed by unemployment (representing 28.0% and 15.5% of male perpetrators respectively). Most female perpetrators were housewives, followed by being employed in service/ technical work (representing 32.7% and 24.4% of female perpetrators respectively)

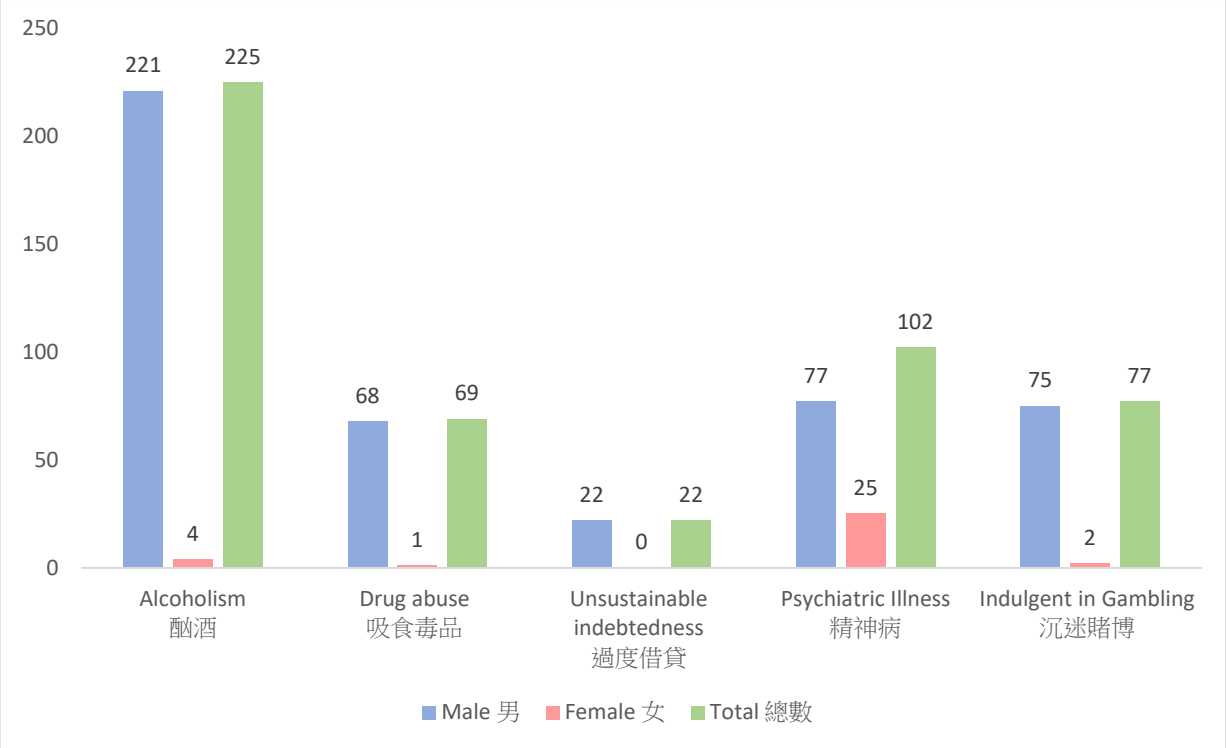
在 2020 年，男性施虐者中仍以從事服務性／技術性工作為主，其次為失業人士(分別佔男性施虐者的 28.0%及 15.5%)。而女性施虐者中則以家庭主婦為主，其次為從事服務性／技術性工作(分別佔女性施虐者的 32.7%及 24.4%)。

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 特別情況	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Alcoholism 酗酒	221 (8.5%)	4 (0.2%)	225 (8.7%)
Drug abuse 吸食毒品	68 (2.6%)	1 (0.0%)	69 (2.7%)
Unsustainable indebtedness 過度借貸	22 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (0.8%)
Psychiatric Illness 精神病	77 (3.0%)	25 (1.0%)	102 (3.9%)
Indulgent in Gambling 沉迷賭博	75 (2.9%)	2 (0.1%)	77 (3.0%)

Remarks: The percentages in the brackets only reflect the proportion of perpetrators who had reported to have specific special situation(s). As one perpetrator may either report to have more than one situation, no indication of special situation or information unknown, the total number of above table may 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。



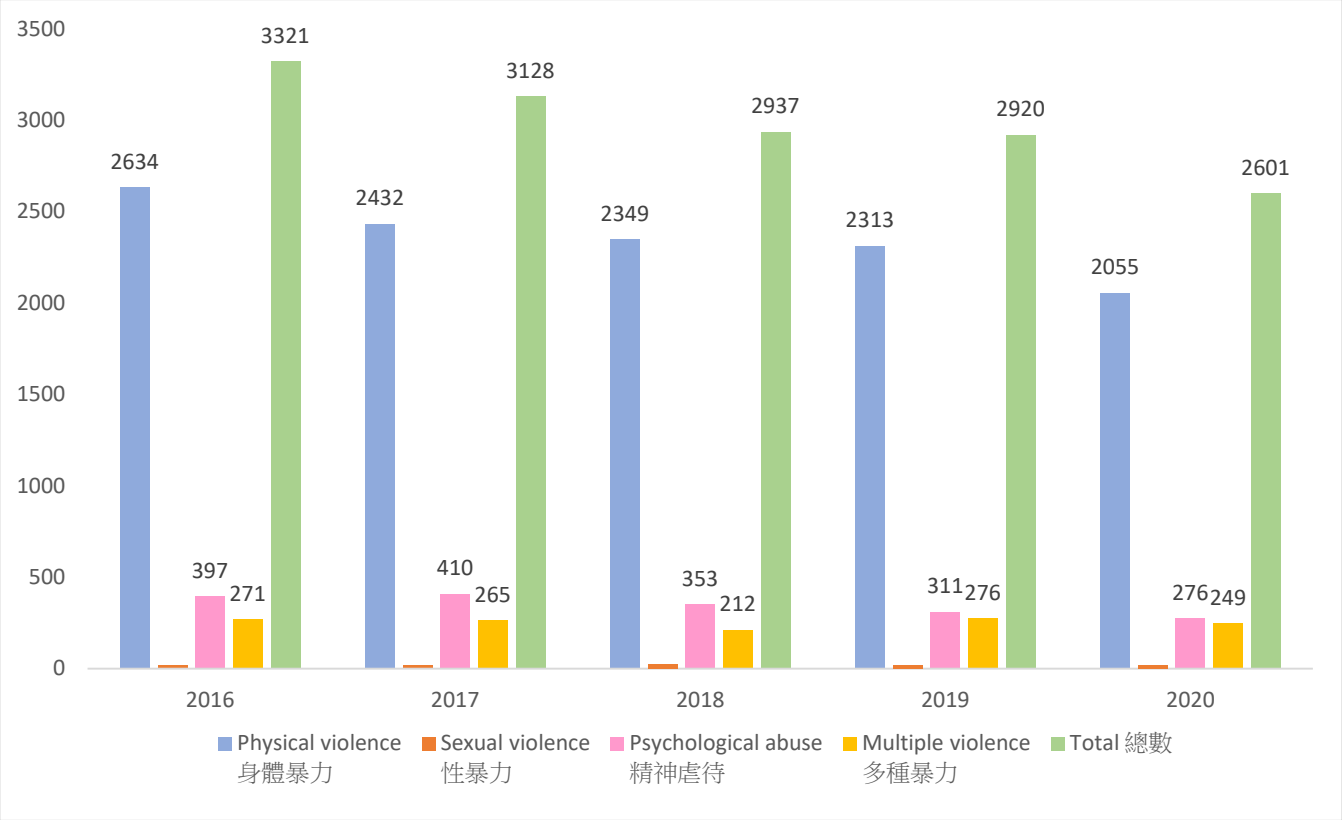
In 2020, among the 2 601 perpetrators who were reported to have special situation(s), unknown or no indication of any special situation, the majority of male perpetrators had alcoholism while more female perpetrators had psychiatric illness than others.

在 2020 年，在 2 601 宗報稱具有特別情況、不知道或沒有指明有否特別情況的施虐者當中，男性施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 2016 to 2020
比較 2016 年至 2020 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Physical violence 身體暴力	2 634 (79.3%)	2 432 (77.7%)	2 349 (80.0%)	2 313 (79.2%)	2 055 (79.0%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	19 (0.6%)	21 (0.7%)	23 (0.8%)	20 (0.7%)	21 (0.8%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	397 (12.0%)	410 (13.1%)	353 (12.0%)	311 (10.7%)	276 (10.6%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	271 (8.2%)	265 (8.5%)	212 (7.2%)	276 (9.5%)	249 (9.6%)
Total 總數	**3 321 (100%)**	**3 128 (100%)**	**2 937 (100%)**	**2 920 (100%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

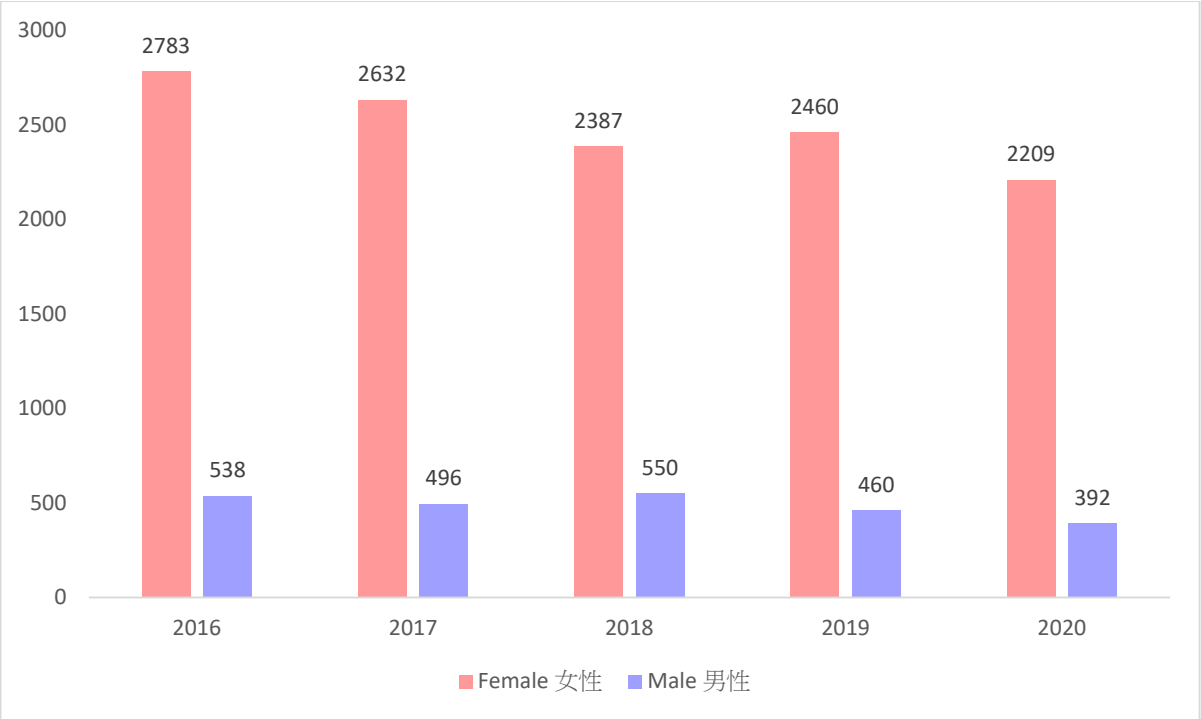


As compared with the past five years, the number of all types of violence of SCB cases (especially for physical violence), except sexual violence happening between intimate partners, were decreasing in trend.

與過去五年比較，除了親密伴侶間發生的性暴力個案，所有種類的新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案數目（特別是身體暴力個案）均有下降的趨勢。

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female 女性	2 783 (83.8%)	2 632 (84.1%)	2 387 (81.3%)	2 460 (84.2%)	2 209 (84.9%)
Male 男性	538 (16.2%)	496 (15.9%)	550 (18.7%)	460 (15.8%)	392 (15.1%)
Total 總數	**3 321 (100%)**	**3 128 (100%)**	**2 937 (100%)**	**2 920 (100%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

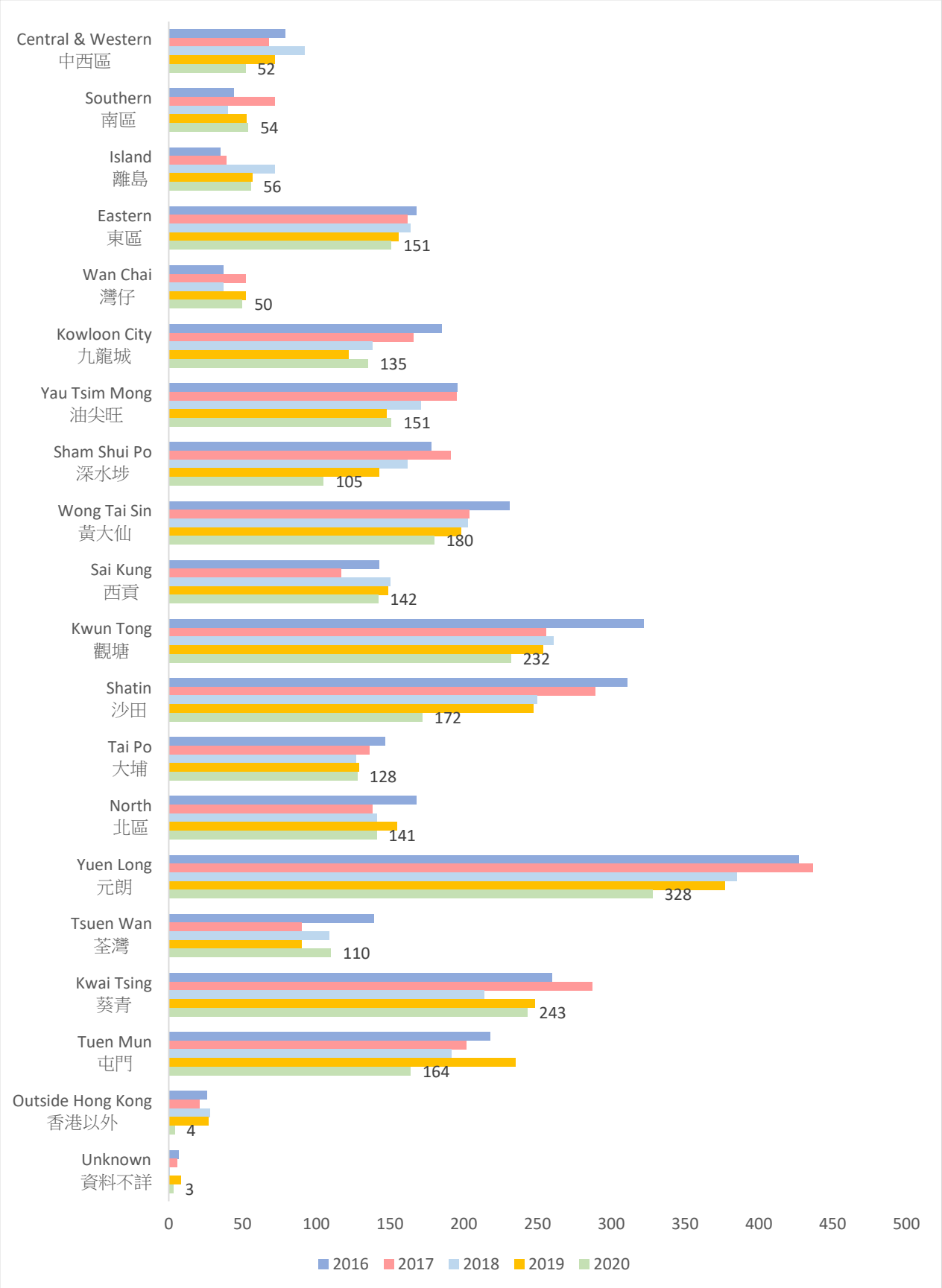


In the past five years, more than 80% of the victims of SCB cases were female in each year.

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central & Western 中西區	79 (2.4%)	68 (2.2%)	92 (3.1%)	72 (2.5%)	52 (2.0%)
Southern 南區	44 (1.3%)	72 (2.3%)	40 (1.4%)	53 (1.8%)	54 (2.1%)
Island 離島	35 (1.1%)	39 (1.2%)	72 (2.5%)	57 (2.0%)	56 (2.2%)
Eastern 東區	168 (5.1%)	162 (5.2%)	164 (5.6%)	156 (5.3%)	151 (5.8%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	37 (1.1%)	52 (1.7%)	37 (1.3%)	52 (1.8%)	50 (1.9%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	185 (5.6%)	166 (5.3%)	138 (4.7%)	122 (4.2%)	135 (5.2%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	196 (5.9%)	195 (6.2%)	171 (5.8%)	148 (5.1%)	151 (5.8%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	178 (5.4%)	191 (6.1%)	162 (5.5%)	143 (4.9%)	105 (4.0%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	231 (7.0%)	204 (6.5%)	203 (6.9%)	198 (6.8%)	180 (6.9%)
Sai Kung 西貢	143 (4.3%)	117 (3.7%)	150 (5.1%)	149 (5.1%)	142 (5.5%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	322 (9.7%)	256 (8.2%)	261 (8.9%)	254 (8.7%)	232 (8.9%)
Shatin 沙田	311 (9.4%)	289 (9.2%)	250 (8.5%)	247 (8.5%)	172 (6.6%)
Tai Po 大埔	147 (4.4%)	136 (4.3%)	127 (4.3%)	129 (4.4%)	128 (4.9%)
North 北區	168 (5.1%)	138 (4.4%)	141 (4.8%)	155 (5.3%)	141 (5.4%)
Yuen Long 元朗	427 (12.9%)	437 (14.0%)	385 (13.1%)	377 (12.9%)	328 (12.6%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	139 (4.2%)	90 (2.9%)	109 (3.7%)	90 (3.1%)	110 (4.2%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	260 (7.8%)	287 (9.2%)	214 (7.3%)	248 (8.5%)	243 (9.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	218 (6.6%)	202 (6.5%)	192 (6.5%)	235 (8.0%)	164 (6.3%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	26 (0.8%)	21 (0.7%)	28 (1.0%)	27 (0.9%)	4 (0.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	7 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**3 321 (100%)**	**3 128 (100%)**	**2 937 (100%)**	**2 920 (100%)**	**2 601 (100%)**

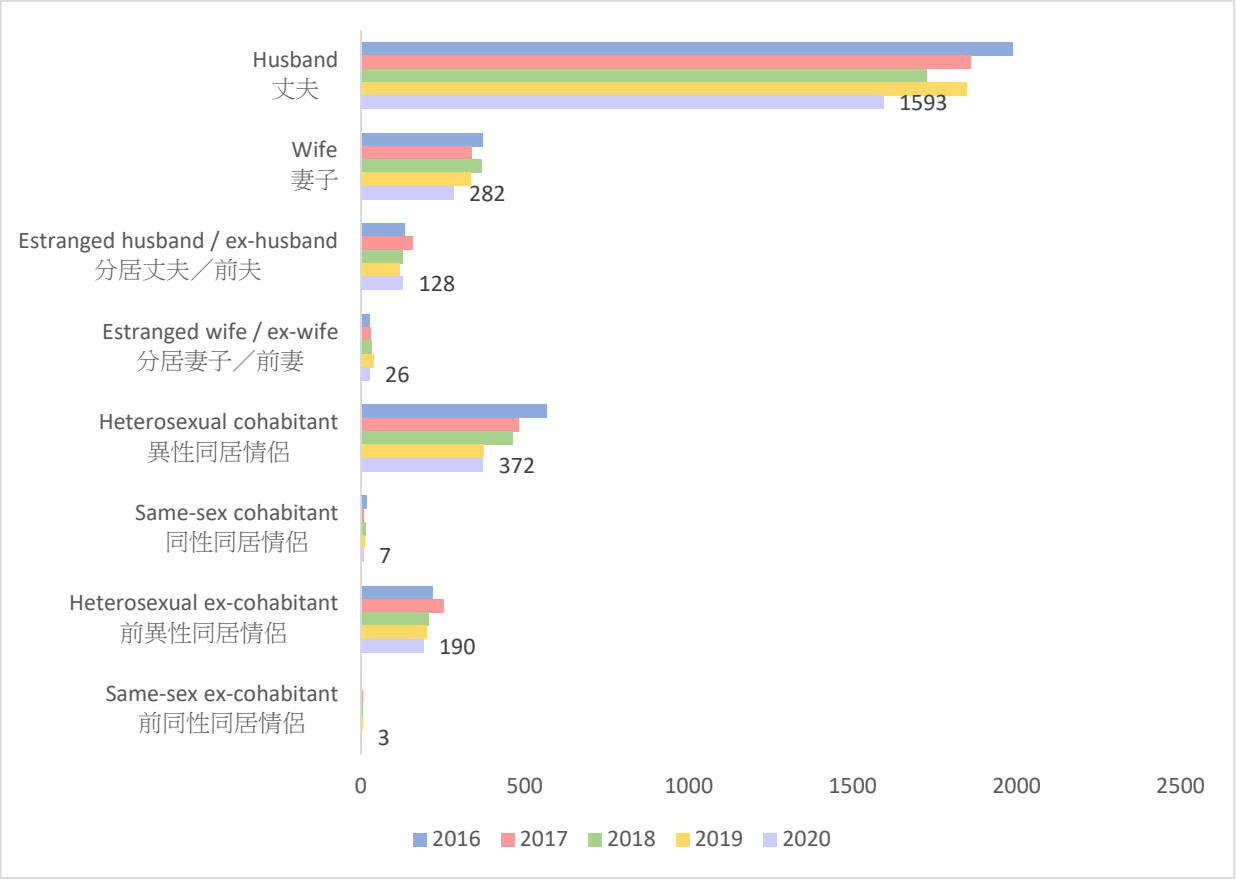


In the past five years, the highest number of victims of SCB cases were residing in Yuen Long district. Other victims were mainly residing in Kwun Tong, Shatin and Kwai Tsing districts.

在過去五年，最多虐待配偶／同居情侶個案受害人居於元朗區。其他受害人主要集中在觀塘區、沙田區及葵青區。

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Husband 丈夫	1 987 (59.8%)	1 858 (59.4%)	1 724 (58.7%)	1 847 (63.3%)	1 593 (61.2%)
Wife 妻子	370 (11.1%)	338 (10.8%)	367 (12.5%)	333 (11.4%)	282 (10.8%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	134 (4.0%)	157 (5.0%)	128 (4.4%)	116 (4.0%)	128 (4.9%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	27 (0.8%)	31 (1.0%)	32 (1.1%)	38 (1.3%)	26 (1.0%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	565 (17.0%)	480 (15.3%)	461 (15.7%)	373 (12.8%)	372 (14.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	16 (0.5%)	9 (0.3%)	13 (0.4%)	10 (0.3%)	7 (0.3%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	219 (6.6%)	251 (8.0%)	206 (7.0%)	199 (6.8%)	190 (7.3%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	6 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**3 321 (100%)**	**3 128 (100%)**	**2 937 (100%)**	**2 920 (100%)**	**2 601 (100%)**



In the past five years, most perpetrators were spouse (husbands) of the victims, followed by heterosexual cohabitants/ex-cohabitants.

在過去五年，大部分施虐者與受害人的關係以配偶（丈夫）為主，其次為異性同居情侶或前異性同居情侶。

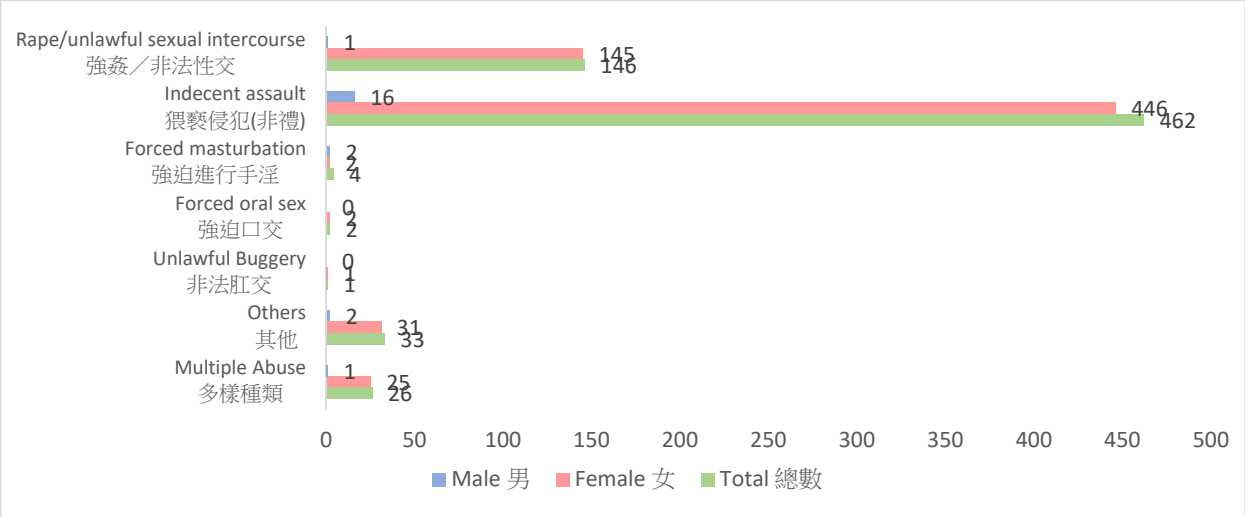
Part II 第二部分

Newly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2020
2020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 事件種類	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	1 (0.1%)	145 (21.5%)	146 (21.7%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	16 (2.4%)	446 (66.2%)	462 (68.5%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.6%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Others 其他	2 (0.3%)	31 (4.6%)	33 (4.9%)
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	1 (0.1%)	25 (3.7%)	26 (3.9%)
Total 總數	**22 (3.3%)**	**652 (96.7%)**	**674 (100%)**



In 2020, CISSCBSV recorded 674 newly reported SV cases. Among all, indecent assault was the most common type of sexual violence (462 cases, representing 68.5% of the total), followed by rape/unlawful sexual intercourse (146 cases, representing 21.7% of the total). "Others" involved cases of blackmail/threats with nude chats/pictures on-line, forced photo-taking or threaten to broadcast the indecent photos/videos of the victim through internet, etc.

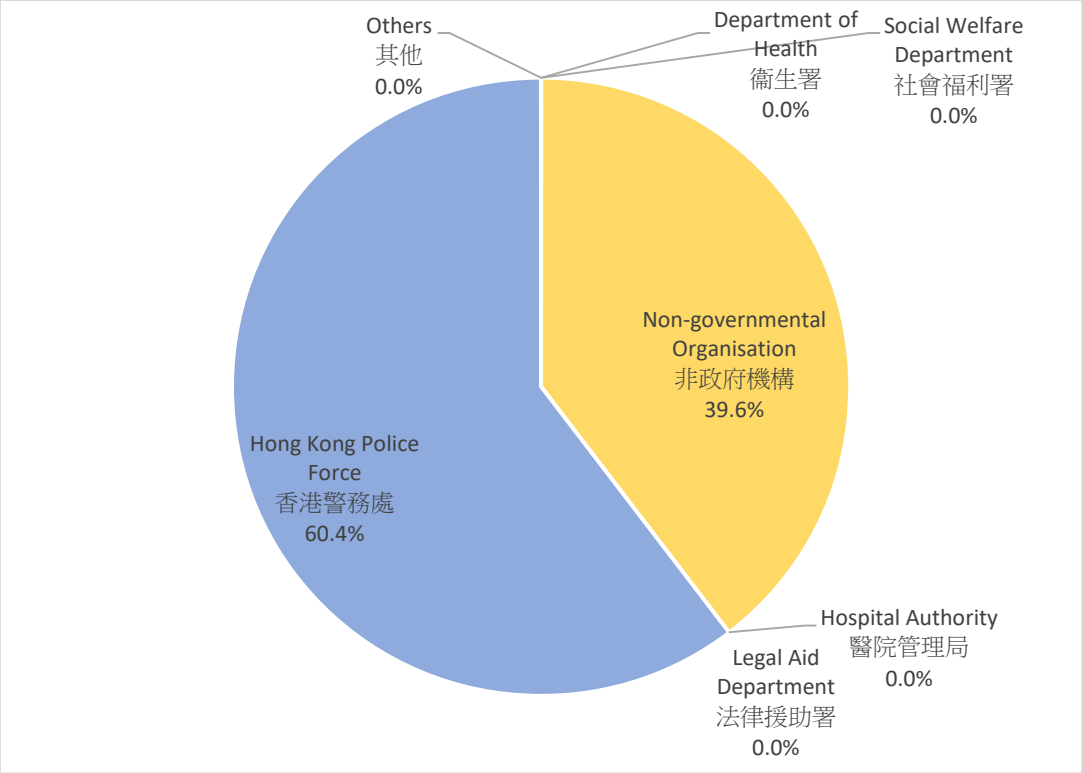
在2020年，中央資料系統錄得674宗新呈報的性暴力個案，其中以猥褻侵犯(非禮)個案為主，共錄得462宗(佔總數68.5%)，其次是強姦個案(146宗，佔總數21.7%)。「其他種類」的個案包括：裸聊勒索、以裸照恐嚇、強迫拍攝裸照及將案主不雅照片或性愛短片公開在網上廣傳等。

2.1.2 Distribution of SV Cases by Reporting Agency [Note]
性暴力個案的呈報機構 [註]

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2020
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	0 (0.0%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	267 (39.6%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	0 (0.0%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	0 (0.0%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	407 (60.4%)
Department of Health 衞生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
Total 總數	**674 (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。

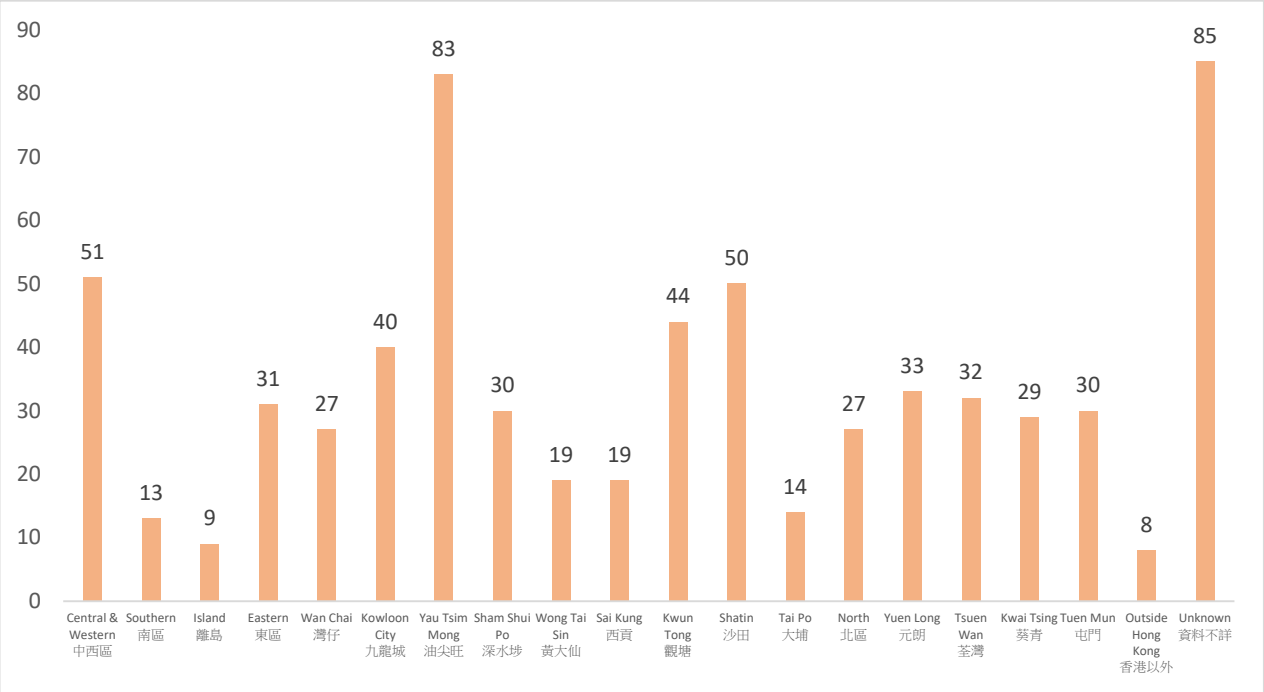


In 2020, most of the SV cases were reported by the Hong Kong Police Force (60.4%) and Non-governmental Organisations (39.6%).

在 2020 年，性暴力個案主要由香港警務處(60.4%)及非政府機構(39.6%)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	2020
Central & Western 中西區	51 (7.6%)
Southern 南區	13 (1.9%)
Island 離島	9 (1.3%)
Eastern 東區	31 (4.6%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	27 (4.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	40 (5.9%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	83 (12.3%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	30 (4.5%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	19 (2.8%)
Sai Kung 西貢	19 (2.8%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	44 (6.5%)
Shatin 沙田	50 (7.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	14 (2.1%)
North 北區	27 (4.0%)
Yuen Long 元朗	33 (4.9%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	32 (4.7%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	29 (4.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	30 (4.5%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	8 (1.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	85 (12.6%)
Total 總數	**674 (100%)**

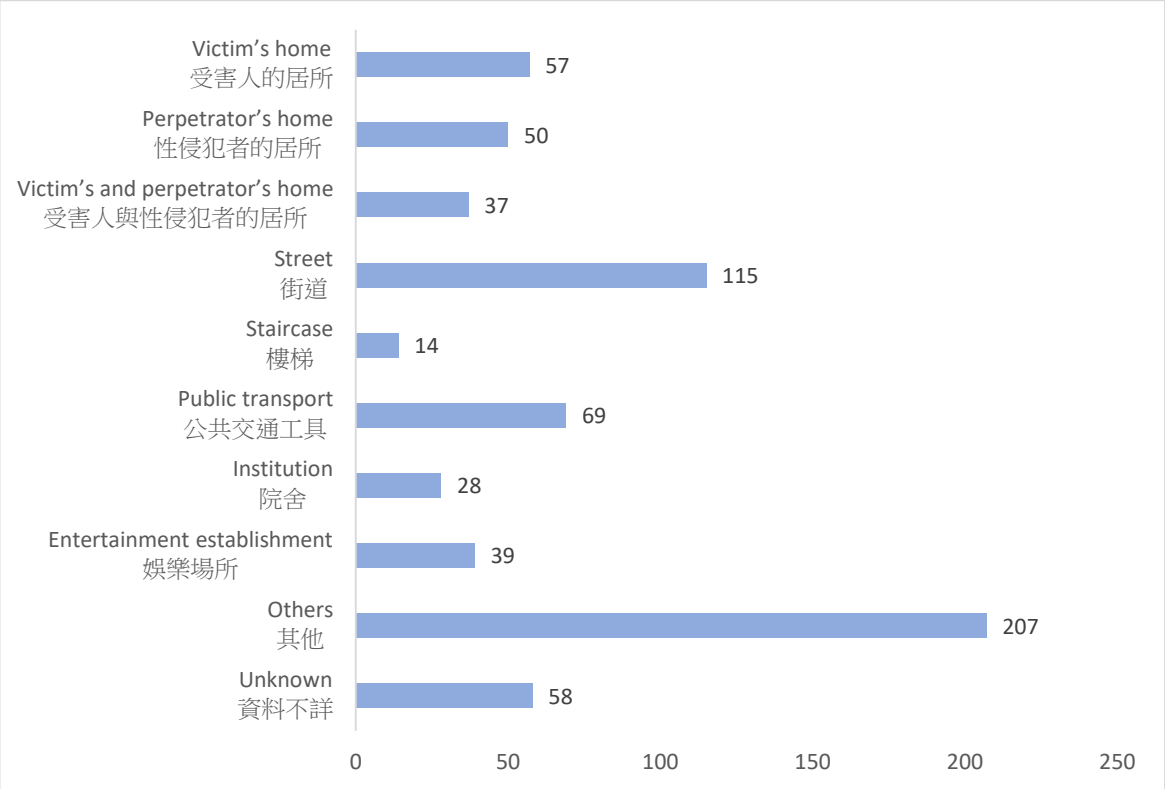


In 2020, the top three districts with the highest number of sexual violence incidents taken place were Yau Tsim Mong (12.3%), Central & Western (7.6%) and Shatin (7.4%).

在 2020 年，全港最多性暴力個案發生的三個地區依次為油尖旺區(12.3%)、中西區(7.6%)及沙田區(7.4%)。

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	2020
Victim's home 受害人的居所	57 (8.5%)
Perpetrator's home 性侵犯者的居所	50 (7.4%)
Victim's and perpetrator's home 受害人與性侵犯者的居所	37 (5.5%)
Street 街道	115 (17.1%)
Staircase 樓梯	14 (2.1%)
Public transport 公共交通工具	69 (10.2%)
Institution 院舍	28 (4.2%)
Entertainment establishment 娛樂場所	39 (5.8%)
Others 其他	207 (30.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	58 (8.6%)
Total 總數	**674 (100%)**



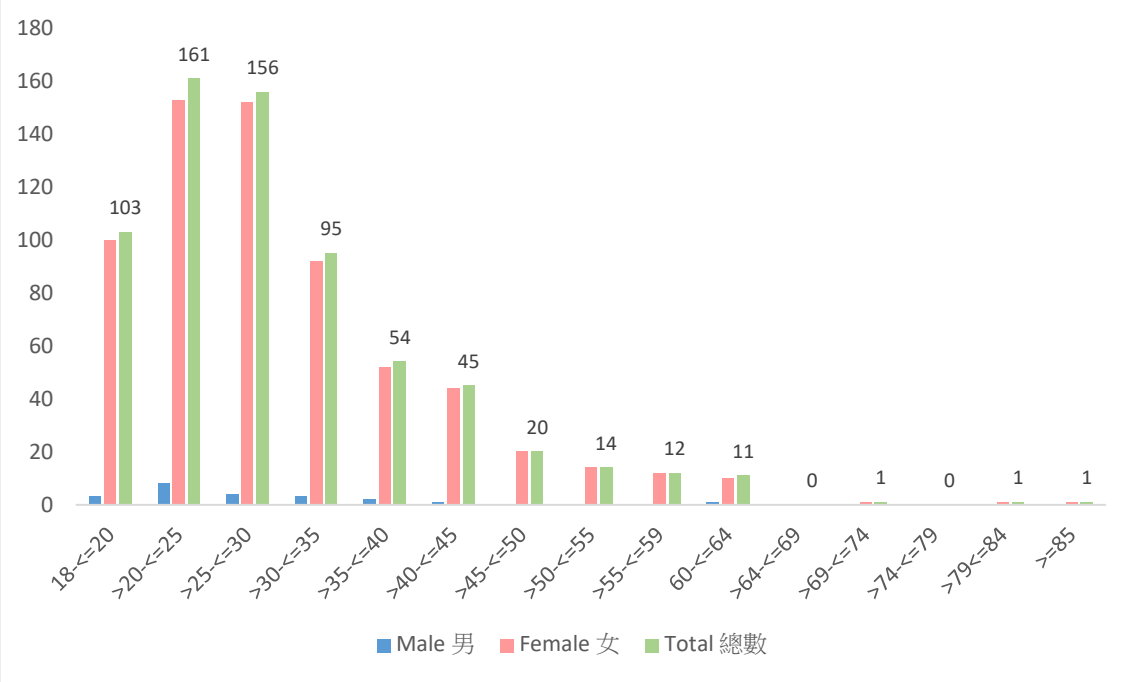
In 2020, the SV incidents usually occurred on streets (17.1%), public transports (10.2%) and at victim's home (8.5%).

在 2020 年，性暴力事件在街道(17.1%)、公共交通工具(10.2%)及受害人居所(8.5%)發生較多。

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

Age 年齡	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
18<=20	3 (0.4%)	100 (14.8%)	103 (15.3%)
>20-<=25	8 (1.2%)	153 (22.7%)	161 (23.9%)
>25-<=30	4 (0.6%)	152 (22.6%)	156 (23.1%)
>30-<=35	3 (0.4%)	92 (13.6%)	95 (14.1%)
>35-<=40	2 (0.3%)	52 (7.7%)	54 (8.0%)
>40-<=45	1 (0.1%)	44 (6.5%)	45 (6.7%)
>45-<=50	0 (0.0%)	20 (3.0%)	20 (3.0%)
>50-<=55	0 (0.0%)	14 (2.1%)	14 (2.1%)
>55-<=59	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.8%)	12 (1.8%)
60-<=64	1 (0.1%)	10 (1.5%)	11 (1.6%)
>64-<=69	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
>69-<=74	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
>74-<=79	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
>79<=84	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
>=85	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**22 (3.3%)**	**652 (96.7%)**	**674 (100%)**

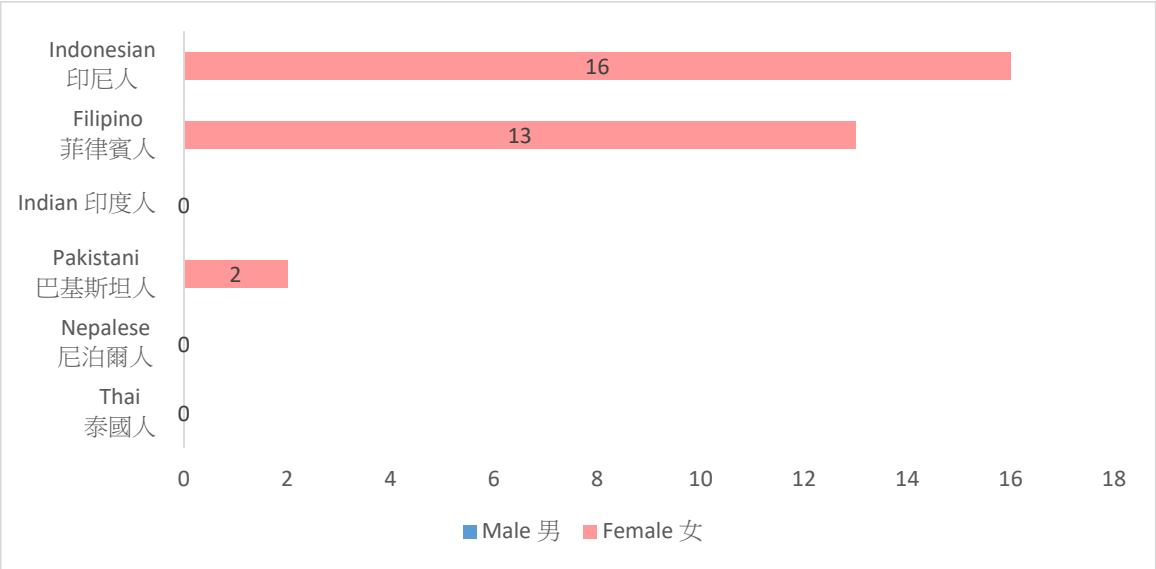


In 2020, most victims were female (96.7% of the total). The victims were mainly aged between 18 and 30, representing 62.3% of the total. There were 14 victims who were aged 60 or above, representing 2.1% of the total.

在 2020 年，大部分的受害人是女性(佔總數 96.7%)。受害人的年齡主要介乎 18 歲至 30 歲，佔總數 62.3%。當中有 14 位受害人是 60 歲或以上，佔總數 2.1%。

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

Ethnicity 種族	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	21 (3.1%)	604 (89.6%)	625 (92.7%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	16 (2.4%)	16 (2.4%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	13 (1.9%)	13 (1.9%)
Indian 印度人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
White 白人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Other Asian 其他亞洲人	1 (0.1%)	12 (1.8%)	13 (1.9%)
African 非洲人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Unknown 資料不詳	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Total 總數	**22 (3.3%)**	**652 (96.7%)**	**674 (100%)**

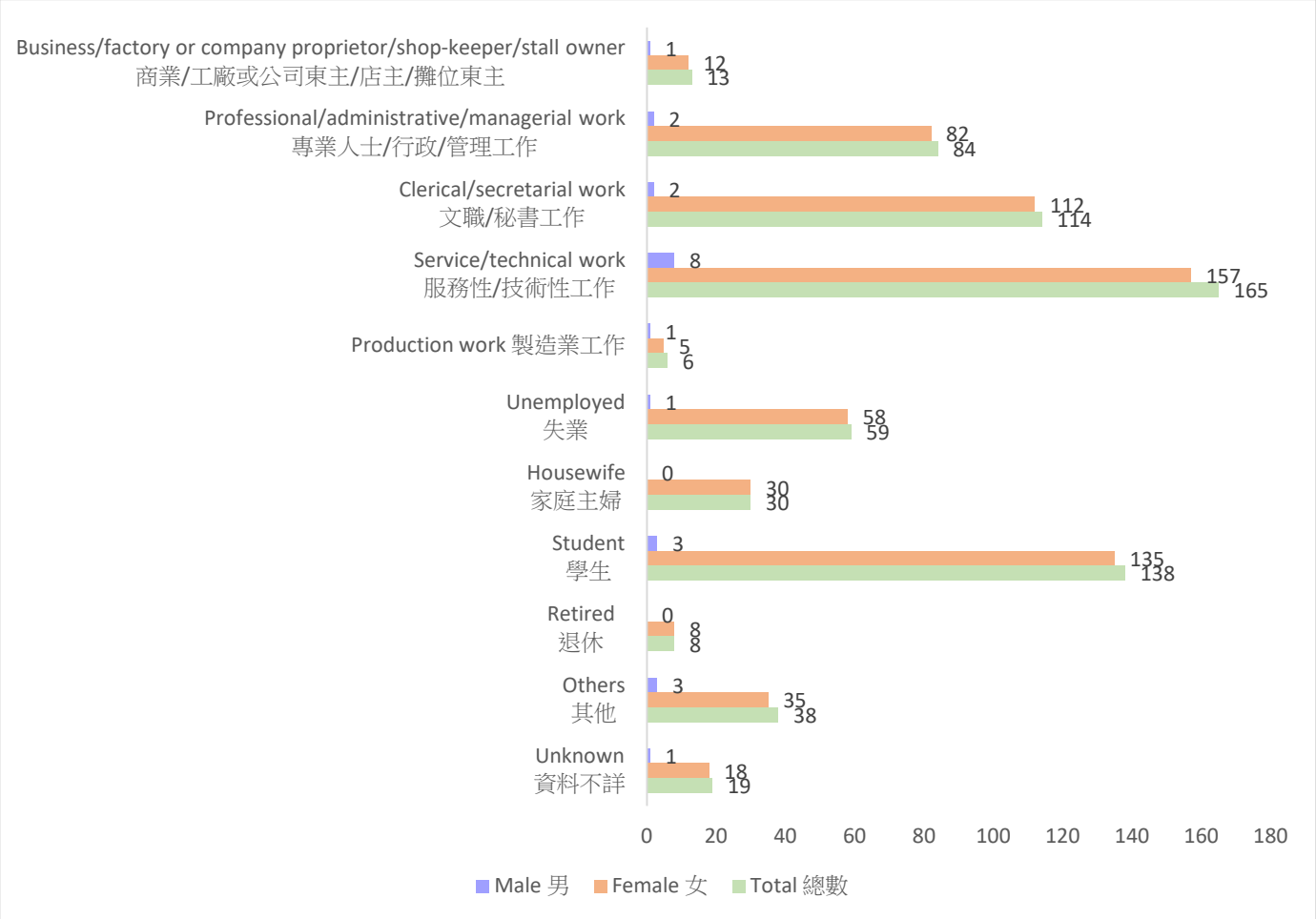


In 2020, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (625 cases, representing 92.7% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistanis, Nepalese and Thai, was 31 (representing 4.6% of the total), in which the victims were all female and mainly Indonesian and Filipino.

在 2020 年，整體受害人仍以華人為主(625 人，佔總數 92.7%)。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全部為女性 (31 宗，佔整體受害人的 4.6%)，當中以印尼人及菲律賓人為主。

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

Occupation 職業	2020		
	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	1 (0.1%)	12 (1.8%)	13 (1.9%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	2 (0.3%)	82 (12.2%)	84 (12.5%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	2 (0.3%)	112 (16.6%)	114 (16.9%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	8 (1.2%)	157 (23.3%)	165 (24.5%)
Production work 製造業工作	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.7%)	6 (0.9%)
Unemployed 失業	1 (0.1%)	58 (8.6%)	59 (8.8%)
Housewife 家庭主婦	0 (0.0%)	30 (4.5%)	30 (4.5%)
Student 學生	3 (0.4%)	135 (20.0%)	138 (20.5%)
Retired 退休	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.2%)	8 (1.2%)
Others 其他	3 (0.4%)	35 (5.2%)	38 (5.6%)
Unknown 資料不詳	1 (0.1%)	18 (2.7%)	19 (2.8%)
Total 總數	**22 (3.3%)**	**652 (96.7%)**	**674 (100%)**

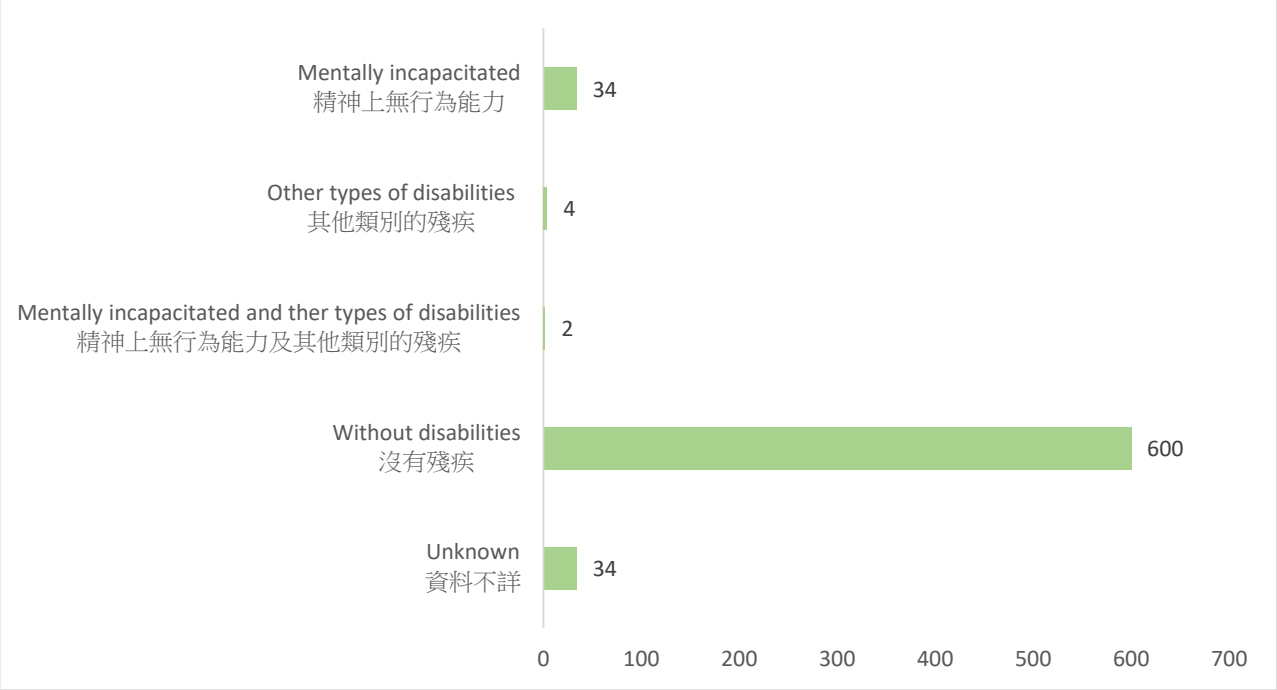


In 2020, most female victims were employed in service/technical work (representing 24.1% of female victims), followed by student and employed in clerical/secretarial work (representing 20.7% and 17.2% of female victims respectively). Most male victims worked as service/technical work (representing 36.4% of male victims).

在 2020 年，女性受害人較多從事服務性／技術性工作(佔女性受害人 24.1%)，其次為學生及從事文職／秘書工作(分別佔女性受害人 20.7%及 17.2%)；男性受害人則主要從事服務性／技術性工作 (佔男性受害人的 36.4%)。

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	2020
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	34 (5.0%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	4 (0.6%)
Mentally incapacitated and other types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	2 (0.3%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	600 (89.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	34 (5.0%)
Total 總數	**674 (100%)**

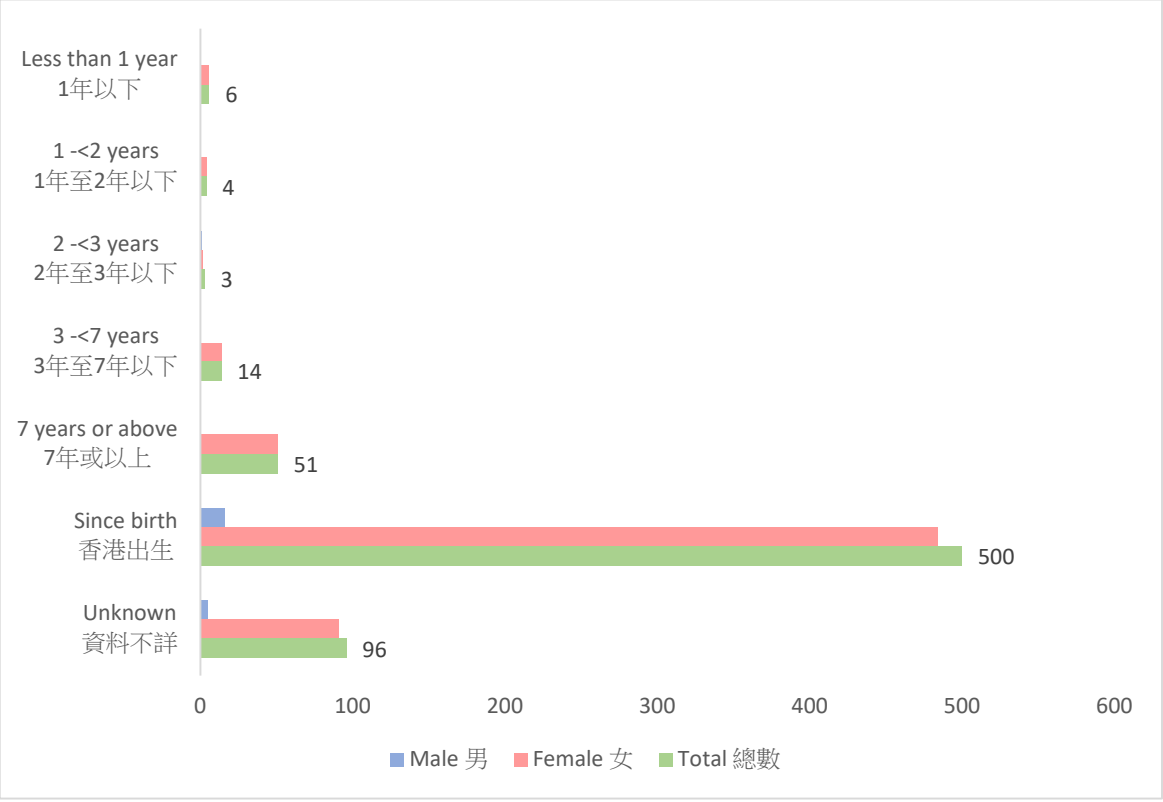


In 2020, most victims had no disabilities (89.0% of the total). Among them, 36 victims (5.3% of the total) were diagnosed as mentally incapacitated and 4 victims (0.6% of the total) had other types of disabilities.

在 2020 年，大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(89.0%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力人士有 36 人(5.3 %)，而其他類別的殘疾的人士有 4 人(0.6%)。

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 居港年期	2020		
	男	女	總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.9%)	6 (0.9%)
1 -<2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)	4 (0.6%)
2 -<3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
3 -<7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	0 (0.0%)	14 (2.1%)	14 (2.1%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	0 (0.0%)	51 (7.6%)	51 (7.6%)
Since birth 香港出生	16 (2.4%)	484 (71.8%)	500 (74.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	5 (0.7%)	91 (13.5%)	96 (14.2%)
Total 總數	**22 (3.3%)**	**652 (96.7%)**	**674 (100%)**



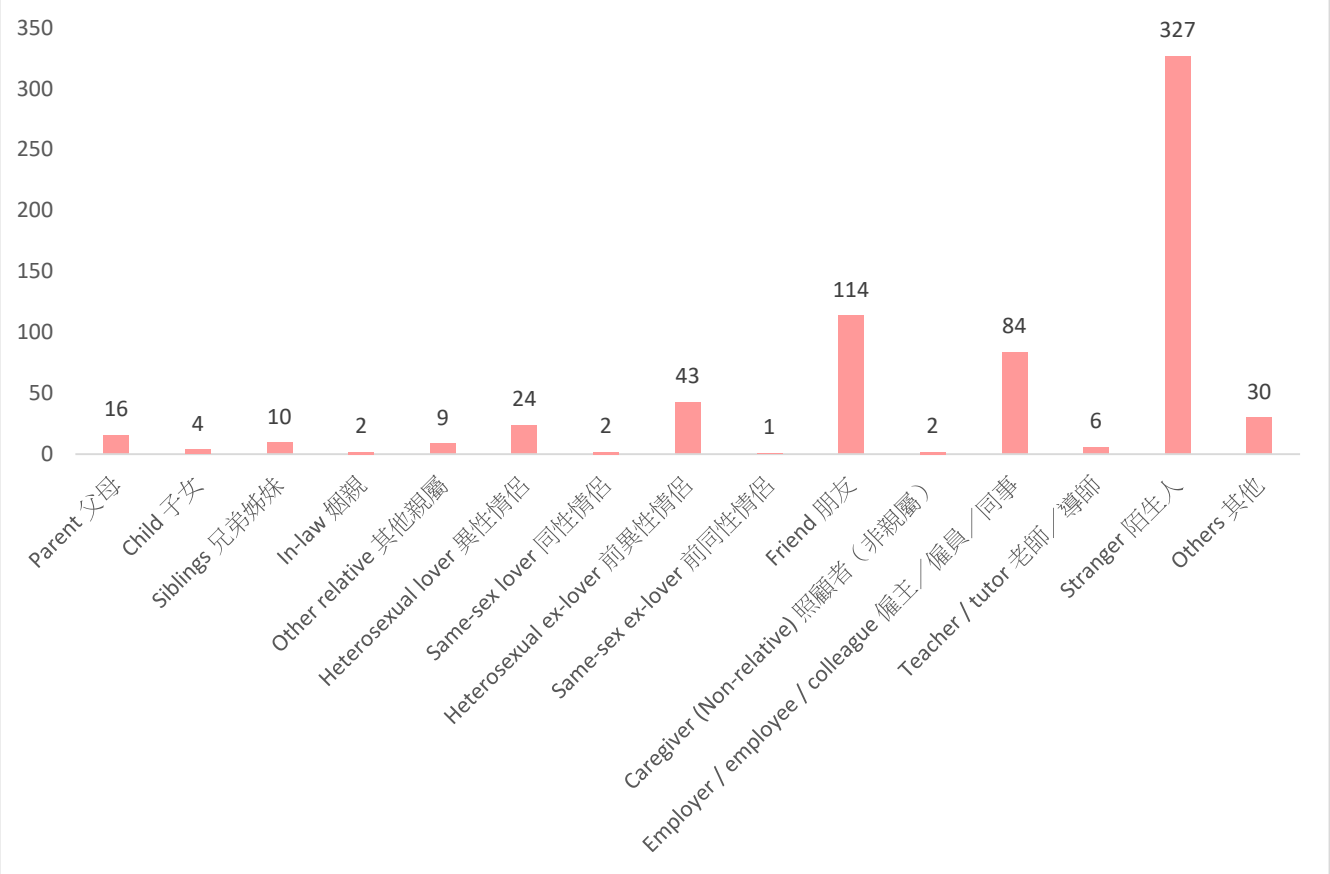
In 2020, there were 27 victims (4.0%) who had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, in which the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (14 victims, representing 2.1% of the total).

在 2020 年，居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 27 人(4.0%)，當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多 (14 人，佔全部的 2.1%)。

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	2020
Parent 父母	16 (2.4%)
Child 子女	4 (0.6%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	10 (1.5%)
In-law 姻親	2 (0.3%)
Other relative 其他親屬	9 (1.3%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	24 (3.6%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	2 (0.3%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	43 (6.4%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	1 (0.1%)
Friend 朋友	114 (16.9%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者（非親屬）	2 (0.3%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主／僱員／同事	84 (12.5%)
Teacher / tutor 老師／導師	6 (0.9%)
Stranger 陌生人	327 (48.5%)
Others 其他	30 (4.5%)
Total 總數	**674 (100%)**

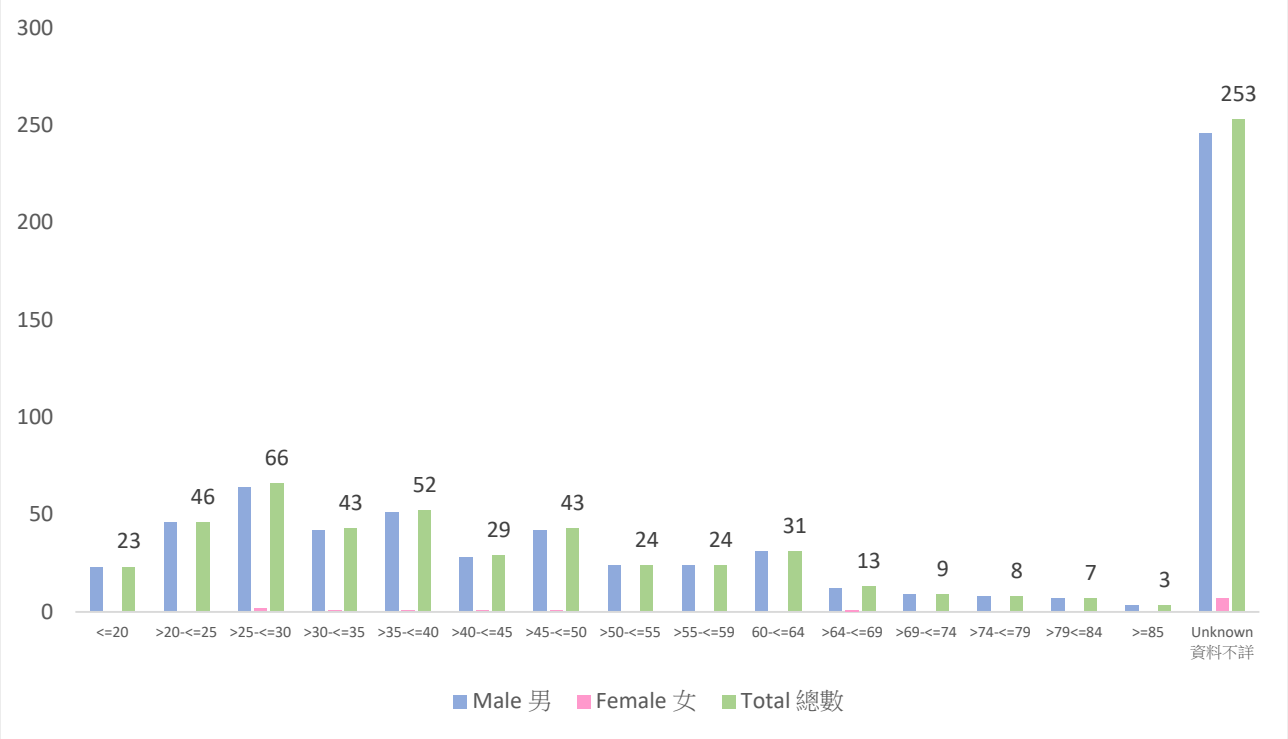


In 2020, most perpetrators were strangers to the victims (48.5%), followed by friend (16.9%) and employer/employee/colleague of the victims (12.5%).

在 2020 年，大部分的受害人並不認識性侵犯者 (48.5%)，其次為朋友 (16.9%)，以及受害人的僱主／僱員／同事(12.5%)。

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	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
<=20	23 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (3.4%)
>20-<=25	46 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	46 (6.8%)
>25-<=30	64 (9.5%)	2 (0.3%)	66 (9.8%)
>30-<=35	42 (6.2%)	1 (0.1%)	43 (6.4%)
>35-<=40	51 (7.6%)	1 (0.1%)	52 (7.7%)
>40-<=45	28 (4.2%)	1 (0.1%)	29 (4.3%)
>45-<=50	42 (6.2%)	1 (0.1%)	43 (6.4%)
>50-<=55	24 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (3.6%)
>55-<=59	24 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (3.6%)
60-<=64	31 (4.6%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (4.6%)
>64-<=69	12 (1.8%)	1 (0.1%)	13 (1.9%)
>69-<=74	9 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.3%)
>74-<=79	8 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.2%)
>79<=84	7 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.0%)
>=85	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	246 (36.5%)	7 (1.0%)	253 (37.5%)
Total 總數	**660 (97.9%)**	**14 (2.1%)**	**674 (100%)**

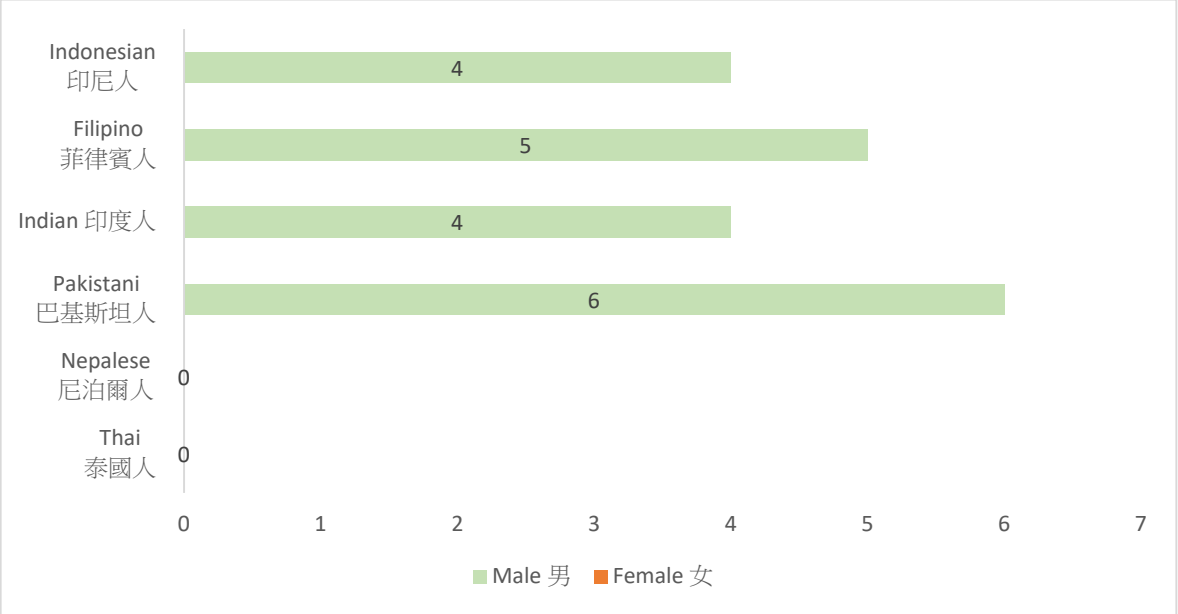


In 2020, the perpetrators were mainly male (97.9% of the total) and the most common age groups were between 20 to 50 years old, representing 41.3% of the total.

在 2020 年，性侵犯者以男性為主(97.9%)。整體年齡分布以介乎 20 歲至 50 歲間的組別較多(佔總數 41.3%)。

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

Ethnicity 種族	2020		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	470 (69.7%)	12 (1.8%)	482 (71.5%)
Indonesian 印尼人	4 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	5 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.7%)
Indian 印度人	4 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	6 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.9%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
White 白人	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Other Asian 其他亞洲人	12 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (1.8%)
African 非洲人	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Others 其他	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	151 (22.4%)	2 (0.3%)	153 (22.7%)
Total 總數	**660 (97.9%)**	**14 (2.1%)**	**674 (100%)**

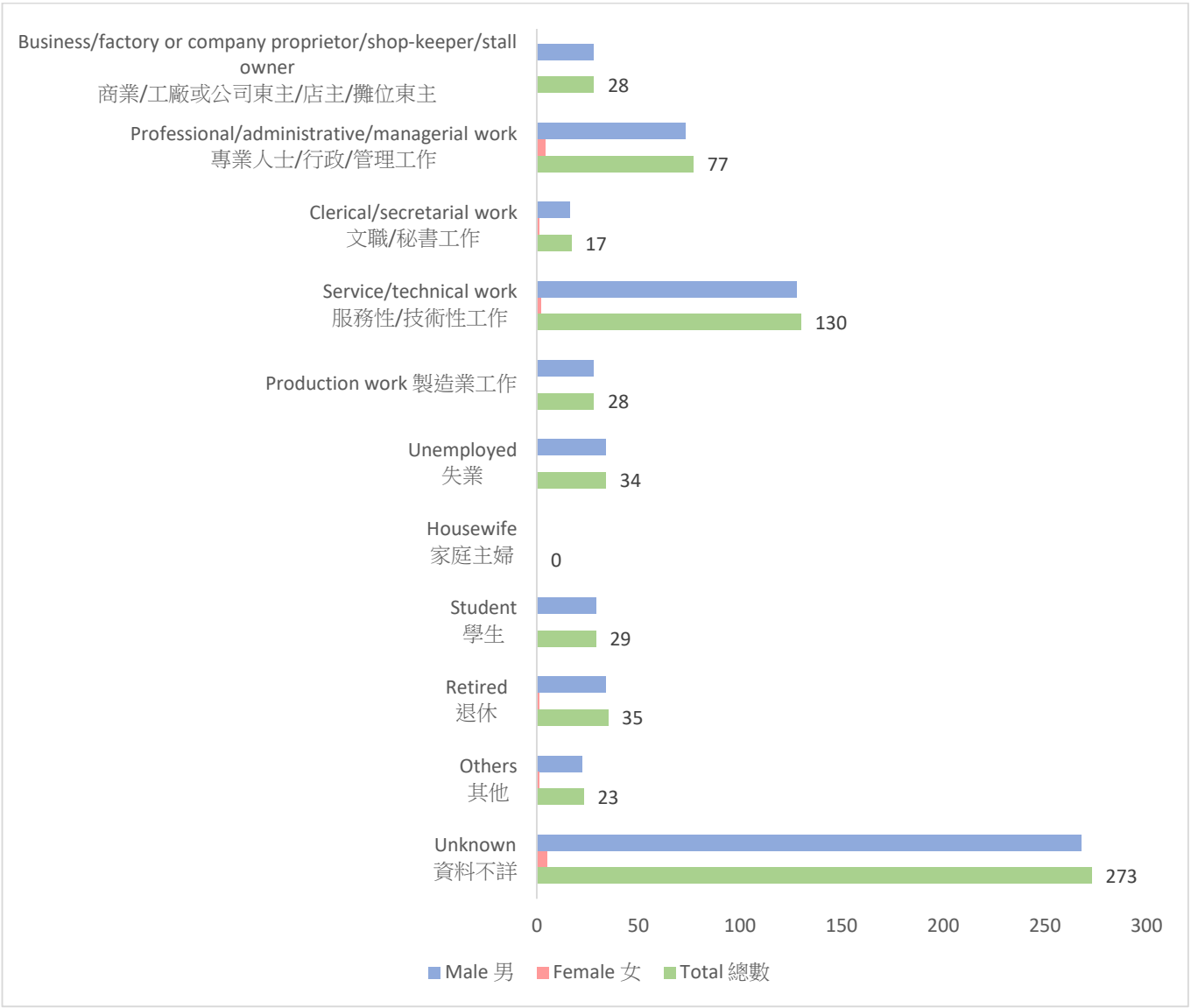


In 2020, perpetrators were mainly Chinese (482 cases, representing 71.5% of the total). The total number of cases involving perpetrators in six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 19 and they were all male (representing 2.9% of the total).

在 2020 年，性侵犯者仍以華人為主(482 宗，佔總數 71.5%)；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)性侵犯者的個案數目為 19 宗，全部為男性，佔總數 2.8%。

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

Occupation 職業	2020		
	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	28 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (4.2%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	73 (10.8%)	4 (0.6%)	77 (11.4%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	16 (2.4%)	1 (0.1%)	17 (2.5%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	128 (19.0%)	2 (0.3%)	130 (19.3%)
Production work 製造業工作	28 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (4.2%)
Unemployed 失業	34 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (5.0%)
Housewife 家庭主婦	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Student 學生	29 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (4.3%)
Retired 退休	34 (5.0%)	1 (0.1%)	35 (5.2%)
Others 其他	22 (3.3%)	1 (0.1%)	23 (3.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	268 (39.8%)	5 (0.7%)	273 (40.5%)
Total 總數	**660 (97.9%)**	**14 (2.1%)**	**674 (100%)**

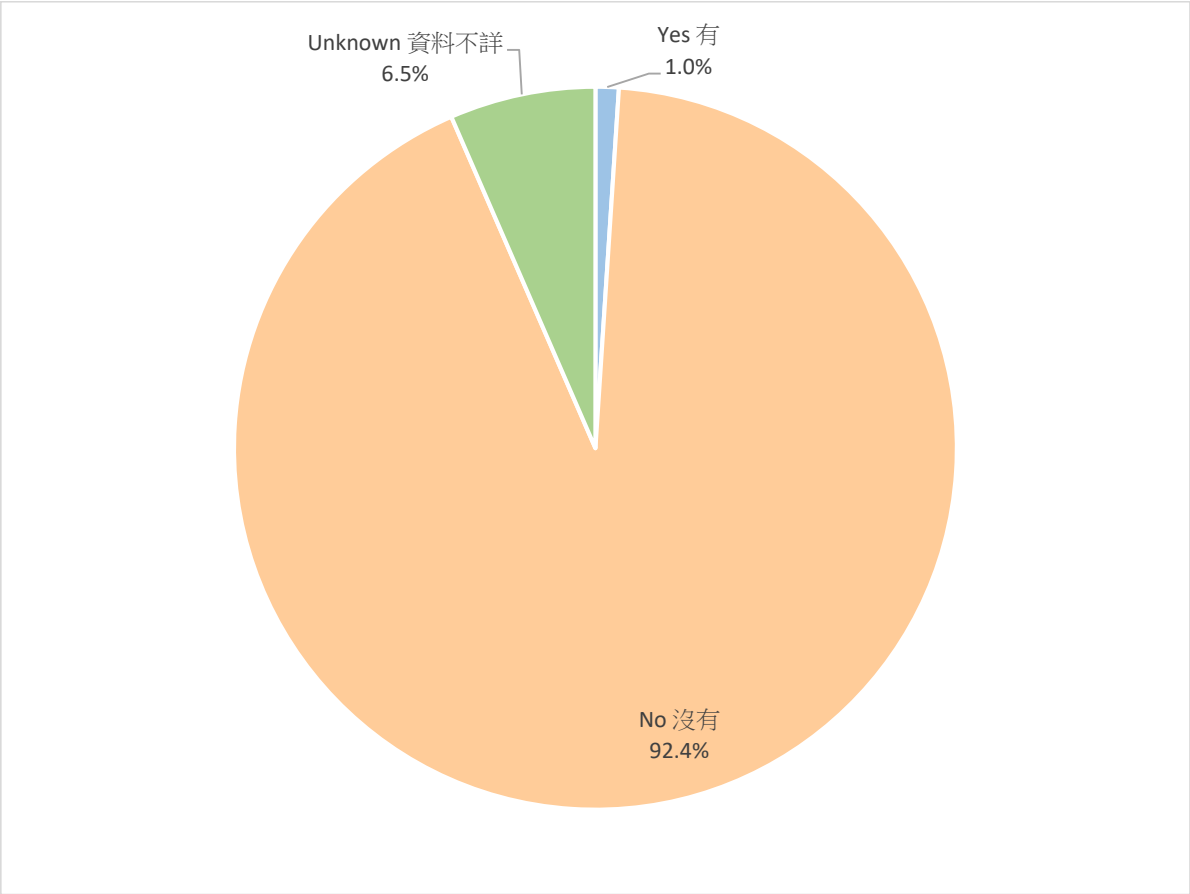


In 2020, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work, followed by professional/administrative/managerial work (representing 19.4% and 11.1% of male perpetrators respectively). Most female perpetrators were employed in professional/ administrative/managerial work, representing 28.6% of female perpetrators.

在 2020 年，男性性侵犯者中以從事服務性／技術性工作為主，其次為專業人士／行政／管理工作(分別佔男性性侵犯者的 19.4%及 11.1%)。而女性性侵犯者主要為專業人士／行政／管理工作，佔女性性侵犯者的 28.6%。

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	2020
Yes 有	7 (1.0%)
No 沒有	623 (92.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	44 (6.5%)
Total 總數	**674 (100%)**



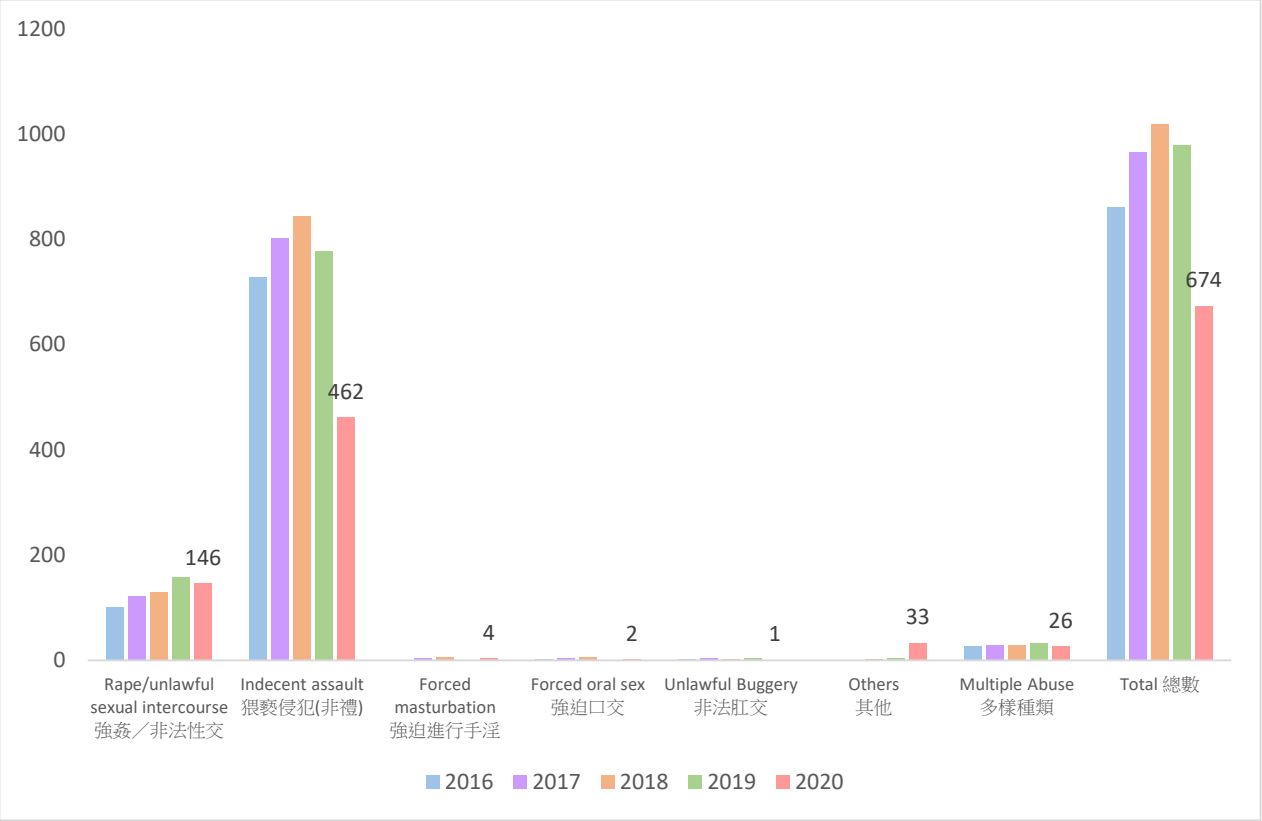
In 2020, over 90% of perpetrators did not use weapons. There were only 7 cases having used weapons, representing 1.0% of the total.

在 2020 年，超過九成的性侵犯者沒有使用武器，使用武器的只 7 宗，佔總數 1.0%。

2.4 Comparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2016 to 2020
比較 2016 年至 2020 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	101 (11.7%)	122 (12.6%)	130 (12.7%)	159 (16.2%)	146 (21.7%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	729 (84.7%)	802 (82.9%)	844 (82.7%)	778 (79.5%)	462 (68.5%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.5%)	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	33 (4.9%)
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	27 (3.1%)	30 (3.1%)	29 (2.8%)	33 (3.4%)	26 (3.9%)
Total 總數	**861 (100%)**	**967 (100%)**	**1 020 (100%)**	**979 (100%)**	**674 (100%)**

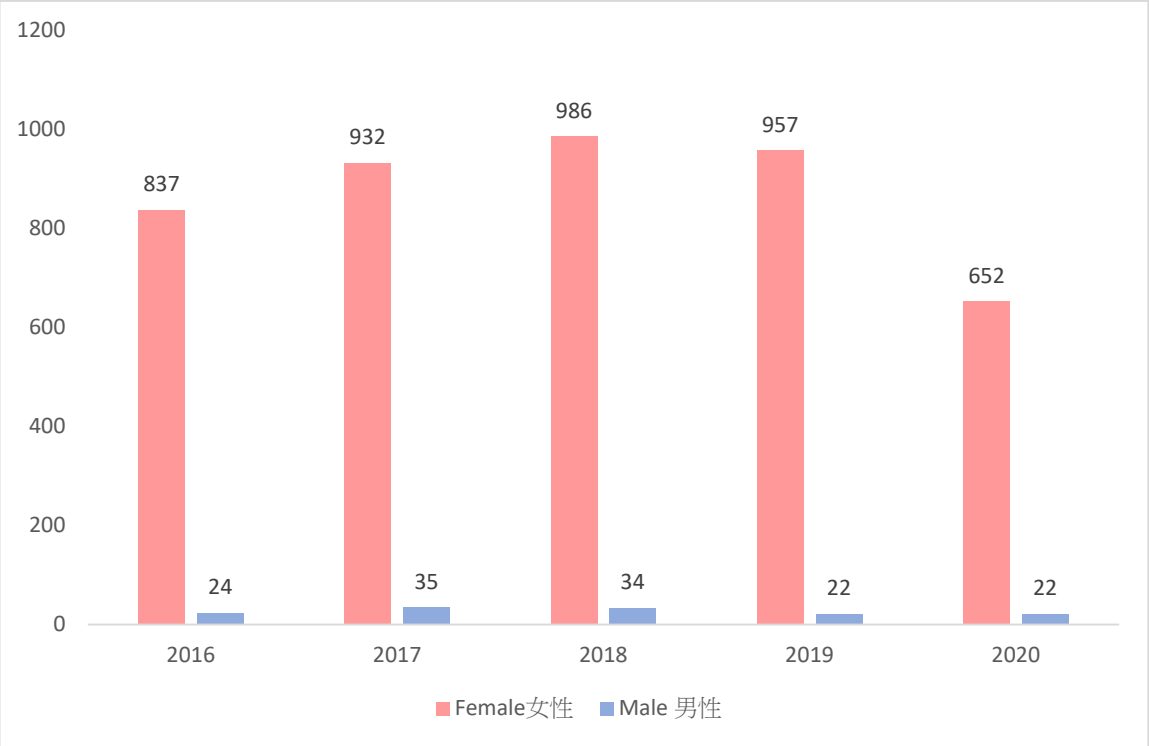


As compared with the past five years, indecent assault remained the main type of sexual violence incident. The total case number has been declining after the peak in 2018.

與過去五年比較，性暴力事件以猥褻侵犯(非禮)為主。整體個案數目自 2018 年的高峯後下降。

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

Gender 性別	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Female 女性	837 (97.2%)	932 (96.4%)	986 (96.7%)	957 (97.8%)	652 (96.7%)
Male 男性	24 (2.8%)	35 (3.6%)	34 (3.3%)	22 (2.2%)	22 (3.3%)
Total 總數	**861 (100%)**	**967 (100%)**	**1 020 (100%)**	**979 (100%)**	**674 (100%)**

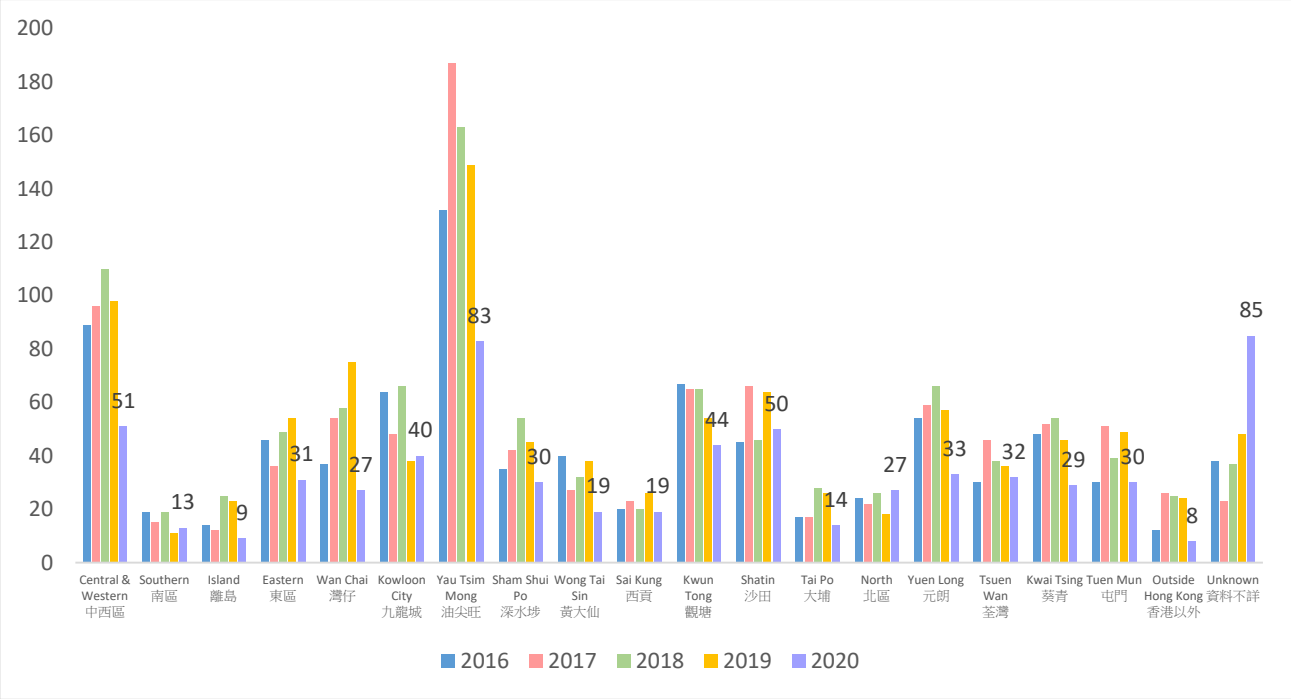


In the past five years, more than 96% of the victims of SV Cases were female in each year.

在過去五年，每年超過 96%的性暴力個案受害人為女性。

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

District 地區	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central & Western 中西區	89 (10.3%)	96 (9.9%)	110 (10.8%)	98 (10.0%)	51 (7.6%)
Southern 南區	19 (2.2%)	15 (1.6%)	19 (1.9%)	11 (1.1%)	13 (1.9%)
Island 離島	14 (1.6%)	12 (1.2%)	25 (2.5%)	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)
Eastern 東區	46 (5.3%)	36 (3.7%)	49 (4.8%)	54 (5.5%)	31 (4.6%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	37 (4.3%)	54 (5.6%)	58 (5.7%)	75 (7.7%)	27 (4.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	64 (7.4%)	48 (5.0%)	66 (6.5%)	38 (3.9%)	40 (5.9%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	132 (15.3%)	187 (19.3%)	163 (16.0%)	149 (15.2%)	83 (12.3%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	35 (4.1%)	42 (4.3%)	54 (5.3%)	45 (4.6%)	30 (4.5%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	40 (4.6%)	27 (2.8%)	32 (3.1%)	38 (3.9%)	19 (2.8%)
Sai Kung 西貢	20 (2.3%)	23 (2.4%)	20 (2.0%)	26 (2.7%)	19 (2.8%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	67 (7.8%)	65 (6.7%)	65 (6.4%)	54 (5.5%)	44 (6.5%)
Shatin 沙田	45 (5.2%)	66 (6.8%)	46 (4.5%)	64 (6.5%)	50 (7.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	17 (2.0%)	17 (1.8%)	28 (2.7%)	26 (2.7%)	14 (2.1%)
North 北區	24 (2.8%)	22 (2.3%)	26 (2.5%)	18 (1.8%)	27 (4.0%)
Yuen Long 元朗	54 (6.3%)	59 (6.1%)	66 (6.5%)	57 (5.8%)	33 (4.9%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	30 (3.5%)	46 (4.8%)	38 (3.7%)	36 (3.7%)	32 (4.7%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	48 (5.6%)	52 (5.4%)	54 (5.3%)	46 (4.7%)	29 (4.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	30 (3.5%)	51 (5.3%)	39 (3.8%)	49 (5.0%)	30 (4.5%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	12 (1.4%)	26 (2.7%)	25 (2.5%)	24 (2.5%)	8 (1.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	38 (4.4%)	23 (2.4%)	37 (3.6%)	48 (4.9%)	85 (12.6%)
Total 總數	**861 (100%)**	**967 (100%)**	**1 020 (100%)**	**979 (100%)**	**674 (100%)**

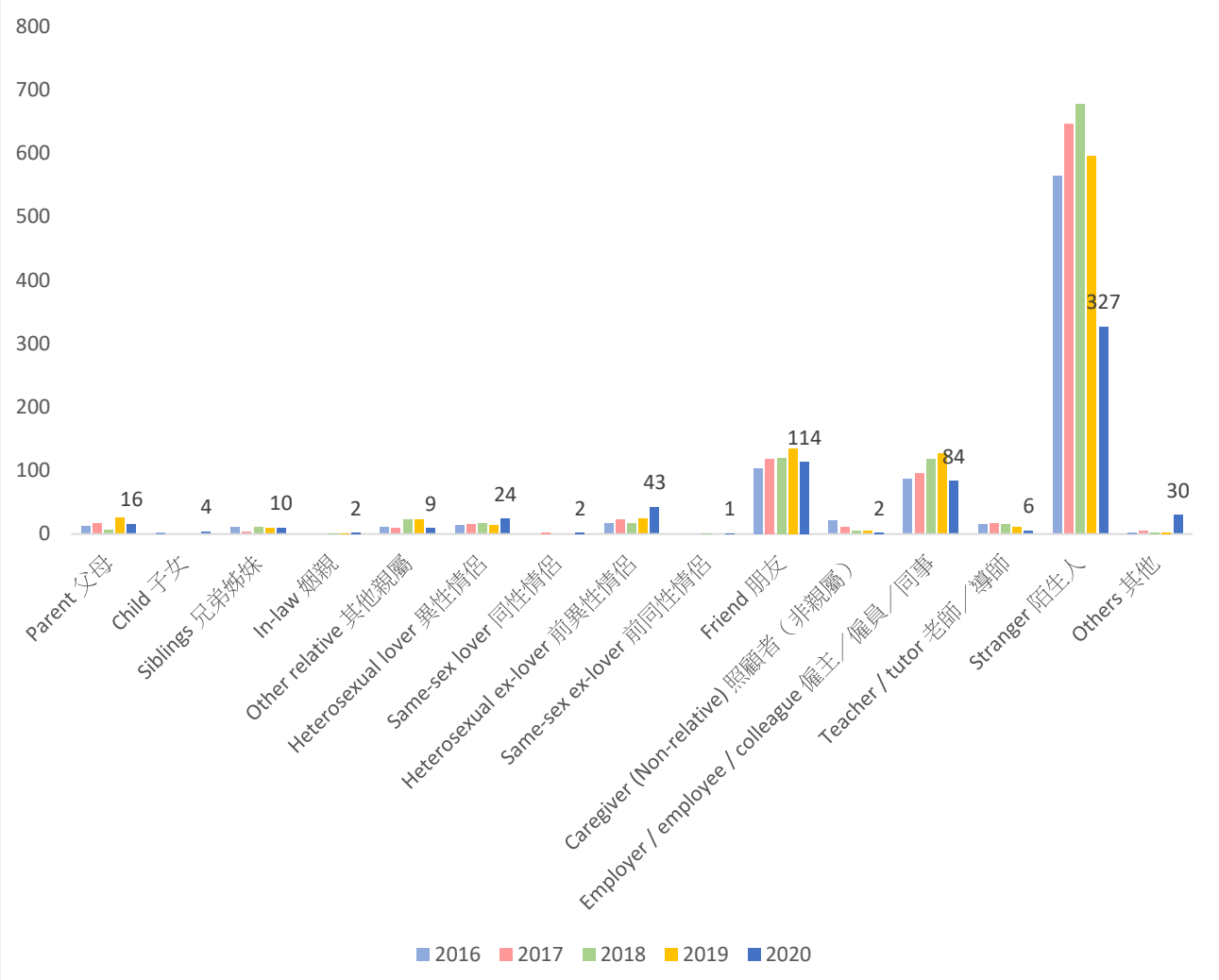


In the past five years, the highest number of SV incidents occurred in Yau Tsim Mong and Central & Western districts.

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Parent 父母	12 (1.4%)	17 (1.8%)	7 (0.7%)	27 (2.8%)	16 (2.4%)
Child 子女	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	11 (1.3%)	4 (0.4%)	11 (1.1%)	9 (0.9%)	10 (1.5%)
In-law 姻親	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)
Other relative 其他親屬	11 (1.3%)	9 (0.9%)	23 (2.3%)	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	14 (1.6%)	16 (1.7%)	18 (1.8%)	15 (1.5%)	24 (3.6%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	18 (2.1%)	23 (2.4%)	18 (1.8%)	25 (2.6%)	43 (6.4%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Friend 朋友	103 (12.0%)	118 (12.2%)	120 (11.8%)	135 (13.8%)	114 (16.9%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者（非親屬）	21 (2.4%)	11 (1.1%)	6 (0.6%)	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.3%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主／僱員／同事	87 (10.1%)	97 (10.0%)	118 (11.6%)	128 (13.1%)	84 (12.5%)
Teacher / tutor 老師／導師	16 (1.9%)	17 (1.8%)	16 (1.6%)	11 (1.1%)	6 (0.9%)
Stranger 陌生人	564 (65.5%)	647 (66.9%)	678 (66.5%)	596 (60.9%)	327 (48.5%)
Others 其他	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.5%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	30 (4.5%)
Total 總數	**861 (100%)**	**967 (100%)**	**1 020 (100%)**	**979 (100%)**	**674 (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。

Appendix

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 2007)", which were co-developed 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（二零零七年修訂本）》。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／同居情侶 *(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、摀喉、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。