

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

2024



社會福利署

Social Welfare Department

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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.

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備註

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

Foreword

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

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

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

This Statistical Report 2024 provides 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 2020 to 2024. General descriptions on the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators are also presented.

Family and Child Welfare Branch
Social Welfare Department
June 2025

前言

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

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

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

本 2024 年的統計報告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 2020 至 2024 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
2025 年 6 月

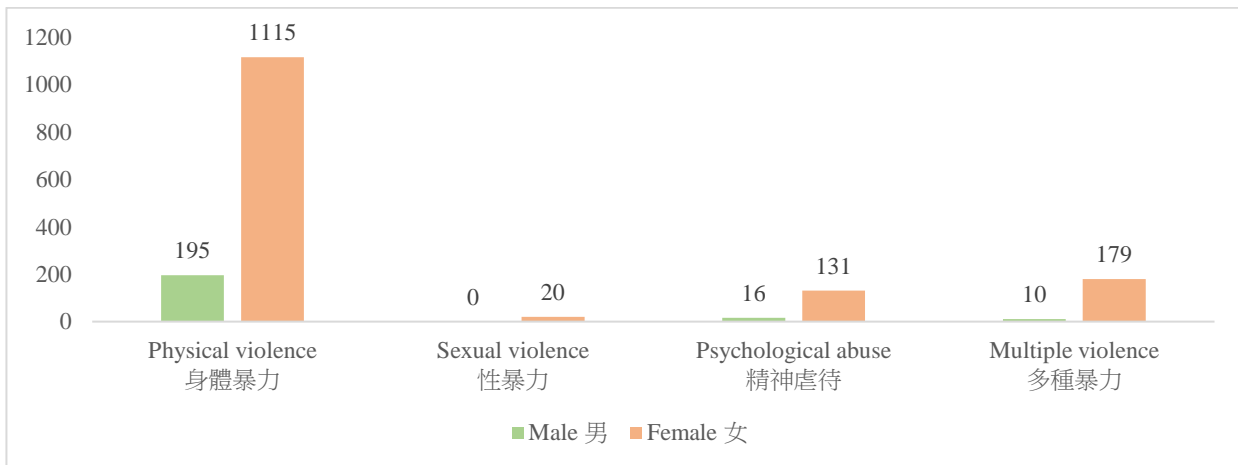
Part I 第一部分

Newly Reported Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases in 2024 2024 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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Physical violence 身體暴力	195 (11.7%)	1 115 (66.9%)	1 310 (78.6%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	0 (0.0%)	20 (1.2%)	20 (1.2%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	16 (1.0%)	131 (7.9%)	147 (8.8%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	10 (0.6%)	179 (10.7%)	189 (11.3%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)

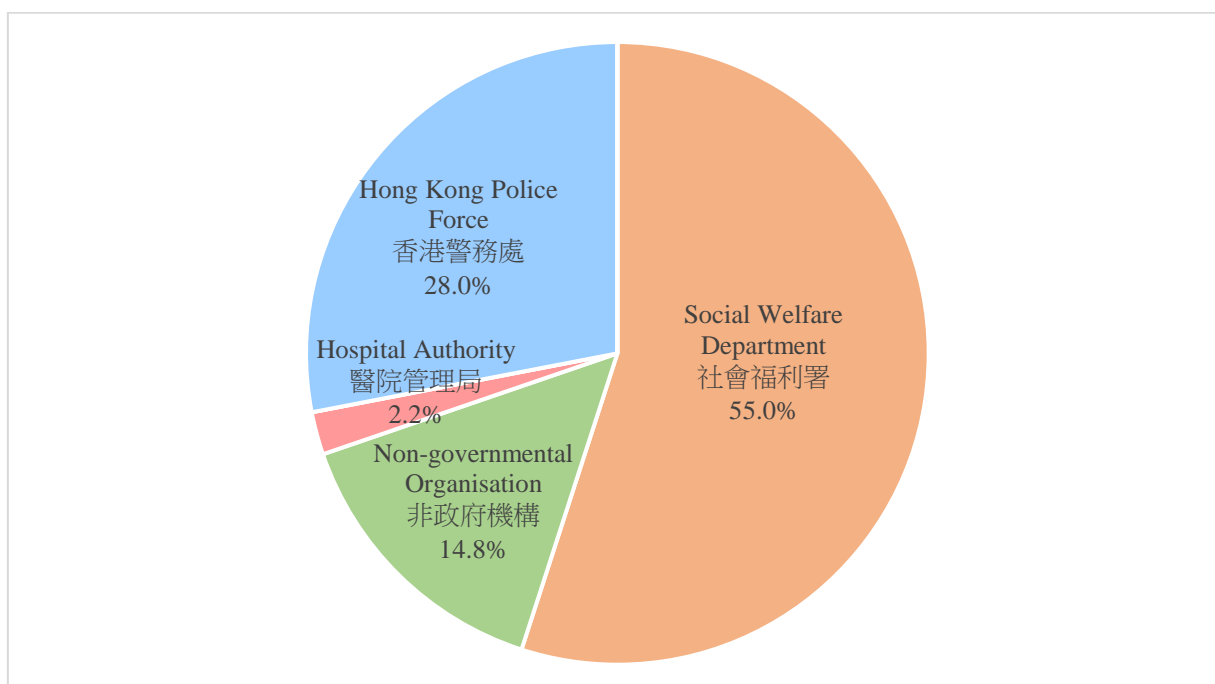


In 2024, CISSCBSV recorded 1 666 SCB cases. Physical violence (1 310 cases, representing 78.6% of the total) is the most common type of SCB for both male and female victims, followed by multiple violence (189 cases, representing 11.3% of the total), psychological abuse (147 cases, representing 8.8% of the total) and sexual violence (20 cases, representing 1.2% of the total).

在 2024 年，中央資料系統錄得 1 666 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(1 310 宗，佔總數 78.6%)，其次為多種暴力個案(共 189 宗，佔總數 11.3%)，精神虐待個案及性暴力個案則分別為 147 宗(佔總數 8.8%)及 20 宗(佔總數 1.2%)。

1.1.2 Distribution of SCB Cases by Reporting Agency¹ 虐待配偶／同居情侶個案的呈報機構

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2024
Social Welfare Department 社會福利署	916 (55.0%)
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	246 (14.8%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	37 (2.2%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	467 (28.0%)
Total 總數	1 666 (100%)



Most of the newly reported cases came from Social Welfare Department (55%) and the Hong Kong Police Force (28%), followed by Non-governmental Organisations (14.8%) and the Hospital Authority (2.2%) in 2024.

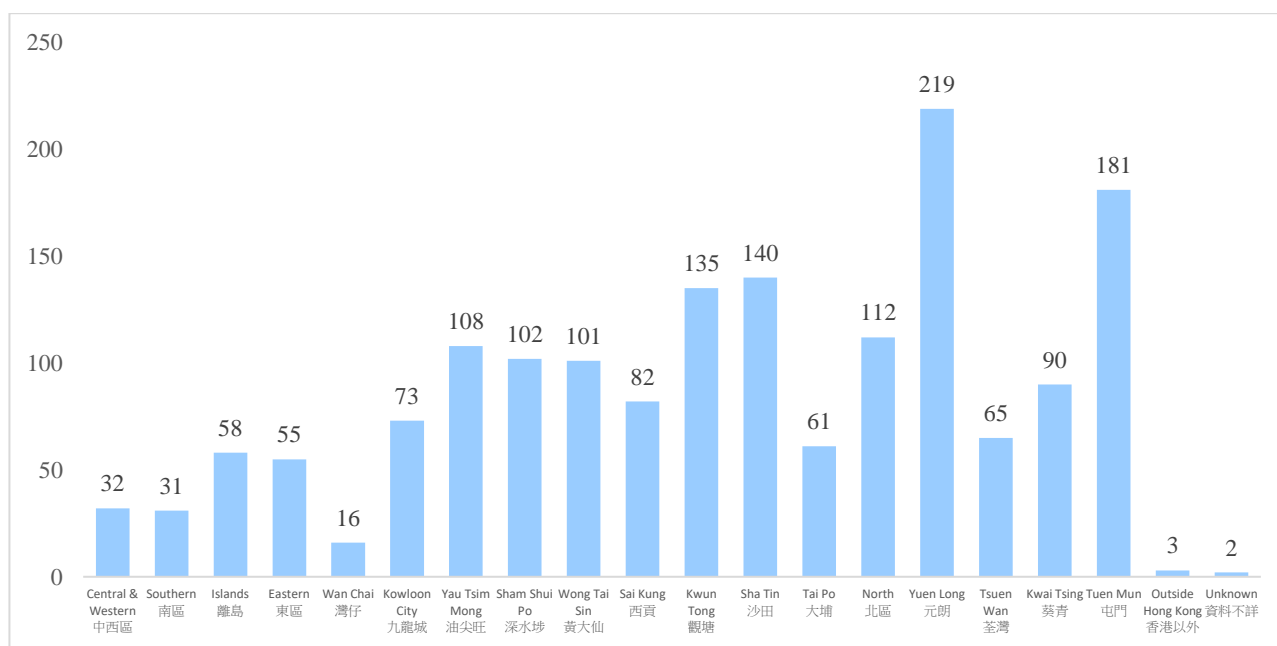
在 2024 年，新呈報的個案主要來自社會福利署(55%)及香港警務處(28%)，其次是非政府機構(14.8%)及醫院管理局(2.2%)。

¹ If more than one agency reports the same case, the first agency inputs the data will be recorded as the reporting agency.

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。

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	2024
Central & Western 中西區	32 (1.9%)
Southern 南區	31 (1.9%)
Islands 離島	58 (3.5%)
Eastern 東區	55 (3.3%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	16 (1.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	73 (4.4%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	108 (6.5%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	102 (6.1%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	101 (6.1%)
Sai Kung 西貢	82 (4.9%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	135 (8.1%)
Sha Tin 沙田	140 (8.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	61 (3.7%)
North 北區	112 (6.7%)
Yuen Long 元朗	219 (13.1%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	65 (3.9%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	90 (5.4%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	181 (10.9%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	3 (0.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	2 (0.1%)
Total 總數	1 666 (100%)

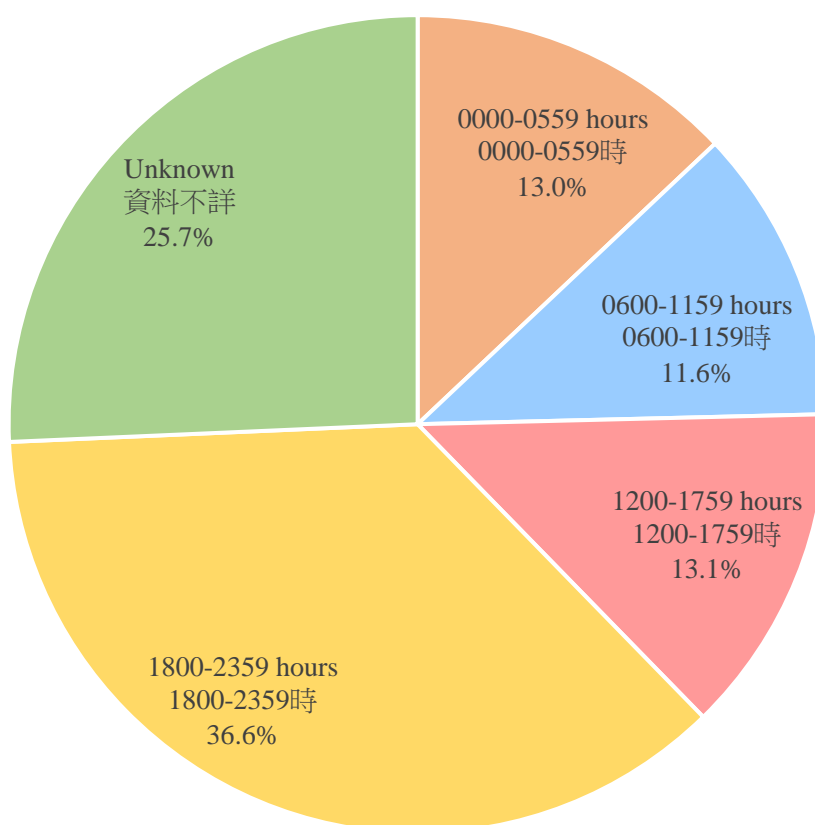


In 2024, the top three districts with the highest number of victims residing at the time of incidents were Yuen Long (13.1%), Tuen Mun (10.9%) and Sha Tin (8.4%).

在 2024 年，全港最多受害人居住的三個地區依次是元朗區(13.1%)、屯門區(10.9%)及沙田區(8.4%)。

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	2024
0000-0559 hours 0000-0559 時	216 (13.0%)
0600-1159 hours 0600-1159 時	194 (11.6%)
1200-1759 hours 1200-1759 時	218 (13.1%)
1800-2359 hours 1800-2359 時	610 (36.6%)
Unknown 資料不詳	428 (25.7%)
Total 總數	1 666 (100%)



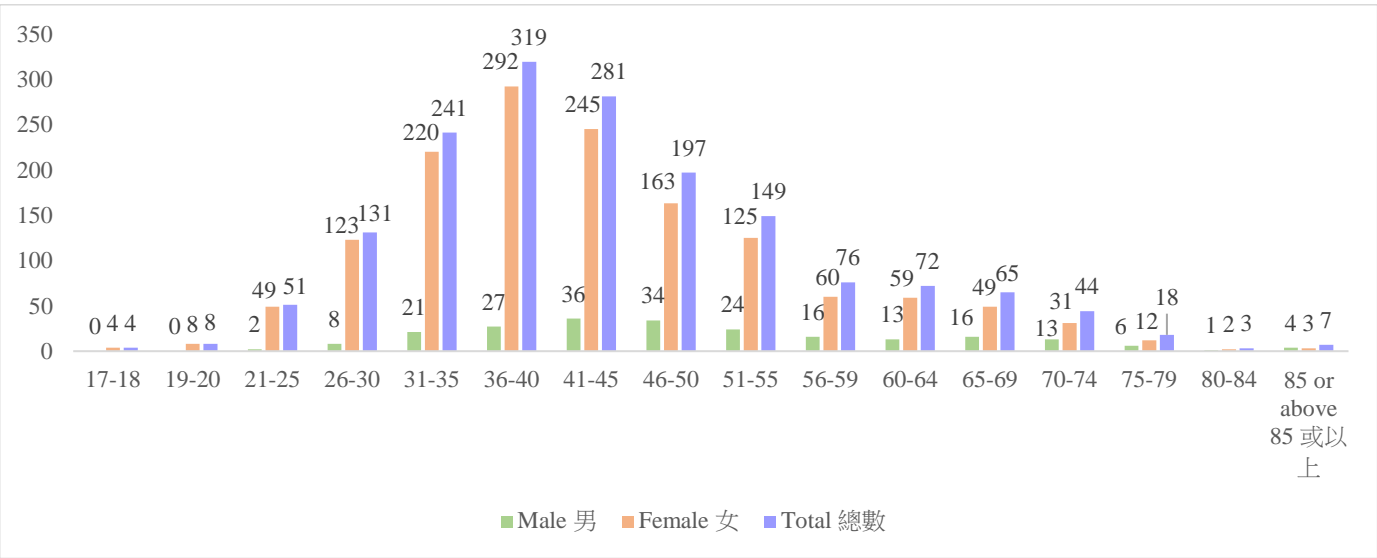
In 2024, SCB cases usually occurred at night time from 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

在 2024 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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
17 – 18	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)
19 – 20	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.5%)	8 (0.5%)
21 – 25	2 (0.1%)	49 (2.9%)	51 (3.1%)
26 – 30	8 (0.5%)	123 (7.4%)	131 (7.9%)
31 – 35	21 (1.3%)	220 (13.2%)	241 (14.5%)
36 – 40	27 (1.6%)	292 (17.5%)	319 (19.1%)
41 – 45	36 (2.2%)	245 (14.7%)	281 (16.9%)
46 – 50	34 (2.0%)	163 (9.8%)	197 (11.8%)
51 – 55	24 (1.4%)	125 (7.5%)	149 (8.9%)
56 – 59	16 (1.0%)	60 (3.6%)	76 (4.6%)
60 – 64	13 (0.8%)	59 (3.5%)	72 (4.3%)
65 – 69	16 (1.0%)	49 (2.9%)	65 (3.9%)
70 – 74	13 (0.8%)	31 (1.9%)	44 (2.6%)
75 – 79	6 (0.4%)	12 (0.7%)	18 (1.1%)
80 – 84	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)
85 or above 85 或以上	4 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)	7 (0.4%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)

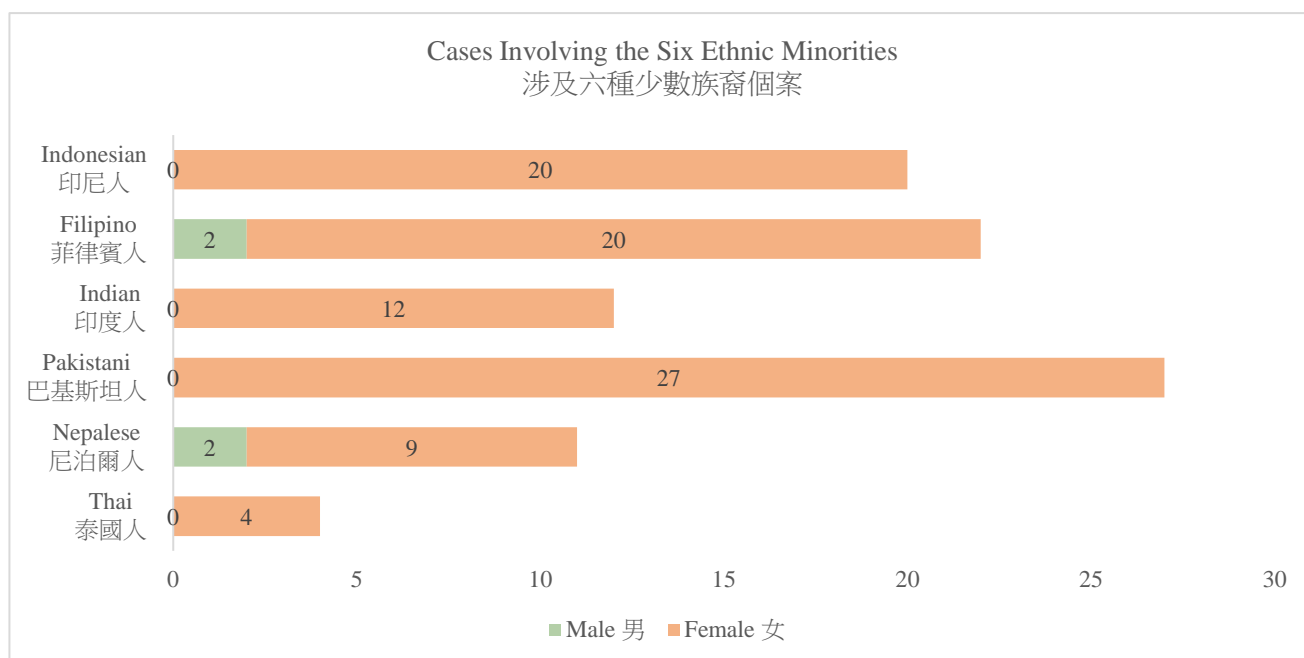


In 2024, most victims were female (86.7%), which is much higher than the number of male victims. About 50% of the victims are aged between 31 and 45.

在 2024 年，整體受害人仍以女性為主(86.7%)，遠較男性為多。大約五成受害人的年齡介乎 31 歲至 45 歲之間。

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

Ethnicity 種族	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	210 (12.6%)	1 300 (78.0%)	1 510 (90.6%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	20 (1.2%)	20 (1.2%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	2 (0.1%)	20 (1.2%)	22 (1.3%)
Indian 印度人	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.7%)	12 (0.7%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	0 (0.0%)	27 (1.6%)	27 (1.6%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	2 (0.1%)	9 (0.5%)	11 (0.7%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.4%)	6 (0.4%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.3%)	5 (0.3%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Australian 澳洲人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
British 英國人	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)
American 美國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)	4 (0.2%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Unknown 資料不詳	4 (0.2%)	30 (1.8%)	34 (2.0%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)

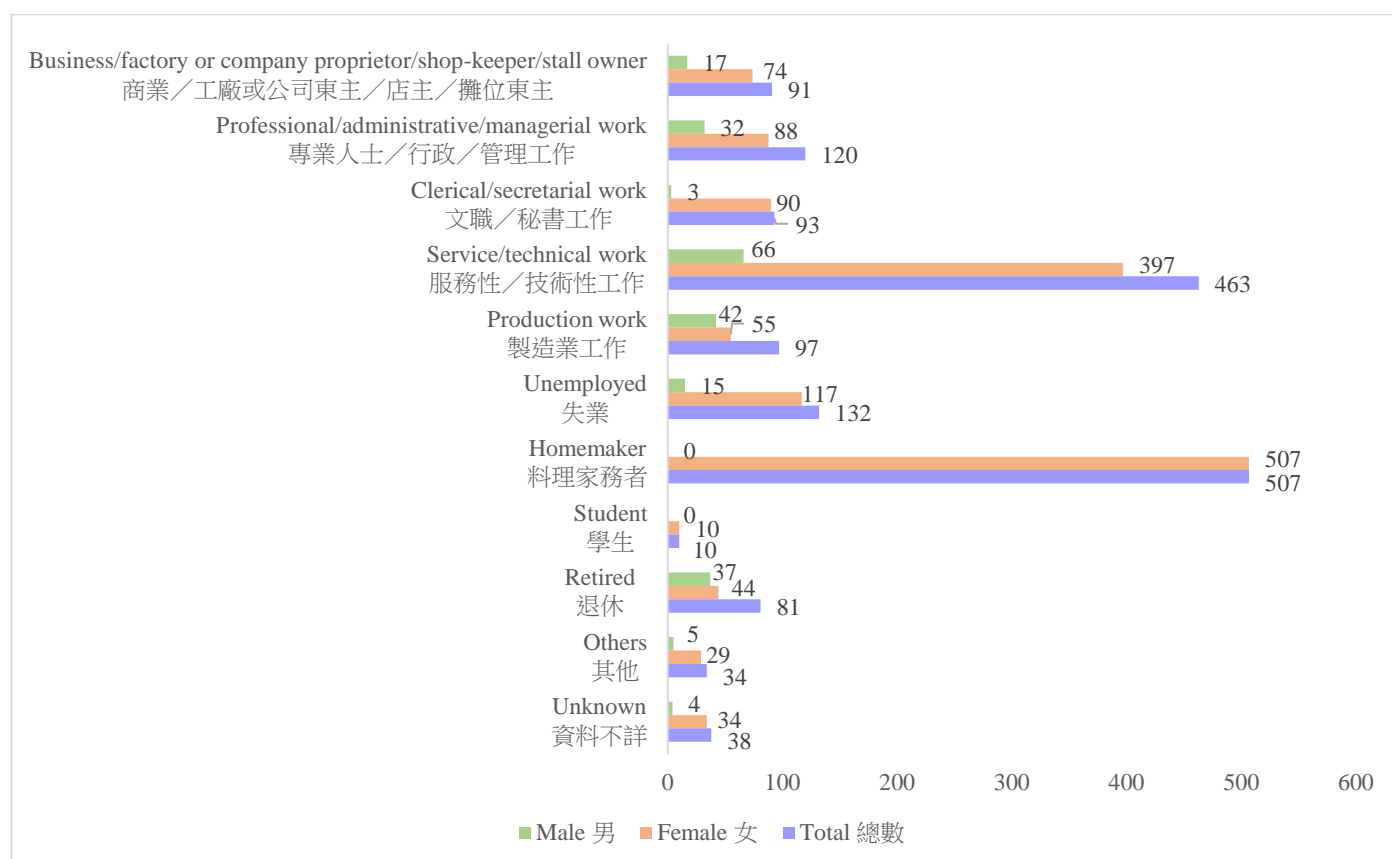


In 2024, regardless of the gender of the victims, most victims were Chinese (1 510 cases, representing 90.6% of the total). There were 96 cases (representing 5.8% of the total) involving victims of the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, of which, more cases were Pakistani, Filipino and Indonesian.

在 2024 年，不論受害人性別，大部分受害人是華人 (1 510 宗，佔總數 90.6%)。有 96 宗個案(佔總數 5.8%) 的受害人屬六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)，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	2024		
	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	17 (1.0%)	74 (4.4%)	91 (5.5%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士／行政／管理工作	32 (1.9%)	88 (5.3%)	120 (7.2%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職／秘書工作	3 (0.2%)	90 (5.4%)	93 (5.6%)
Service/technical work 服務性／技術性工作	66 (4.0%)	397 (23.8%)	463 (27.8%)
Production work 製造業工作	42 (2.5%)	55 (3.3%)	97 (5.8%)
Unemployed 失業	15 (0.9%)	117 (7.0%)	132 (7.9%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	0 (0.0%)	507 (30.4%)	507 (30.4%)
Student 學生	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.6%)	10 (0.6%)
Retired 退休	37 (2.2%)	44 (2.6%)	81 (4.9%)
Others 其他	5 (0.3%)	29 (1.7%)	34 (2.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	4 (0.2%)	34 (2.0%)	38 (2.3%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)

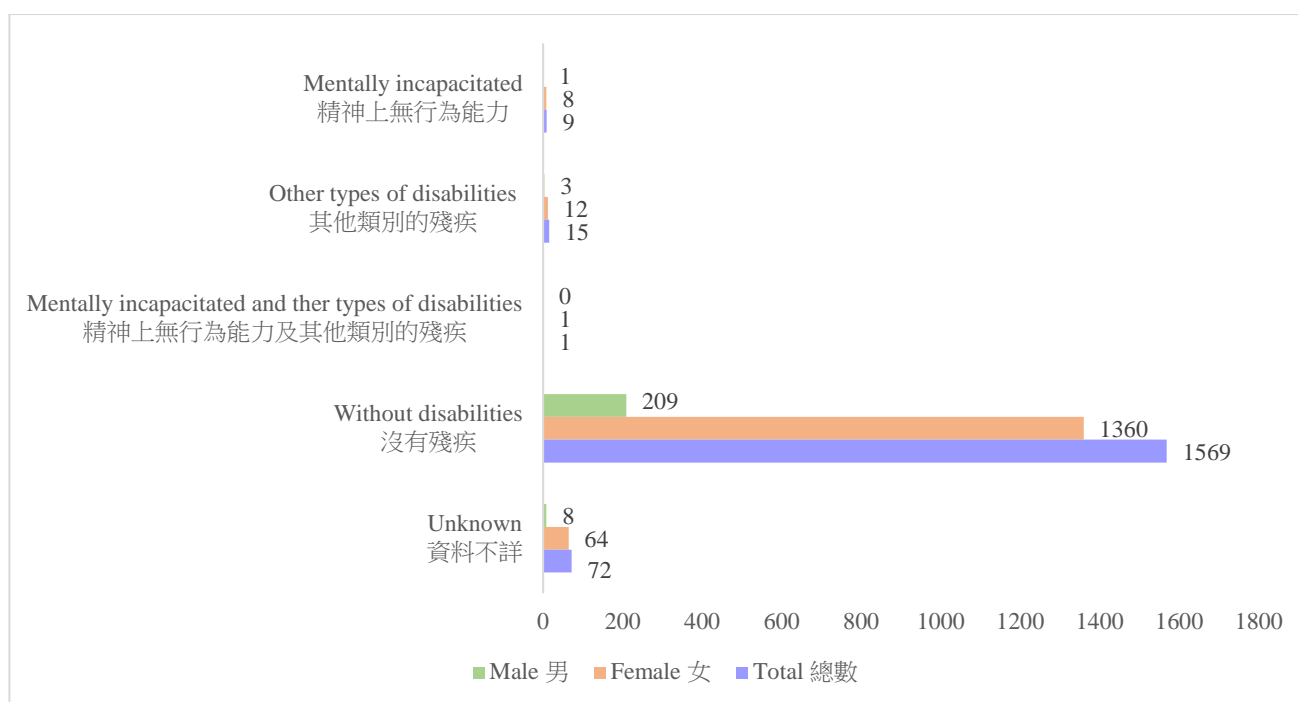


In 2024, most female victims were homemakers (35.1% of female victims), followed by the occupation of service/technical work (27.5% of female victims); most male victims were employed in service/technical work (29.9% of male victims), followed by being employed in production work (19% of male victims).

在 2024 年，女性受害人中以料理家務者為主(佔女性受害人的 35.1%)，其次為從事服務性／技術性工作(佔女性受害人的 27.5%)；男性受害人中以從事服務性／技術性工作(佔男性受害人的 29.9%)最多，其次為製造業工作(佔男性受害人的 19%)。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	1 (0.1%)	8 (0.5%)	9 (0.5%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	3 (0.2%)	12 (0.7%)	15 (0.9%)
Mentally incapacitated and the types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	209 (12.5%)	1 360 (81.6%)	1 569 (94.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	8 (0.5%)	64 (3.8%)	72 (4.3%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)



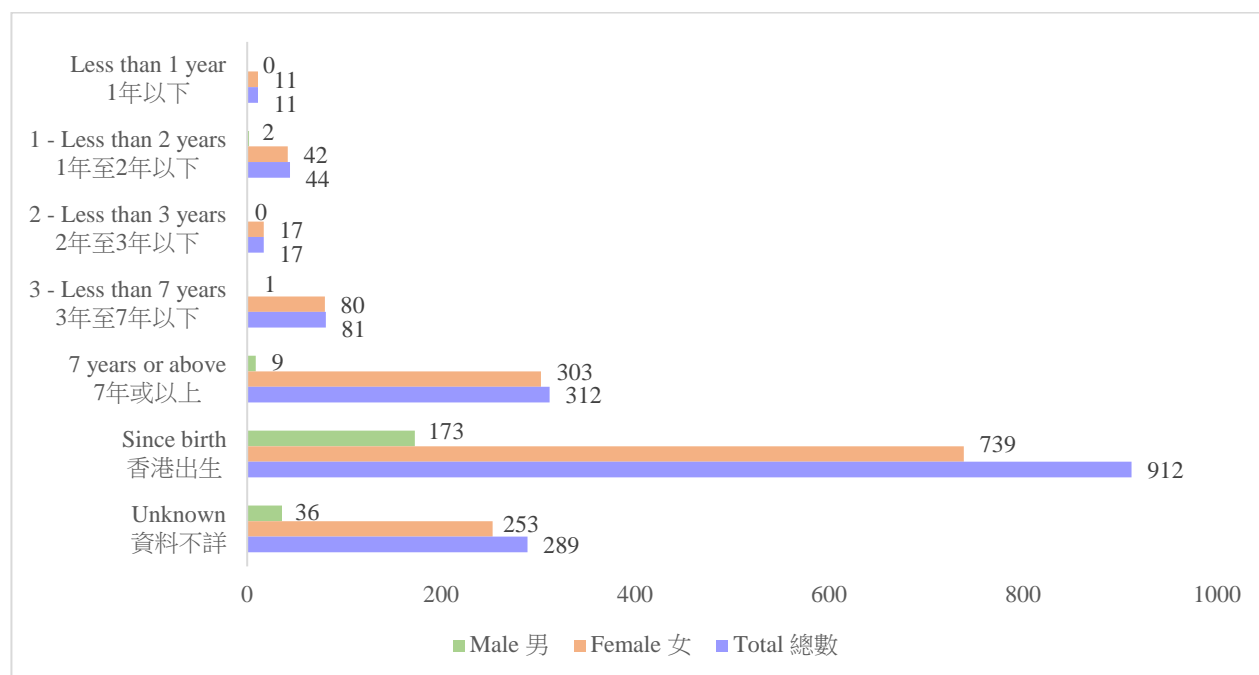
In 2024, most victims had no disabilities (94.2%). 9 victims (0.5%) were reported to be mentally incapacitated persons, among them, 8 were female. 15 victims (0.9%) were reported to have other types of disabilities. 1 victim was reported to be mentally incapacitated and had other types of disabilities.

在 2024 年，大部分受害人沒有殘疾(94.2%)。9 名受害人(0.5%)呈報屬精神上無行為能力的人士，當中 8 人為女性。15 名受害人(0.9%)呈報有其他類別的殘疾。有 1 名受害人呈報為精神上無行為能力並有其他類別的殘疾。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	11 (0.7%)	11 (0.7%)
1 - Less than 2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	2 (0.1%)	42 (2.5%)	44 (2.6%)
2 - Less than 3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	0 (0.0%)	17 (1.0%)	17 (1.0%)
3 - Less than 7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	1 (0.1%)	80 (4.8%)	81 (4.9%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	9 (0.5%)	303 (18.2%)	312 (18.7%)
Since birth 香港出生	173 (10.4%)	739 (44.4%)	912 (54.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	36 (2.2%)	253 (15.2%)	289 (17.3%)
Total 總數	221 (13.3%)	1 445 (86.7%)	1 666 (100%)



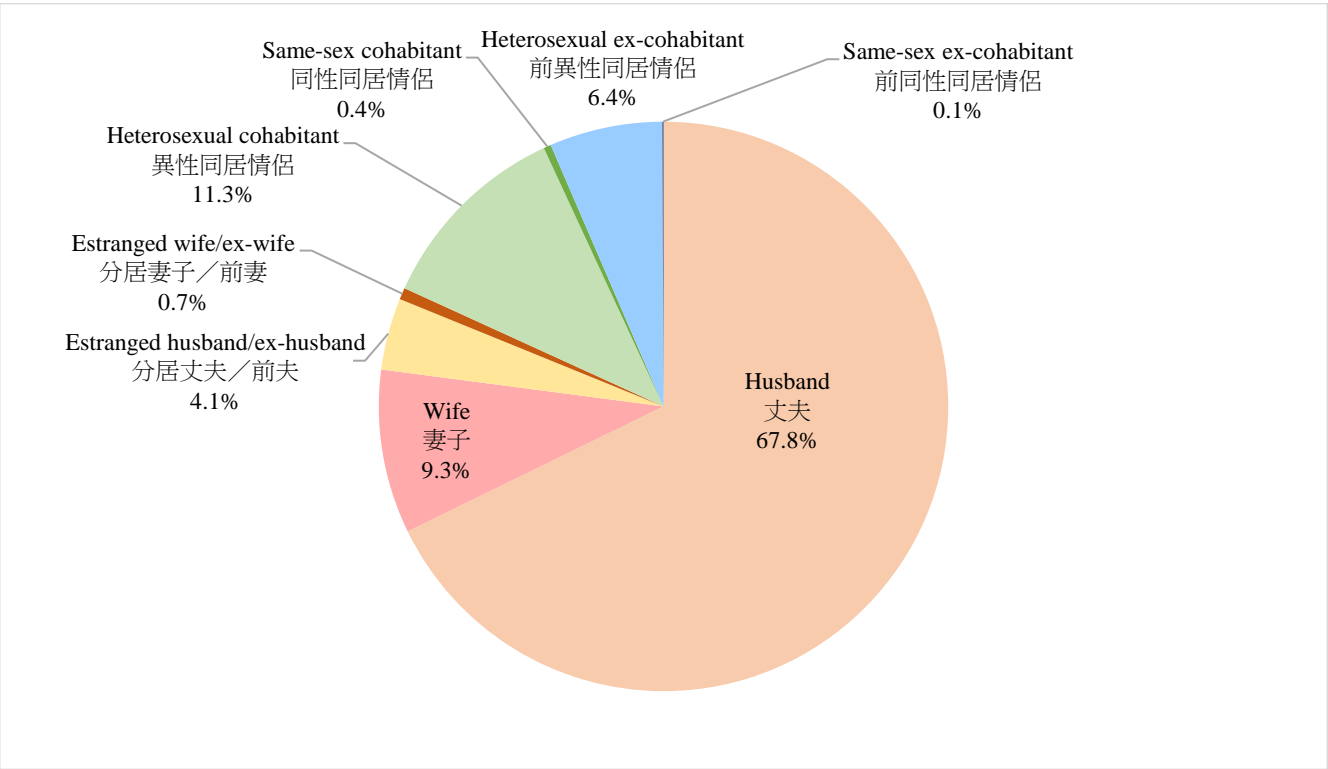
In 2024, 912 victims (54.7%) were born in Hong Kong. There were 153 victims (9.2%) residing in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, among them, the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 3 to less than 7 years (81 victims, representing 4.9% of the total).

在 2024 年，912 名(54.7%)受害人在香港出生。居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 153 人(9.2%)，當中以居港滿 3 年至 7 年以下的佔最多(81 人，佔總數 4.9%)。

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	2024
Husband 丈夫	1 129 (67.8%)
Wife 妻子	155 (9.3%)
Estranged husband/ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	68 (4.1%)
Estranged wife/ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	11 (0.7%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	188 (11.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	7 (0.4%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	107 (6.4%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	1 (0.1%)
Total 總數	1 666 (100%)



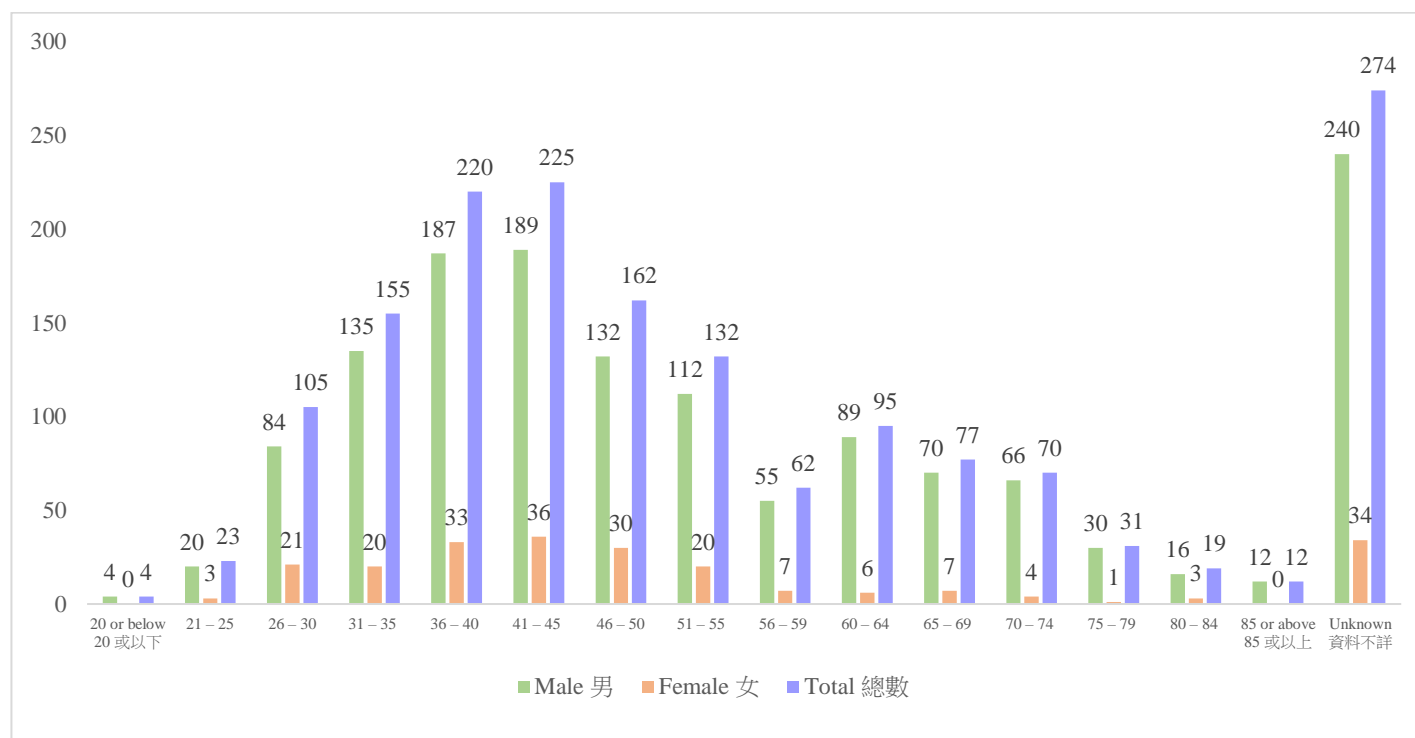
In 2024, most perpetrators were spouses of the victims (77.1%). There were 8 cases involving same-sex cohabitants/ex-cohabitants as the perpetrators, representing 0.5% of the total.

在 2024 年，大部分施虐者均為受害人的配偶(77.1%)。施虐者為同性同居情侶或前同性同居情侶的個案共有 8 宗，佔總數 0.5%。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
20 or below 20 或以下	4 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)
21 – 25	20 (1.2%)	3 (0.2%)	23 (1.4%)
26 – 30	84 (5.0%)	21 (1.3%)	105 (6.3%)
31 – 35	135 (8.1%)	20 (1.2%)	155 (9.3%)
36 – 40	187 (11.2%)	33 (2.0%)	220 (13.2%)
41 – 45	189 (11.3%)	36 (2.2%)	225 (13.5%)
46 – 50	132 (7.9%)	30 (1.8%)	162 (9.7%)
51 – 55	112 (6.7%)	20 (1.2%)	132 (7.9%)
56 – 59	55 (3.3%)	7 (0.4%)	62 (3.7%)
60 – 64	89 (5.3%)	6 (0.4%)	95 (5.7%)
65 – 69	70 (4.2%)	7 (0.4%)	77 (4.6%)
70 – 74	66 (4.0%)	4 (0.2%)	70 (4.2%)
75 – 79	30 (1.8%)	1 (0.1%)	31 (1.9%)
80 – 84	16 (1.0%)	3 (0.2%)	19 (1.1%)
85 or above 85 或以上	12 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	240 (14.4%)	34 (2.0%)	274 (16.4%)
Total 總數	1 441 (86.5%)	225 (13.5%)	1 666 (100%)



In 2024, perpetrators were mainly male (86.5%), and the most common age group was between 31 and 50 years old, representing 45.7% of the total.

在 2024 年，施虐者的性別以男性為主(86.5%)，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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	1 288 (77.3%)	209 (12.5%)	1 497 (89.9%)
Indonesian 印尼人	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	10 (0.6%)	4 (0.2%)	14 (0.8%)
Indian 印度人	19 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (1.1%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	39 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (2.3%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	13 (0.8%)	2 (0.1%)	15 (0.9%)
Thai 泰國人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Vietnamese 越南人	3 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	6 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	7 (0.4%)
Japanese 日本人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sri Lankan 斯里蘭卡人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Australian 澳洲人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
British 英國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
American 美國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Canadian 加拿大人	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
French 法國人	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	4 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)
Others 其他	16 (1.0%)	1 (0.1%)	17 (1.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	28 (1.7%)	5 (0.3%)	33 (2.0%)
Total 總數	1 441 (86.5%)	225 (13.5%)	1 666 (100%)

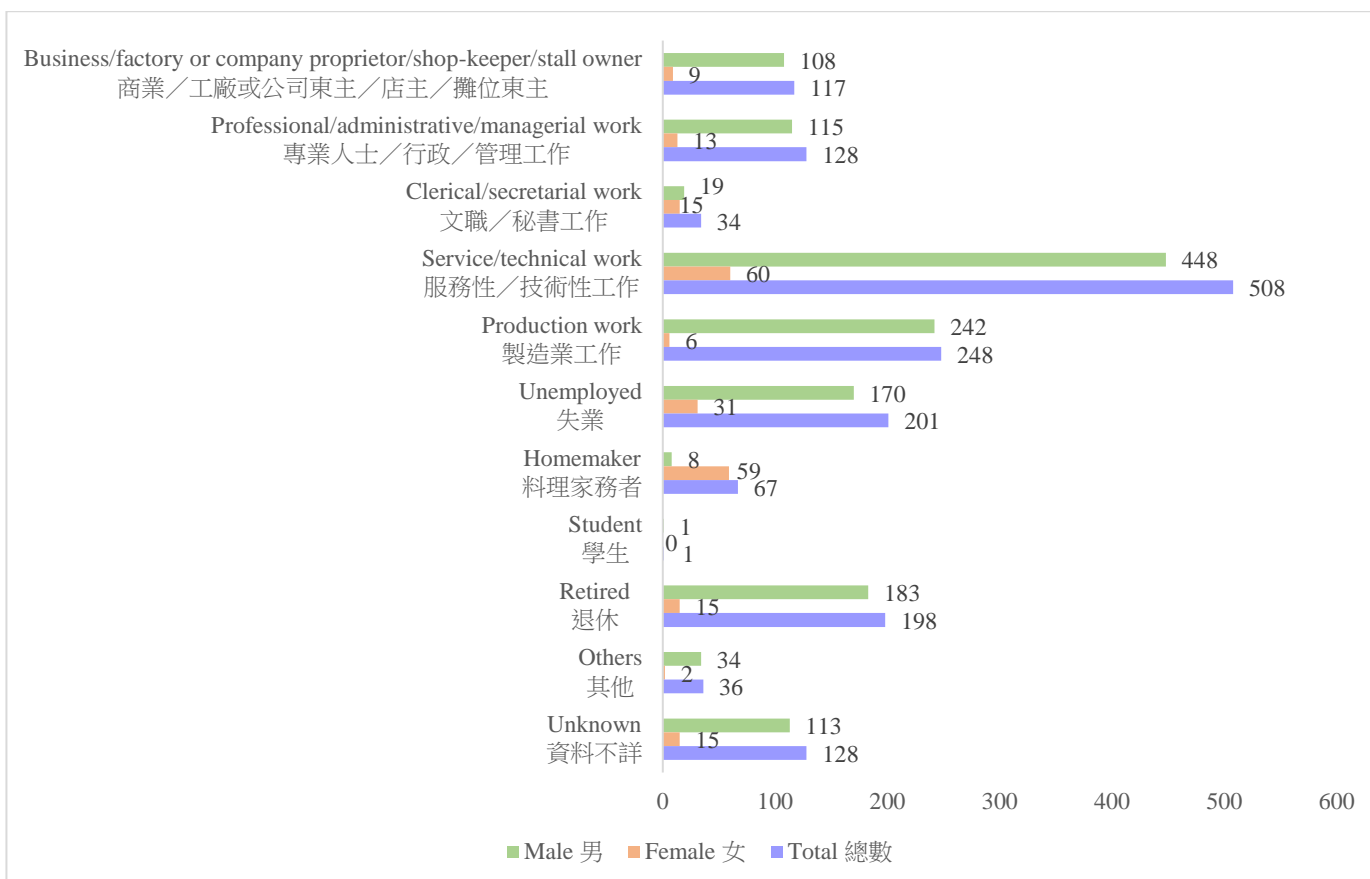


In 2024, most perpetrators were Chinese (1 497 cases, representing 89.9% of the total). There were 92 cases (5.5%) involving perpetrators of the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai; among these male perpetrators, more were Pakistani and Indian while relatively more of these female perpetrators were Filipino.

在 2024 年，大部分施虐者是華人 (1 497 宗，佔整體的 89.9%)，有 92 宗個案(5.5%)的施虐者屬六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)；當中的男性施虐者以巴基斯坦人及印度人較多，而女性施虐者則以菲律賓人略多。

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

Occupation 職業	2024		
	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	108 (6.5%)	9 (0.5%)	117 (7.0%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士／行政／管理工作	115 (6.9%)	13 (0.8%)	128 (7.7%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職／秘書工作	19 (1.1%)	15 (0.9%)	34 (2.0%)
Service/technical work 服務性／技術性工作	448 (26.9%)	60 (3.6%)	508 (30.5%)
Production work 製造業工作	242 (14.5%)	6 (0.4%)	248 (14.9%)
Unemployed 失業	170 (10.2%)	31 (1.9%)	201 (12.1%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	8 (0.5%)	59 (3.5%)	67 (4.0%)
Student 學生	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Retired 退休	183 (11.0%)	15 (0.9%)	198 (11.9%)
Others 其他	34 (2.0%)	2 (0.1%)	36 (2.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	113 (6.8%)	15 (0.9%)	128 (7.7%)
Total 總數	1 441 (86.5%)	225 (13.5%)	1 666 (100%)



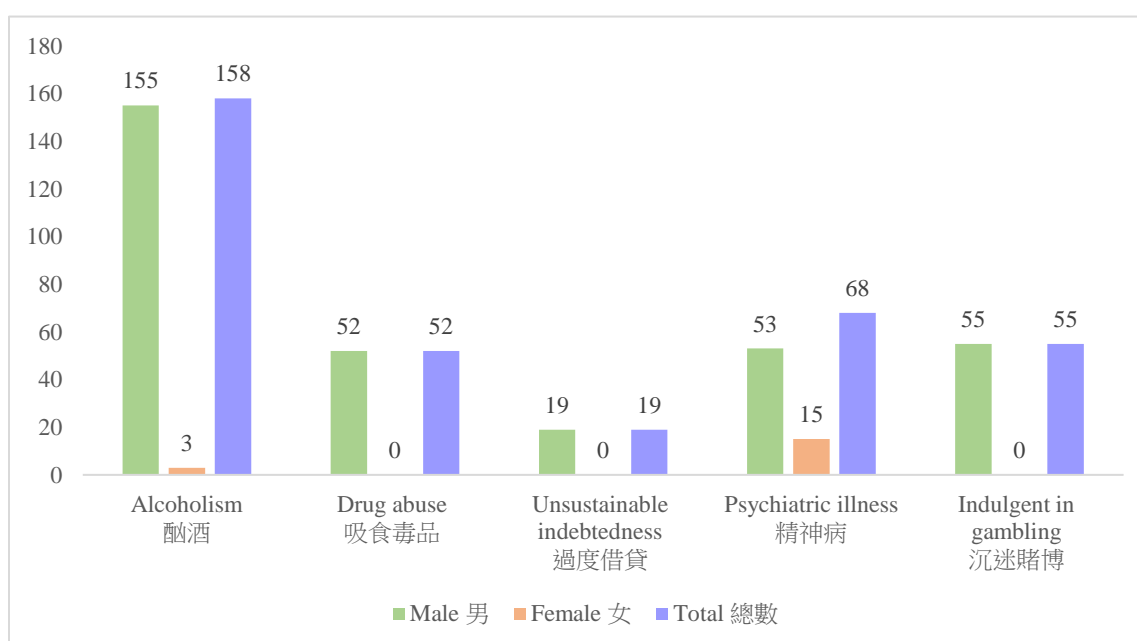
In 2024, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work, followed by production work (31.1% and 16.8% of male perpetrators respectively). Most female perpetrators were employed in service/technical work, followed by homemakers (26.7% and 26.2% of female perpetrators respectively).

在 2024 年，男性施虐者中以從事服務性／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 31.1%及 16.8%)。而女性施虐者中則以從事服務性／技術性工作為主，其次為從事料理家務者(分別佔女性施虐者的 26.7%及 26.2%)。

1.3.5 Distribution of SCB Cases by Special Condition and Gender of Perpetrator²

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Alcoholism 酗酒	155 (9.3%)	3 (0.2%)	158 (9.5%)
Drug abuse 吸食毒品	52 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	52 (3.1%)
Unsustainable indebtedness 過度借貸	19 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (1.1%)
Psychiatric illness 精神病	53 (3.2%)	15 (0.9%)	68 (4.1%)
Indulgent in gambling 沉迷賭博	55 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (3.3%)



In 2024, 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 2024 年，在呈報具有特別情況的施虐者當中，男性施虐者以酗酒情況佔大多數；而在女性施虐者中，則以精神病的情況較多。

² 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 with special condition(s).

括號內的百分比為整體施虐者中呈報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。

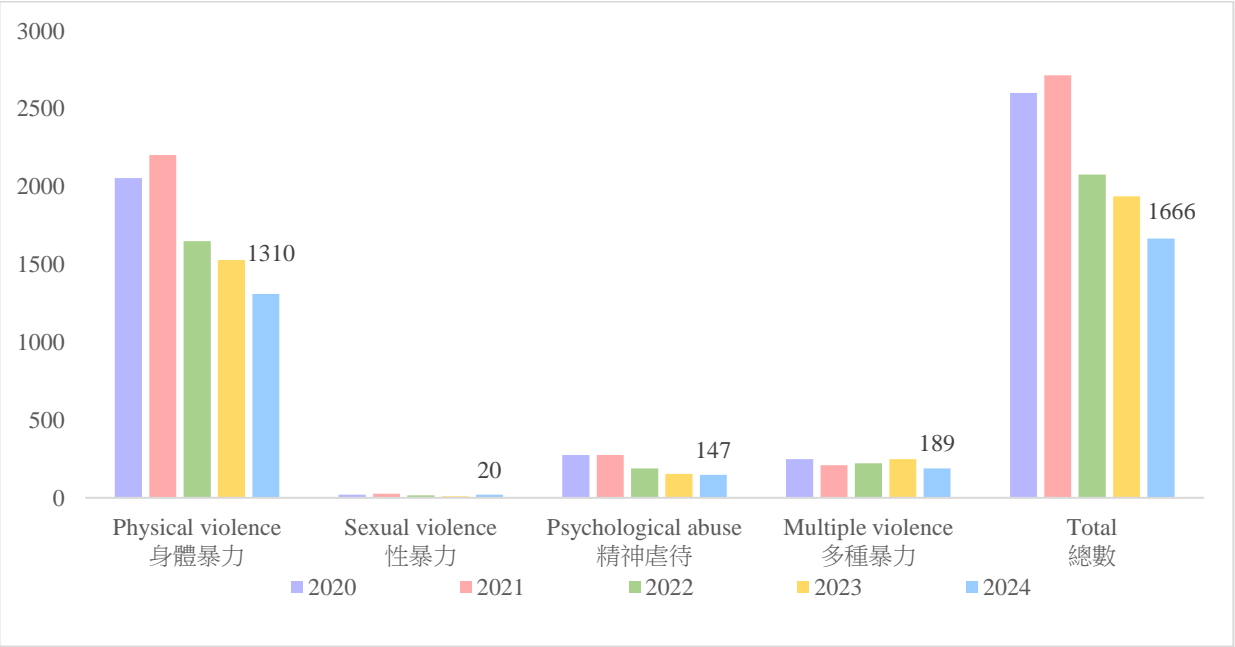
1.4 Comparison of Spouse/Cohabitant Battering (SCB) Cases from 2020 to 2024

比較 2020 年至 2024 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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Physical violence 身體暴力	2 055 (79.0%)	2 203 (81.1%)	1 649 (79.4%)	1 528 (78.8%)	1 310 (78.6%)
Sexual violence 性暴力	21 (0.8%)	27 (1.0%)	17 (0.8%)	9 (0.5%)	20 (1.2%)
Psychological abuse 精神虐待	276 (10.6%)	275 (10.1%)	189 (9.1%)	153 (7.9%)	147 (8.8%)
Multiple violence 多種暴力	249 (9.6%)	210 (7.7%)	222 (10.7%)	248 (12.8%)	189 (11.3%)
Total 總數	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)	1 666 (100%)



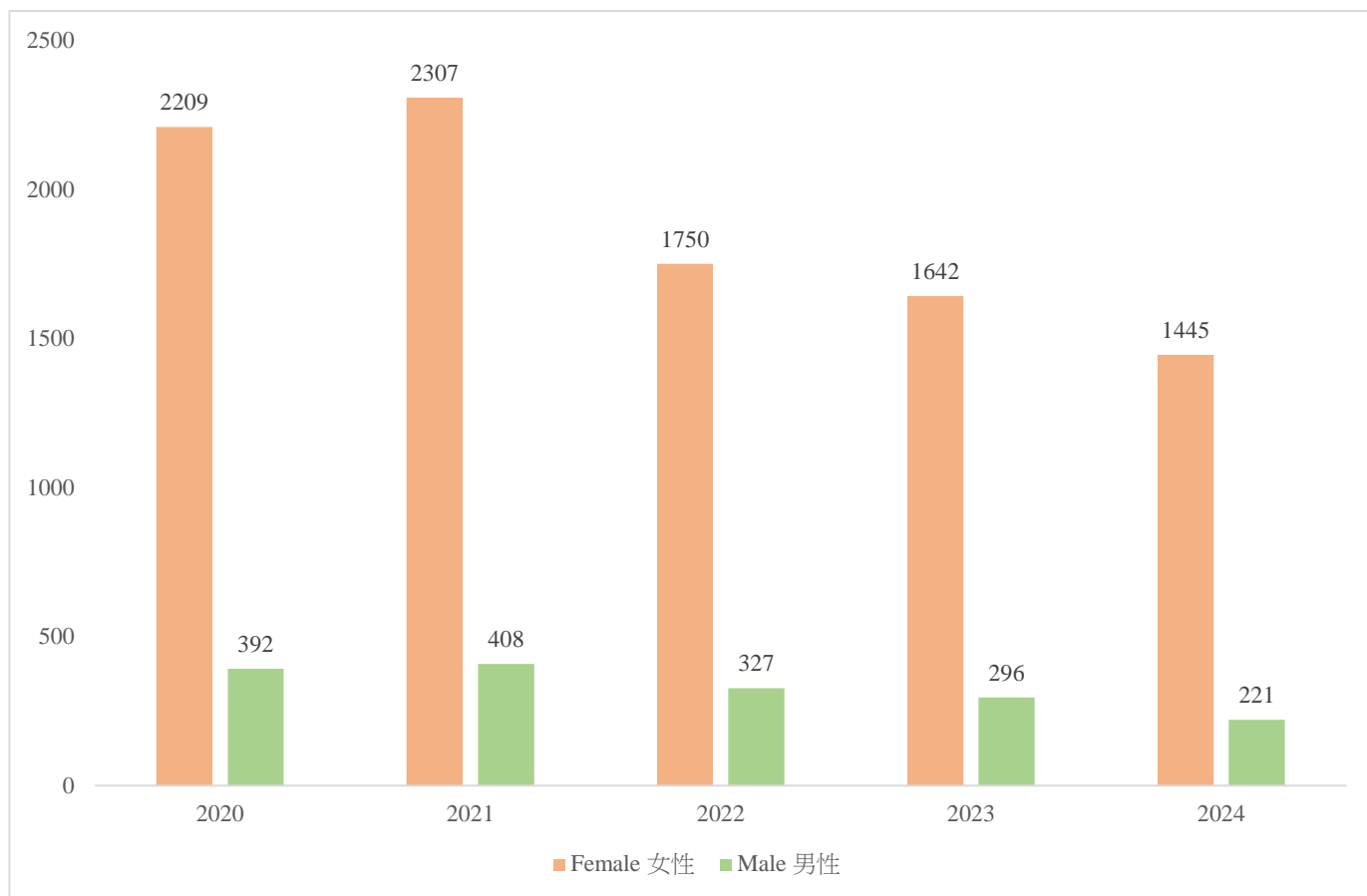
As compared with the past five years, the total number of SCB cases has been decreasing from 2 601 in 2020 to 1 666 in 2024, representing a drop of 35.9%.

與過去五年比較，新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案總數從 2020 年的 2 601 宗下跌至 2024 年的 1 666 宗，跌幅為 35.9%。

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female 女性	2 209 (84.9%)	2 307 (85.0%)	1 750 (84.3%)	1 642 (84.7%)	1 445 (86.7%)
Male 男性	392 (15.1%)	408 (15.0%)	327 (15.7%)	296 (15.3%)	221 (13.3%)
Total 總數	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)	1 666 (100%)

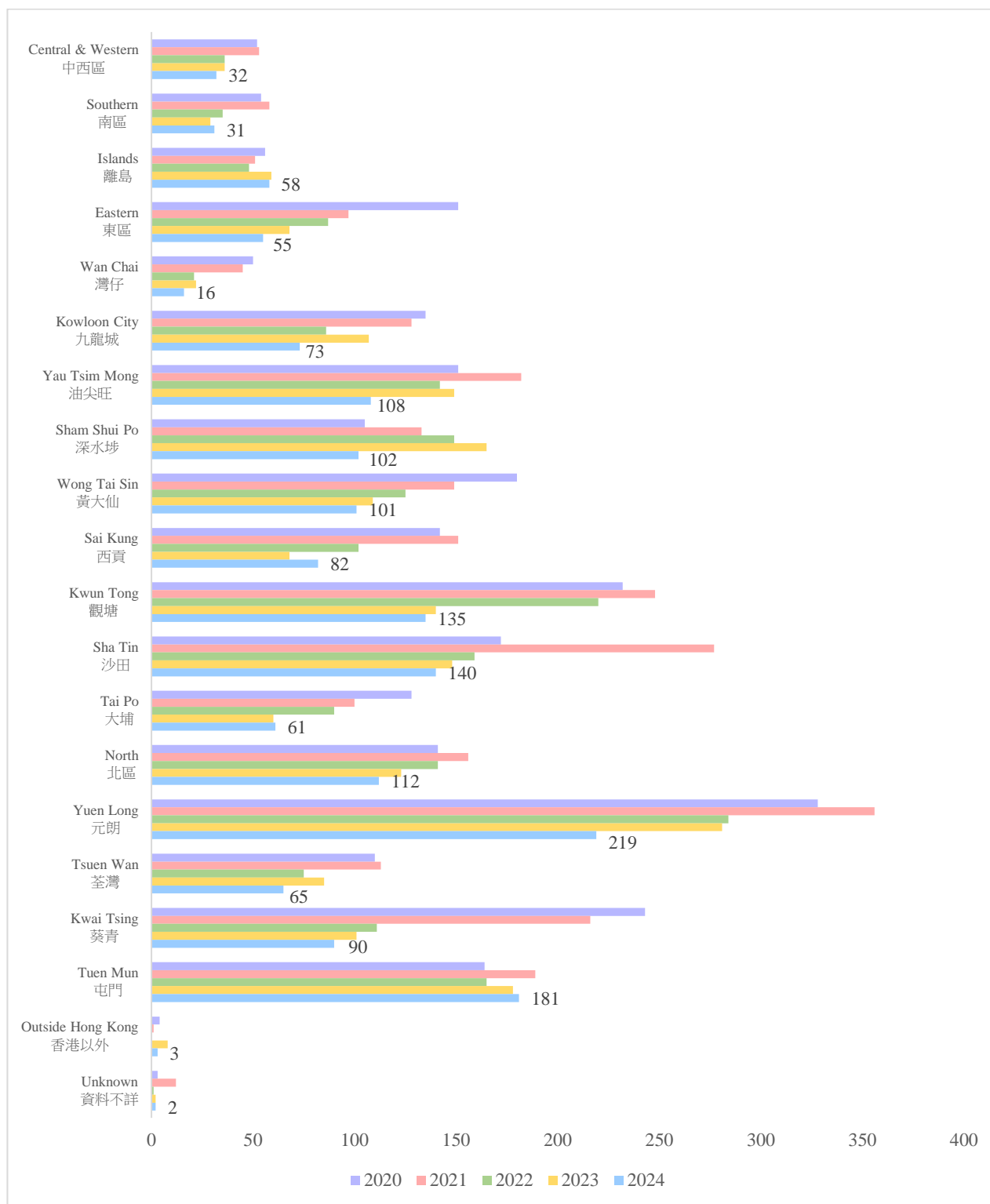


In the past five years, more than 80% of the victims of SCB cases were female in each year.

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central & Western 中西區	52 (2.0%)	53 (2.0%)	36 (1.7%)	36 (1.9%)	32 (1.9%)
Southern 南區	54 (2.1%)	58 (2.1%)	35 (1.7%)	29 (1.5%)	31 (1.9%)
Islands 離島	56 (2.2%)	51 (1.9%)	48 (2.3%)	59 (3.0%)	58 (3.5%)
Eastern 東區	151 (5.8%)	97 (3.6%)	87 (4.2%)	68 (3.5%)	55 (3.3%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	50 (1.9%)	45 (1.7%)	21 (1.0%)	22 (1.1%)	16 (1.0%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	135 (5.2%)	128 (4.7%)	86 (4.1%)	107 (5.5%)	73 (4.4%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	151 (5.8%)	182 (6.7%)	142 (6.8%)	149 (7.7%)	108 (6.5%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	105 (4.0%)	133 (4.9%)	149 (7.2%)	165 (8.5%)	102 (6.1%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	180 (6.9%)	149 (5.5%)	125 (6.0%)	109 (5.6%)	101 (6.1%)
Sai Kung 西貢	142 (5.5%)	151 (5.6%)	102 (4.9%)	68 (3.5%)	82 (4.9%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	232 (8.9%)	248 (9.1%)	220 (10.6%)	140 (7.2%)	135 (8.1%)
Sha Tin 沙田	172 (6.6%)	277 (10.2%)	159 (7.7%)	148 (7.6%)	140 (8.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	128 (4.9%)	100 (3.7%)	90 (4.3%)	60 (3.1%)	61 (3.7%)
North 北區	141 (5.4%)	156 (5.7%)	141 (6.8%)	123 (6.3%)	112 (6.7%)
Yuen Long 元朗	328 (12.6%)	356 (13.1%)	284 (13.7%)	281 (14.5%)	219 (13.1%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	110 (4.2%)	113 (4.2%)	75 (3.6%)	85 (4.4%)	65 (3.9%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	243 (9.3%)	216 (8.0%)	111 (5.3%)	101 (5.2%)	90 (5.4%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	164 (6.3%)	189 (7.0%)	165 (7.9%)	178 (9.2%)	181 (10.9%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	4 (0.2%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)	3 (0.2%)
Unknown 資料不詳	3 (0.1%)	12 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Total 總數	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)	1 666 (100%)

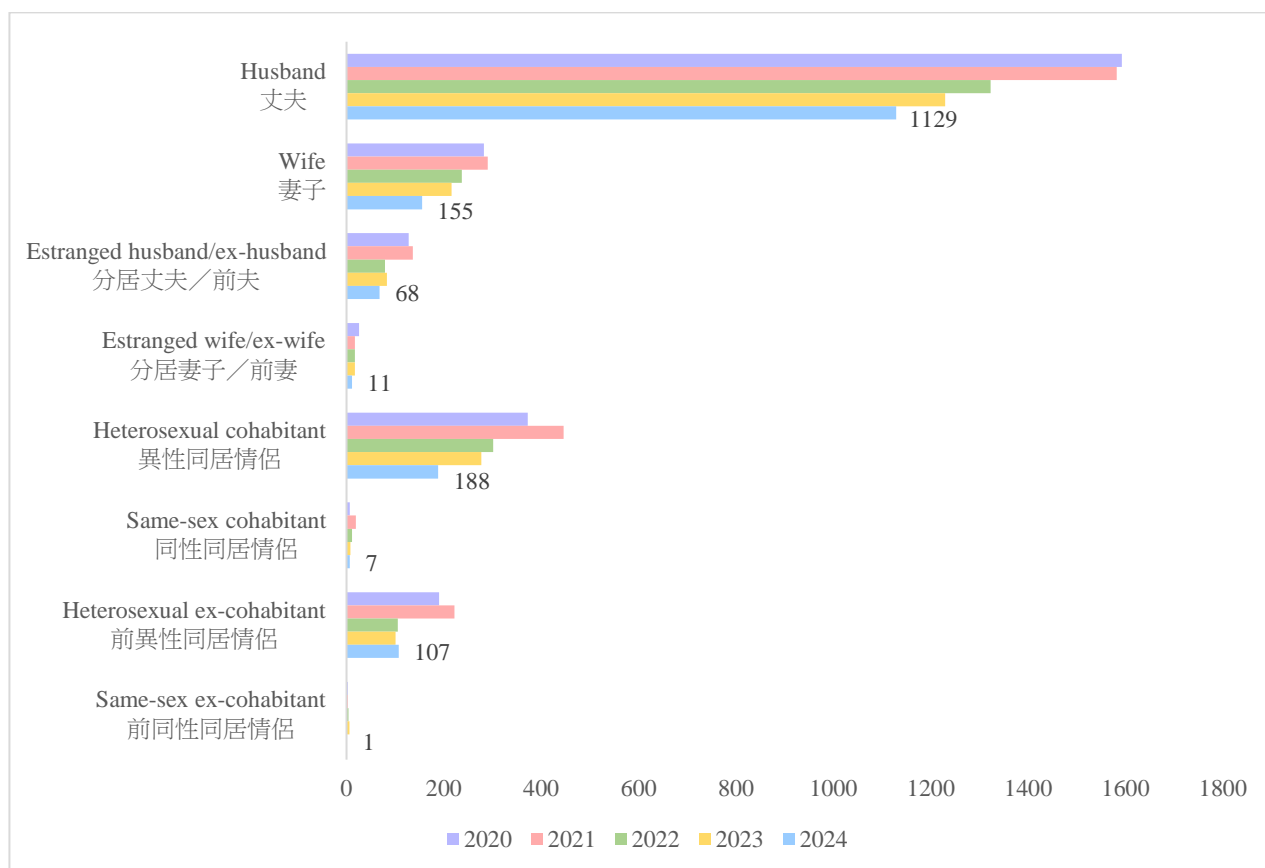


In the past five years, Yuen Long has all along been the district with the highest number of victims of SCB cases residing, followed by Kwun Tong, Shatin, Tuen Mun and Kwai Tsing.

在過去五年，元朗區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、屯門區和葵青區。

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Husband 丈夫	1 593 (61.2%)	1 582 (58.3%)	1 323 (63.7%)	1 230 (63.5%)	1 129 (67.8%)
Wife 妻子	282 (10.8%)	290 (10.7%)	237 (11.4%)	216 (11.1%)	155 (9.3%)
Estranged husband/ex-husband 分居丈夫／前夫	128 (4.9%)	136 (5.0%)	79 (3.8%)	83 (4.3%)	68 (4.1%)
Estranged wife/ex-wife 分居妻子／前妻	26 (1.0%)	17 (0.6%)	17 (0.8%)	17 (0.9%)	11 (0.7%)
Heterosexual cohabitant 異性同居情侶	372 (14.3%)	446 (16.4%)	301 (14.5%)	277 (14.3%)	188 (11.3%)
Same-sex cohabitant 同性同居情侶	7 (0.3%)	19 (0.7%)	11 (0.5%)	8 (0.4%)	7 (0.4%)
Heterosexual ex-cohabitant 前異性同居情侶	190 (7.3%)	222 (8.2%)	105 (5.1%)	101 (5.2%)	107 (6.4%)
Same-sex ex-cohabitant 前同性同居情侶	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.2%)	6 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)
Total 總數	2 601 (100%)	2 715 (100%)	2 077 (100%)	1 938 (100%)	1 666 (100%)



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

在過去五年，大部分施虐者為受害人的配偶，其次為異性同居情侶。

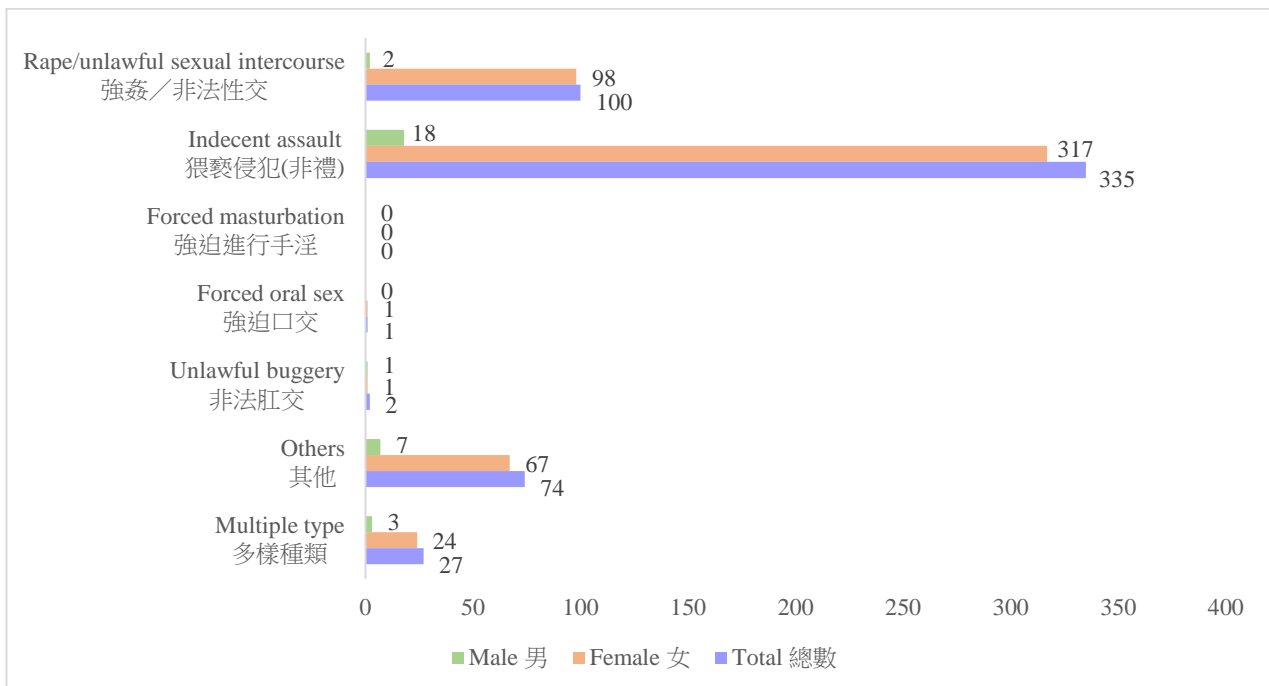
Part II 第二部分

Newly Reported Sexual Violence (SV) Cases in 2024 2024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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	2 (0.4%)	98 (18.2%)	100 (18.6%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	18 (3.3%)	317 (58.8%)	335 (62.2%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Unlawful buggery 非法肛交	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)
Others 其他	7 (1.3%)	67 (12.4%)	74 (13.7%)
Multiple type 多樣種類	3 (0.6%)	24 (4.5%)	27 (5.0%)
Total 總數	31 (5.8%)	508 (94.2%)	539 (100%)



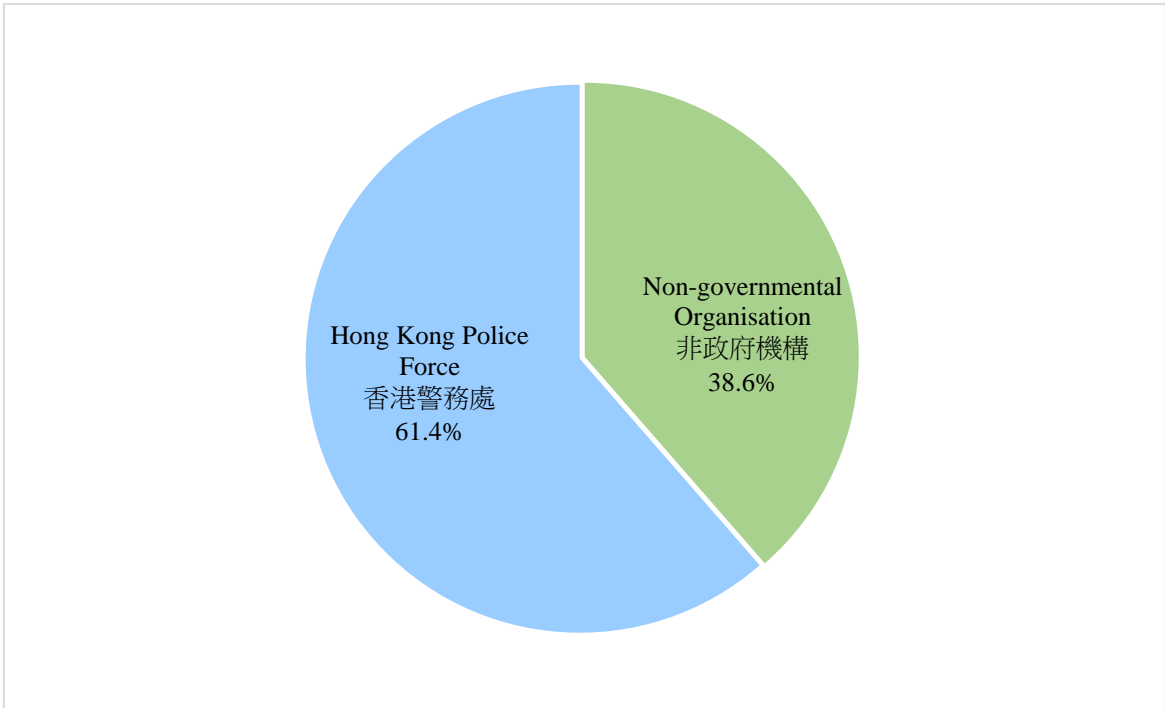
In 2024, CISSCBSV recorded 539 newly reported SV cases. Indecent assault (335 cases, representing 62.2% of the total) is the most common type of SV, followed by rape/unlawful sexual intercourse (100 cases, representing 18.6% of the total). There were 74 cases in “Others” (13.7% of the total) which involved cases of blackmail with

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

在 2024 年，中央資料系統錄得 539 宗新呈報的性暴力個案。整體以猥褻侵犯(非禮)個案佔最多(335 宗，佔總數 62.2%)，其次是強姦／非法性交個案(100 宗，佔總數 18.6%)。其他種類」共錄得 74 宗(佔總數 13.7%)，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 Agency³
性暴力個案的呈報機構

Reporting agency 呈報機構	2024
Non-governmental Organisation 非政府機構	208 (38.6%)
Hong Kong Police Force 香港警務處	331 (61.4%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)



In 2024, all SV cases were reported by the Hong Kong Police Force (61.4%) and Non-governmental Organisations (38.6%).

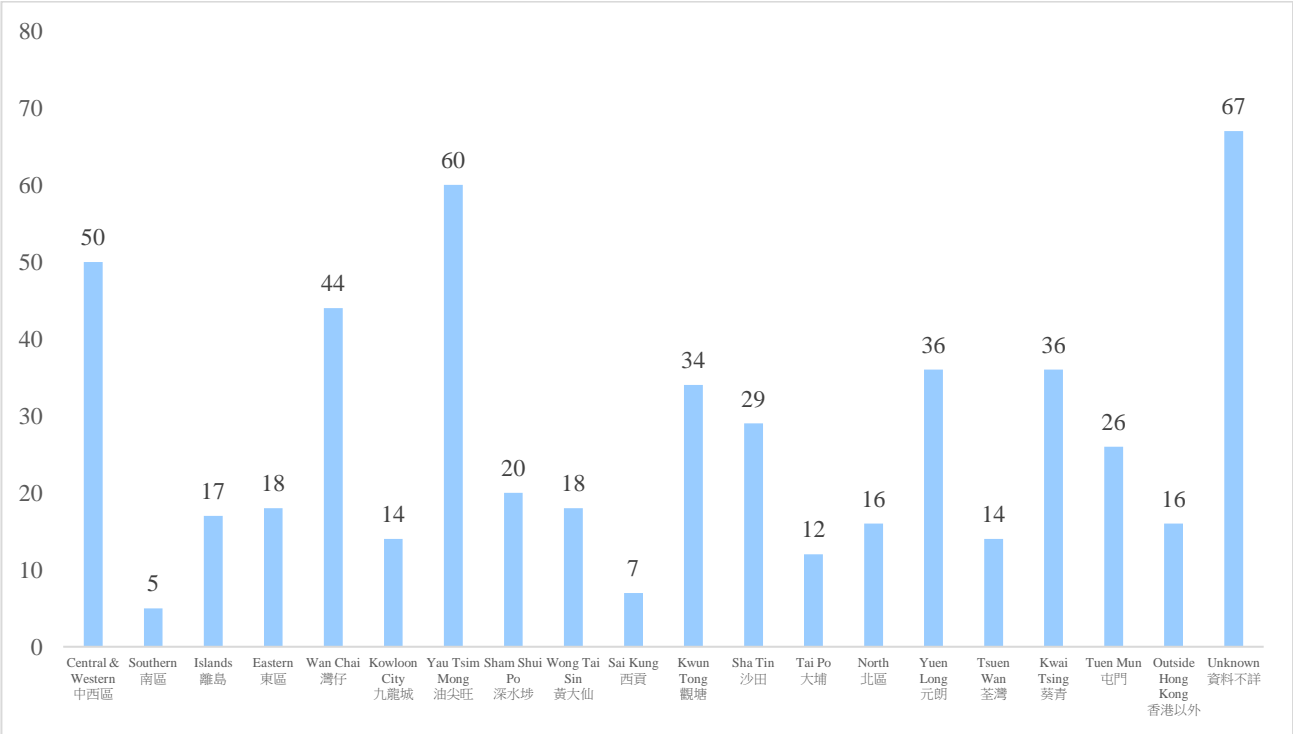
在 2024 年，性暴力個案全部由香港警務處(61.4%)及非政府機構(38.6%)呈報。

³ If more than one agency reports the same case, the first agency inputting the data will be recorded as the reporting agency.

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。

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	2024
Central & Western 中西區	50 (9.3%)
Southern 南區	5 (0.9%)
Islands 離島	17 (3.2%)
Eastern 東區	18 (3.3%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	44 (8.2%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	14 (2.6%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	60 (11.1%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	20 (3.7%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	18 (3.3%)
Sai Kung 西貢	7 (1.3%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	34 (6.3%)
Sha Tin 沙田	29 (5.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	12 (2.2%)
North 北區	16 (3.0%)
Yuen Long 元朗	36 (6.7%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	14 (2.6%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	36 (6.7%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	26 (4.8%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	16 (3.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	67 (12.4%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)



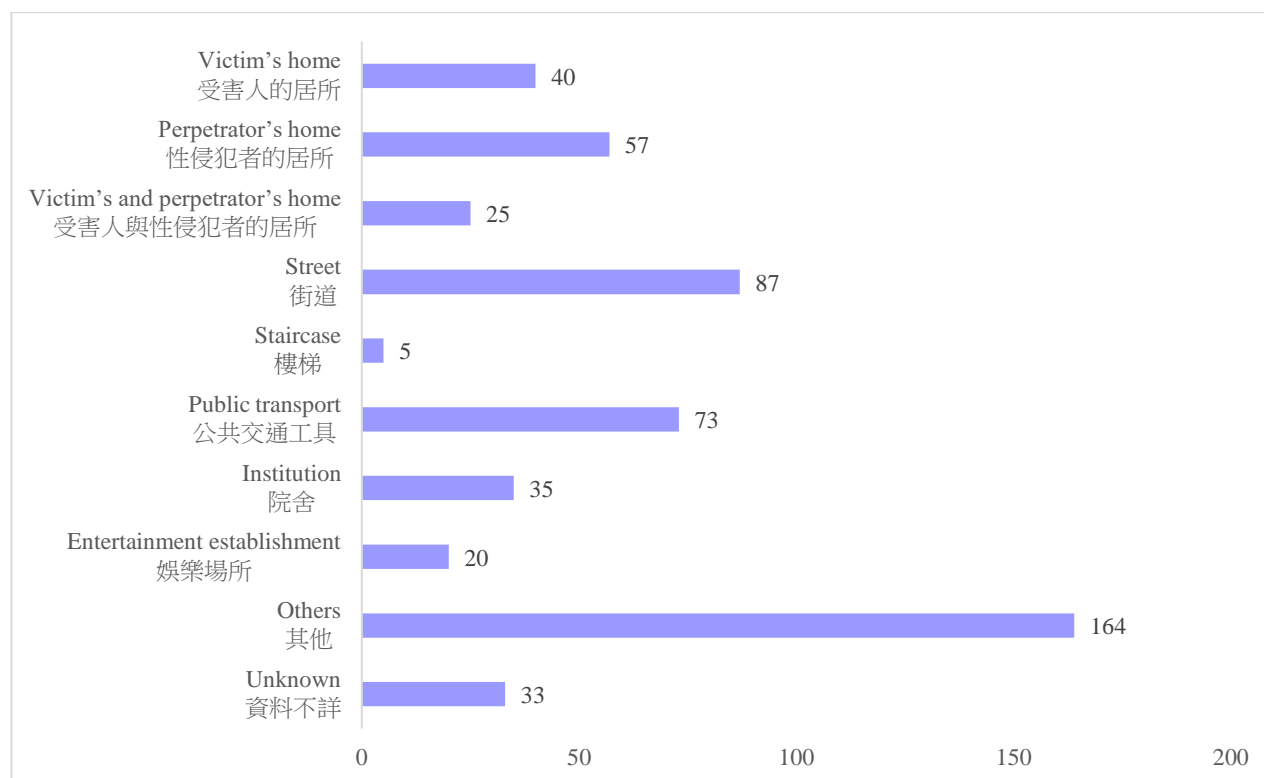
In 2024, the top three districts with the highest number of SV incidents taken place were Yau Tsim Mong (11.1%), Central & Western (9.3%) and Wan Chai (8.2%).

在 2024 年，全港最多性暴力個案發生的三個地區依次為油尖旺區 (11.1%)、中西區(9.3%)及灣仔區(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	2024
Victim's home 受害人的居所	40 (7.4%)
Perpetrator's home 性侵犯者的居所	57 (10.6%)
Victim's and perpetrator's home 受害人與性侵犯者的居所	25 (4.6%)
Street 街道	87 (16.1%)
Staircase 樓梯	5 (0.9%)
Public transport 公共交通工具	73 (13.5%)
Institution 院舍	35 (6.5%)
Entertainment establishment 娛樂場所	20 (3.7%)
Others 其他	164 (30.4%)
Unknown 資料不詳	33 (6.1%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)



In 2024, the SV incidents occurred more often on the streets (16.1%), public transportation (13.5%) or at the perpetrator's home (10.6%).

在 2024 年，性暴力事件較多在街道 (16.1%)、公共交通工具(13.5%)或性侵犯者的居所(10.6%)發生。

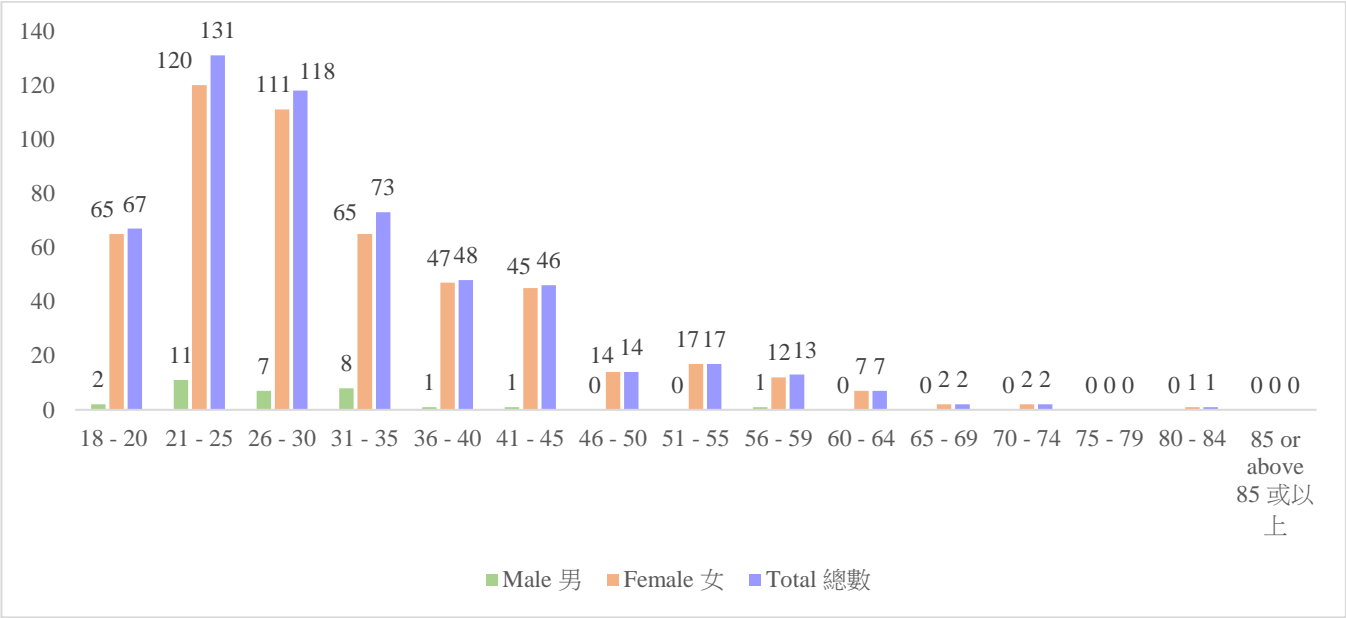
2.2 Characteristics of Victim of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases

性暴力個案受害人的特點

2.2.1 Distribution of SV Cases by Gender and Age of Victim

性暴力個案受害人的性別及年齡

Age 年齡	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
18 – 20	2 (0.4%)	65 (12.1%)	67 (12.5%)
21 – 25	11 (2.0%)	120 (22.3%)	131 (24.3%)
26 – 30	7 (1.3%)	111 (20.6%)	118 (21.9%)
31 – 35	8 (1.5%)	65 (12.1%)	73 (13.5%)
36 – 40	1 (0.2%)	47 (8.7%)	48 (8.9%)
41 – 45	1 (0.2%)	45 (8.3%)	46 (8.5%)
46 – 50	0 (0.0%)	14 (2.6%)	14 (2.6%)
51 – 55	0 (0.0%)	17 (3.2%)	17 (3.2%)
56 – 59	1 (0.2%)	12 (2.2%)	13 (2.4%)
60 – 64	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.3%)	7 (1.3%)
65 – 69	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
70 – 74	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
75 – 79	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
80 – 84	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
85 or above 85 或以上	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total 總數	31 (5.8%)	508 (94.2%)	539 (100%)



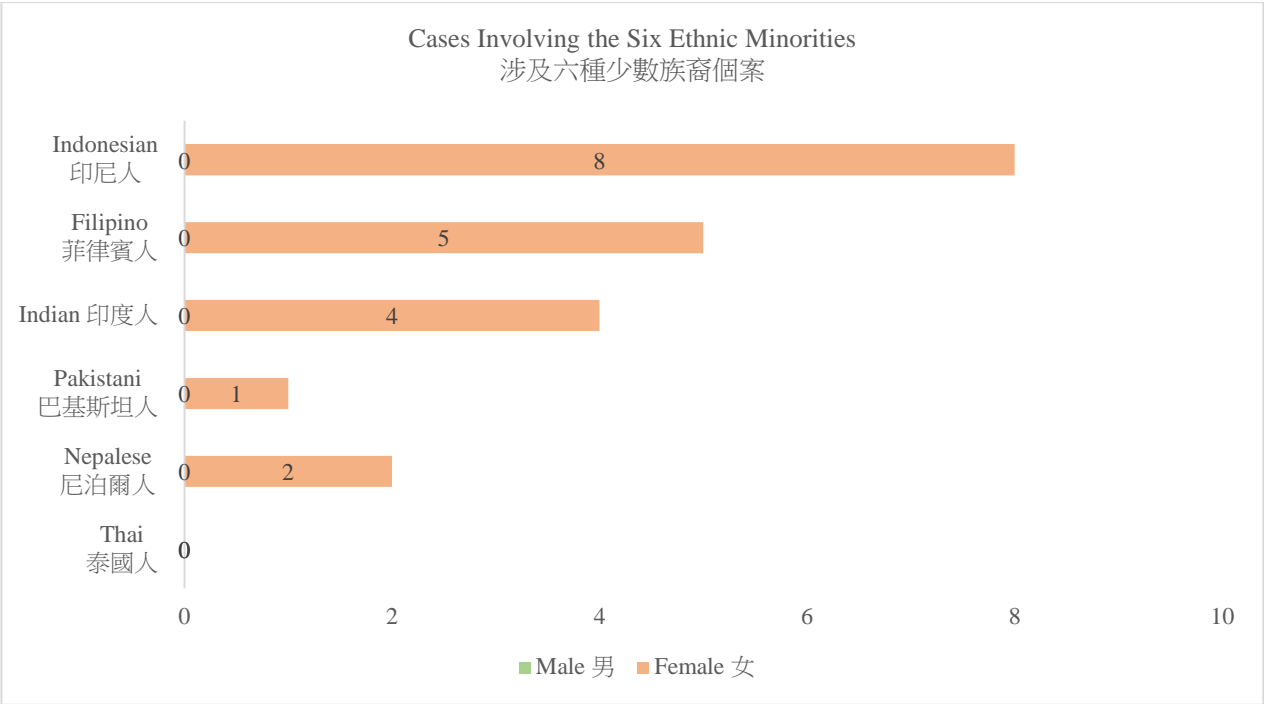
In 2024, most victims were female (94.2%). The victims were mainly between the age of 21 and 35, representing 59.7% of the total. There were 12 victims who were aged 60 or above, representing 2.2% of the total.

在 2024 年，大部分的受害人是女性(94.2%)。受害人的年齡主要介乎 21 歲至 35 歲，佔總數 59.7%。當中有 12 位受害人是 60 歲或以上，佔總數 2.2%。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	30 (5.6%)	466 (86.5%)	496 (92.0%)
Indonesian 印尼人	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.5%)	8 (1.5%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.9%)	5 (0.9%)
Indian 印度人	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.7%)	4 (0.7%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
Thai 泰國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)	3 (0.6%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)	3 (0.6%)
Korean 韓國人	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)	3 (0.6%)
Singaporean 新加坡人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
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	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
American 美國人	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
German 德國人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.4%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.9%)	5 (0.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)	2 (0.4%)
Total 總數	31 (5.8%)	508 (94.2%)	539 (100.0%)



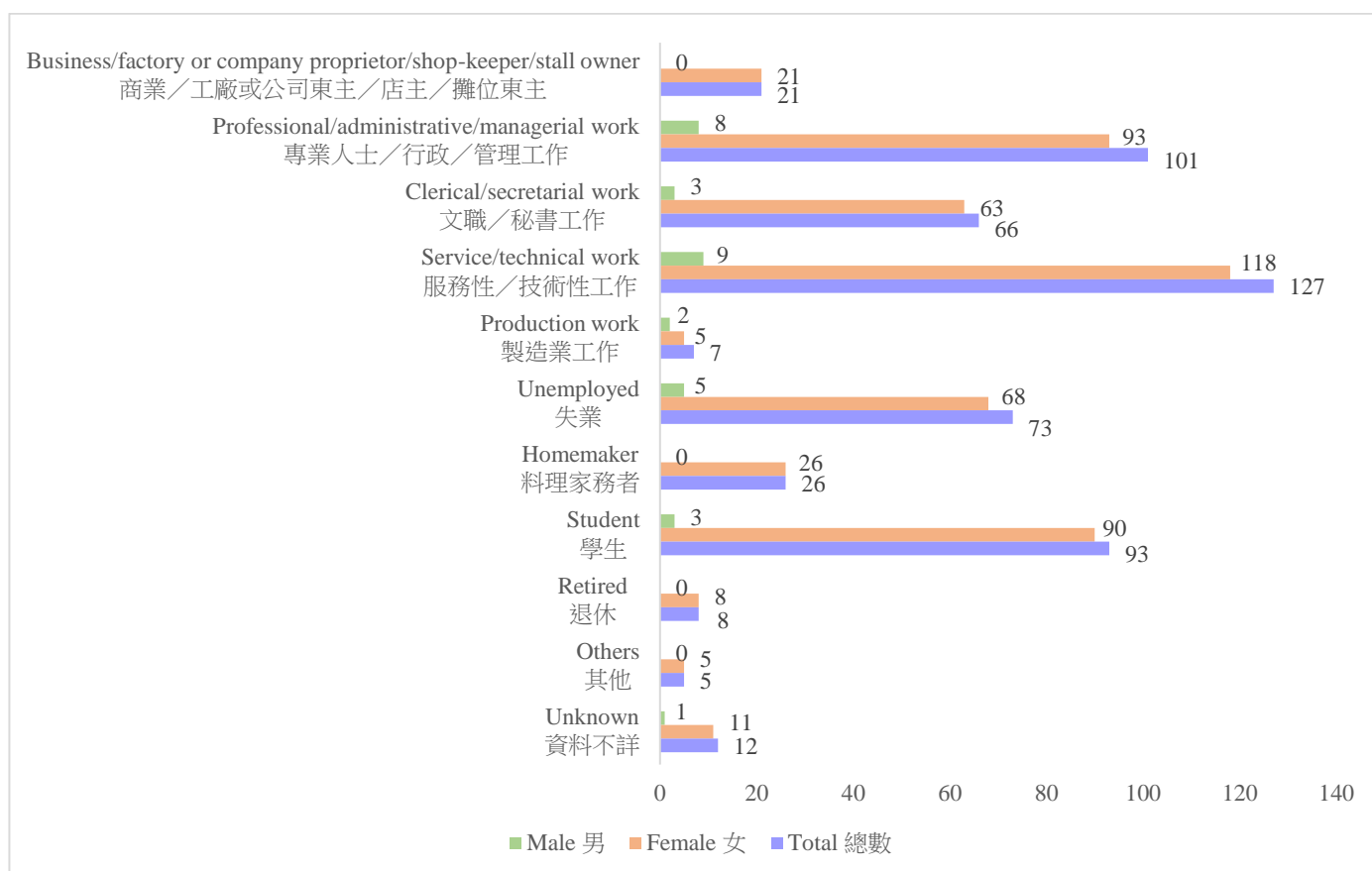
In 2024, regardless of the gender of the victims, most victims were Chinese (496 cases, representing 92% of the total). There were 20 cases (representing 3.7% of the total)

involving victims of the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai. Among them, all victims were female and most were Indonesian and Filipino.

在 2024 年，不論性別，大多數受害人是華人 (496 人，佔總數 92%)。有 20 宗個案(佔整體受害人的 3.7%)的受害人為六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)，全部是女性，當中以印尼人及菲律賓人較多。

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	2024		
	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	0 (0.0%)	21 (3.9%)	21 (3.9%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士／行政／管理工作	8 (1.5%)	93 (17.3%)	101 (18.7%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職／秘書工作	3 (0.6%)	63 (11.7%)	66 (12.2%)
Service/technical work 服務性／技術性工作	9 (1.7%)	118 (21.9%)	127 (23.6%)
Production work 製造業工作	2 (0.4%)	5 (0.9%)	7 (1.3%)
Unemployed 失業	5 (0.9%)	68 (12.6%)	73 (13.5%)
Homemaker 料理家務者	0 (0.0%)	26 (4.8%)	26 (4.8%)
Student 學生	3 (0.6%)	90 (16.7%)	93 (17.3%)
Retired 退休	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.5%)	8 (1.5%)
Others 其他	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.9%)	5 (0.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	1 (0.2%)	11 (2.0%)	12 (2.2%)
Total 總數	31 (5.8%)	508 (94.2%)	539 (100%)



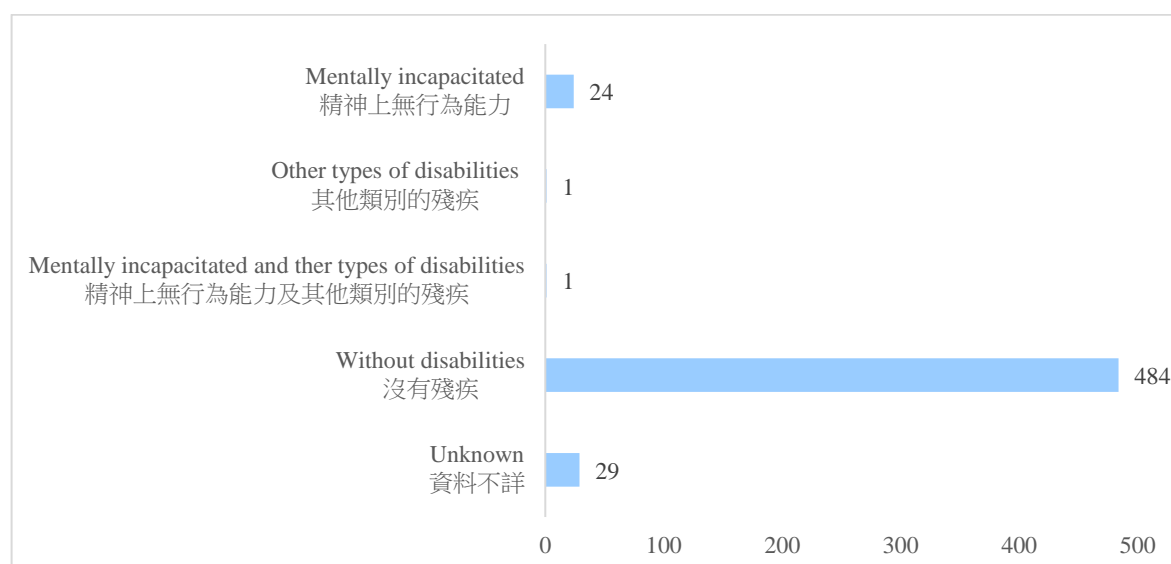
In 2024, most female victims were employed in service/technical work (23.2% of female victims), followed by professional/administrative/managerial work and student (representing 18.3% and 17.7% of female victims). Most male victims were employed in service/technical work (29% of male victims), followed by professional/administrative/managerial (representing 25.8% of male victims).

在 2024 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 23.2%)，其次為從事專業人士／行政／管理工作及學生（佔女性受害人 18.3 及 17.7%）；男性受害人較多為從事服務性／技術性工作(佔男性受害人 29%)，其次為專業人士／行政／管理工作(佔男性受害人的 25.8%)。

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	2024
Mentally incapacitated 精神上無行為能力	24 (4.5%)
Other types of disabilities 其他類別的殘疾	1 (0.2%)
Mentally incapacitated and other types of disabilities 精神上無行為能力及其他類別的殘疾	1 (0.2%)
Without disabilities 沒有殘疾	484 (89.8%)
Unknown 資料不詳	29 (5.4%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)



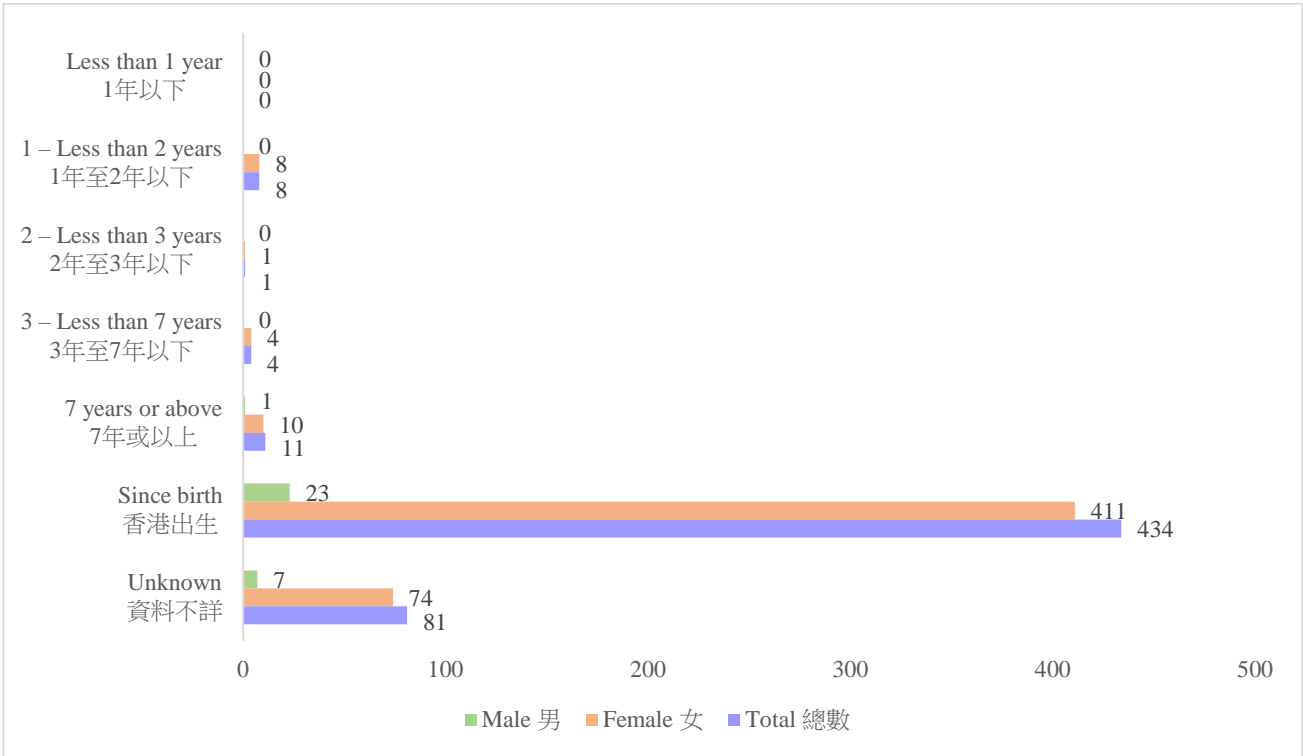
In 2024, most victims had no disabilities (89.8%). 24 victims (4.5%) were reported to be mentally incapacitated persons. 1 victim (0.2%) was reported to have other types of disabilities. 1 victim (0.2%) was reported to be mentally incapacitated and had other types of disabilities.

在 2024 年，大部分受害人沒有殘疾(89.8%)。24 名受害人(4.5%)呈報屬精神上無行為能力人士。1 名受害人(0.2%)呈報有其他類別的殘疾。有 1 名受害人(0.2%)呈報為精神上無行為能力並有其他類別的殘疾。

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	2024		
	男	女	總數
Less than 1 year 1 年以下	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1 – Less than 2 years 1 年至 2 年以下	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.5%)	8 (1.5%)
2 – Less than 3 years 2 年至 3 年以下	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
3 – Less than 7 years 3 年至 7 年以下	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.7%)	4 (0.7%)
7 years or above 7 年或以上	1 (0.2%)	10 (1.9%)	11 (2.0%)
Since birth 香港出生	23 (4.3%)	411 (76.3%)	434 (80.5%)
Unknown 資料不詳	7 (1.3%)	74 (13.7%)	81 (15.0%)
Total 總數	31 (5.8%)	508 (94.2%)	539 (100%)



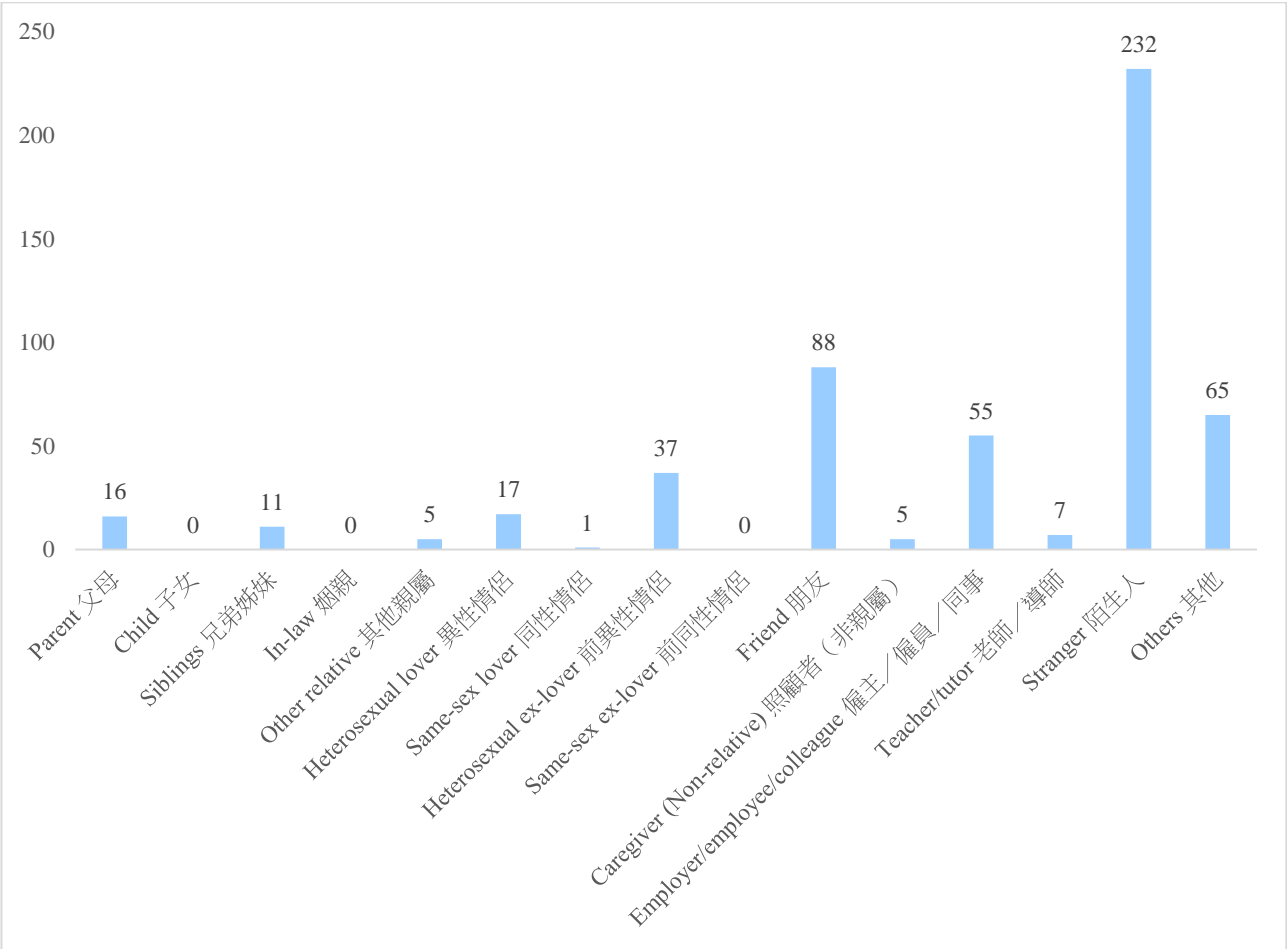
In 2024, 434 victims (80.5%) were born in Hong Kong. There were 13 victims (2.4%) residing in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, among them, the majority had resided in Hong Kong for 1 to less than 2 years (8 victims, representing 1.5% of the total).

在 2024 年，434 名(80.5%)受害人在香港出生。居港未滿 7 年的受害人共有 13 人(2.4%)，當中以居港滿 1 年至 2 年以下的佔最多（8 人，佔總數 1.5%）。

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	2024
Parent 父母	16 (3.0%)
Child 子女	0 (0.0%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	11 (2.0%)
In-law 姻親	0 (0.0%)
Other relative 其他親屬	5 (0.9%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	17 (3.2%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	1 (0.2%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	37 (6.9%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	0 (0.0%)
Friend 朋友	88 (16.3%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者（非親屬）	5 (0.9%)
Employer/employee/colleague 僱主／僱員／同事	55 (10.2%)
Teacher/tutor 老師／導師	7 (1.3%)
Stranger 陌生人	232 (43.0%)
Others 其他	65 (12.1%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)

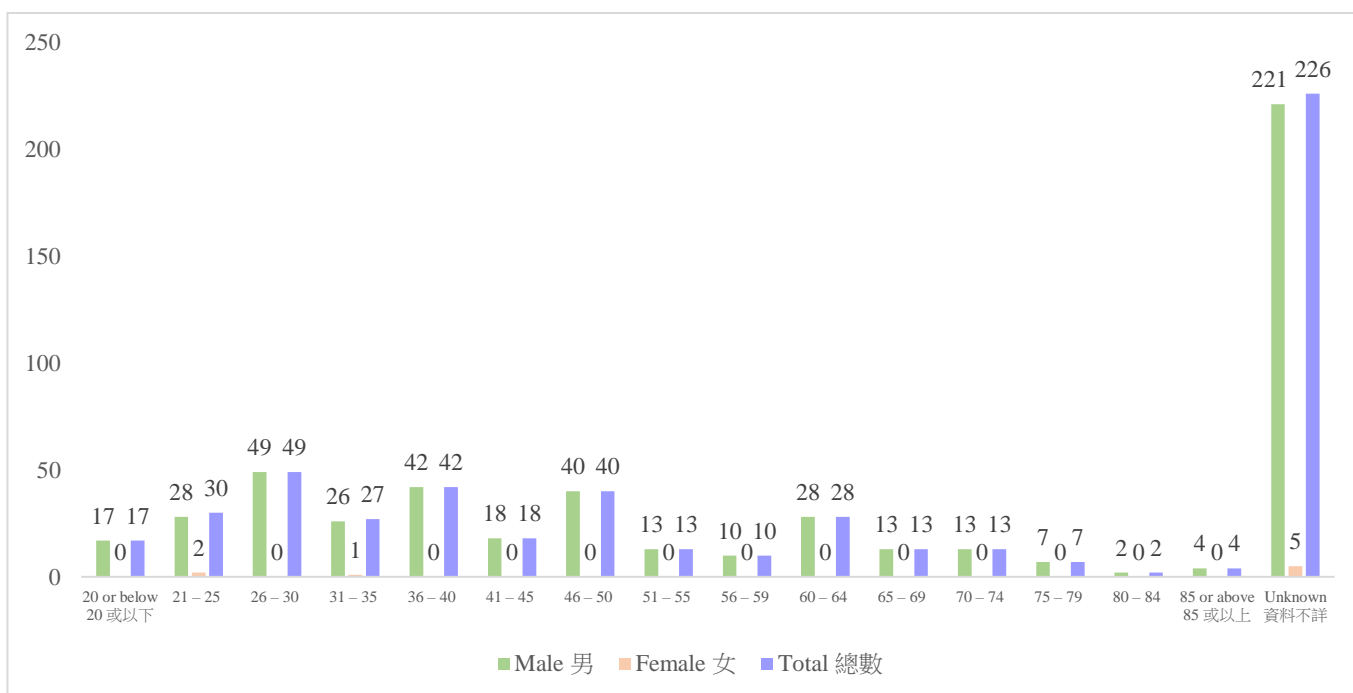


In 2024, most perpetrators were strangers to the victims (43%), followed by friends (16.3%) and employers/employees/colleagues of the victims (10.2%).

在 2024 年，大部分的受害人並不認識性侵犯者 (43%)，其次為朋友 (16.3%)，以及受害人的僱主／僱員／同事(10.2%)。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
20 or below 20 或以下	17 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (3.2%)
21 – 25	28 (5.2%)	2 (0.4%)	30 (5.6%)
26 – 30	49 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (9.1%)
31 – 35	26 (4.8%)	1 (0.2%)	27 (5.0%)
36 – 40	42 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)	42 (7.8%)
41 – 45	18 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (3.3%)
46 – 50	40 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (7.4%)
51 – 55	13 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (2.4%)
56 – 59	10 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.9%)
60 – 64	28 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (5.2%)
65 – 69	13 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (2.4%)
70 – 74	13 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (2.4%)
75 – 79	7 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.3%)
80 – 84	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)
85 or above 85 或以上	4 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	221 (41.0%)	5 (0.9%)	226 (41.9%)
Total 總數	531 (98.5%)	8 (1.5%)	539 (100%)

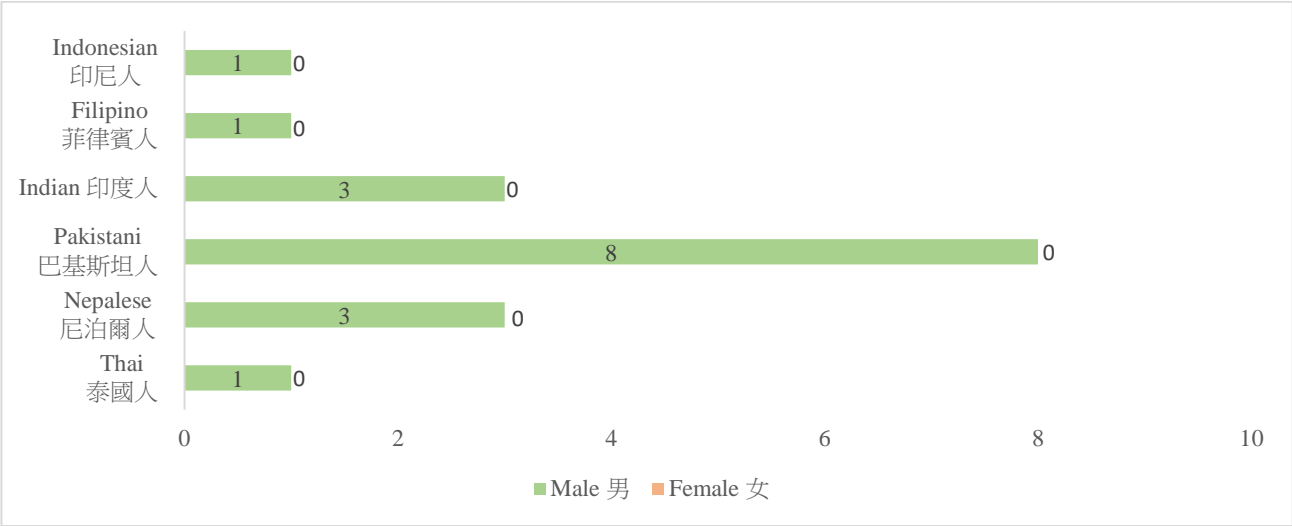


In 2024, perpetrators were mainly male (98.5%). Most perpetrators were between 26 and 30 years old (9.1%), followed by 36 to 40 years old (7.8%) and 46 to 50 years old (7.4%).

在 2024 年，性侵犯者以男性為主(98.5%)。性侵犯者的年齡組別較多為 26 歲至 30 歲(9.1%)，其次為 36 歲至 40 歲(7.8%)，以及 46 歲至 50 歲(7.4%)。

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	2024		
	Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數
Chinese 華人	432 (80.1%)	7 (1.3%)	439 (81.4%)
Indonesian 印尼人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Filipino 菲律賓人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Indian 印度人	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)
Pakistani 巴基斯坦人	8 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.5%)
Nepalese 尼泊爾人	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)
Thai 泰國人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Vietnamese 越南人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bengali 孟加拉人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Japanese 日本人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Korean 韓國人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (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	3 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.6%)
American 美國人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Canadian 加拿大人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
French 法國人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
German 德國人	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
New Zealander 紐西蘭人	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
African 非洲人	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.4%)
Others 其他	7 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.3%)
Unknown 資料不詳	65 (12.1%)	1 (0.2%)	66 (12.2%)
Total 總數	531 (98.5%)	8 (1.5%)	539 (100.0%)

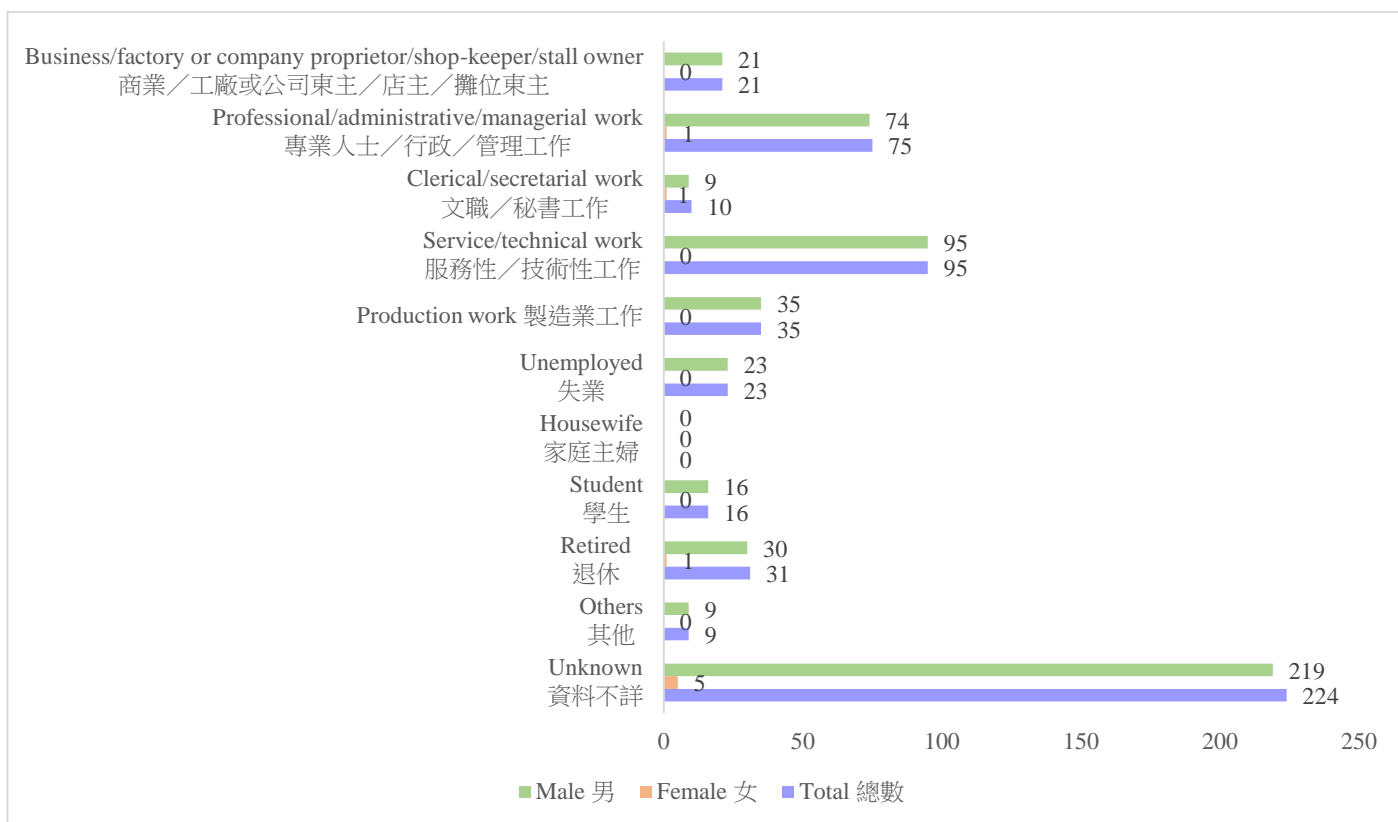


In 2024, most perpetrators were Chinese (439 cases, representing 81.4% of the total). There were 17 cases (3.2%) involving perpetrators of the six ethnic minorities, including Indonesian, Filipino, Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese and Thai, among them, all perpetrators were male and more were Pakistani, Indian and Nepalese.

在 2024 年，大部分性侵犯者是華人(439 宗，佔整體的 81.4%)，有 17 宗個案 (3.2%) 的性侵犯者屬六種少數族裔(包括印尼、菲律賓、印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾及泰國)，全部是男性，當中以巴基斯坦人、印度人及尼泊爾人較多。

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

Occupation 職業	2024		
	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	21 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (3.9%)
Professional/administrative/managerial work 專業人士／行政／管理工作	74 (13.7%)	1 (0.2%)	75 (13.9%)
Clerical/secretarial work 文職／秘書工作	9 (1.7%)	1 (0.2%)	10 (1.9%)
Service/technical work 服務性／技術性工作	95 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)	95 (17.6%)
Production work 製造業工作	35 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (6.5%)
Unemployed 失業	23 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (4.3%)
Homemaker 家務料理者	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Student 學生	16 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (3.0%)
Retired 退休	30 (5.6%)	1 (0.2%)	31 (5.8%)
Others 其他	9 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (1.7%)
Unknown 資料不詳	219 (40.6%)	5 (0.9%)	224 (41.6%)
Total 總數	531 (98.5%)	8 (1.5%)	539 (100%)

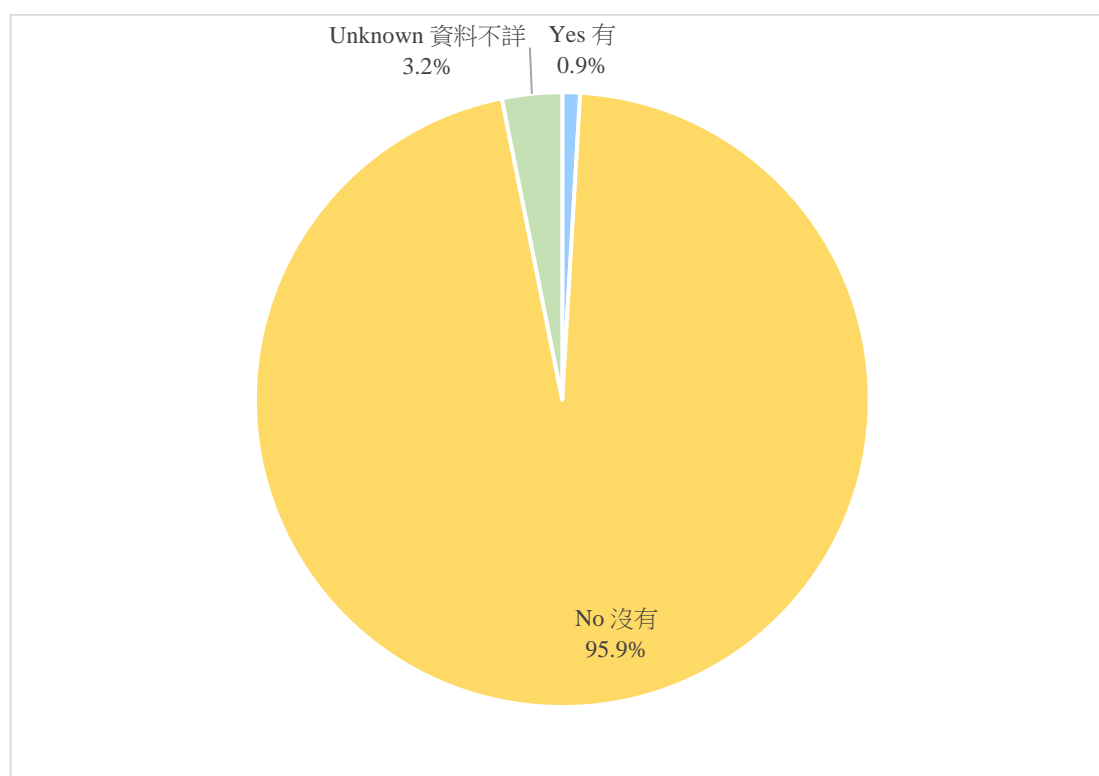


In 2024, most male perpetrators were employed in service/technical work (representing 17.9% of male perpetrators). The three female perpetrators, whose professions had been reported, were employed in professional/administrative/managerial work, clerical/secretarial work and retired respectively.

在 2024 年，男性性侵犯者中以從事服務性／技術性工作為主(佔男性性侵犯者的 17.9%)。而三位有被呈報職業的女性性侵犯者則分別為專業人士／行政／管理工作、文職／秘書工作及退休人士。

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	2024
Yes 有	5 (0.9%)
No 沒有	517 (95.9%)
Unknown 資料不詳	17 (3.2%)
Total 總數	539 (100%)



In 2024, over 95% of the perpetrators did not use weapons. There were only 5 cases having used weapons, representing 0.9% of the total.

在 2024 年，超過九成五的性侵犯者沒有使用武器，使用武器的只有 5 宗，佔總數 0.9%。

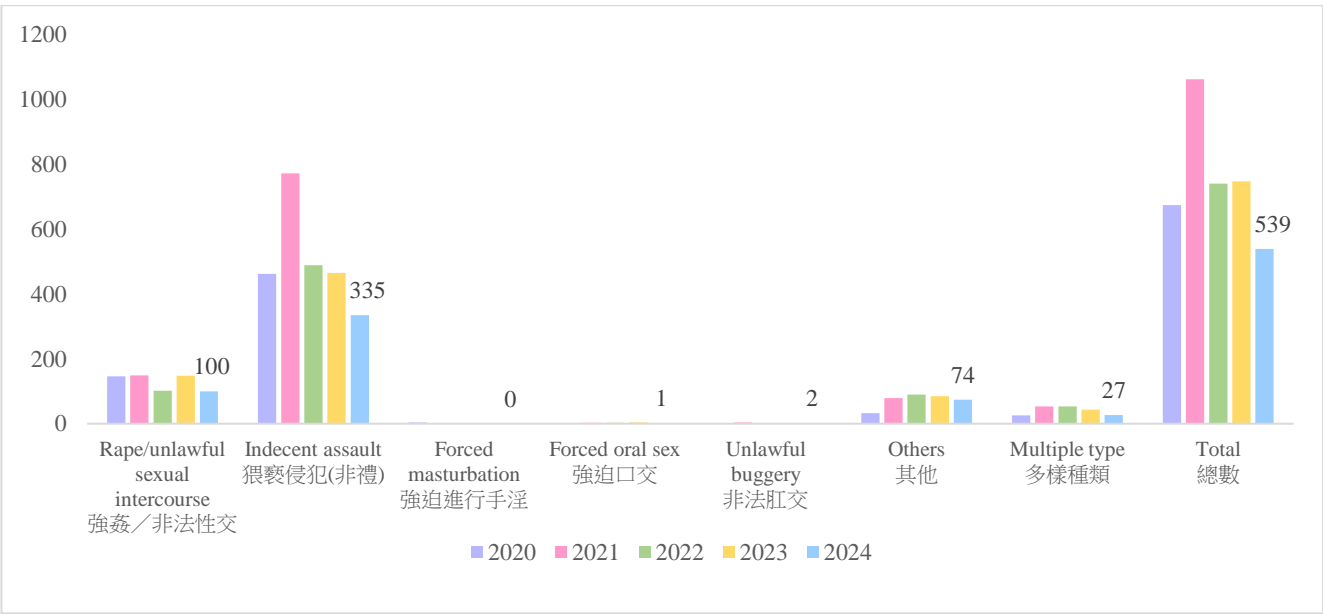
2.4 Comparison of Sexual Violence (SV) Cases from 2020 to 2024

比較 2020 年至 2024 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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rape/unlawful sexual intercourse 強姦／非法性交	146 (21.7%)	149 (14.0%)	102 (13.8%)	148 (19.8%)	100 (18.6%)
Indecent assault 猥褻侵犯(非禮)	462 (68.5%)	772 (72.7%)	489 (66.1%)	465 (62.2%)	335 (62.2%)
Forced masturbation 強迫進行手淫	4 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Forced oral sex 強迫口交	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	4 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)
Unlawful buggery 非法肛交	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.4%)
Others 其他	33 (4.9%)	79 (7.4%)	90 (12.2%)	85 (11.4%)	74 (13.7%)
Multiple type 多樣種類	26 (3.9%)	53 (5.0%)	53 (7.2%)	43 (5.8%)	27 (5.0%)
Total 總數	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)	539 (100%)



The number of SV cases went downward as compared with the past five years, though it fluctuated annually. The number of cases increased from 674 in 2020 to 1 062 in 2021 and then decreased to 740 in 2022. It recorded a slight increase to 747 in 2023 before dropping to its lowest point of 539 in 2024. Overall, there was a 20% decrease in the number of SV cases from 2020 to 2024. Indecent assault remained the most common type of sexual violence incident.

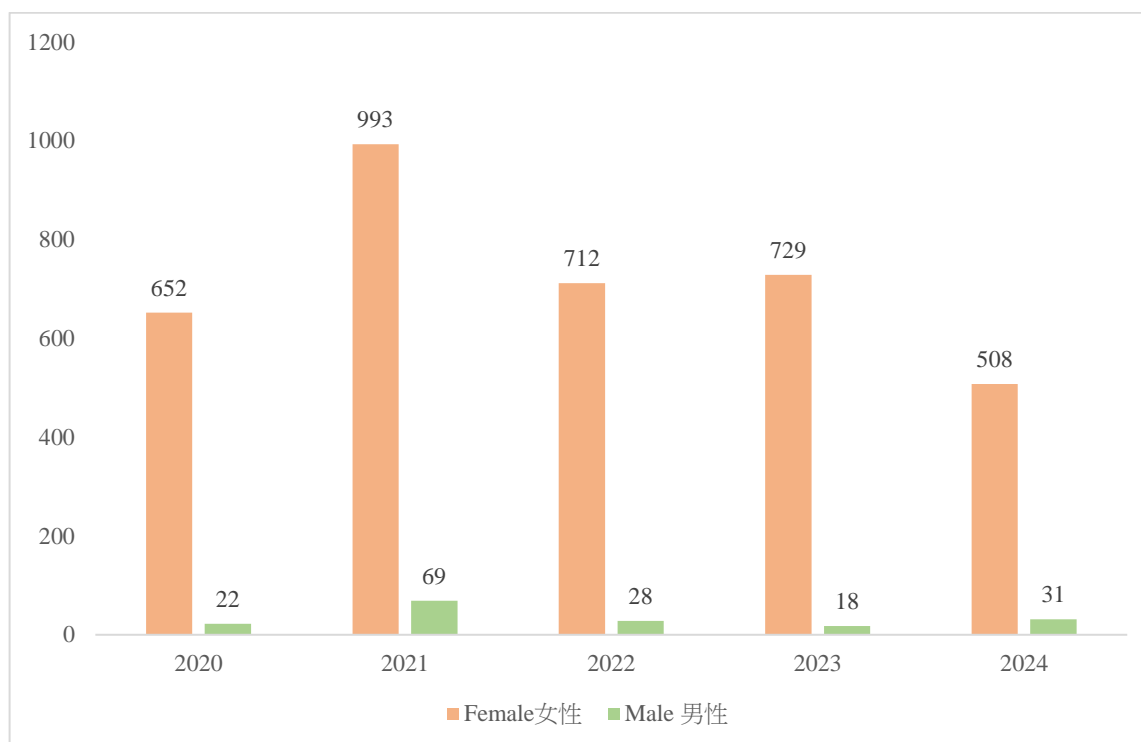
雖然性暴力個案的數目按年有所波動，與過去五年比較，數目顯示下跌的情況。個案數目從 2020 年的 674 宗上升至 2021 年的 1 062 宗，其後下降至 2022 年的 740 宗。在 2024 年，個案總數下降至最低點的 539 宗；在此之前，曾於 2023 年輕微回升至 747 宗。整體而言，由 2020 年至 2024

年，性暴力個案的數目錄得 20%的跌幅。性暴力事件類型仍然以猥褻侵犯(非禮)為主。

2.4.2 By Gender of Victim of SV Cases

以性暴力個案受害人的性別

Gender 性別	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female 女性	652 (96.7%)	993 (93.5%)	712 (96.2%)	729 (97.6%)	508 (94.2%)
Male 男性	22 (3.3%)	69 (6.5%)	28 (3.8%)	18 (2.4%)	31 (5.8%)
Total 總數	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)	539 (100%)

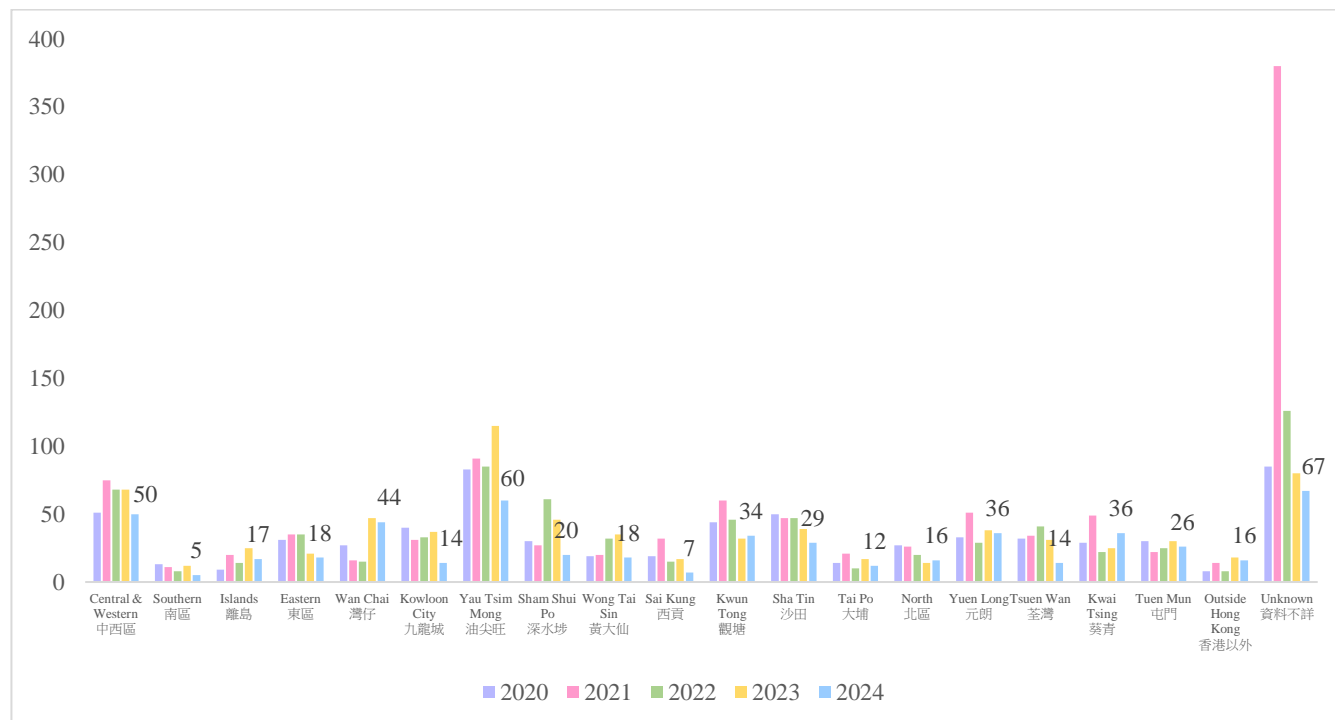


In the past five years, more than 93% of the victims of SV cases were female in each year.

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central & Western 中西區	51 (7.6%)	75 (7.1%)	68 (9.2%)	68 (9.1%)	50 (9.3%)
Southern 南區	13 (1.9%)	11 (1.0%)	8 (1.1%)	12 (1.6%)	5 (0.9%)
Islands 離島	9 (1.3%)	20 (1.9%)	14 (1.9%)	25 (3.3%)	17 (3.2%)
Eastern 東區	31 (4.6%)	35 (3.3%)	35 (4.7%)	21 (2.8%)	18 (3.3%)
Wan Chai 灣仔	27 (4.0%)	16 (1.5%)	15 (2.0%)	47 (6.3%)	44 (8.2%)
Kowloon City 九龍城	40 (5.9%)	31 (2.9%)	33 (4.5%)	37 (5.0%)	14 (2.6%)
Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺	83 (12.3%)	91 (8.6%)	85 (11.5%)	115 (15.4%)	60 (11.1%)
Sham Shui Po 深水埗	30 (4.5%)	27 (2.5%)	61 (8.2%)	46 (6.2%)	20 (3.7%)
Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙	19 (2.8%)	20 (1.9%)	32 (4.3%)	35 (4.7%)	18 (3.3%)
Sai Kung 西貢	19 (2.8%)	32 (3.0%)	15 (2.0%)	17 (2.3%)	7 (1.3%)
Kwun Tong 觀塘	44 (6.5%)	60 (5.6%)	46 (6.2%)	32 (4.3%)	34 (6.3%)
Sha Tin 沙田	50 (7.4%)	47 (4.4%)	47 (6.4%)	39 (5.2%)	29 (5.4%)
Tai Po 大埔	14 (2.1%)	21 (2.0%)	10 (1.4%)	17 (2.3%)	12 (2.2%)
North 北區	27 (4.0%)	26 (2.4%)	20 (2.7%)	14 (1.9%)	16 (3.0%)
Yuen Long 元朗	33 (4.9%)	51 (4.8%)	29 (3.9%)	38 (5.1%)	36 (6.7%)
Tsuen Wan 荃灣	32 (4.7%)	34 (3.2%)	41 (5.5%)	31 (4.1%)	14 (2.6%)
Kwai Tsing 葵青	29 (4.3%)	49 (4.6%)	22 (3.0%)	25 (3.3%)	36 (6.7%)
Tuen Mun 屯門	30 (4.5%)	22 (2.1%)	25 (3.4%)	30 (4.0%)	26 (4.8%)
Outside Hong Kong 香港以外	8 (1.2%)	14 (1.3%)	8 (1.1%)	18 (2.4%)	16 (3.0%)
Unknown 資料不詳	85 (12.6%)	380 (35.8%)	126 (17.0%)	80 (10.7%)	67 (12.4%)
Total 總數	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)	539 (100%)

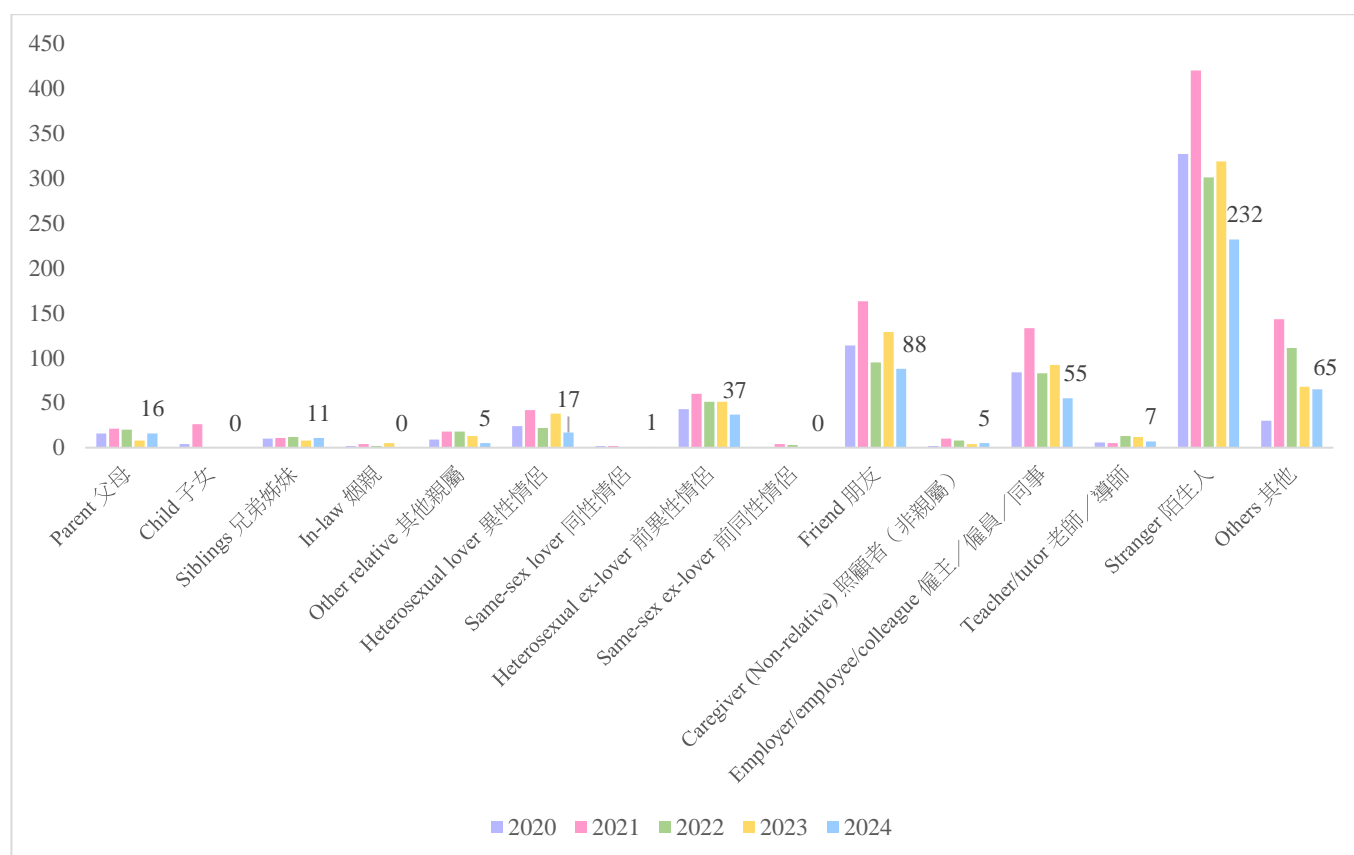


In the past five years, the highest number of SV incidents occurred in Yau Tsim Mong and Central & Western districts.

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	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Parent 父母	16 (2.4%)	21 (2.0%)	20 (2.7%)	8 (1.1%)	16 (3.0%)
Child 子女	4 (0.6%)	26 (2.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Siblings 兄弟姊妹	10 (1.5%)	11 (1.0%)	12 (1.6%)	8 (1.1%)	11 (2.0%)
In-law 姻親	2 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	5 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Other relative 其他親屬	9 (1.3%)	18 (1.7%)	18 (2.4%)	13 (1.7%)	5 (0.9%)
Heterosexual lover 異性情侶	24 (3.6%)	42 (4.0%)	22 (3.0%)	38 (5.1%)	17 (3.2%)
Same-sex lover 同性情侶	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)
Heterosexual ex-lover 前異性情侶	43 (6.4%)	60 (5.6%)	51 (6.9%)	51 (6.8%)	37 (6.9%)
Same-sex ex-lover 前同性情侶	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Friend 朋友	114 (16.9%)	163 (15.3%)	95 (12.8%)	129 (17.3%)	88 (16.3%)
Caregiver (Non-relative) 照顧者（非親屬）	2 (0.3%)	10 (0.9%)	8 (1.1%)	4 (0.5%)	5 (0.9%)
Employer/employee/colleague 僱主／僱員／同事	84 (12.5%)	133 (12.5%)	83 (11.2%)	92 (12.3%)	55 (10.2%)
Teacher/tutor 老師／導師	6 (0.9%)	5 (0.5%)	13 (1.8%)	12 (1.6%)	7 (1.3%)
Stranger 陌生人	327 (48.5%)	420 (39.5%)	301 (40.7%)	319 (42.7%)	232 (43.0%)
Others 其他	30 (4.5%)	143 (13.5%)	111 (15.0%)	68 (9.1%)	65 (12.1%)
Total 總數	674 (100%)	1 062 (100%)	740 (100%)	747 (100%)	539 (100%)



In the past five years, most 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.

Spouse/Cohabitant Battering <i>(Intimate Partner Violence)</i>	<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>
Victim <i>(for SCB case)</i>	<p>It refers to both female and male abused person.</p>
Perpetrator <i>(for SCB case)</i>	<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>
Physical violence <i>(for SCB case)</i>	<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;
Sexual violence <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.
Psychological abuse <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>The emotional harm/threat of harm can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <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。

虐待配偶／同居情侶 <i>(親密伴侶暴力)</i>	<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>
受害人 <i>(適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</i>	<p>指女性和男性受虐待人士。</p>
施虐者 <i>(適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</i>	<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>
身體暴力 <i>(適用於虐待配偶／同居情侶個案)</i>	<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</p>

	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)	<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"> 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 <p>情感傷害／恐嚇造成的傷害包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<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>