

**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**

**2022**



社會福利署

Social Welfare Department

# Index

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Foreword</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part I : Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2022</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.1 General Information</b>	
1.1.1 Type of Violence and Gender of Victim	8
1.1.2 Reporting Agency	9
1.1.3 Victim’s Habitual Residential District	10
1.1.4 Time of Incident	11
<b>1.2 Characteristics of Victim of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases</b>	
1.2.1 Gender and Age of Victim	12
1.2.2 Ethnicity and Gender of Victim	13
1.2.3 Occupation and Gender of Victim	15
1.2.4 Disability and Gender of Victim	17
1.2.5 Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim	18
<b>1.3 Characteristics of Perpetrator of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases</b>	
1.3.1 Perpetrator’s Relationship with the Victim	19
1.3.2 Gender and Age of Perpetrator	20
1.3.3 Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator	21
1.3.4 Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator	23
1.3.5 Special Condition and Gender of Perpetrator	25
<b>1.4 Comparison of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases from 2018 to 2022</b>	
1.4.1 Type of Violence	26
1.4.2 Gender of Victim	27
1.4.3 Victim’s Habitual Residential District	28
1.4.4 Perpetrator’s Relationship with the Victim	30

	<i>Page</i>
<b>Part II : Newly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2022</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2.1 General Information</b>	
2.1.1 Type of Incident and Gender of Victim	31
2.1.2 Reporting Agency	33
2.1.3 District where Incident Occurred	34
2.1.4 Location where Incident Occurred	35
<b>2.2 Characteristics of Victim of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases</b>	
2.2.1 Gender and Age of Victim	36
2.2.2 Ethnicity and Gender of Victim	37
2.2.3 Occupation and Gender of Victim	39
2.2.4 Disability of Victim	41
2.2.5 Year of Residence in Hong Kong and Gender of Victim	42
<b>2.3 Characteristics of Perpetrator of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases</b>	
2.3.1 Perpetrator’s Relationship with the Victim	43
2.3.2 Gender and Age of Perpetrator	45
2.3.3 Ethnicity and Gender of Perpetrator	46
2.3.4 Occupation and Gender of Perpetrator	47
2.3.5 Weapon used by Perpetrator	48
<b>2.4 Comparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2018 to 2022</b>	
2.4.1 Type of Incident	49
2.4.2 Gender of Victim	50
2.4.3 District where Incident Occurred	51
2.4.4 Perpetrator’s Relationship with the Victim	52
<b>Appendix</b>	
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>53</b>

### **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

	頁
前言	7
<b>第一部分：2022年新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.1 基本資料</b>	
1.1.1 暴力種類及受害人性別	8
1.1.2 呈報機構	9
1.1.3 受害人慣常居住的地區	10
1.1.4 事件發生時間	11
<b>1.2 虐待配偶／同居情侶個案受害人的特點</b>	
1.2.1 受害人的性別及年齡	12
1.2.2 受害人的種族及性別	13
1.2.3 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 受害人的居港年期及性別	18
<b>1.3 虐待配偶／同居情侶個案施虐者的特點</b>	
1.3.1 施虐者與受害人的關係	19
1.3.2 施虐者的性別及年齡	20
1.3.3 施虐者的種族及性別	21
1.3.4 施虐者的職業及性別	23
1.3.5 施虐者的特別情況及性別	25
<b>1.4 比較 2018 年至 2022 年的虐待配偶／同居情侶個案</b>	
1.4.1 暴力種類	26
1.4.2 受害人的性別	27
1.4.3 受害人慣常居住的地區	28
1.4.4 施虐者與受害人的關係	30

	頁
<b>第二部分：2022年新呈報性暴力個案</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2.1 基本資料</b>	
2.1.1 事件的種類及受害人的性別	31
2.1.2 呈報機構	33
2.1.3 事件發生的地區	34
2.1.4 事件發生的地點	35
<b>2.2 性暴力個案受害人的特點</b>	
2.2.1 受害人的性別及年齡	36
2.2.2 受害人的種族及性別	37
2.2.3 受害人的職業及性別	39
2.2.4 受害人的殘疾類別	41
2.2.5 受害人的居港年期及性別	42
<b>2.3 性暴力個案性侵犯者的特點</b>	
2.3.1 性侵犯者與受害人的關係	43
2.3.2 性侵犯者的性別及年齡	45
2.3.3 性侵犯者的種族及性別	46
2.3.4 性侵犯者的職業及性別	47
2.3.5 性侵犯者有否使用武器	48
<b>2.4 比較 2018 年至 2022 年的性暴力個案</b>	
2.4.1 事件的種類	49
2.4.2 受害人的性別	50
2.4.3 事件發生的地區	51
2.4.4 性侵犯者與受害人的關係	52
<b>附錄</b>	
<b>詞彙表</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>備註</b>	
(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 setting up of CISSCBSV is to gauge the trend and to understand the common characteristics of the problems in Hong Kong, so as 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, 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 these newly reported SCB and SV cases to the public, SWD has started to publish the Statistical Report yearly since 2020.

This Statistical Report 2022 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 2018 to 2022. General descriptions on the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators are also presented.

Family and Child Welfare Branch  
Social Welfare Department  
June 2023

## 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、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 2022 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 2018 至 2022 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  
2023 年 6 月

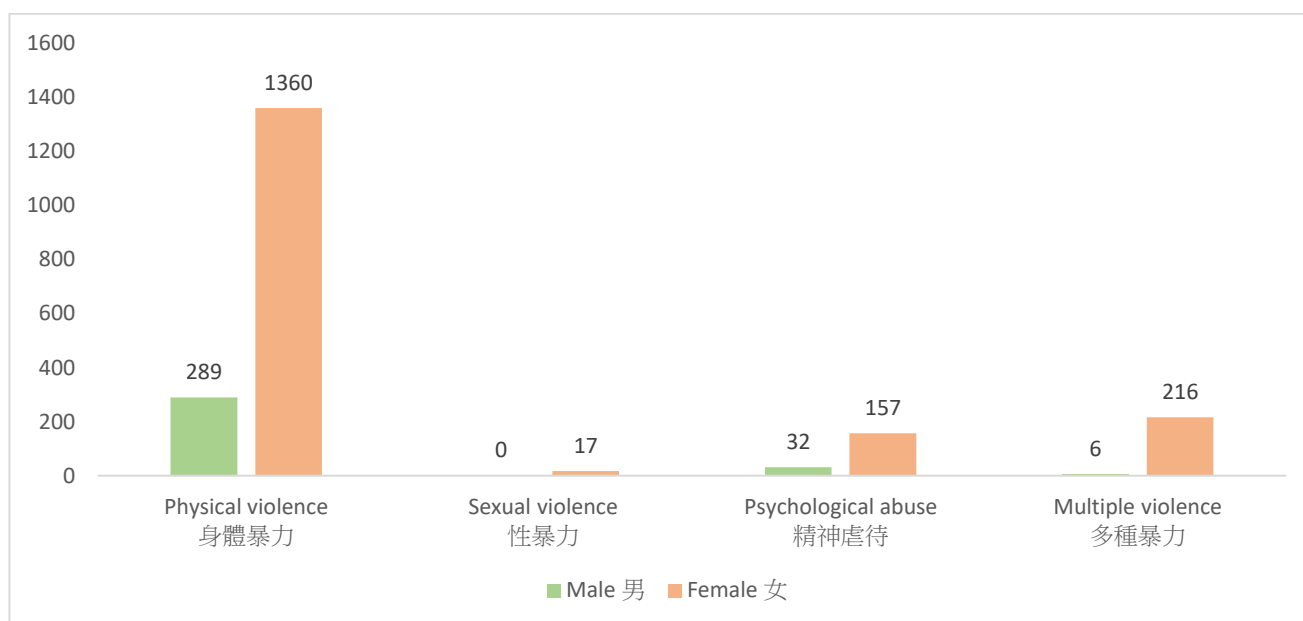
## Part I 第一部分

### Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2022 2022 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Physical violence 身體暴力	289 (13.9%)	1 360 (65.5%)	1 649 (79.4%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	0 (0.0%)	17 (0.8%)	17 (0.8%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	32 (1.5%)	157 (7.6%)	189 (9.1%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	6 (0.3%)	216 (10.4%)	222 (10.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



In 2022, CISSCBSV recorded 2 077 SCB cases. Physical violence (1 649 cases, representing 79.4% of the total) is the most common type of spouse / cohabitant battering for both male and female victims, followed by multiple violence (222 cases, representing 10.7% of the total), psychological abuse (189 cases, representing 9.1% of the total) and sexual violence (17 cases, representing 0.8% of the total).

在 2022 年，中央資料系統錄得 2 077 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(1 649 宗，佔總數 79.4%)，其次為多種暴力個案(共 222 宗，佔總數 10.7%)，精神虐待個案及性暴力個案則分別為 189 宗(佔總數 9.1%)及 17 宗(佔總數 0.8%)。



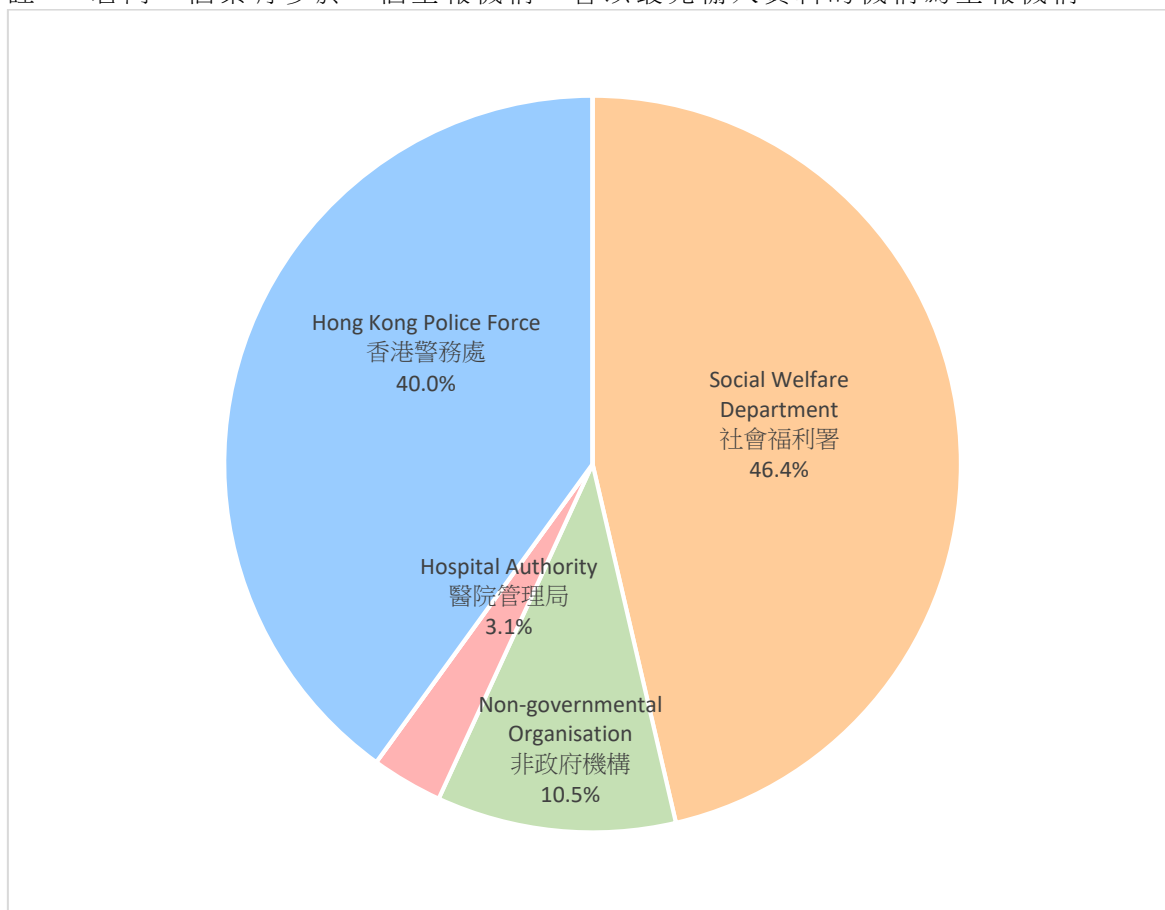
### 1.1.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Reporting Agency <sup>Note</sup>

虐待配偶／同居情侶個案的呈報機構<sup>註</sup>

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2022
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	963 (46.4%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	218 (10.5%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	65 (3.1%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	0 (0.0%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	831 (40.0%)
Department of Health 衛生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

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。

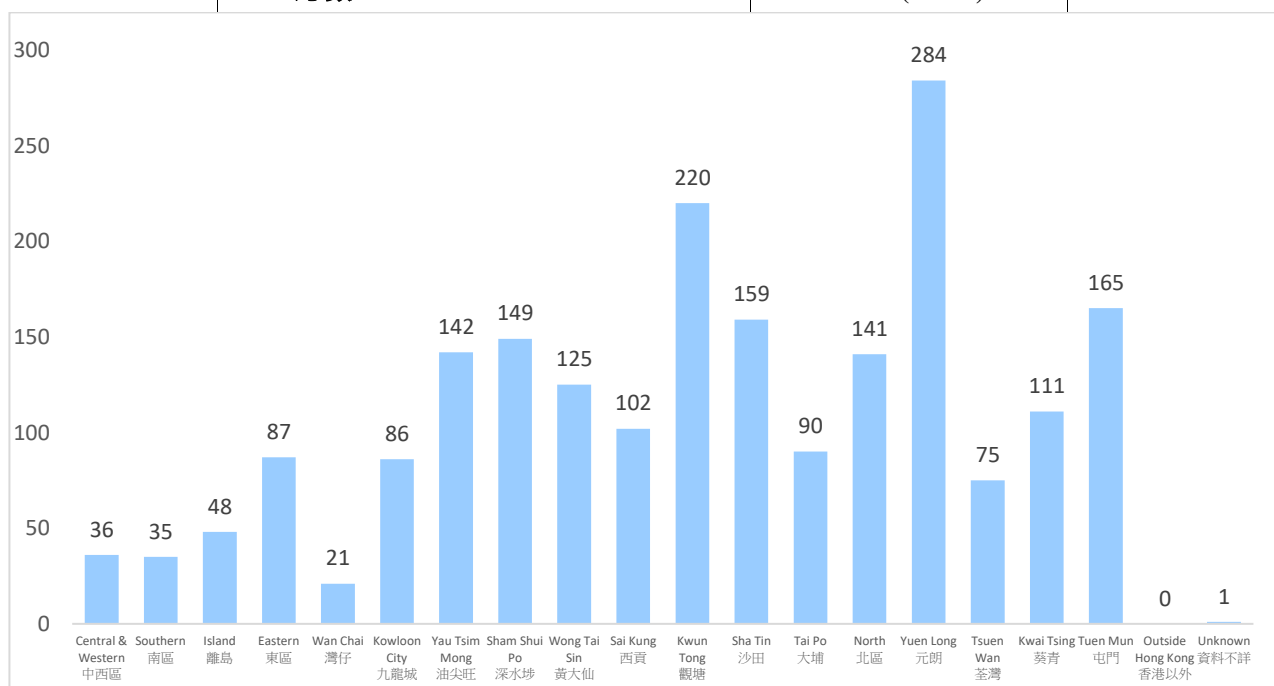


Most of the newly reported cases came from Social Welfare Department (46.4%) and the Hong Kong Police Force (40.0%), followed by Non-governmental Organisations (10.5%) and the Hospital Authority (3.1%) in 2022.

在 2022 年，新呈報的個案主要來自社會福利署(46.4%)及香港警務處(40.0%)，其次是非政府機構(10.5%)及醫院管理局(3.1%)。

### 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	2022
Central & Western 中西區	36 (1.7%)
Southern 南區	35 (1.7%)
Island 離島	48 (2.3%)
Eastern 東區	87 (4.2%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	21 (1.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	86 (4.1%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	142 (6.8%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	149 (7.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	125 (6.0%)
Sai Kung 西貢	102 (4.9%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	220 (10.6%)
Sha Tin 沙田	159 (7.7%)
Tai Po 大埔	90 (4.3%)
North 北區	141 (6.8%)
Yuen Long 元朗	284 (13.7%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	75 (3.6%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	111 (5.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	165 (7.9%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	0 (0.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	1 (0.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

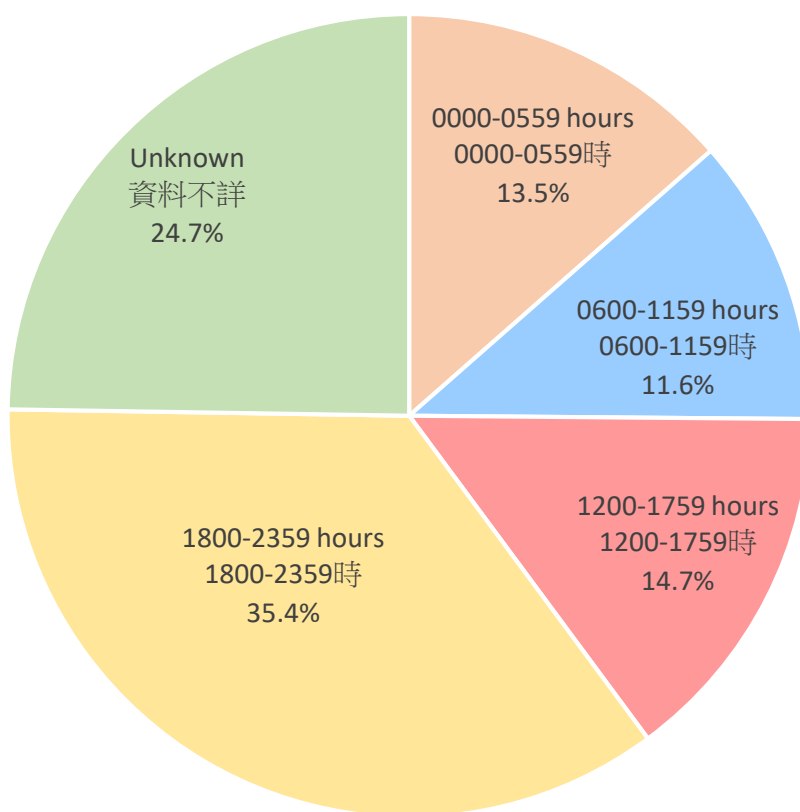


In 2022, the top three districts with the highest number of victims residing at the time of incidents were Yuen Long (13.7%), Kwun Tong (10.6%) and Tuen Mun (7.9%).

在 2022 年，全港最多受害人居住的三個地區依次是元朗區(13.7%)、觀塘區(10.6%)及屯門區(7.9%)。

### 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	2022
0000-0559 hours 0000-0559 時	281 (13.5%)
0600-1159 hours 0600-1159 時	241 (11.6%)
1200-1759 hours 1200-1759 時	306 (14.7%)
1800-2359 hours 1800-2359 時	735 (35.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	514 (24.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



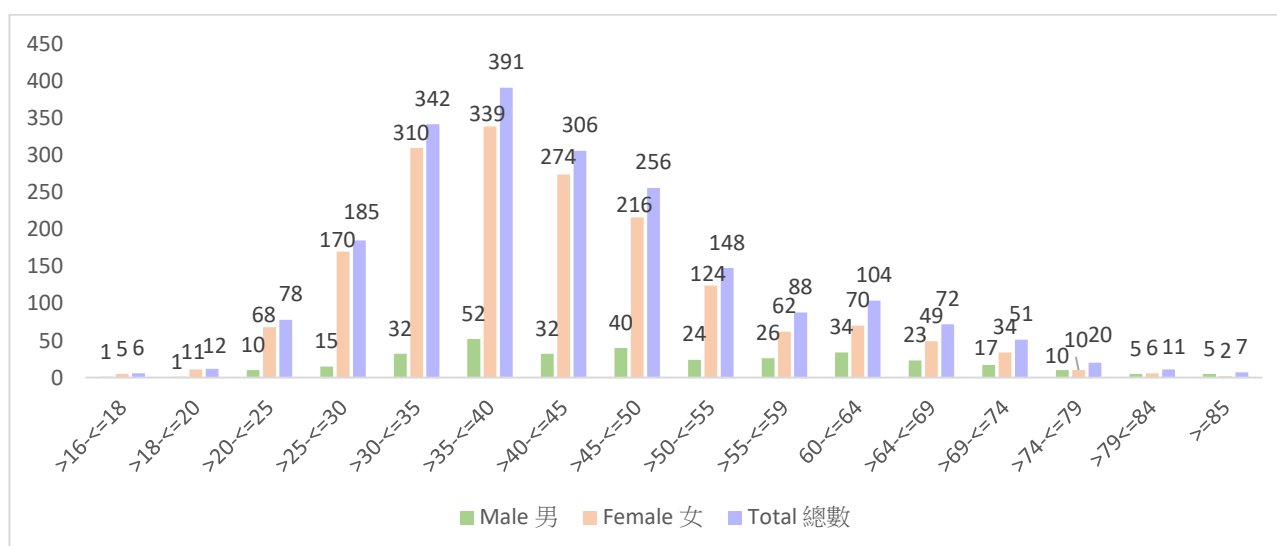
In 2022, SCB cases usually occurred at night time from 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

在 2022 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
>16-<=18	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)
>18-<=20	1 (0.0%)	11 (0.5%)	12 (0.6%)
>20-<=25	10 (0.5%)	68 (3.3%)	78 (3.8%)
>25-<=30	15 (0.7%)	170 (8.2%)	185 (8.9%)
>30-<=35	32 (1.5%)	310 (14.9%)	342 (16.5%)
>35-<=40	52 (2.5%)	339 (16.3%)	391 (18.8%)
>40-<=45	32 (1.5%)	274 (13.2%)	306 (14.7%)
>45-<=50	40 (1.9%)	216 (10.4%)	256 (12.3%)
>50-<=55	24 (1.2%)	124 (6.0%)	148 (7.1%)
>55-<=59	26 (1.3%)	62 (3.0%)	88 (4.2%)
60-<=64	34 (1.6%)	70 (3.4%)	104 (5.0%)
>64-<=69	23 (1.1%)	49 (2.4%)	72 (3.5%)
>69-<=74	17 (0.8%)	34 (1.6%)	51 (2.5%)
>74-<=79	10 (0.5%)	10 (0.5%)	20 (1.0%)
>79<=84	5 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)	11 (0.5%)
>=85	5 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	7 (0.3%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100 %)</b>

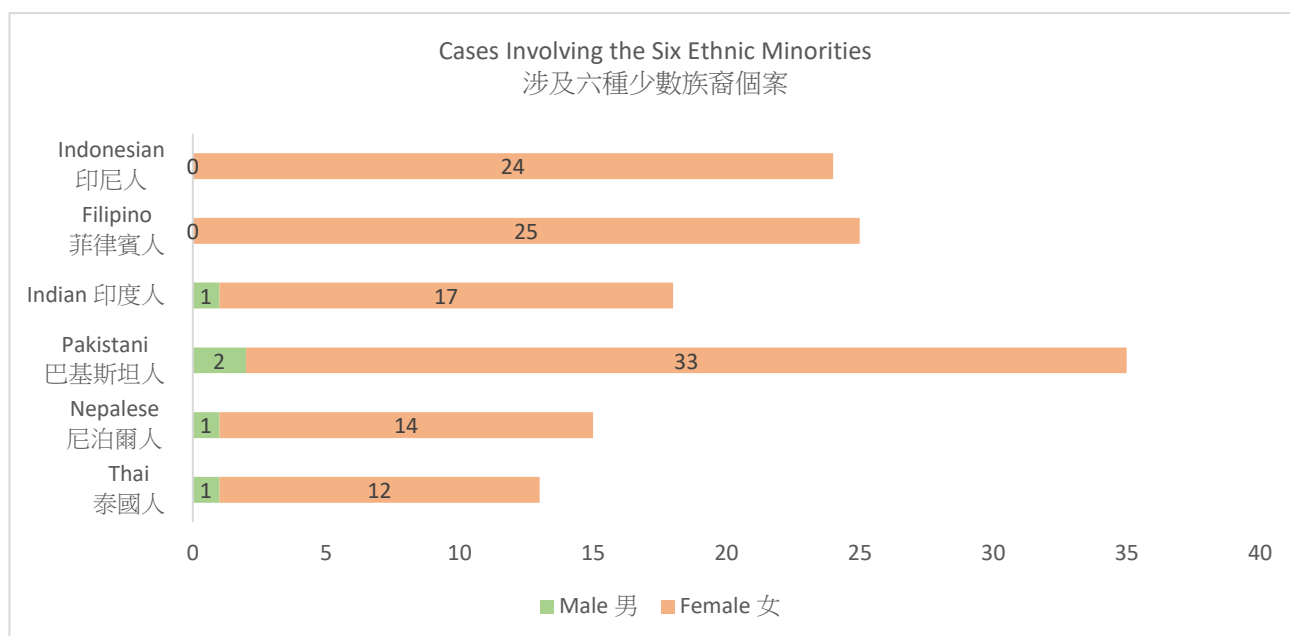


In 2022, most victims were female (84.3% of the total), which is much more than the number of male victims. In general, majority of the victims are aged between 31 and 45, representing 50.0% of the total.

在 2022 年，整體受害人仍以女性為主(84.3%)，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 50.0%。

## 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	312 (15.0%)	1 580 (76.1%)	1 892 (91.1%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	24 (1.2%)	24 (1.2%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	25 (1.2%)	25 (1.2%)
Indian 印度人	1 (0.0%)	17 (0.8%)	18 (0.9%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	2 (0.1%)	33 (1.6%)	35 (1.7%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	1 (0.0%)	14 (0.7%)	15 (0.7%)
Thai 泰國人	1 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)	13 (0.6%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.4%)	9 (0.4%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.3%)	6 (0.3%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)
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 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
American 美國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Canadian 加拿大人	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (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%)	6 (0.3%)	6 (0.3%)
Others 其他	1 (0.0%)	7 (0.3%)	8 (0.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	5 (0.2%)	10 (0.5%)	15 (0.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

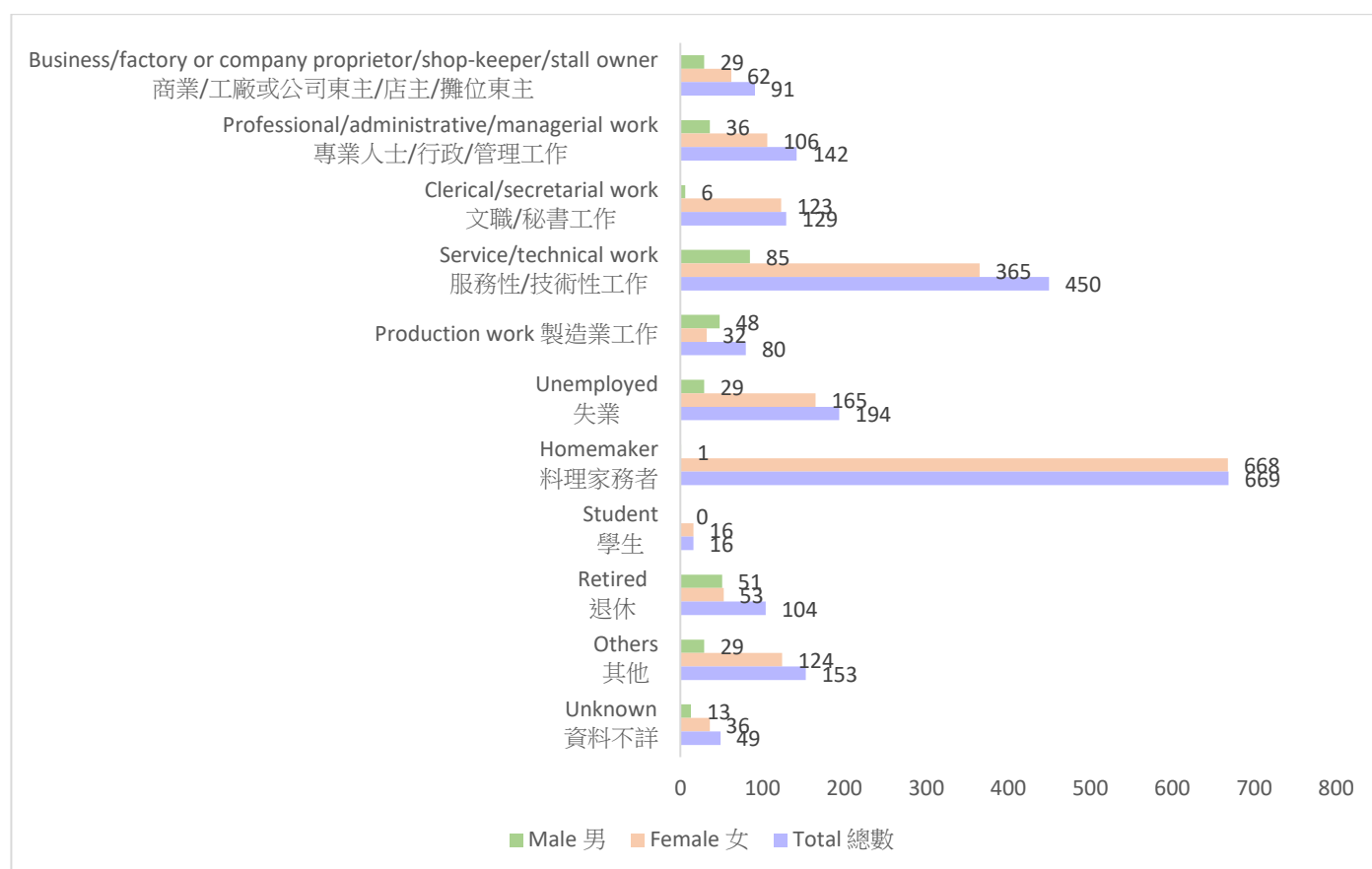


In 2022, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (1 892 cases, representing 91.1% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 130 (representing 6.3% of the total), of which Pakistani, Filipino and Indonesian were more.

在 2022 年，不論受害人性別，整體受害人以華人為主(1 892 宗，佔總數 91.1%)。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 130 宗(佔總數 6.3%)，其中以巴基斯坦人、菲律賓人及印尼人較多。

### 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	2022		
	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	29 (1.4%)	62 (3.0%)	91 (4.4%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	36 (1.7%)	106 (5.1%)	142 (6.8%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	6 (0.3%)	123 (5.9%)	129 (6.2%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	85 (4.1%)	365 (17.6%)	450 (21.7%)
Production work 製造業工作	48 (2.3%)	32 (1.5%)	80 (3.9%)
Unemployed 失業	29 (1.4%)	165 (7.9%)	194 (9.3%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	1 (0.0%)	668 (32.2%)	669 (32.2%)
Student 學生	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.8%)	16 (0.8%)
Retired 退休	51 (2.5%)	53 (2.6%)	104 (5.0%)
Others 其他	29 (1.4%)	124 (6.0%)	153 (7.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	13 (0.6%)	36 (1.7%)	49 (2.4%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



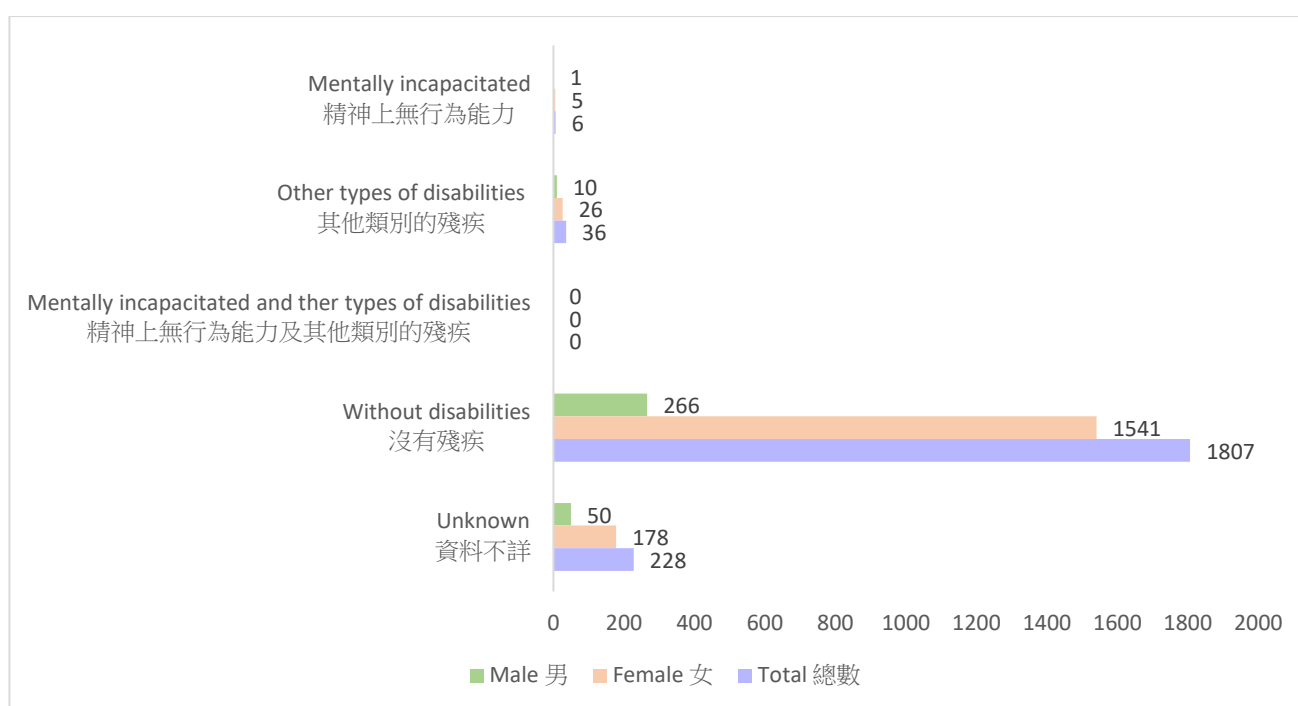
In 2022, most female victims were homemakers, followed by the occupation of service/technical work (representing 38.2% and 20.9% of female victims respectively); most male victims were employed in service/technical work (representing 26.0% of male victims), followed by retired and being employed in production work (representing 15.6% and 14.7% of male victims respectively).

在 2022 年，女性受害人中以料理家務者為主，其次為從事服務性／技術性工作（分別佔女性受害人的 38.2% 及 20.9%）；男性受害人中以從事服務性／技術性工作（佔男性受害人的 26.0%）最多，其次為退休人士及製造業工作（分別佔男性受害人的 15.6% 及 14.7%）。



## 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	10 (0.5%)	26 (1.3%)	36 (1.7%)
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	266 (12.8%)	1 541 (74.2%)	1 807 (87.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	50 (2.4%)	178 (8.6%)	228 (11.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



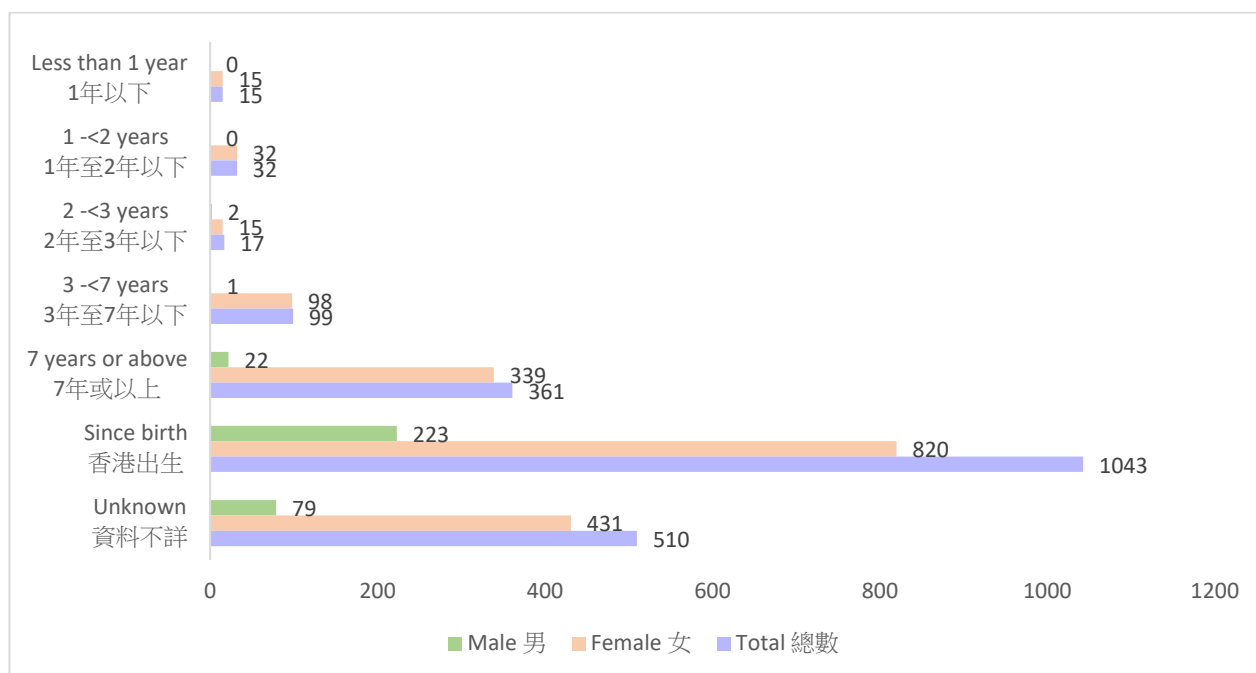
In 2022, most victims had no disabilities (87.0%). Six victims (0.3%) had been diagnosed as mentally incapacitated, among which 5 were female. There were 36 victims (1.7%) had other types of disabilities, and no victim had both mentally incapacity and other types of disabilities.

在 2022 年，大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(87.0%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力的人士共 6 人(0.3%)，當中 5 人為女性。有 36 人(1.7%)為其他類別的殘疾人士，沒有受害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 居港年期	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.7%)	15 (0.7%)
1 -<2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	0 (0.0%)	32 (1.5%)	32 (1.5%)
2 -<3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	2 (0.1%)	15 (0.7%)	17 (0.8%)
3 -<7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	1 (0.0%)	98 (4.7%)	99 (4.8%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	22 (1.1%)	339 (16.3%)	361 (17.4%)
Since birth 香港出生	223 (10.7%)	820 (39.5%)	1 043 (50.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	79 (3.8%)	431 (20.8%)	510 (24.6%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>327 (15.7%)</b>	<b>1 750 (84.3%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



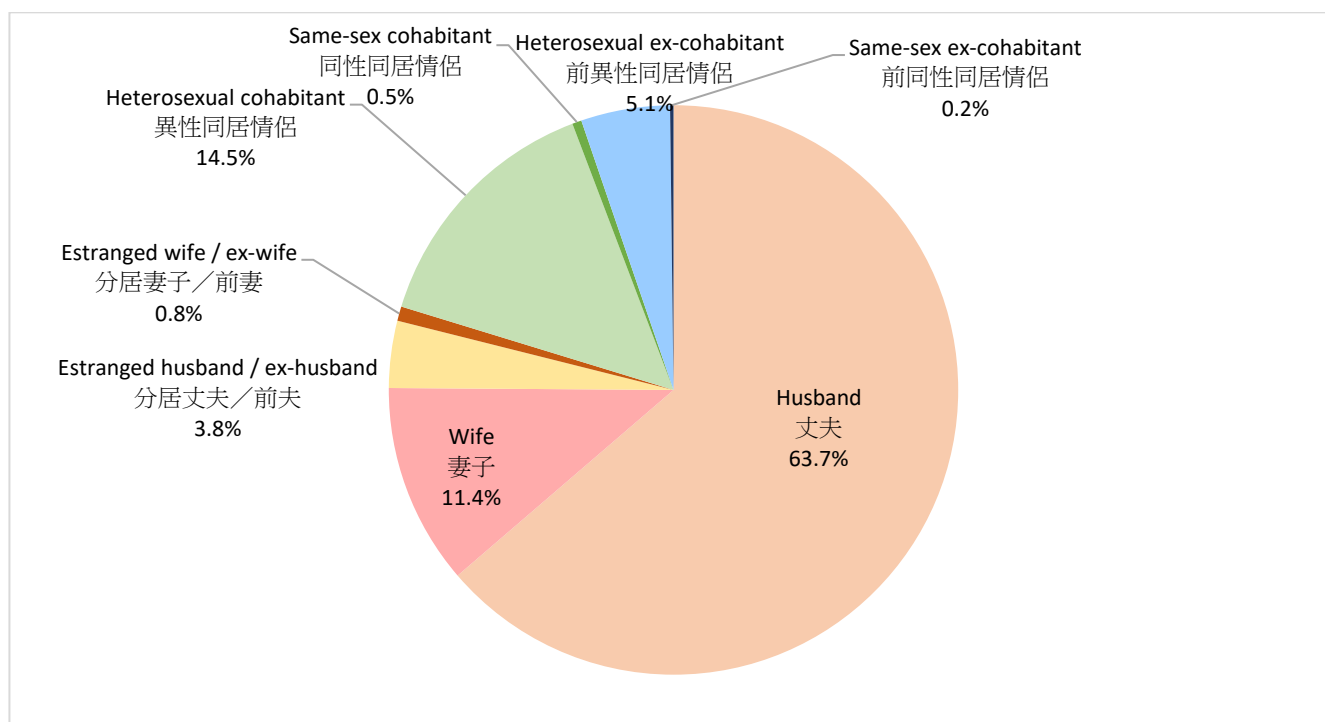
In 2022, there were 163 victims (7.8%) residing in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, in which the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (99 victims, representing 4.8% of the total).

在 2022 年，居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 163 人(7.8%)，當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多(99 人，佔總數 4.8%)。

### 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	2022
Husband 丈夫	1 323 (63.7%)
Wife 妻子	237 (11.4%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	79 (3.8%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	17 (0.8%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	301 (14.5%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	11 (0.5%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	105 (5.1%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	4 (0.2%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

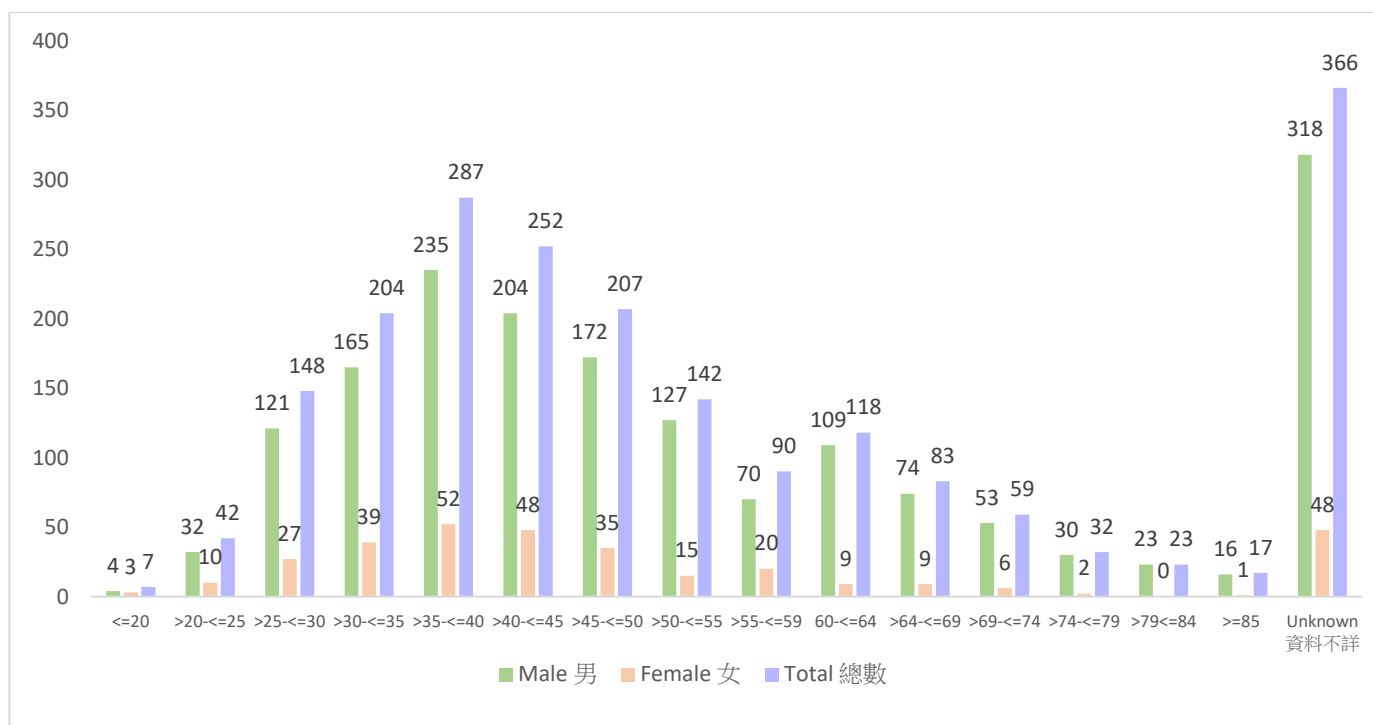


In 2022, most perpetrators were spouses of the victims (75.1% of the total). There were 15 cases involving same-sex cohabitants/ex-cohabitants as the perpetrators, representing 0.7% of the total.

在 2022 年，大部分施虐者均為受害人的配偶(75.1%)。涉及同性同居情侶或前同性同居情侶關係的個案共有 15 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

Age 年齡	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
<=20	4 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	7 (0.3%)
>20-<=25	32 (1.5%)	10 (0.5%)	42 (2.0%)
>25-<=30	121 (5.8%)	27 (1.3%)	148 (7.1%)
>30-<=35	165 (7.9%)	39 (1.9%)	204 (9.8%)
>35-<=40	235 (11.3%)	52 (2.5%)	287 (13.8%)
>40-<=45	204 (9.8%)	48 (2.3%)	252 (12.1%)
>45-<=50	172 (8.3%)	35 (1.7%)	207 (10.0%)
>50-<=55	127 (6.1%)	15 (0.7%)	142 (6.8%)
>55-<=59	70 (3.4%)	20 (1.0%)	90 (4.3%)
60-<=64	109 (5.2%)	9 (0.4%)	118 (5.7%)
>64-<=69	74 (3.6%)	9 (0.4%)	83 (4.0%)
>69-<=74	53 (2.6%)	6 (0.3%)	59 (2.8%)
>74-<=79	30 (1.4%)	2 (0.1%)	32 (1.5%)
>79-<=84	23 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (1.1%)
>=85	16 (0.8%)	1 (0.0%)	17 (0.8%)
Unknown 資料不詳	318 (15.3%)	48 (2.3%)	366 (17.6%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 753 (84.4%)</b>	<b>324 (15.6%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



In 2022, perpetrators were mainly male (84.4%), and the most common age group was between 31 and 50 years old, representing 45.7% of the total.

在 2022 年，施虐者的性別以男性為主(84.4%)，整體年齡以介乎 31 歲至 50 歲的組別最多，共佔個案總數的 45.7%。

### 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	1 556 (74.9%)	301 (14.5%)	1 857 (89.4%)
Indonesian 印尼人	4 (0.2%)	5 (0.2%)	9 (0.4%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	9 (0.4%)	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.6%)
Indian 印度人	21 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (1.0%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	44 (2.1%)	1 (0.0%)	45 (2.2%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	16 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.8%)
Thai 泰國人	8 (0.4%)	2 (0.1%)	10 (0.5%)
Vietnamese 越南人	4 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	6 (0.3%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	6 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.3%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Korean 韓國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	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	8 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)
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	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	7 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.3%)
Others 其他	9 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)	10 (0.5%)
Unknown 資料不詳	57 (2.7%)	8 (0.4%)	65 (3.1%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 753 (84.4%)</b>	<b>324 (15.6%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

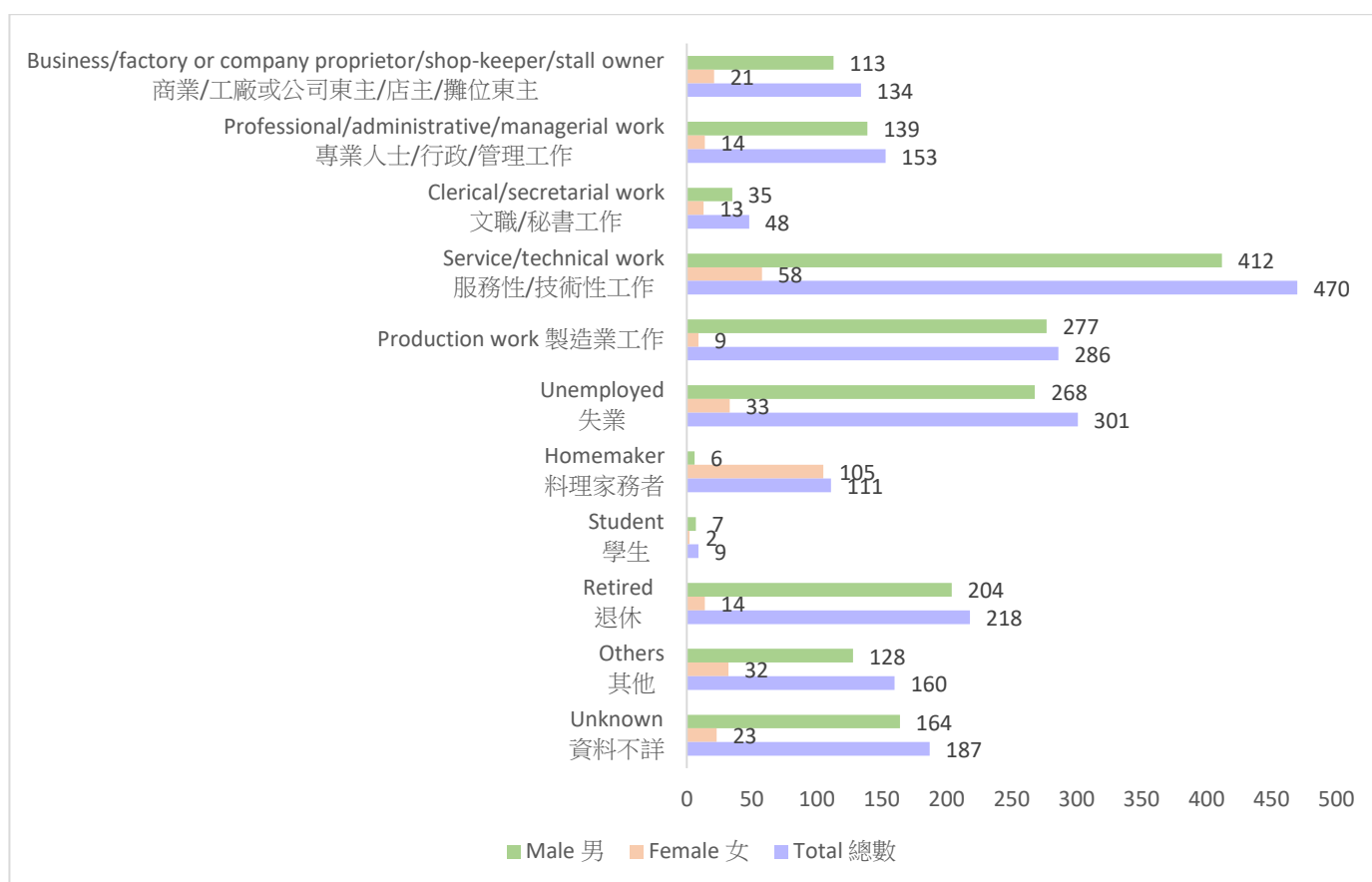


In 2022, most perpetrators were Chinese (1 857 cases, representing 89.4% of the total). The total number of cases involving perpetrators in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 113 (5.4% of the total). Among the male perpetrators, Pakistani and Indian were comparatively more whilst most of the female perpetrators were Indonesian and Filipino.

在 2022 年，整體施虐者仍以華人為主(1 857 宗，佔整體的 89.4%)，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，則有 113 宗，佔整體施虐者的 5.4%。在男性施虐者中，以巴基斯坦人及印度人較多，而女性施虐者則以印尼人及菲律賓人略多。

### 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

Occupation 職業	2022		
	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	113 (5.4%)	21 (1.0%)	134 (6.5%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	139 (6.7%)	14 (0.7%)	153 (7.4%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	35 (1.7%)	13 (0.6%)	48 (2.3%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	412 (19.8%)	58 (2.8%)	470 (22.6%)
Production work 製造業工作	277 (13.3%)	9 (0.4%)	286 (13.8%)
Unemployed 失業	268 (12.9%)	33 (1.6%)	301 (14.5%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	6 (0.3%)	105 (5.1%)	111 (5.3%)
Student 學生	7 (0.3%)	2 (0.1%)	9 (0.4%)
Retired 退休	204 (9.8%)	14 (0.7%)	218 (10.5%)
Others 其他	128 (6.2%)	32 (1.5%)	160 (7.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	164 (7.9%)	23 (1.1%)	187 (9.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 753 (84.4%)</b>	<b>324 (15.6%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



In 2022, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work, followed by production work (representing 23.5% and 15.8% of male perpetrators respectively). Most female perpetrators were homemakers, followed by employed in service/ technical work (representing 32.4% and 17.9% of female perpetrators respectively).

在 2022 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 23.5%及 15.8%)。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 32.4%及 17.9%)。

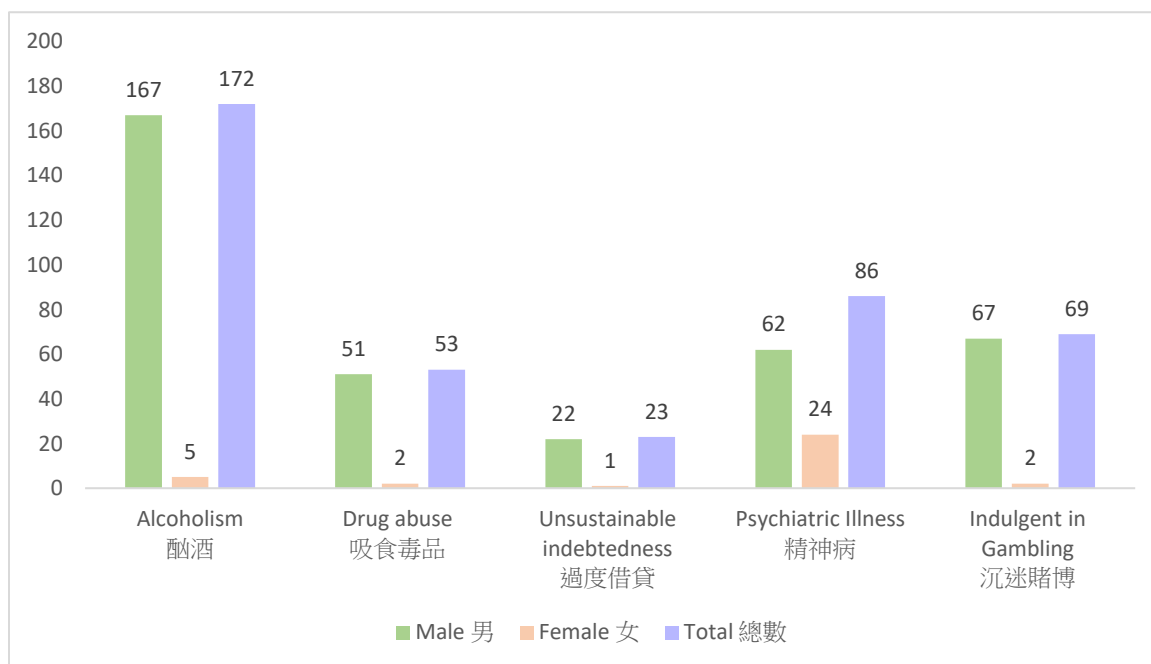


### 1.3.5 Distribution of SCB Cases by Special Condition and Gender of Perpetrator 虐待配偶／同居情侶個案施虐者的特別情況及性別

Special situation 特別情況	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Alcoholism 酗酒	167 (8.0%)	5 (0.2%)	172 (8.3%)
Drug abuse 吸食毒品	51 (2.5%)	2 (0.1%)	53 (2.6%)
Unsustainable indebtedness 過度借貸	22 (1.1%)	1 (0.0%)	23 (1.1%)
Psychiatric Illness 精神病	62 (3.0%)	24 (1.2%)	86 (4.1%)
Indulgent in Gambling 沉迷賭博	67 (3.2%)	2 (0.1%)	69 (3.3%)

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 2022, 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 2022 年，在報稱具有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。

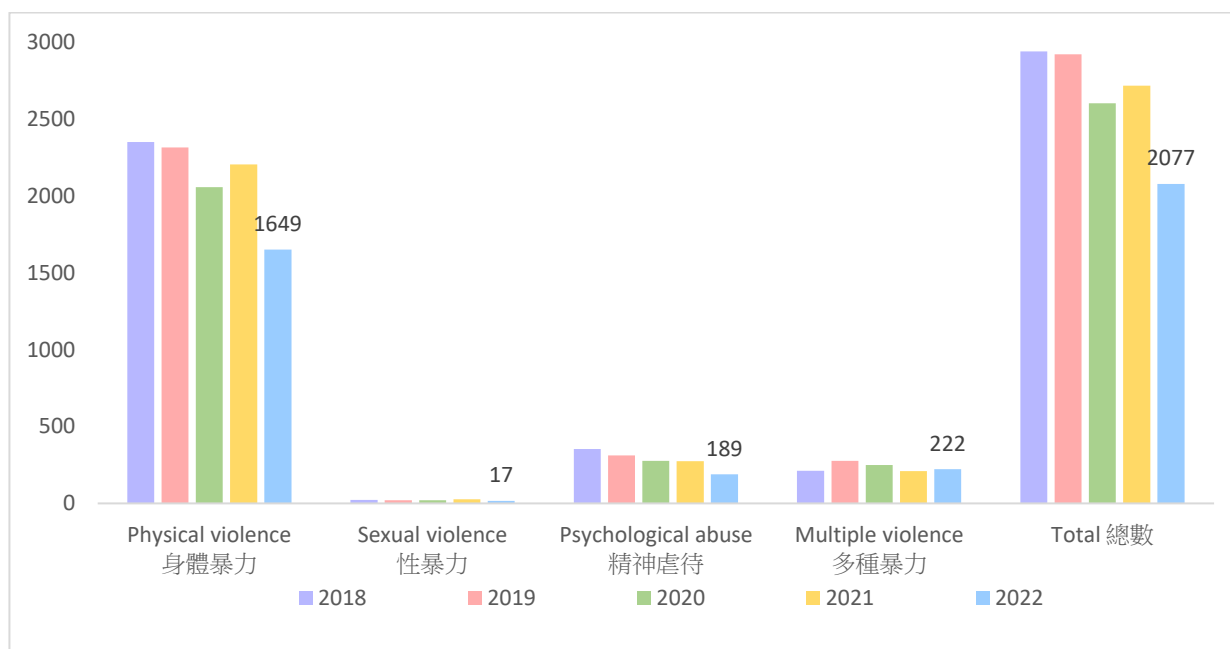
## 1.4 Comparison of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases from 2018 to 2022

### 比較 2018 年至 2022 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Physical violence 身體暴力	2 349 (80.0%)	2 313 (79.2%)	2 055 (79.0%)	2 203 (81.1%)	1 649 (79.4%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	23 (0.8%)	20 (0.7%)	21 (0.8%)	27 (1.0%)	17 (0.8%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	353 (12.0%)	311 (10.7%)	276 (10.6%)	275 (10.1%)	189 (9.1%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	212 (7.2%)	276 (9.5%)	249 (9.6%)	210 (7.7%)	222 (10.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 937 (100%)</b>	<b>2 920 (100%)</b>	<b>2 601 (100%)</b>	<b>2 715 (100%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



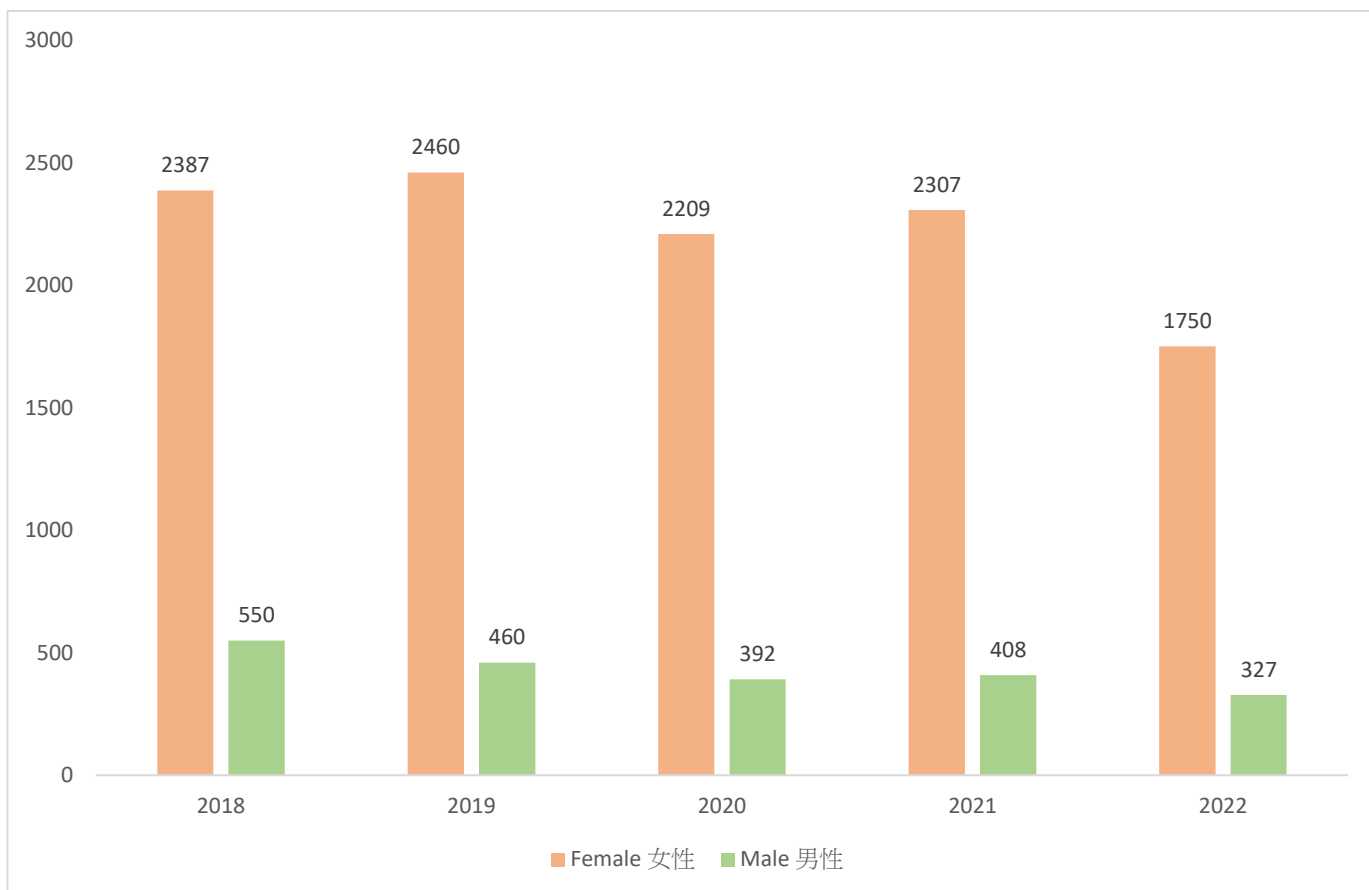
As compared with the past five years, the total number of SCB cases were decreasing during the period of 2018 to 2020, rebounded slightly in 2021 and further decreased in 2022.

與過去五年比較，新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案總數在 2018 至 2020 年逐年下跌，在 2021 年稍為回升後，在 2022 年進一步下跌。

### 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female 女性	2 387 (81.3%)	2 460 (84.2%)	2 209 (84.9%)	2 307 (85.0%)	1 750 (84.3%)
Male 男性	550 (18.7%)	460 (15.8%)	392 (15.1%)	408 (15.0%)	327 (15.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 937 (100%)</b>	<b>2 920 (100%)</b>	<b>2 601 (100%)</b>	<b>2 715 (100%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

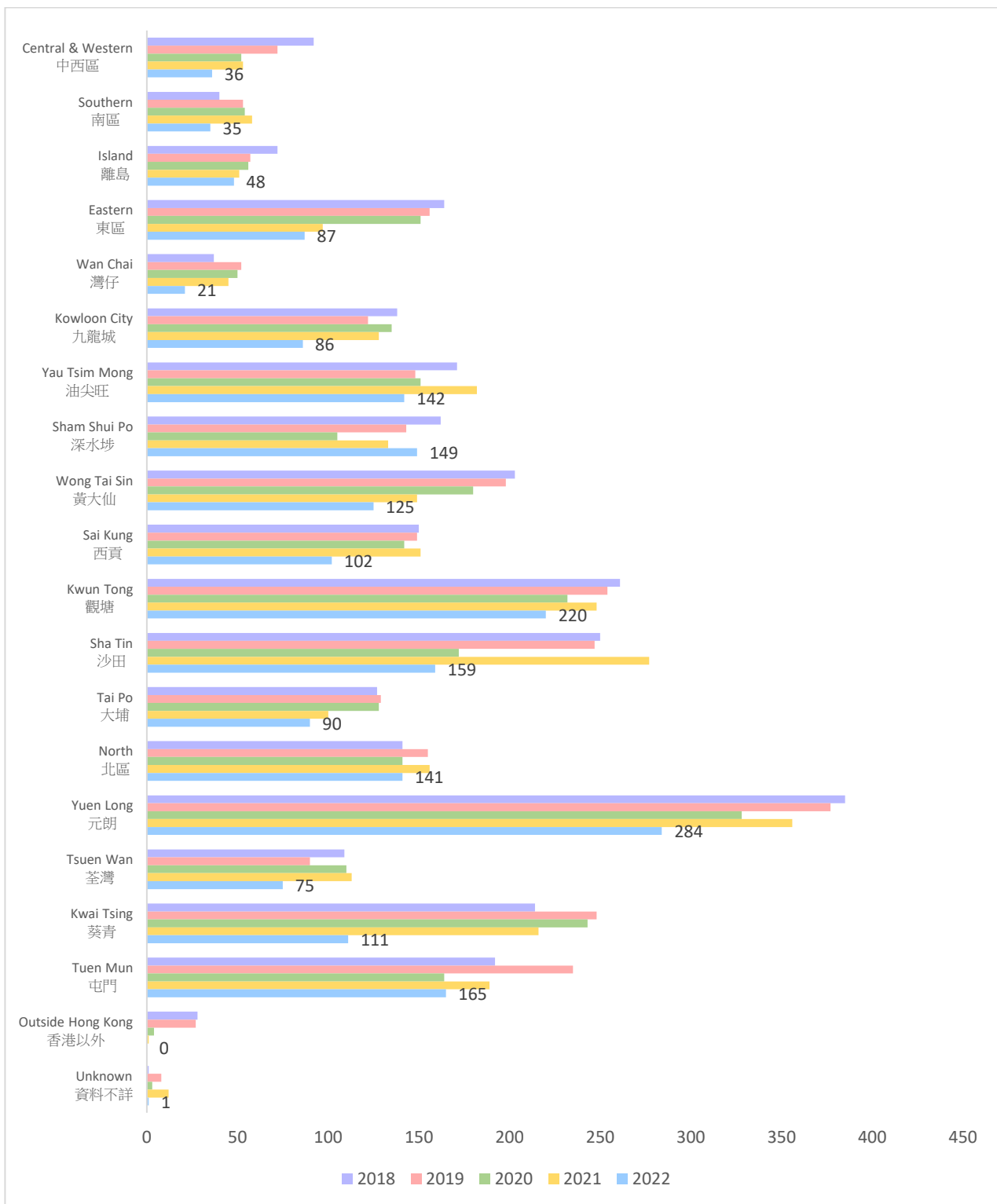


In the past five years, more than 80% of the victims of SCB cases were female in each year.

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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central & Western 中西區	92 (3.1%)	72 (2.5%)	52 (2.0%)	53 (2.0%)	36 (1.7%)
Southern 南區	40 (1.4%)	53 (1.8%)	54 (2.1%)	58 (2.1%)	35 (1.7%)
Island 離島	72 (2.5%)	57 (2.0%)	56 (2.2%)	51 (1.9%)	48 (2.3%)
Eastern 東區	164 (5.6%)	156 (5.3%)	151 (5.8%)	97 (3.6%)	87 (4.2%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	37 (1.3%)	52 (1.8%)	50 (1.9%)	45 (1.7%)	21 (1.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	138 (4.7%)	122 (4.2%)	135 (5.2%)	128 (4.7%)	86 (4.1%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	171 (5.8%)	148 (5.1%)	151 (5.8%)	182 (6.7%)	142 (6.8%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	162 (5.5%)	143 (4.9%)	105 (4.0%)	133 (4.9%)	149 (7.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	203 (6.9%)	198 (6.8%)	180 (6.9%)	149 (5.5%)	125 (6.0%)
Sai Kung 西貢	150 (5.1%)	149 (5.1%)	142 (5.5%)	151 (5.6%)	102 (4.9%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	261 (8.9%)	254 (8.7%)	232 (8.9%)	248 (9.1%)	220 (10.6%)
Sha Tin 沙田	250 (8.5%)	247 (8.5%)	172 (6.6%)	277 (10.2%)	159 (7.7%)
Tai Po 大埔	127 (4.3%)	129 (4.4%)	128 (4.9%)	100 (3.7%)	90 (4.3%)
North 北區	141 (4.8%)	155 (5.3%)	141 (5.4%)	156 (5.7%)	141 (6.8%)
Yuen Long 元朗	385 (13.1%)	377 (12.9%)	328 (12.6%)	356 (13.1%)	284 (13.7%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	109 (3.7%)	90 (3.1%)	110 (4.2%)	113 (4.2%)	75 (3.6%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	214 (7.3%)	248 (8.5%)	243 (9.3%)	216 (8.0%)	111 (5.3%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	192 (6.5%)	235 (8.0%)	164 (6.3%)	189 (7.0%)	165 (7.9%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	28 (1.0%)	27 (0.9%)	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 937 (100%)</b>	<b>2 920 (100%)</b>	<b>2 601 (100%)</b>	<b>2 715 (100%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>

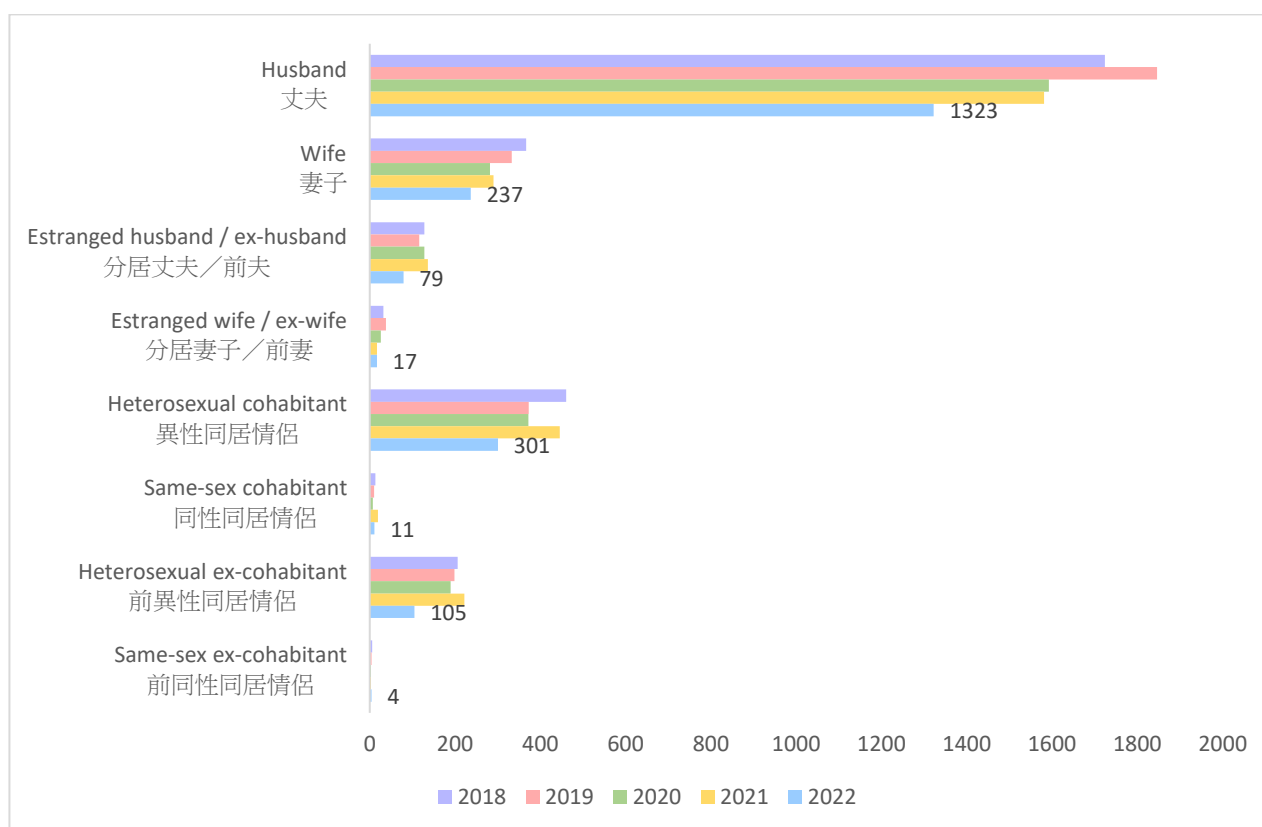


In the past five years, Yuen Long has all along been the district with the highest number of victims of SCB cases residing, followed by Kwun Tong, Shatin, Kwai Tsing or Tuen Mun.

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。其次為觀塘區、沙田區、葵青區或屯門區。

### 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Husband 丈夫	1 724 (58.7%)	1 847 (63.3%)	1 593 (61.2%)	1 582 (58.3%)	1 323 (63.7%)
Wife 妻子	367 (12.5%)	333 (11.4%)	282 (10.8%)	290 (10.7%)	237 (11.4%)
Estranged husband / ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	128 (4.4%)	116 (4.0%)	128 (4.9%)	136 (5.0%)	79 (3.8%)
Estranged wife / ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	32 (1.1%)	38 (1.3%)	26 (1.0%)	17 (0.6%)	17 (0.8%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	461 (15.7%)	373 (12.8%)	372 (14.3%)	446 (16.4%)	301 (14.5%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	13 (0.4%)	10 (0.3%)	7 (0.3%)	19 (0.7%)	11 (0.5%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	206 (7.0%)	199 (6.8%)	190 (7.3%)	222 (8.2%)	105 (5.1%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	6 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>2 937 (100%)</b>	<b>2 920 (100%)</b>	<b>2 601 (100%)</b>	<b>2 715 (100%)</b>	<b>2 077 (100%)</b>



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。

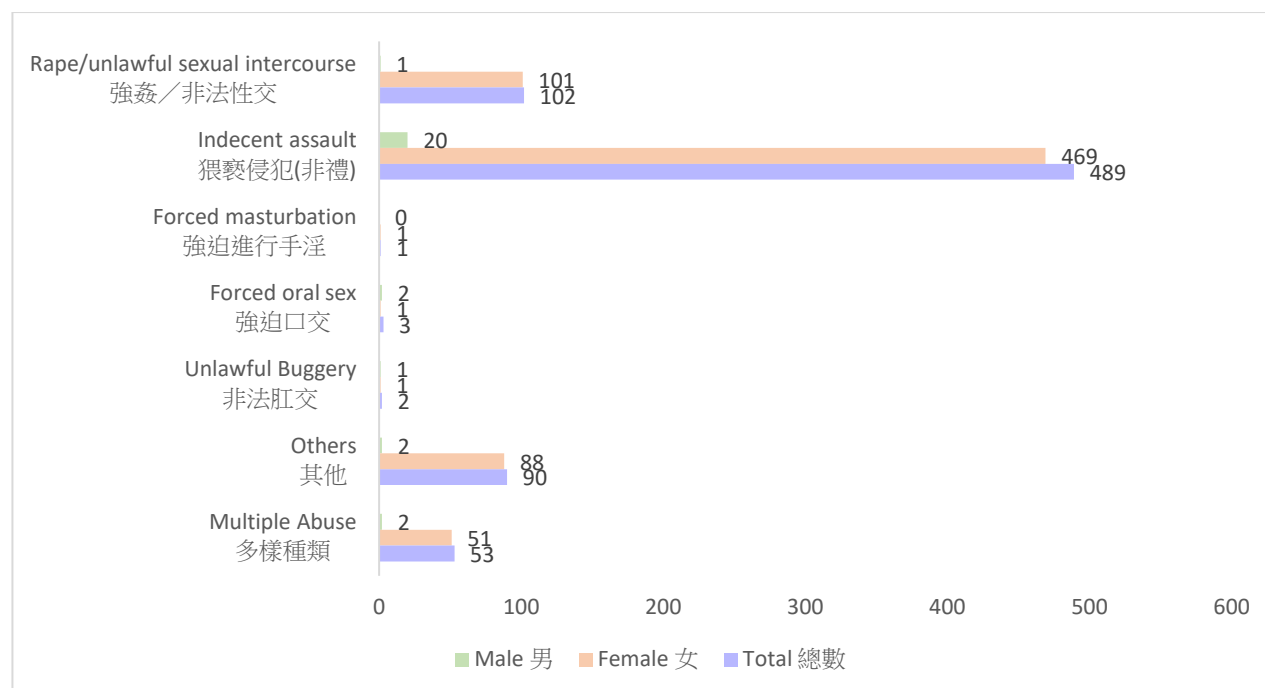
## Part II 第二部分

### Newly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2022 2022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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	1 (0.1%)	101 (13.6%)	102 (13.8%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	20 (2.7%)	469 (63.4%)	489 (66.1%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)
Others 其他	2 (0.3%)	88 (11.9%)	90 (12.2%)
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	2 (0.3%)	51 (6.9%)	53 (7.2%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>28 (3.8%)</b>	<b>712 (96.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



In 2022, CISSCBSV recorded 740 newly reported SV cases. Among all, indecent assault was the most common type of SV contributing to 489 cases (66.1% of the total), followed by rape/unlawful sexual intercourse (102 cases, representing 13.8% of the total). There were 90 cases in “Others”(12.2% 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 2022 年，中央資料系統錄得 740 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 489 宗(佔總數 66.1%)，其次是強姦／非法性交個案(102 宗，佔總數 13.8%)。「其他種類」共錄得 90 宗(佔總數 12.2%)，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。



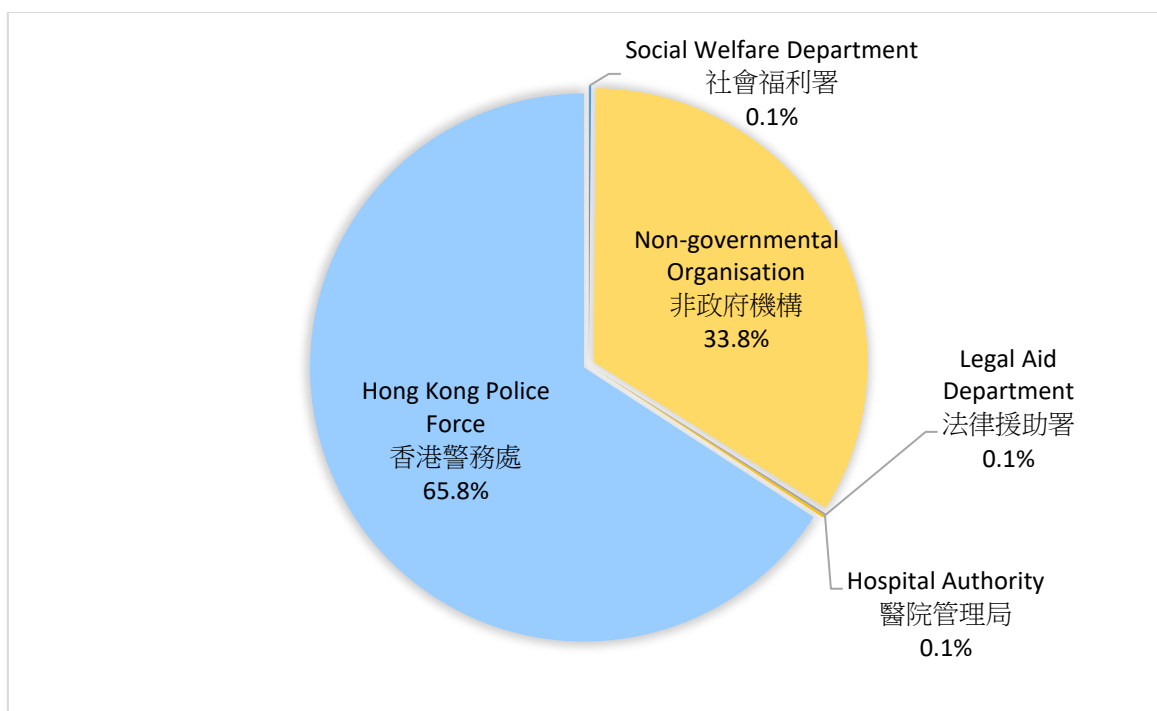
## 2.1.2 Distribution of SV Cases by Reporting Agency <sup>Note</sup>

### 性暴力個案的呈報機構 <sup>註</sup>

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2022
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	1 (0.1%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	250 (33.8%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	1 (0.1%)
Legal Aid Department 法律援助署	1 (0.1%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	487 (65.8%)
Department of Health 衛生署	0 (0.0%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

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。

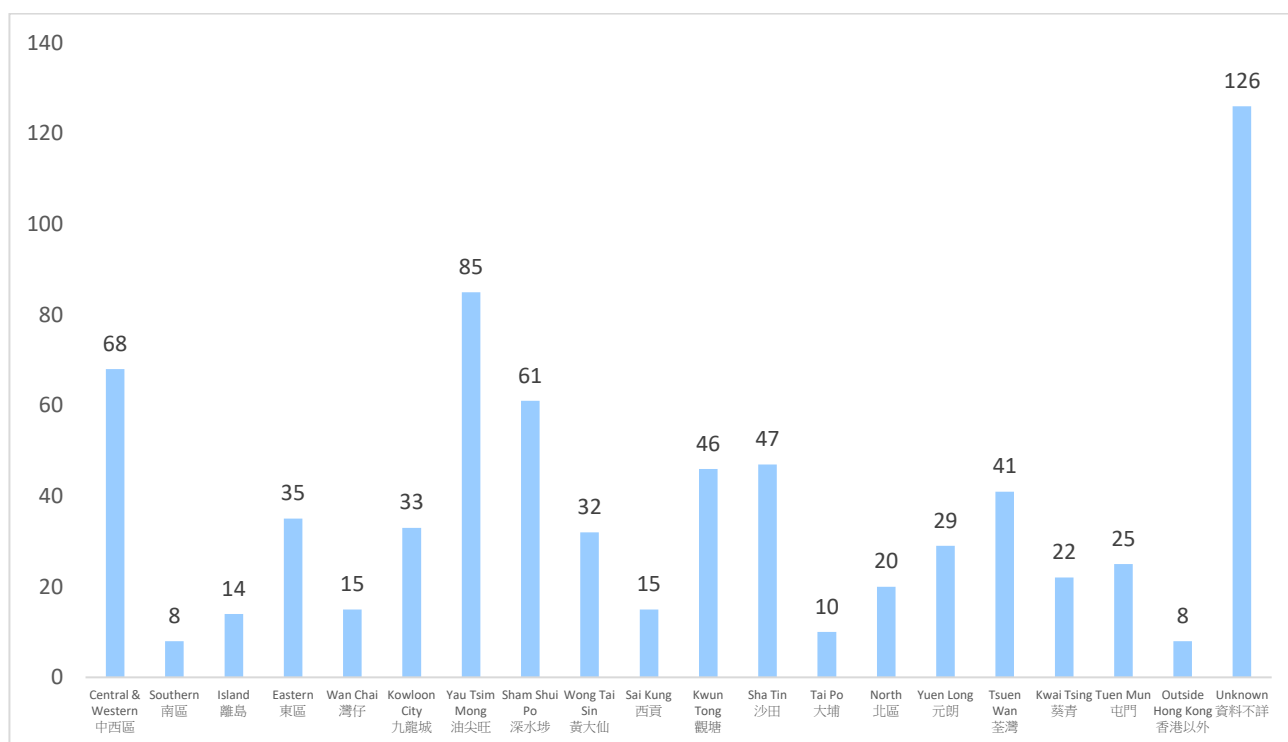


In 2022, most of the SV cases were reported by the Hong Kong Police Force (65.8%) and Non-governmental Organisations (33.8%).

在 2022 年，性暴力個案主要由香港警務處 (65.8%) 及非政府機構 (33.8%) 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	2022
Central & Western 中西區	68 (9.2%)
Southern 南區	8 (1.1%)
Island 離島	14 (1.9%)
Eastern 東區	35 (4.7%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	15 (2.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	33 (4.5%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	85 (11.5%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	61 (8.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	32 (4.3%)
Sai Kung 西貢	15 (2.0%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	46 (6.2%)
Sha Tin 沙田	47 (6.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	10 (1.4%)
North 北區	20 (2.7%)
Yuen Long 元朗	29 (3.9%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	41 (5.5%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	22 (3.0%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	25 (3.4%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	8 (1.1%)
Unknown 資料不詳	126 (17.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

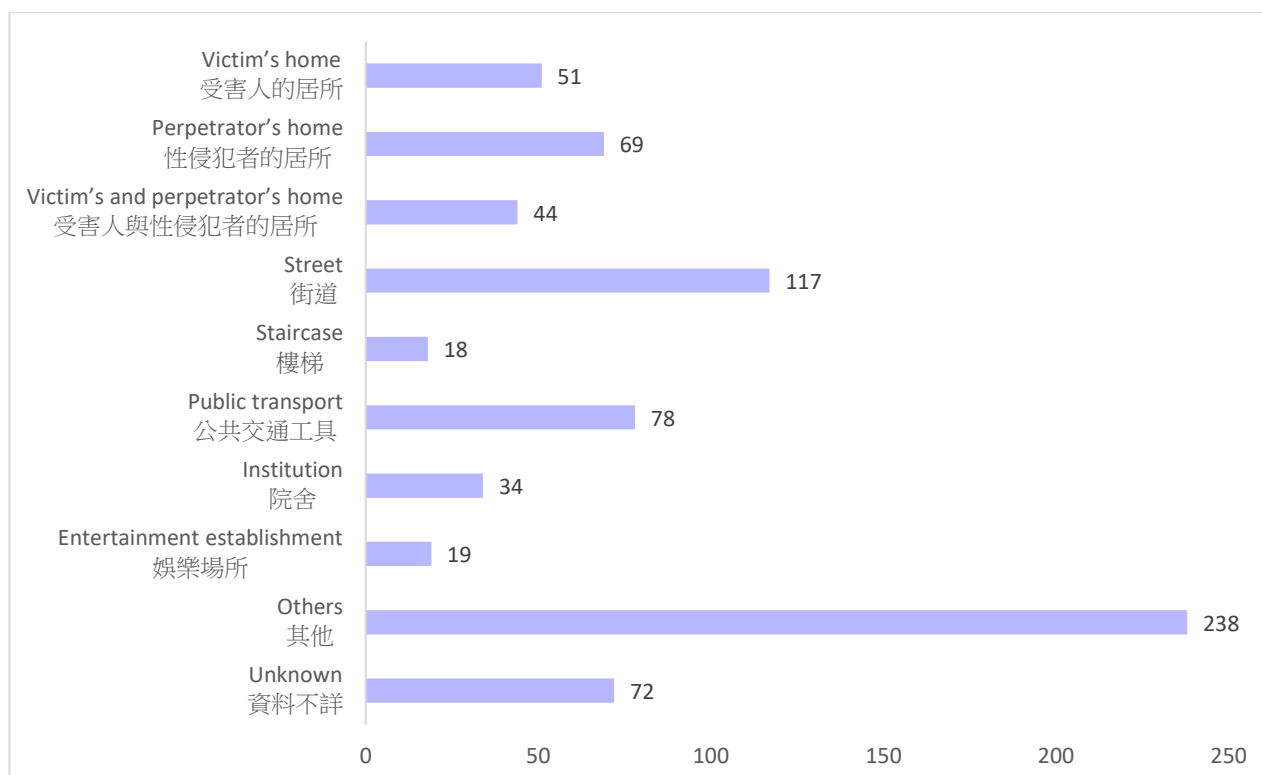


In 2022, the top three districts with the highest number of SV incidents taken place were Yau Tsim Mong (11.5%), Central & Western (9.2%) and Sham Shui Po (8.2%).

在 2022 年，全港最多性暴力個案發生的三個地區依次為油尖旺區 (11.5%)、中西區 (9.2%) 及深水埗區 (8.2%)。

## 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	2022
Victim's home 受害人的居所	51 (6.9%)
Perpetrator's home 性侵犯者的居所	69 (9.3%)
Victim's and perpetrator's home 受害人與性侵犯者的居所	44 (5.9%)
Street 街道	117 (15.8%)
Staircase 樓梯	18 (2.4%)
Public transport 公共交通工具	78 (10.5%)
Institution 院舍	34 (4.6%)
Entertainment establishment 娛樂場所	19 (2.6%)
Others 其他	238 (32.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	72 (9.7%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



In 2022, the SV incidents usually occurred on streets (15.8%), public transports (10.5%) and perpetrator's home (9.3%).

在 2022 年，性暴力事件在街道(15.8%)、公共交通工具(10.5%)及性侵犯者的居所(9.3%)發生較多。

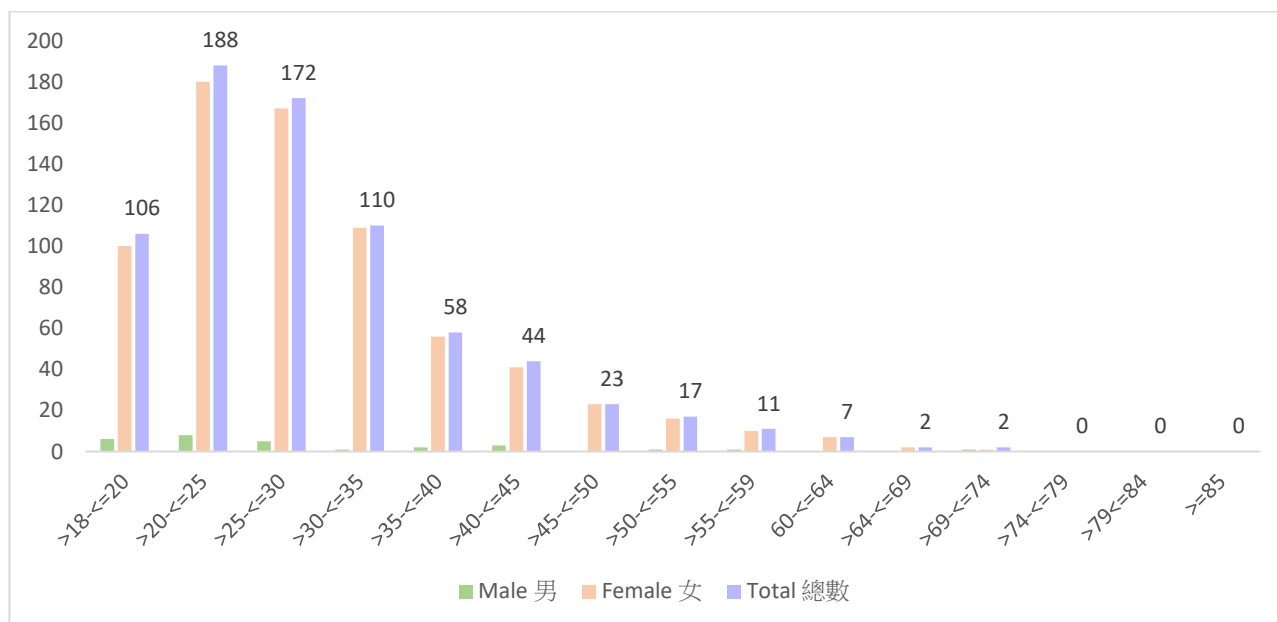
## 2.2 Characteristics of Victim of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases

### 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
18<=20	6 (0.8%)	100 (13.5%)	106 (14.3%)
>20-<=25	8 (1.1%)	180 (24.3%)	188 (25.4%)
>25-<=30	5 (0.7%)	167 (22.6%)	172 (23.2%)
>30-<=35	1 (0.1%)	109 (14.7%)	110 (14.9%)
>35-<=40	2 (0.3%)	56 (7.6%)	58 (7.8%)
>40-<=45	3 (0.4%)	41 (5.5%)	44 (5.9%)
>45-<=50	0 (0.0%)	23 (3.1%)	23 (3.1%)
>50-<=55	1 (0.1%)	16 (2.2%)	17 (2.3%)
>55-<=59	1 (0.1%)	10 (1.4%)	11 (1.5%)
60-<=64	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)	7 (0.9%)
>64-<=69	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
>69-<=74	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)
>74-<=79	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
>79<=84	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
>=85	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>28 (3.8%)</b>	<b>712 (96.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

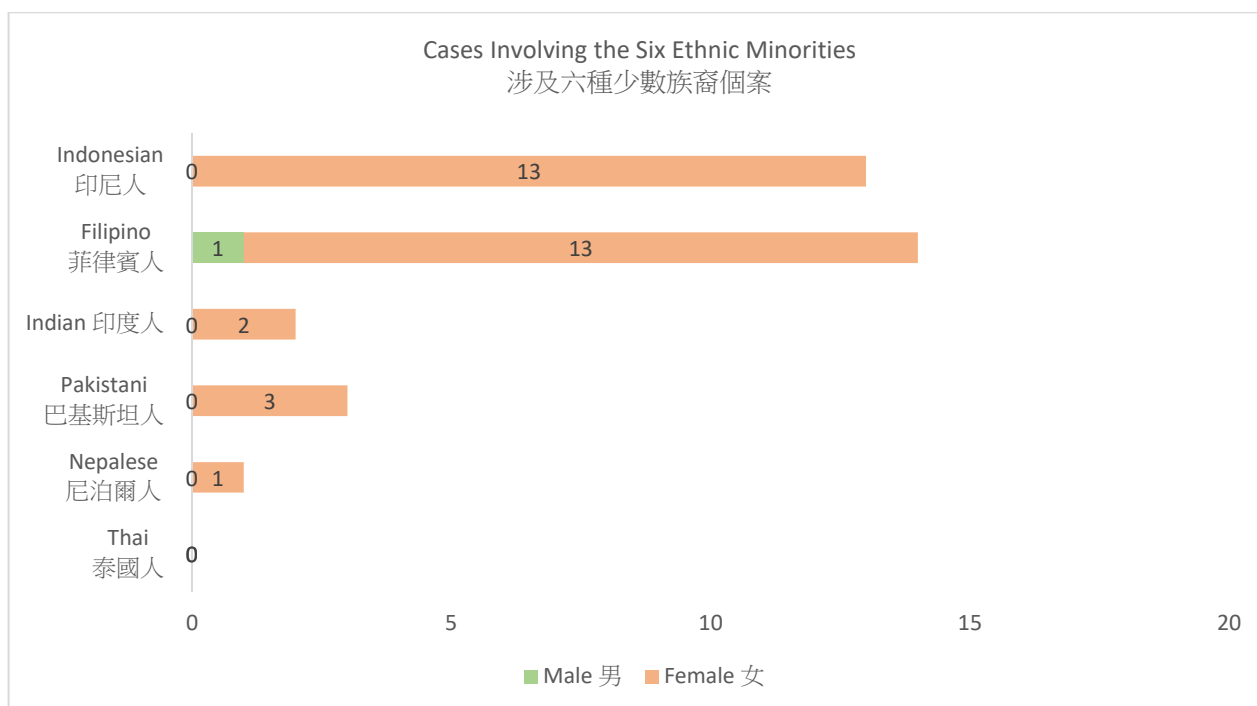


In 2022, most victims were female (96.2% of the total). The victims were mainly aged between 21 and 35, representing 63.5% of the total. There were 11 victims who were aged 60 or above, representing 1.5% of the total.

在 2022 年，大部分的受害人是女性(佔總數 96.2%)。受害人的年齡主要介乎 21 歲至 35 歲，佔總數 63.5%。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

Ethnicity 種族	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	26 (3.5%)	661 (89.3%)	687 (92.8%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	13 (1.8%)	13 (1.8%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	1 (0.1%)	13 (1.8%)	14 (1.9%)
Indian 印度人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
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%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
American 美國人	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.7%)	5 (0.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>28 (3.8%)</b>	<b>712 (96.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



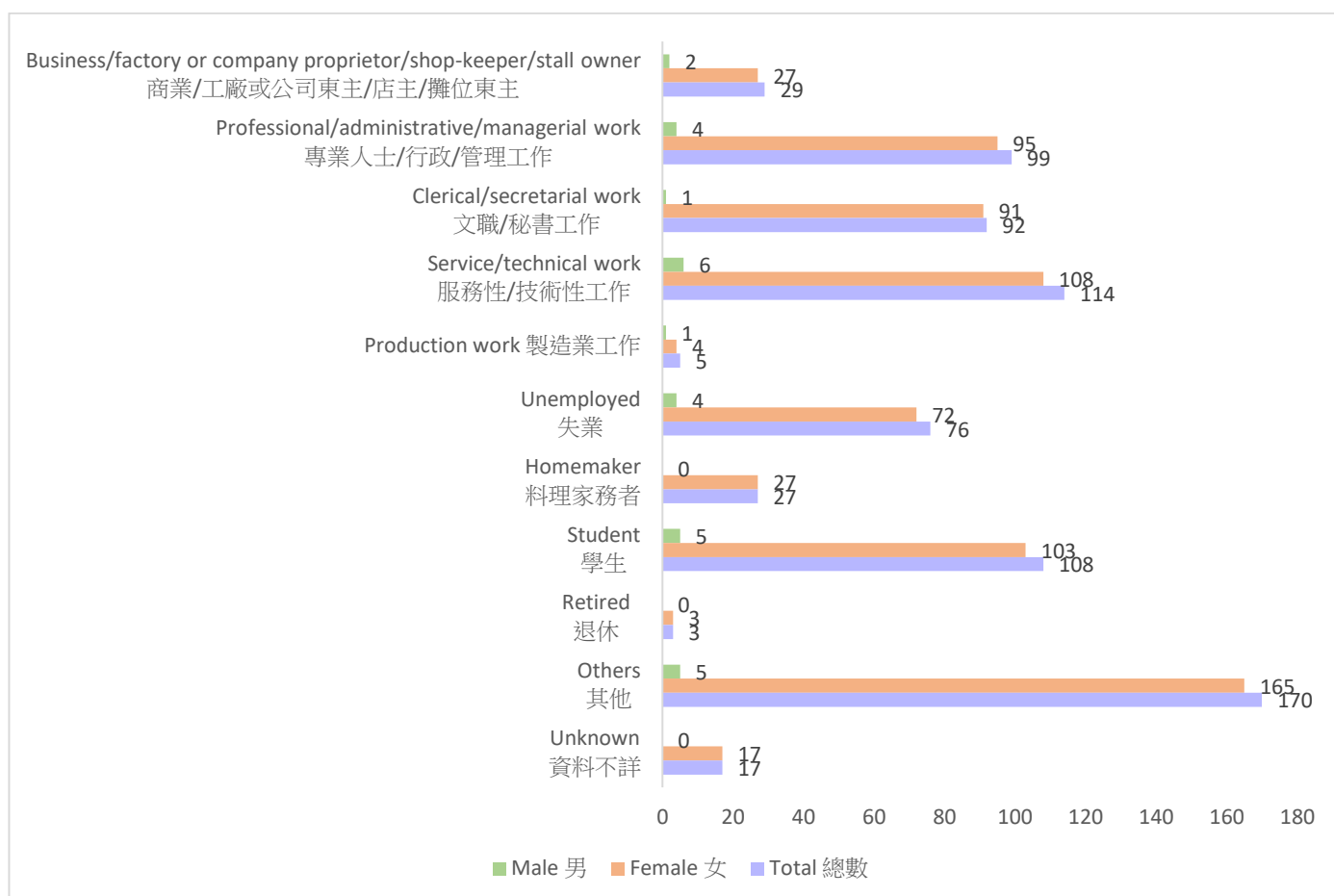
In 2022, regardless of the gender of victims, most victims were Chinese (687 cases, representing 92.8% of the total). The total number of cases involving victims in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistanis, Nepalese and Thai, was

33 (representing 4.5% of the total), of which the victims were mainly female and mostly Filipino and Indonesian.

在 2022 年，整體受害人仍以華人為主(687 人，佔總數 92.8%)。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 33 宗(佔整體受害人的 4.5%)，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

Occupation 職業	2022		
	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%)	27 (3.6%)	29 (3.9%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	4 (0.5%)	95 (12.8%)	99 (13.4%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	1 (0.1%)	91 (12.3%)	92 (12.4%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	6 (0.8%)	108 (14.6%)	114 (15.4%)
Production work 製造業工作	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.5%)	5 (0.7%)
Unemployed 失業	4 (0.5%)	72 (9.7%)	76 (10.3%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	0 (0.0%)	27 (3.6%)	27 (3.6%)
Student 學生	5 (0.7%)	103 (13.9%)	108 (14.6%)
Retired 退休	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
Others 其他	5 (0.7%)	165 (22.3%)	170 (23.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	0 (0.0%)	17 (2.3%)	17 (2.3%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>28 (3.8%)</b>	<b>712 (96.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



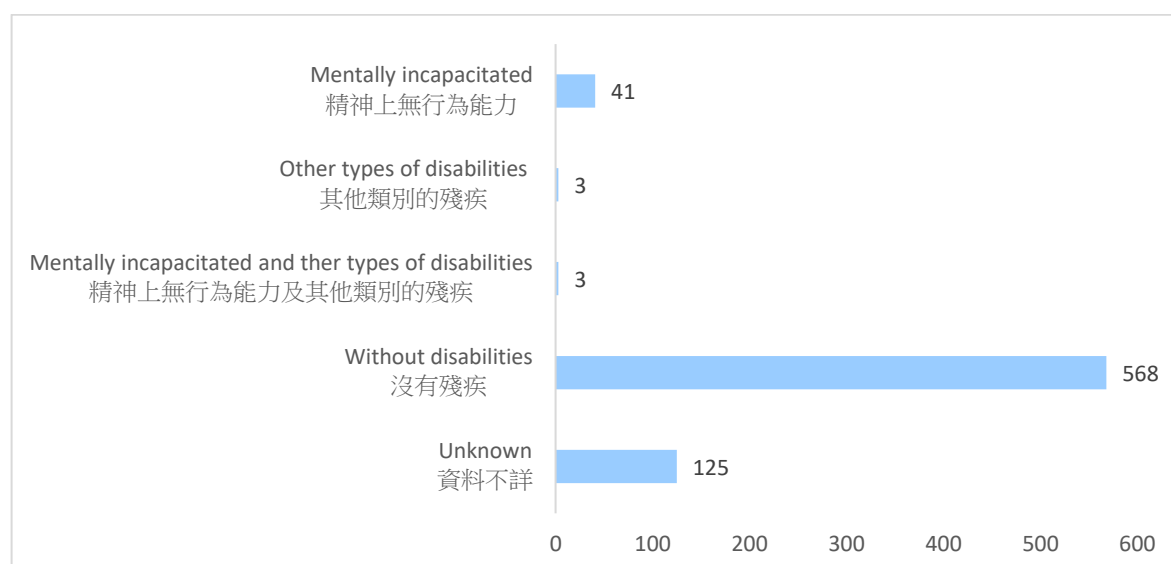
In 2022, most female victims were employed in service/technical work (representing 15.2% of female victims), followed by student and professional/administrative/managerial work (representing 14.5% and 13.3% of female victims respectively). Most male victims were employed in service/technical work (representing 21.4% of male victims), followed by student (representing 17.9% of male victims).

在 2022 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 15.2%)，其次為學生及從事專業人士／行政／管理工作(分別佔女性受害人 14.5%及 13.3%)；男性受害人較多為從事服務性／技術性工作(佔男性受害人 21.4%)，其次為學生(均佔男性受害人的 17.9%)。



## 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	2022
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	41 (5.5%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	3 (0.4%)
Mentally incapacitated and other types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	3 (0.4%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	568 (76.8%)
Unknown 資料不詳	125 (16.9%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



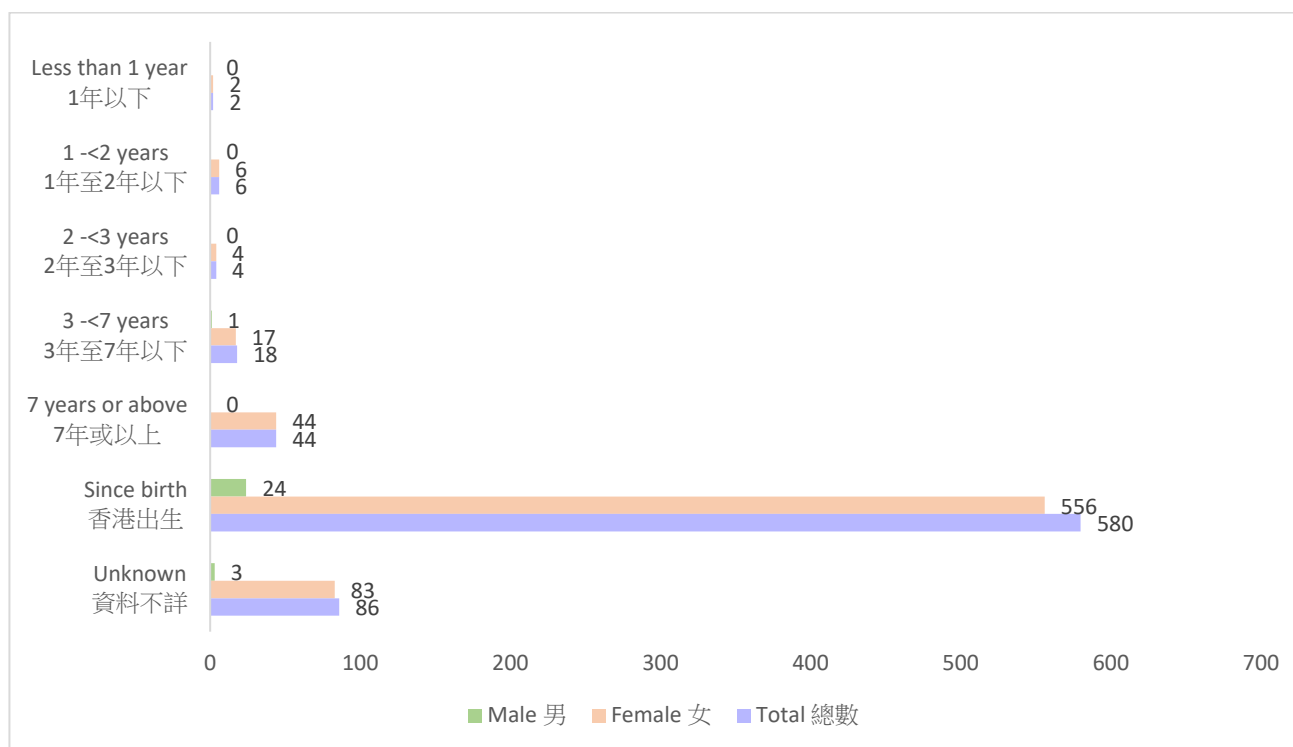
In 2022, most victims had no disabilities (76.8% of the total). Among the victims, 41 (5.5% of the total) were diagnosed as mentally incapacitated and three (0.4% of the total) had other types of disabilities. Furthermore, three victims had both mental incapacity and other types of disabilities (0.4% of the total).

在 2022 年，大部分受害人均沒有殘疾(76.8%)。受害人中被界定為精神上無行為能力人士有 41 人(5.5%)，其他類別的殘疾的人士有 3 人(0.4%)。另外，有 3 人(0.4%)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 居港年期	2022		
	男	女	總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
1 -<2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)	6 (0.8%)
2 -<3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)
3 -<7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	1 (0.1%)	17 (2.3%)	18 (2.4%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	0 (0.0%)	44 (5.9%)	44 (5.9%)
Since birth 香港出生	24 (3.2%)	556 (75.1%)	580 (78.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	3 (0.4%)	83 (11.2%)	86 (11.6%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>28 (3.8%)</b>	<b>712 (96.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



In 2022, most victims had been living in Hong Kong since birth (78.4%). There were 30 victims (4.1%) 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 (18 victims, representing 2.4% of the total).

在 2022 年，大多受害人在香港出生(78.4%)。居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 30 人(4.1%)，當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多 (18 人，佔全部的 2.4%)。

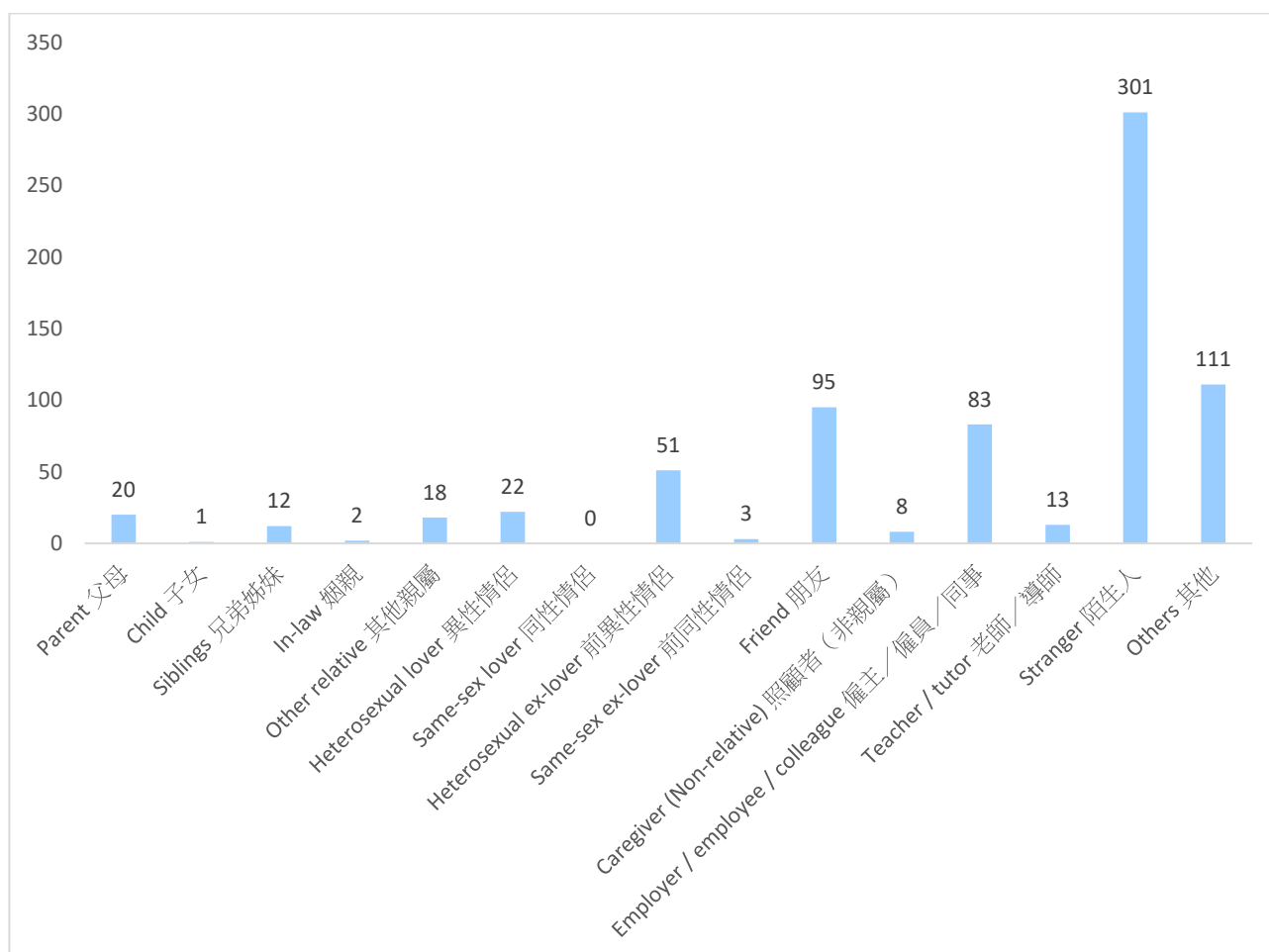
## 2.3 Characteristics of Perpetrator of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases

### 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	2022
Parent 父母	20 (2.7%)
Child 子女	1 (0.1%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	12 (1.6%)
In-law 姻親	2 (0.3%)
Other relative 其他親屬	18 (2.4%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	22 (3.0%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	0 (0.0%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	51 (6.9%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	3 (0.4%)
Friend 朋友	95 (12.8%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者 (非親屬)	8 (1.1%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主 / 僱員 / 同事	83 (11.2%)
Teacher / tutor 老師 / 導師	13 (1.8%)
Stranger 陌生人	301 (40.7%)
Others 其他	111 (15.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

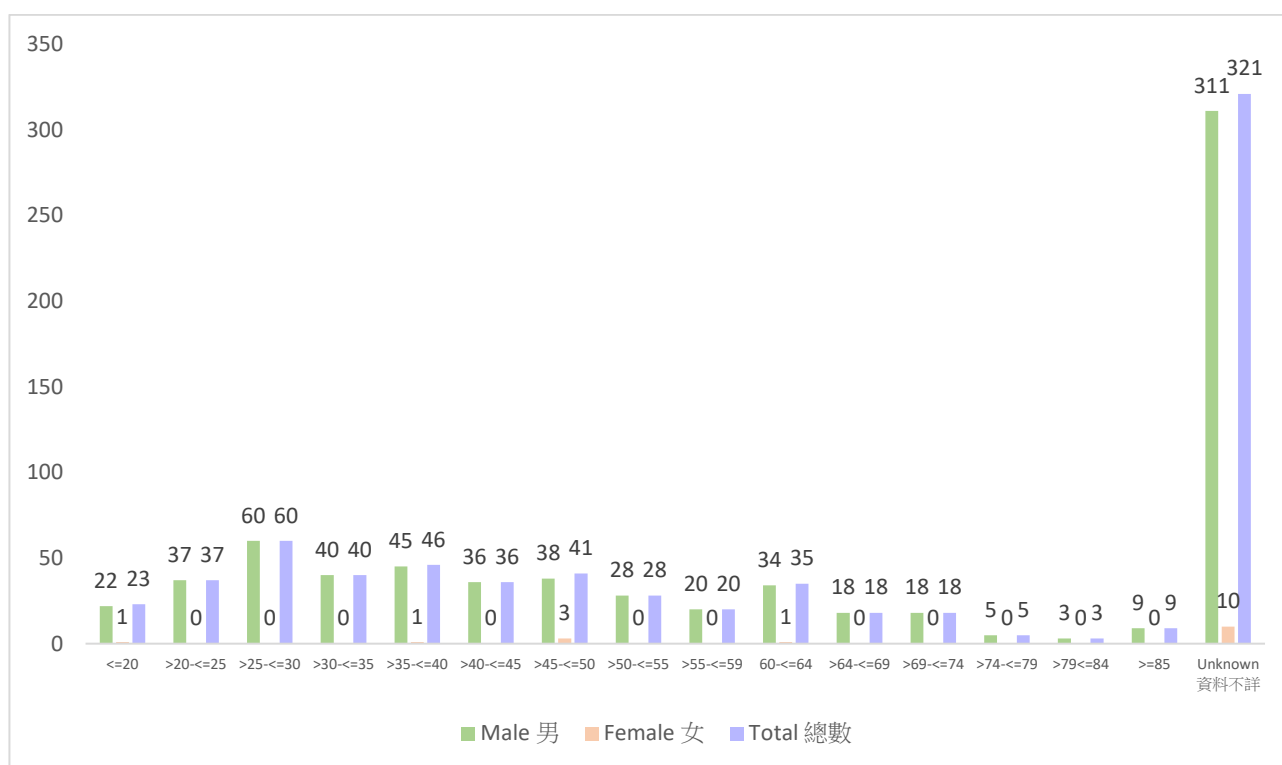


In 2022, most perpetrators were strangers to the victims (40.7%), followed by friend (12.8%) and employer/employee/colleague of the victims (11.2%).

在 2022 年，大部分的受害人並不認識性侵犯者 (40.7%)，其次為朋友 (12.8%)，以及受害人的僱主／僱員／同事(11.2%)。

### 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	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
<=20	22 (3.0%)	1 (0.1%)	23 (3.1%)
>20-<=25	37 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (5.0%)
>25-<=30	60 (8.1%)	0 (0.0%)	60 (8.1%)
>30-<=35	40 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (5.4%)
>35-<=40	45 (6.1%)	1 (0.1%)	46 (6.2%)
>40-<=45	36 (4.9%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (4.9%)
>45-<=50	38 (5.1%)	3 (0.4%)	41 (5.5%)
>50-<=55	28 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (3.8%)
>55-<=59	20 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (2.7%)
60-<=64	34 (4.6%)	1 (0.1%)	35 (4.7%)
>64-<=69	18 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (2.4%)
>69-<=74	18 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (2.4%)
>74-<=79	5 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.7%)
>79<=84	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
>=85	9 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	311 (42.0%)	10 (1.4%)	321 (43.4%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>724 (97.8%)</b>	<b>16 (2.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

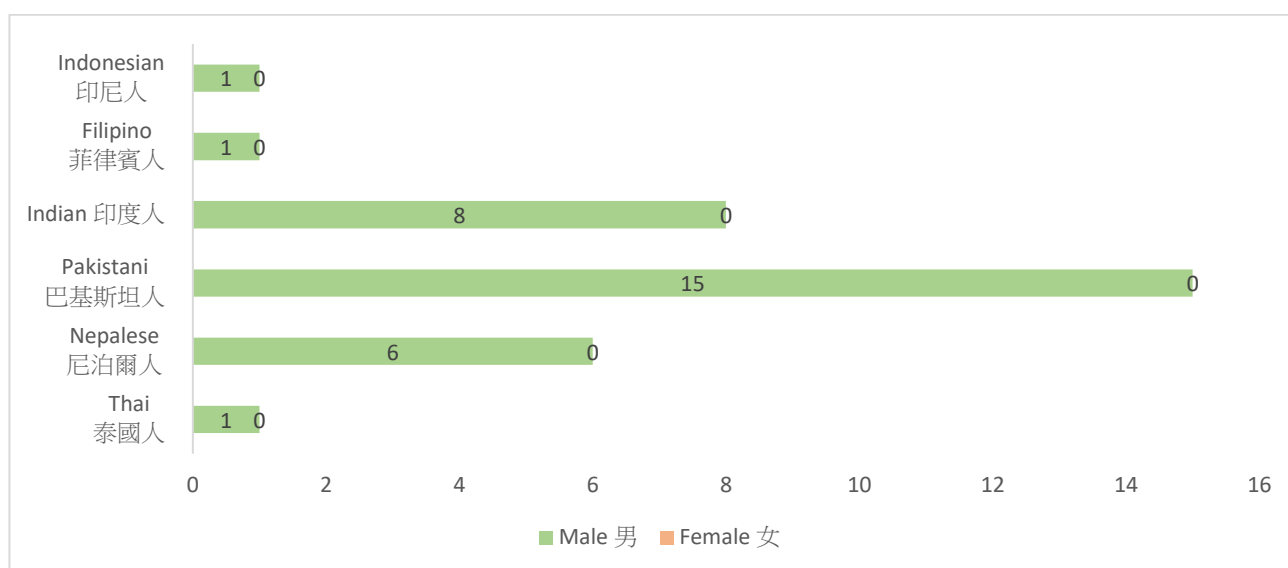


In 2022, the perpetrators were mainly male (97.8% of the total) and the most common age groups were between 26 to 40 years old, representing 19.7% of the total.

在 2022 年，性侵犯者以男性為主(97.8%)。整體年齡分布以介乎 26 歲至 40 歲間的組別較多(佔總數 19.7%)。

### 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

Ethnicity 種族	2022		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	564 (76.2%)	8 (1.1%)	572 (77.3%)
Indonesian 印尼人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Indian 印度人	8 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.1%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	15 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (2.0%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	6 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)
Thai 泰國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
Japanese 日本人	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
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	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
American 美國人	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.4%)
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 Zelander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)
Others 其他	6 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)
Unknown 資料不詳	107 (14.5%)	8 (1.1%)	115 (15.5%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>724 (97.8%)</b>	<b>16 (2.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

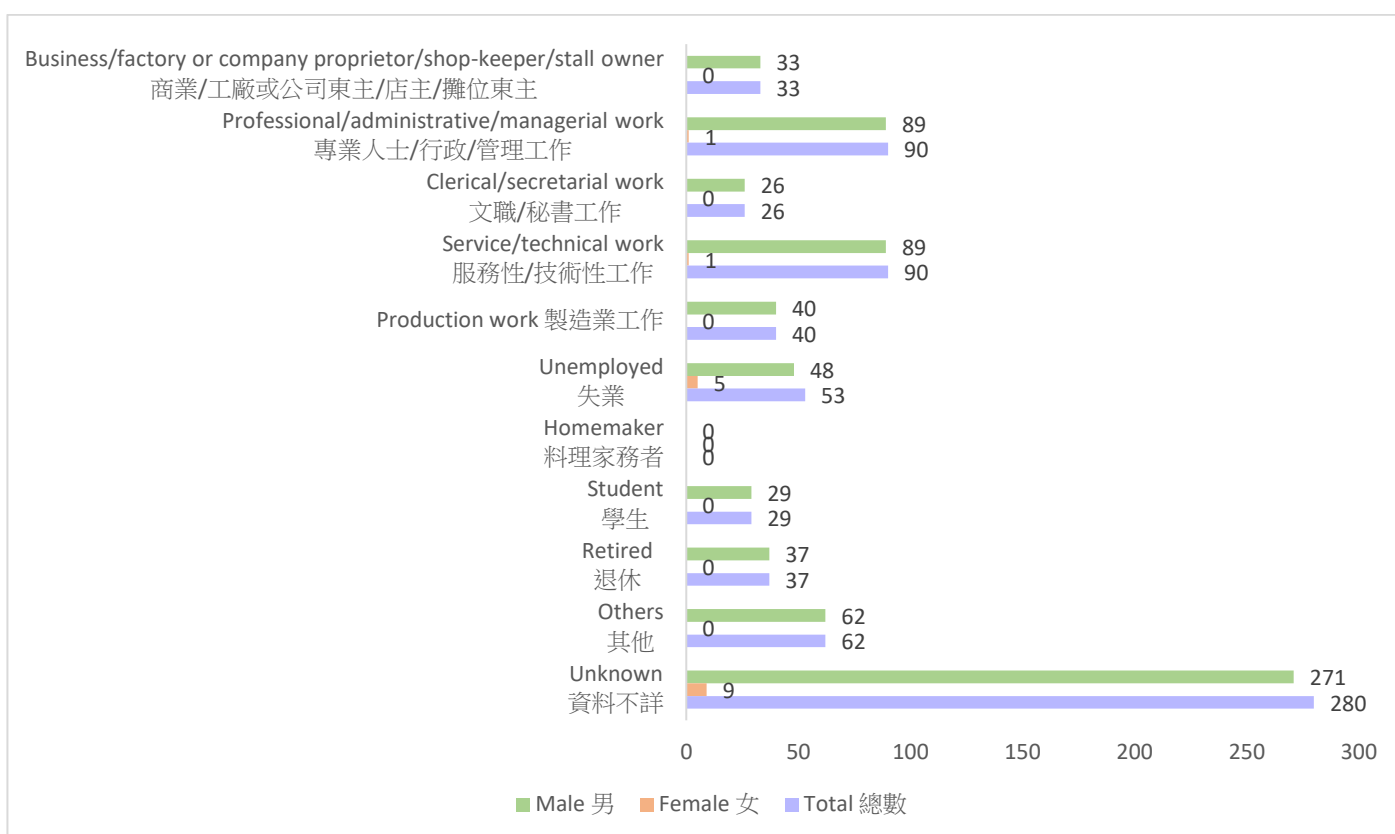


In 2022, perpetrators were mainly Chinese (572 cases, representing 77.3% of the total). The total number of cases involving perpetrators in the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, was 32 (representing 4.3% of the total) and they were all male.

在 2022 年，性侵犯者以華人為主(572 宗，佔總數 77.3%)。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 32 宗(佔總數 4.3%)，其中全為男性。

### 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	2022		
	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	33 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (4.5%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士/行政/管理工作	89 (12.0%)	1 (0.1%)	90 (12.2%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職/秘書工作	26 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.5%)
Service/technical work 服務性/技術性工作	89 (12.0%)	1 (0.1%)	90 (12.2%)
Production work 製造業工作	40 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (5.4%)
Unemployed 失業	48 (6.5%)	5 (0.7%)	53 (7.2%)
Homemaker 家務料理者	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Student 學生	29 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (3.9%)
Retired 退休	37 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (5.0%)
Others 其他	62 (8.4%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (8.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	271 (36.6%)	9 (1.2%)	280 (37.8%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>724 (97.8%)</b>	<b>16 (2.2%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

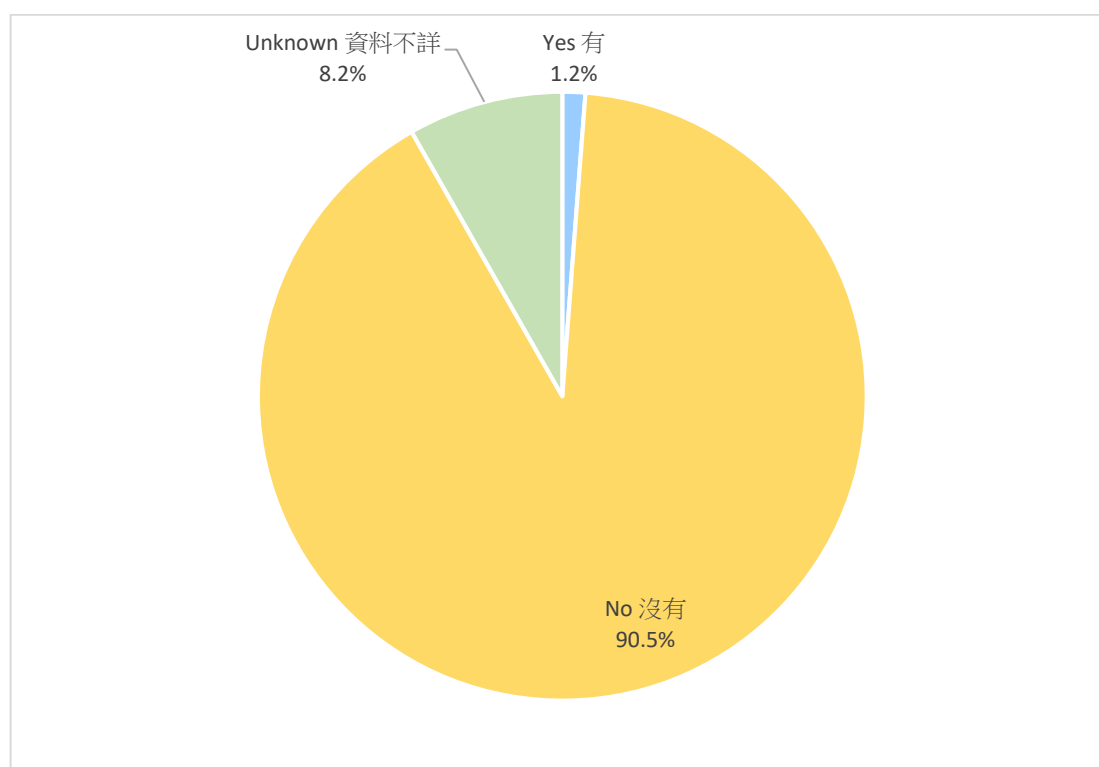


In 2022, most male perpetrators were employed in professional/administrative/managerial work and service/technical work (each representing 12.3% of male perpetrators). Most female perpetrators were unemployed, representing 31.3% of female perpetrators.

在 2022 年，男性性侵犯者中以從事專業人士／行政／管理工作及服務性／技術性工作為主(各佔男性性侵犯者的 12.3%)。而女性性侵犯者最多為失業人士，佔女性性侵犯者的 31.3%。

### 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	2022
Yes 有	9 (1.2%)
No 沒有	670 (90.5%)
Unknown 資料不詳	61 (8.2%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



In 2022, over 90% of perpetrators did not use weapons. There were only 9 cases having used weapons, representing 1.2% of the total.

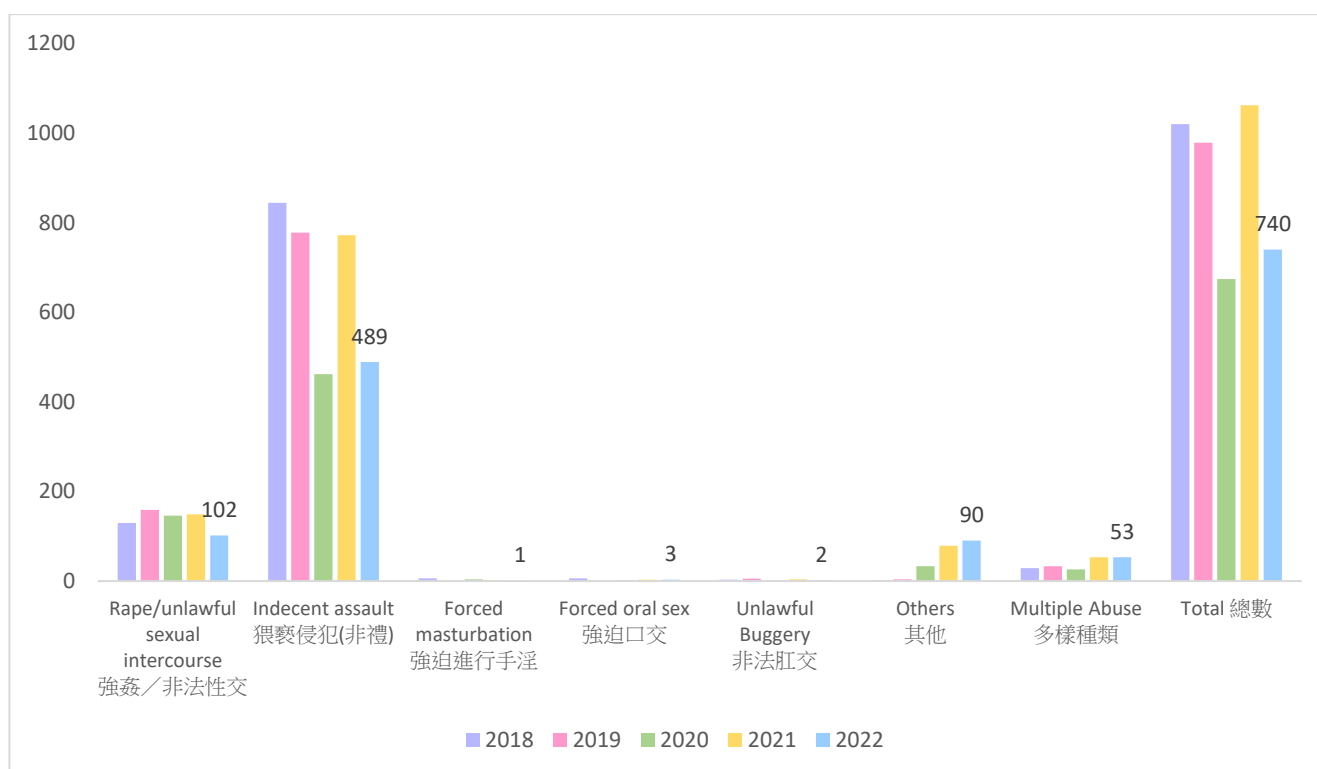
在 2022 年，超過九成的性侵犯者沒有使用武器，使用武器的只有 9 宗，佔總數 1.2%。



## 2.4 Comparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2018 to 2022 比較 2018 年至 2022 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	130 (12.7%)	159 (16.2%)	146 (21.7%)	149 (14.0%)	102 (13.8%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	844 (82.7%)	778 (79.5%)	462 (68.5%)	772 (72.7%)	489 (66.1%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	6 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	6 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
Unlawful Buggery 非法肛交	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)
Others 其他	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	33 (4.9%)	79 (7.4%)	90 (12.2%)
Multiple Abuse 多樣種類	29 (2.8%)	33 (3.4%)	26 (3.9%)	53 (5.0%)	53 (7.2%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 020 (100%)</b>	<b>979 (100%)</b>	<b>674 (100%)</b>	<b>1 062 (100%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

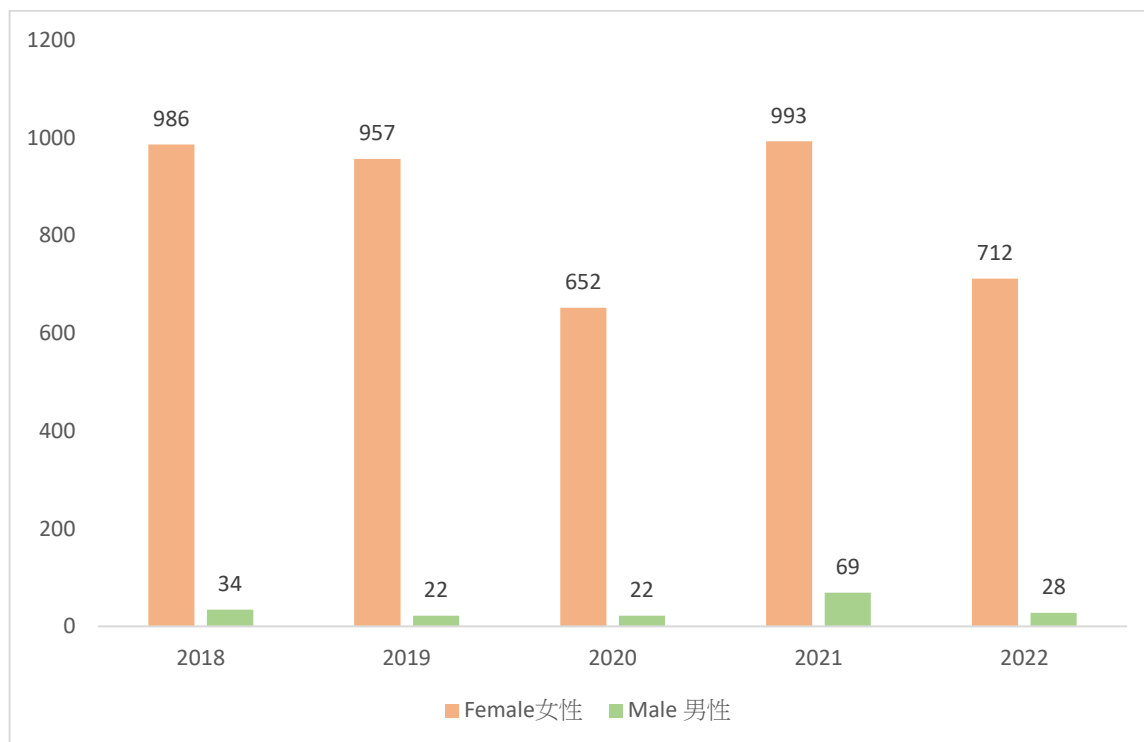


As compared with the past five years, the total case number has been declining after 2018. After hitting the lowest in 2020, the total case number rebounded sharply in 2021 and decreased again in 2022. Indecent assault remained the main type of sexual violence incident.

與過去五年比較，整體個案數目自 2018 年開始逐年下降至 2020 年的最低谷後，在 2021 年顯著反彈，其後在 2022 年再次下降。性暴力事件仍然以猥褻侵犯(非禮)為主。

## 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Female 女性	986 (96.7%)	957 (97.8%)	652 (96.7%)	993 (93.5%)	712 (96.2%)
Male 男性	34 (3.3%)	22 (2.2%)	22 (3.3%)	69 (6.5%)	28 (3.8%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 020 (100%)</b>	<b>979 (100%)</b>	<b>674 (100%)</b>	<b>1 062 (100%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

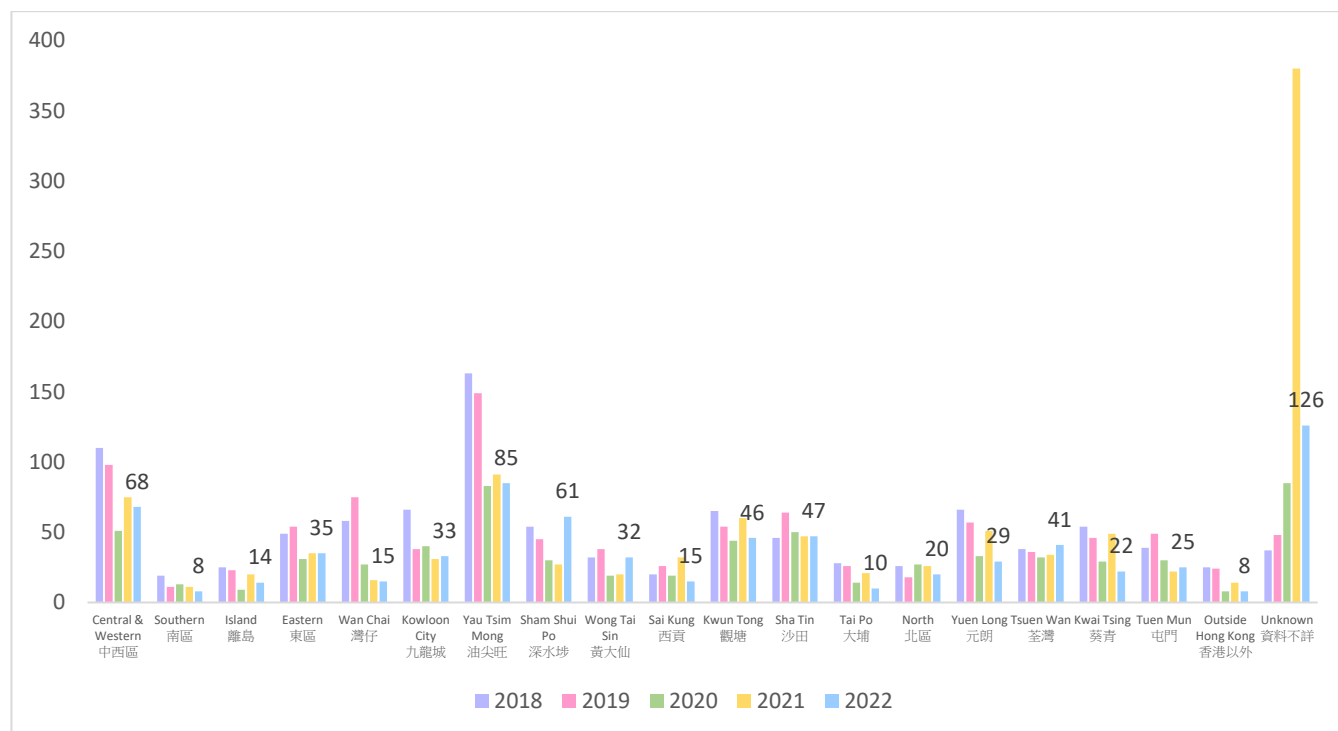


In the past five years, more than 93% of the victims of SV Cases were female in each year.

在過去五年，每年超過 93% 的性暴力個案受害人為女性。

### 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Central & Western 中西區	110 (10.8%)	98 (10.0%)	51 (7.6%)	75 (7.1%)	68 (9.2%)
Southern 南區	19 (1.9%)	11 (1.1%)	13 (1.9%)	11 (1.0%)	8 (1.1%)
Island 離島	25 (2.5%)	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)	20 (1.9%)	14 (1.9%)
Eastern 東區	49 (4.8%)	54 (5.5%)	31 (4.6%)	35 (3.3%)	35 (4.7%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	58 (5.7%)	75 (7.7%)	27 (4.0%)	16 (1.5%)	15 (2.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	66 (6.5%)	38 (3.9%)	40 (5.9%)	31 (2.9%)	33 (4.5%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	163 (16.0%)	149 (15.2%)	83 (12.3%)	91 (8.6%)	85 (11.5%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	54 (5.3%)	45 (4.6%)	30 (4.5%)	27 (2.5%)	61 (8.2%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	32 (3.1%)	38 (3.9%)	19 (2.8%)	20 (1.9%)	32 (4.3%)
Sai Kung 西貢	20 (2.0%)	26 (2.7%)	19 (2.8%)	32 (3.0%)	15 (2.0%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	65 (6.4%)	54 (5.5%)	44 (6.5%)	60 (5.6%)	46 (6.2%)
Sha Tin 沙田	46 (4.5%)	64 (6.5%)	50 (7.4%)	47 (4.4%)	47 (6.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	28 (2.7%)	26 (2.7%)	14 (2.1%)	21 (2.0%)	10 (1.4%)
North 北區	26 (2.5%)	18 (1.8%)	27 (4.0%)	26 (2.4%)	20 (2.7%)
Yuen Long 元朗	66 (6.5%)	57 (5.8%)	33 (4.9%)	51 (4.8%)	29 (3.9%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	38 (3.7%)	36 (3.7%)	32 (4.7%)	34 (3.2%)	41 (5.5%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	54 (5.3%)	46 (4.7%)	29 (4.3%)	49 (4.6%)	22 (3.0%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	39 (3.8%)	49 (5.0%)	30 (4.5%)	22 (2.1%)	25 (3.4%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	25 (2.5%)	24 (2.5%)	8 (1.2%)	14 (1.3%)	8 (1.1%)
Unknown 資料不詳	37 (3.6%)	48 (4.9%)	85 (12.6%)	380 (35.8%)	126 (17.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 020 (100%)</b>	<b>979 (100%)</b>	<b>674 (100%)</b>	<b>1 062 (100%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>

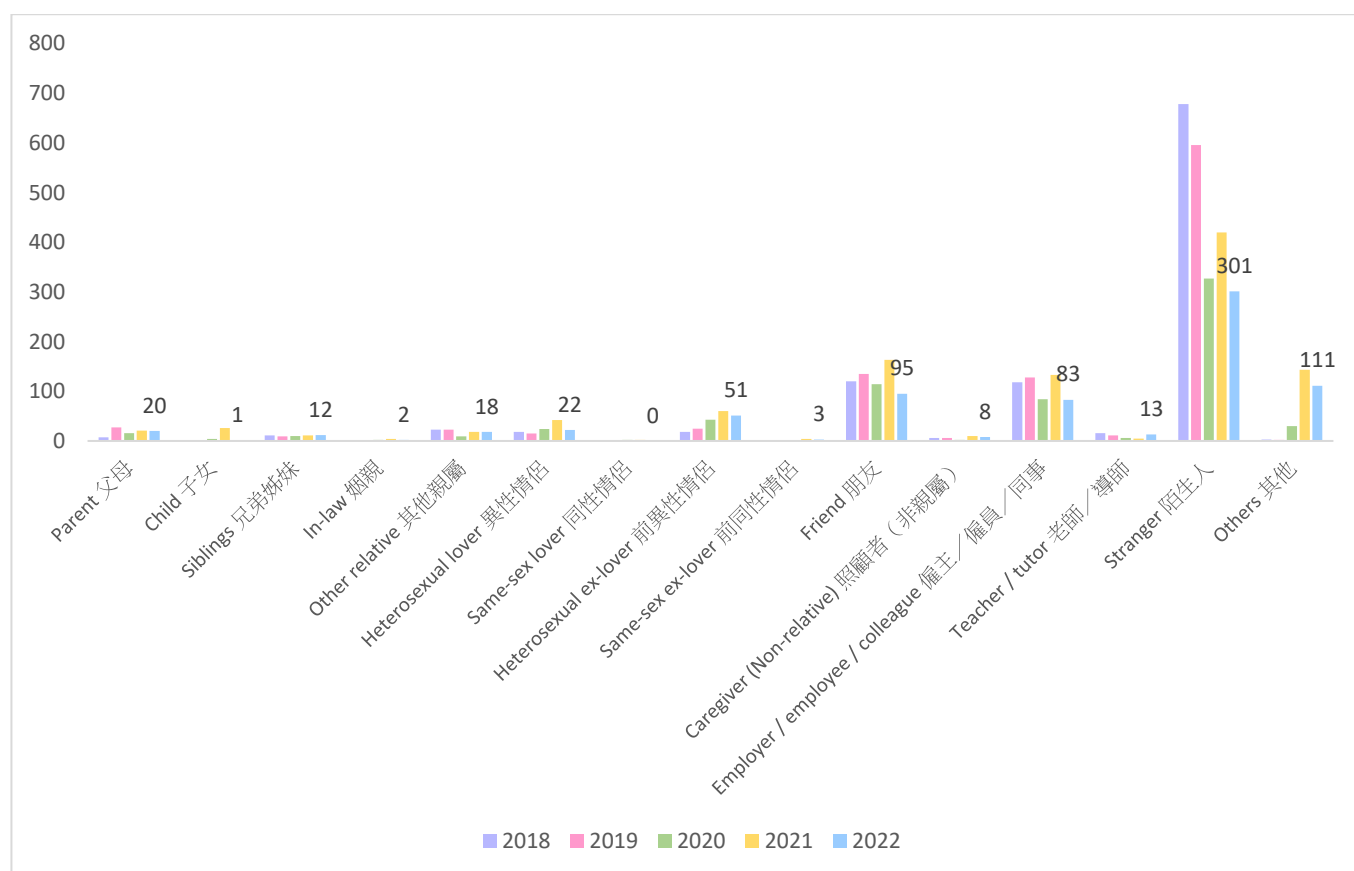


In the past five years, the highest number of SV incidents occurred in Yau Tsim Mong and Central & Western districts.

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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Parent 父母	7 (0.7%)	27 (2.8%)	16 (2.4%)	21 (2.0%)	20 (2.7%)
Child 子女	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.6%)	26 (2.4%)	1 (0.1%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	11 (1.1%)	9 (0.9%)	10 (1.5%)	11 (1.0%)	12 (1.6%)
In-law 姻親	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)
Other relative 其他親屬	23 (2.3%)	23 (2.3%)	9 (1.3%)	18 (1.7%)	18 (2.4%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	18 (1.8%)	15 (1.5%)	24 (3.6%)	42 (4.0%)	22 (3.0%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	18 (1.8%)	25 (2.6%)	43 (6.4%)	60 (5.6%)	51 (6.9%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
Friend 朋友	120 (11.8%)	135 (13.8%)	114 (16.9%)	163 (15.3%)	95 (12.8%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者 (非親屬)	6 (0.6%)	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.3%)	10 (0.9%)	8 (1.1%)
Employer / employee / colleague 僱主 / 僱員 / 同事	118 (11.6%)	128 (13.1%)	84 (12.5%)	133 (12.5%)	83 (11.2%)
Teacher / tutor 老師 / 導師	16 (1.6%)	11 (1.1%)	6 (0.9%)	5 (0.5%)	13 (1.8%)
Stranger 陌生人	678 (66.5%)	596 (60.9%)	327 (48.5%)	420 (39.5%)	301 (40.7%)
Others 其他	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	30 (4.5%)	143 (13.5%)	111 (15.0%)
<b>Total 總數</b>	<b>1 020 (100%)</b>	<b>979 (100%)</b>	<b>674 (100%)</b>	<b>1 062 (100%)</b>	<b>740 (100%)</b>



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 co-developed by the Social Welfare Department with joint effort of different government departments, non-governmental organisations and relevant disciplines.

<p><b>Spouse / Cohabitant Battering</b> <i>(Intimate Partner Violence)</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Victim</b> <i>(for SCB case)</i></p>	<p>It refers to both female and male abused person.</p>
<p><b>Perpetrator</b> <i>(for SCB case)</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Physical violence</b> <i>(for SCB case)</i></p>	<p>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</p>

	bones, internal injuries, disfigurement, disablement and even death;
<b>Sexual violence</b> ( <i>for SCB case</i> )	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.
<b>Psychological abuse</b> ( <i>for SCB case</i> )	<p>Psychological abuse is defined as recurrent aversive or coercive acts, intended to produce emotional harm or threat of harm.</p> <p>The recurrent aversive or coercive acts can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) repeated verbal attacks</li> <li>b) verbal harassment</li> <li>c) deprivation of basic necessities</li> <li>d) intimidation or verbal threats</li> <li>e) threatening physical harm to self or others</li> <li>f) forcing isolation</li> <li>g) acts of domination</li> <li>h) repeated invalidation</li> </ol> <p>The emotional harm/threat of harm can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) damages to the psychological well-being: lowering of self-esteem</li> <li>b) shame</li> <li>c) anxiety and terror/fear</li> <li>d) hopelessness and depression</li> <li>e) mental health problems</li> </ol>
<b>Sexual Violence</b> ( <i>for SV case only</i> )	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

## 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。

<p><b>虐待配偶／同居情侶</b> (親密伴侶暴力)</p>	<p>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。</p> <p>「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。</p> <p>「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。</p>
<p><b>受害人</b> (適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</p>	<p>指女性和男性受虐待人士。</p>
<p><b>施虐者</b> (適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</p>	<p>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。</p>
<p><b>身體暴力</b> (適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</p>	<p>拳打、掌摑、咬、掐喉、踢、燒、潑以酸性液體、以武器襲擊及放火。其他形式的身体暴力包括：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</p>

	有時則會造成瘀傷、刀傷、骨折、內傷、毀容、傷殘，甚至是死亡。
<b>性暴力</b> (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。
<b>精神虐待</b> (適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)	<p>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。</p> <p>持續令對方反感或威迫的行為包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 持續辱罵</li> <li>b) 口頭騷擾</li> <li>c) 剝奪基本需要</li> <li>d) 恐嚇或口頭威脅</li> <li>e) 威脅傷害對方或他人的身體</li> <li>f) 強迫隔離</li> <li>g) 支配他人的行為</li> <li>h) 重複地否定對方</li> </ul> <p>情感傷害／恐嚇造成的傷害包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 精神健康受損、感到自卑</li> <li>b) 感到羞恥</li> <li>c) 焦慮及恐懼／驚慌</li> <li>d) 絕望及抑鬱</li> <li>e) 精神健康問題</li> </ul>
<b>性暴力</b> (只適用於性暴力個案)	<p>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。</p> <p>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。</p>