

Understanding Gender-based Violence of Girls of South Asian Ethnic Groups in Hong Kong

Survey Report

January 2018



Contacts

Association Concerning Sexual Violence Against Women

P.O. Box 74120, Kowloon Central Post Office, Kowloon, Hong Kong

www.rainlily.org.hk

acsvaw@rainlily.org.hk

2392 2569

RainLily Hotline

2375 5322

Anti480 Anti-Sexual Violence Resource Centre

info@anti480.org.hk

2625 4016

**Understanding Gender-based Violence of
Girls of South Asian Ethnic Groups
in Hong Kong
Survey Report**

RainLily

January 2018

Title: Understanding Gender-based Violence of Girls of South Asian Ethnic
Groups in Hong Kong: Survey Report

Published by: RainLily, Hong Kong

Date of Publishing: January 2018

Research Team

Principal Investigator:

Ms. Wong Sau Yung, Linda, Executive Director, RainLily

Team members:

Ms. Doris, Fok Yuen Hung, Executive Committee member, RainLily

Ms. Janice, Chan Wai Sze, Project Officer, “We Stand”, RainLily

Prof. Raees Begum Baig, Assistant Professor, The Chinese University of Hong
Kong

Dr. Chan Kam Wah, Associate Professor (retired), Hong Kong Polytechnic
University

Ms. Yu Fung Ying, Research Assistant

Copyright © RainLily, Hong Kong

Any part of this publication may be cited or reproduced for non-profit making
purpose without prior permission from the RainLily, provided that the source
is clearly acknowledged.

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, we are extremely grateful to the survey participants who shared their experiences and views through the questionnaire and helped to make their situation known to the society. We are also grateful to schools and NGOs who took time to help distributing the questionnaires to their students and service users. Without their participation and feedback, this study would not have been possible.

The team gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the Fu Tak Lam Foundation for funding of the WE Stand program.

Executive Summary

According to the 2011 Hong Kong Population Census, ethnic minority groups constituted a total population of 451,138 (Census and Statistics Department, 2011). Leaving out Indonesian and Filipino population who are mostly domestic helpers, the major ethnic groups residing in Hong Kong would be Indians, Pakistanis and Nepalese. According to the 2016 Hong Kong Population By-Census, the above-mentioned groups have a total population of 76,073, whereas there were 63,176 in 2011 (Census and Statistics Department, 2016, 2011). There was 20% increase in the above-mentioned groups when it is compared with 2011.

In this research, we will only focus on studying Indian, Pakistani and Nepalese ethnic groups in Hong Kong for the purpose of advocating to the Government to formulate policy for ethnic minority communities, as they face most challenges in terms of economic and social integration (HKSAR Legislative Council, 2006; Baig, 2012) and their population were steadily increasing in the past five years.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is “an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females”¹. GBV is one of the greatest challenges that the whole world is facing. Globally, GBV is the leading cause of death of women between the ages of 19 and 44 (The Women’s Health Council, 2009).

The number of reported GBV cases is far below the reality. Due to various cultural, social, religious and economic factors, especially the poverty situation of ethnic minorities’ communities (HKCSS, 2014), women and girls of South Asian ethnic groups in Hong Kong were exposed to higher risk of GBV (The Women’s Health Council, 2009) than that of local women and girls.

¹ Please refer to the Guidelines for “Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action - Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery” by Global protection Centre and IASC. For more information and to download electronic versions of the GBV Guidelines and Thematic Area Guides, please visit <https://gbvguidelines.org/en/home>.

In view of the seriousness of sexual violence faced by the groups, RainLily started a project entitled “WE Stand” that provides education programs and support services to female migrant workers and women and girls from ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong from 2012.

This study report, “Understanding Gender-based Violence of Girls of South Asian Ethnic Groups in Hong Kong”, aims at gaining more knowledge about the understanding of and experiences on GBV of the girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong as well as their help seeking tendency.

Based on the findings and discussion, the following recommendations are proposed for combating GBV as well as strengthening supports to the girls of ethnic minority groups who have encountered GBV in Hong Kong:

- 1) provide gender education in schools and communities;
- 2) as arranged marriage is a common cultural practice in South Asian communities, there is a need to construct a supportive and friendly environment for the ethnic groups to exercise free choice;
- 3) render cultural and gender sensitivity training to police and service providers;
- 4) set up specialized teams for handling GBV for ethnic minority groups;
- 5) provide more resources to conduct further study to enhance our understanding of the risk of GBV.

研究摘要

根據統計處 2011 年的香港人口普查據顯示，香港少數族裔社群的人口有 451,138 人(香港統計處 2011)。撇除外籍傭工後，較多的少數族裔的人口為印度、巴基斯坦及尼泊爾裔族群。根據統計處 2016 年的中期人口數據顯示，上述少數族裔社群的人口共有 76,073 人(香港統計處 2016)，比起 2011 年的 63,176 人，五年間上升了二成，人口持續增長，而且相比起其他族群會面對較大的經濟及社會融合挑戰 (香港立法會, 2006; 碧樺依 2012)。本研究以促使香港政府制訂與少數族裔社群相關的政策為目標，研究內容涉及的「少數族裔」只包括印度、巴基斯坦及尼泊爾裔族群。

性別暴力 (Gender-based violence, GBV) 是指基於性別差異，違背一個人的意願造成的任何傷害行為的總括定義²。性別暴力是全球面臨的最大挑戰之一。根據亞洲基金會的數字，性別暴力是 19 至 44 歲女性的最大死亡原因。

整體而言，性別暴力的真正數字遠多於求助個案數字。因為文化、社會、宗教及經濟因素，更由於南亞裔群體較為貧窮(香港社會服務聯會 2013)，比起本地的少女和婦女，香港的南亞裔少女和婦女承受更大的性別暴力的危機。基於問題的嚴重性，風雨蘭自 2012 年開展「凝動計劃」，為女性外籍傭工及少數族裔少女及婦女提供性暴力教育及支援服務。

《香港少數族裔少女性別暴力知識與觀念研究報告》希望了解在港少數族裔少女對性別暴力的認知、經驗及求助情況。為反擊影響少數族裔社群的性別暴力以及加強對遭受性別暴力的少數族裔少女的支持，研究團隊就研究的結果提出以下改善建議：

1. 在學校及社群提供性別教育；
2. 包辦婚姻在南亞族裔社群之中甚為常見，一個對少數族裔社群友善的環境，能支援少數族裔少女體現「自主選擇」；
3. 向警方及服務提供者提供文化及性別敏感訓練；
4. 設立專門處理少數族裔性別暴力的隊伍；
5. 提供更多資源，加強對性別暴力的研究及了解。

²Please refer to the Guidelines for “Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action-Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery” by Global protection Centre and IASC. For more information and to download electronic versions of the GBV Guidelines and Thematic Area Guides, please visit <https://gbvguidelines.org/en/home>.

Table of Content

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
Executive Summary	ii
1. Background of the Study	1
2. Objectives	4
3. Research Methodology	5
4. Findings	8
5. Discussion on Findings	30
6. Recommendations	36
7. References	40
Appendix 1: Questionnaire	43
Appendix 2: Newspaper Clippings	49

1. Background of the Study

Gender-based violence (GBV) has always been a prevalent social issue all over the world. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) defines gender-based violence as “any forms of violence that targets individuals and groups of individuals on the basis of their gender” (United Nations, 1993). In other words, GBV is mainly shaped by gender roles and social status (Russo & Pirlott, 2006). It was widely recognized that women and girls are the major victims of GBV. According to data collected and analyzed by the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately one third of women experienced GBV at least once in their lifetimes (World Health Organization, 2002). Studies of the Asia Foundation and WHO also indicated that GBV is one of the leading causes of death for women and girls worldwide (Royster, 2012).

Even though there is lack of comprehensive statistics on cases involving GBV in Hong Kong, according to the data of Social Welfare Department of HKSAR government, the total number of domestic and sexual violence cases was 4,182 in 2016 (Social Welfare Department, 2016)). Considering the figure from the Rainlily Hotline Service Database, there was a total of 933 sexual violence cases handled by the RainLily between 2011 to 2013, only 121 cases (13%) were reported to the police and an appalling number of 812 (87%) were unreported cases.³ The number of reported cases is often much lower

³ Rainlily Hotline Service Database April 2011- March 2013.

than number of actual cases. Or, put it the other way round, the actual number of GBV cases would be much more than what we know.⁴

Due to various cultural, social and economic factors, women of South Asian ethnic groups in Hong Kong were exposed to higher risk of GBV (The Women's Health Council, 2009) when it is compared with local women and girls.

In 2011, there were 451,183 people from various ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong, constituting 6.4% of the total population. Asians (other than Chinese) ethnic minority groups are mainly Indonesian (29.6%), Filipino (29.5%), Indian (6.3%), Pakistanis (4.0%), Nepalese (3.7%), Japanese (2.8%), Thai (2.5%), Korean (1.2%) and other Asian (1.6%) (Census and Statistics Department, 2011). Leaving out Indonesian and Filipino population who are mostly domestic helpers, the major ethnic groups residing in Hong Kong would be Indians, Pakistanis and Nepalese in descending order of number.

Facing cultural differences coupled with language barrier, women of the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong may not easily access to knowledge about GBV and information of relevant support services. In addition, there are very few options of interventions with cultural sensitivity provided to the women and girls of the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong (The Women's Health Council, 2009). These factors made them more vulnerable to GBV.

⁴ Please refer to the Social Welfare Department by visiting the website: <https://www.swd.gov.hk/vs/english/stat.html>

Review on literatures found that a number of studies related to GBV experiences of women of ethnic minority groups had been conducted (The Women's Health Council, 2009; Gill, 2013; White et al., 2013, Kapai, 2015). However, most of these studies were conducted in the context of western countries. Even though Kapai's study (Kapai, 2015) was conducted within the Hong Kong context, GBV was not the main theme of her study. It is obvious that study on this topic is seriously insufficient in Hong Kong. This study attempts to fill the research gap and obtain a preliminary understanding of the issue. A thorough understanding of the topic would shed light for the development of related services and strategies in combating GBV encountered by women and girls of the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong.

2. Objectives

In order to gain more knowledge about understanding of and experiences in GBV of ethnic minority girls in Hong Kong, the objectives of the study are:

- 2.1 to explore the perception of South Asian girls in Hong Kong towards gender equality and GBV;
- 2.2 to understand their experiences in GBV;
- 2.3 to understand their tendency to seek help if they ever encountered GBV.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Administration of the questionnaire survey

In order to understand the prevalence of GBV among girls of the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong as well as their perception towards GBV, a questionnaire survey had been conducted during the academic year of 2016-17. The main contents of the survey included questions on the following areas (please see appendix 1 for questionnaire sample):

- 3.1.1 Gender sensitivity;
- 3.1.2 Perception towards GBV;
- 3.1.3 Experiences of GBV;
- 3.1.4 Help seeking patterns;
- 3.1.5 Demographic background including age, ethnicity, religion and length of residence in Hong Kong.

The target of the study was female students aged 14 to 18, inclusive, of three South Asian ethnic groups, namely Indian, Pakistani, and Nepalese, in Hong Kong. Convenient sampling had been adopted and questionnaires were distributed through social workers and teachers in schools or non-government organizations (NGOs) admitting or serving female students of the South Asian ethnic groups. This was a self-administered questionnaire that respondents filled in the questionnaire on their own and returned to their social workers or teachers after completion. We had tried to reach as many schools and students as we could and 6 secondary schools and 3 NGOs participated in the study. Considering the profile of schools and NGOs we have contacted, the

socio-economic status of the respondents were most probably from middle and lower class.

309 questionnaires were distributed and 197 returned. The response rate was about 64%. Among the 197 returned questionnaires, 139 were valid and completed, while 25 were invalid (not our target) and 33 were incomplete. Our analysis was based on the 139 valid cases.

3.2 Data Analysis

The data collected were processed with the SPSS software. Descriptive statistics of important variables were presented. Various statistical tests such as chi-square test, T-test, ANOVA, and correlation were employed to explore the relations between relevant variables.

3.3 Research Limitations

This is a preliminary exploratory study on perception and experiences of GBV of South Asian ethnic minority girls in Hong Kong. There are a number of limitations we encountered during the study:

3.3.1 Due to the difficulty in getting students profile in Hong Kong school system to identify students of the three ethnic groups, convenient sampling had been adopted in this study. The questionnaires were only distributed within the networks of the research team, which may affect how much the research findings could be generalized.

3.3.2 Another limitation of the study was related to the quantitative method itself. The quantitative method is powerful to quantify the

responses of respondents. But on the other hand, the respondents only have limited options to express their views or opinions with the structured and closed-ended questionnaire. The rationale behind their options cannot be further elaborated. This might impede our understanding of the data, especially for some ambiguous options. Further elaboration would be helpful to go beyond the options and understand the details of their struggles and ambivalent attitude.

4. Findings

4.1 Demographic Background of Respondents

The age of questionnaire respondents ranged from 14 to 18 and was quite evenly distributed, 17.8% aged 14, 18.5% aged 15, 23.0% aged 16, 22.2% aged 17, and 18.5% aged 18.

Table 4.1.1 Age of questionnaire respondents

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Valid	14	24	17.3%	17.8%	17.8%
	15	25	18.0%	18.5%	36.3%
	16	31	22.3%	23.0%	59.3%
	17	30	21.6%	22.2%	81.5%
	18	25	18.0%	18.5%	100.0%
	Total	135	97.1%	100.0%	
Missing	no answer	4	2.9%		
Total		139	100.0%		

The major ethnic group was Pakistani which consisted 42% of the respondents, followed by Nepalese (29.7%) and Indian (26.8%), while one of the parent of the remaining 1.4% respondents was Indian, Nepalese or Pakistani, or a mix of these ethnicities.

Table 4.1.2 Ethnicity of questionnaire respondents

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Indian	37	26.6%	26.8%
	Pakistani	58	41.7%	42.0%
	Nepalese	41	29.5%	29.7%
	Others	2	1.4%	1.4%
	Total	138	99.3%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	1	0.7%	
Total		139	100.0%	

In terms of religion, Muslim (43.8%) was the largest group, followed by Hinduism (19.7%), Buddhism (8.8%) and Christianity (3.6%). 24.1% of the respondent claimed that they belonged to ‘other religion’, such as Atheist, Animism, and Sikhism.

Table 4.1.3 Religion of questionnaire respondents

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Buddhism	12	8.6%	8.8%
	Christianity	5	3.6%	3.6%
	Hinduism	27	19.4%	19.7%
	Muslim	60	43.2%	43.8%
	Others, please specify	33	23.7%	24.1%
	Total	137	98.6%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	2	1.4%	
Total		139	100.0%	

73.2% of the respondents were born in Hong Kong, while 26.8% were not (Table 4.1.4). Among the 37 respondents not born in Hong Kong, 32.4% lived in Hong Kong for less than 7 years and 67.6% for 7 years or more (Table 4.1.5).

Table 4.1.4 Born in Hong Kong

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Yes	101	72.7%	73.2%
	No	37	26.6%	26.8%
	Total	138	99.3%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	1	0.7%	
Total		139	100.0%	

Table 4.1.5 How long have you been living in Hong Kong? (if not born in HK)

	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Less than 7 years	12	32.4%
7 Years or more	25	67.6%
Total	37	100.0%

4.2 Gender Consciousness and Sensitivity of GBV

4.2.1 Gender Consciousness

We started the questionnaire with gauging the gender consciousness of the respondents with 6 statements (see table 4.2.1.1). Q1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 and 1.6 represented traditional views towards gender, while Q1.4 represented non-traditional views. Findings from the study showed that most respondents disagreed with traditional views, and tended to agree with non-traditional views. The mean score of all statements represented traditional views was less than 5.5, whereas the mean score of non-traditional views (Q1.4) was greater than 5.5. (Score from 1 to 10, 1 strongly disagree to 10 strongly agree. The midpoint is 5.5)

Q1.4 was built in to test the internal validity of the respondents' answer. Traditional and non-traditional views were significantly correlated (correlation coefficient=-.200, significance=.018 at 0.05 confidence level). That is, those who had a higher score of traditional view would have a lower score for non-traditional view, and vice versa.

Since traditional and non-traditional view scores were correlated, we could construct a 'Gender Consciousness Index' (G-index) based on the mean score of statements Q1.1 to Q1.6, with the score of Q1.4 reversed. A low score of G-index means high gender sensitivity, while a high score of G-index means low gender sensitivity. Based on this G-index score, we could analyze the gender sensitivity of respondents of different social background. The G-index was 3.88 (well below the midpoint of 5.5), showing that respondents tended to disagree with traditional views, or they have higher gender sensitivity.

Table 4.2.1.1: Do you agree with the following statements? (Q1)

	Valid N	Mean	Median	Mode
Q1.1 Women should care more about family than career.	138	4.81	5.00	5
Q1.2 Men are better at making important decisions than women.	138	3.18	2.00	1
Q1.3 Women should NOT take the lead in engaging sexual acts.	136	3.99	4.00	1
Q1.4 It is acceptable that the husband staying at home while the wife goes to work to support the family.	139	6.43	6.00	10
Q1.5 Real men should not be “girly”(effeminate).	139	4.12	4.00	1
Q1.6 A raped woman is a less desirable woman.	139	2.59	1.00	1

Score from 1 to 10: 1 Strongly DISAGREE to 10 Strongly AGREE
Gender Consciousness Index (G-index) = 3.88

Gender Consciousness Index varied with the social background of the respondents. ANOVA of G-index by ethnicity showed that Nepalese group have the highest gender sensitivity (G-index=3.11), followed by Indian (G-index=3.48) and then Pakistani (G-index=4.68) (table 4.2.1.2).

Table 4.2.1.2 Gender Consciousness Index (G-index) by Ethnicity, ANOVA

Ethnicity (Q12)	N	Mean	Significance between groups
Indian	37	3.4838	.000
Pakistani	58	4.6779	
Nepalese	41	3.1057	
Total	136	3.8790	

In terms of religion, the difference between religious groups was also significant. The G-index of the group of Christianity was lowest (3.03), followed by Buddhism (G=3.29), Hinduism (3.38), and Muslim (4.62) (table 4.2.1.3). That is, the respondents from the group of Christianity were the most gender conscious, while the Muslim group was the least.

Table 4.2.1.3 ANOVA Gender Consciousness Index (G-index) by religion

Q13 Religion	N	Mean	Significance between groups
Buddhism	12	3.2917	
Christianity	5	3.0333	
Hinduism	27	3.3827	.001
Muslim	60	4.6247	
Total	104	4.0720	

4.2.2 Awareness of Gender-based Violence (GBV)

We have checked whether the respondents had “heard of gender-based violence” (GBV). The result showed that more than one fourth of the respondents (27.8%) had never heard of GBV, while 72.2% of the respondents had heard about it (table 4.2.2.1).

Table 4.2.2.1 Have you heard of gender-based violence? (Q2)

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Yes	96	69.1%	72.2%
	No	37	26.6%	27.8%
	Total	133	95.7%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	6	4.3%	
Total		139	100.0%	

We have conducted a T-test on the difference in G-index by whether the respondents have heard about GBV (table 4.2.2.2). For those who have heard

of GBV, the G-index score was significantly lower than that of the respondents who have not heard of it; that is, those who have heard of GBV were more gender conscious.

Table 4.2.2.2 G-index and Whether Heard of Gender-based Violence, T-test

Have you heard of gender-based violence? (Q2)	N	G-index	Significance
Yes	96	3.6694	.039
No	37	4.2959	

Concerning the place of birth of the respondents, it was found that 77.3% of those who were born in Hong Kong had heard of GBV, which was significantly higher than that of respondents who were born outside Hong Kong (58.3%) (table 4.2.2.3). The finding showed that respondents who were born in Hong Kong had higher probability of “heard of gender-based violence” than the respondents who were born outside of Hong Kong.

Table 4.2.2.3 Have you heard of gender-based violence by Whether Born in Hong Kong, Crosstab

			Born in Hong Kong (Q14)		Total
			Yes	No	
Have you heard of gender-based violence? (Q2)	Yes	Count	75	21	96
		% within Q2	78.1%	21.9%	100.0%
		% within Q14	77.3%	58.3%	72.2%
		% of Total	56.4%	15.8%	72.2%
	No	Count	22	15	37
		% within Q2	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%
		% within Q14	22.7%	41.7%	27.8%
		% of Total	16.5%	11.3%	27.8%
	Total	Count	97	36	133
		% within Q2	72.9%	27.1%	100.0%
		% within Q14	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	72.9%	27.1%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square: significance=.030

4.2.3 Perception and Understanding of Gender-based Violence

In order to understand respondents' perception and understanding of GBV, respondents were asked to rate eleven circumstances (Q3.1 to Q3.11 in table 4.2.3.1) on their relevance to GBV with score from 1 (definitely not) to 10 (definitely yes). Findings from the study showed that the mean score of all given circumstances were higher than 5.5 (except Q3.1 and Q3.9), which meant that most circumstances were regarded as GBV by the respondents.

The findings also indicated that the perception of the respondents towards Q3.1 and Q3.9 was ambiguous. The mean score was 5.16 and 5.14 respectively, close to the midpoint of 5.5, indicating that most respondents did

not have a strong opinion on whether these two circumstances were GBV or not.

Table 4.2.3.1 Do you regard the following circumstances as gender-based violence?

	Valid N	Mean	Median	Mode
Q3.1 Someone continues to ask you out on dates, leaving messages, even though you already told them "no"	139	5.16	5.00	5
Q3.2 Someone making sexual comments or jokes about your looks, body, or romantic/love life which make you feel uncomfortable	138	6.19	6.00	10
Q3.3 Someone talks about sexual topics which make you feel uncomfortable	137	6.17	6.00	6
Q3.4 Someone has intimate body contact with you without your consent	136	6.30	7.00	10
Q3.5 In a marital relationship, if a husband forces his wife to have sex with him against her will	137	6.76	8.00	10
Q3.6 A wife gets a beating if she doesn't do the housework	139	6.78	9.00	10
Q3.7 Someone forces you to have sex	136	6.46	8.00	10
Q3.8 A man has intimate or sexual acts with you when you are drunk	136	6.40	8.00	10
Q3.9 Arranged marriage	136	5.14	5.00	5
Q3.10 Honor killing	135	6.07	7.00	10
Q3.11 Forced pregnancy / forced abortion	139	6.43	8.00	10

Score from 1 to 10, 1=definitely no, 10=definitely yes

Responses to 5 out of the 11 circumstances (Q3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.10, 3.11), were significantly different between ethnic groups. The findings showed that

Nepalese respondents were the most sensitive to GBV, whereas Pakistani respondents were the least sensitive (table 4.2.3.2). In particular to questions related to domestic violence (Q3.5 and 3.6), Pakistani respondents tended to be more tolerant than the other two ethnic groups. These 5 circumstances were mainly related to physical and sexual violence (vis-a-vis verbal and psychological). The findings reflected that Nepalese respondents were the most sensitive to the physical/sexual violence, while Pakistani respondents were the least sensitive.

Table 4.2.3.2 Perception of Gender-based Violence by Ethnicity, ANOVA

	Ethnicity (Q12)	N	Mean	significance
Q3.5 In a marital relationship, if a husband forces his wife to have sex with him against her will	Indian	37	6.51	.003
	Pakistani	57	5.82	
	Nepalese	40	8.30	
	Total	134	6.75	
Q3.6 A wife gets a beating if she doesn't do the housework	Indian	37	6.51	.014
	Pakistani	58	5.95	
	Nepalese	41	8.12	
	Total	136	6.76	
Q3.7 Someone forces you to have sex	Indian	37	6.51	.050
	Pakistani	55	5.60	
	Nepalese	41	7.54	
	Total	133	6.45	
Q3.10 Honor killing	Indian	35	5.77	.041
	Pakistani	57	5.44	
	Nepalese	40	7.23	
	Total	132	6.07	
Q3.11 Forced pregnancy/forced abortion	Indian	37	6.19	.048
	Pakistani	58	5.71	
	Nepalese	41	7.61	
	Total	136	6.41	

For 9 out the 11 (Q3.2 and Q3.4 to 3.11) circumstances, those who had heard of GBV agreed more strongly that these circumstances were GBV (table 4.2.3.3). The mean scoring of Q3.1 to 3.11 by those who had heard of GBV were significantly higher than that of those who had never heard of GBV. The findings reflected that respondents who had heard of GBV were more sensitive to GBV.

Table 4.2.3.3 Perception of Gender-based Violence by Awareness of Gender-based Violence, T-test

	Have you heard of GBV?(Q2)	N	Mean	significance
Q3.2 Someone making sexual comments or jokes about your looks, body, or romantic/love life which make you feel uncomfortable	Yes	96	6.56	.014
	No	36	5.06	
Q3.4 Someone has intimate body contact with you without your consent	Yes	93	6.70	.021
	No	37	5.16	
Q3.5 In a marital relationship, if a husband forces his wife to have sex with him against her will	Yes	94	7.36	.004
	No	37	5.22	
Q3.6 A wife gets a beating if she doesn't do the housework	Yes	96	7.34	.006
	No	37	5.30	
Q3.7 Someone forces you to have sex	Yes	94	7.06	.005
	No	36	4.83	
Q3.8 A man has intimate or sexual acts with you when you are drunk	Yes	94	7.12	.001
	No	36	4.39	
Q3.9 Arranged marriage	Yes	93	5.63	.000
	No	37	3.57	
Q3.10 Honor killing (regard it as gender-based violence?)	Yes	92	6.46	.025
	No	37	4.81	
Q3.11 Forced pregnancy/forced abortion	Yes	96	7.04	.001
	No	37	4.62	

4.3 Experiences of Gender-based Violence

4.3.1 Having Experiences of Gender-based Violence

Regarding respondents' actual experiences of GBV, 50% of the respondents had never experienced most of the circumstances (Q4.1 to Q4.11), while around 50% had experienced these harassment occasionally or frequently (table 4.3.1.1).

It is alarming that about 20% of respondents had experienced some circumstances (e.g. Q4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6, 4.9, 4.10) for 6 times or more. For example, 28% of the respondents had experienced “being looked up and down in a sexual way” (Q4.9) for 6 times or more. The result reflected that most respondents had previous encounter of GBV, although the frequency and form of violence might vary.

We should note that for Q4.11, 14.2% of the respondents had experience of arranged marriage. This may happen at very young age, for example, 2 respondents had this experience at the age of 14, while another 2 respondents at the age of 15 and 4 respondents at the age of 16.

Table 4.3.1.1 Having Experiences of Gender-based Violence

	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	11 times or above	Total Valid N
	Count %	Count %	Count %	Count %	
Q4.1 Someone continuously made sexual suggestions, propositions, or demands to you.	72 53.7%	46 34.3%	11 8.2%	5 3.7%	134 100%
Q4.2 Someone continuously bothers you for dates, leaving messages etc., even though you already said 'no'	62 46.3%	48 35.8%	12 9.0%	12 9.0%	134 100%
Q4.3 Someone talks about sexual topics which make you feel uncomfortable	55 41.4%	56 42.1%	16 12.0%	6 4.5%	133 (100%)
Q4.4 Someone called you sexually degrading names	69 51.9%	39 29.3%	14 10.5%	11 8.3%	133 100%
Q4.5 Someone has intimate body contact with you without your consent	82 61.2%	43 32.1%	7 5.2%	2 1.5%	134 100%
Q4.6 Someone making sexual comments or jokes about your looks, body, or romantic/ love life which make you feel uncomfortable.	62 46.6%	45 33.8%	15 11.3%	11 8.3%	133 100%
Q4.7 Someone rubbed or touched against you on purpose	79 59.0%	38 28.4%	13 9.7%	4 3.0%	134 100%
Q4.8 Someone pulled your clothing	104 78.2%	19 14.3%	9 6.8%	1 .8%	133 100%
Q4.9 Someone looked you up and down in a sexual way	55 41.7%	40 30.3%	19 14.4%	18 13.6%	132 100%
Q4.10 Someone continuously followed you in public areas even when you did not like it	66 49.3%	45 33.6%	18 13.4%	5 3.7%	134 100%
Q4.11 Your family has already chosen a marriage partner for you	115 85.8%	9 6.7%	7 5.2%	3 2.2%	134 100%

Regarding the proportion of the respondents who had never experienced any of the GBV circumstances listed in Q4.1 to Q4.11, only 14.9% had never experienced any of these circumstances, while 85.1% had experienced one or more circumstance(s) (table 4.3.1.2). Most respondents were susceptible to the threat of GBV.

Table 4.3.1.2 Never or Ever Experienced Gender-based Violence

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Never	20	14.4%	14.9%
	Ever	114	82.0%	85.1%
	Total	134	96.4%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	5	3.6%	
Total		139	100.0%	

The study found that experience of GBV was not significantly related to particular personal or social background such as age, ethnicity, religion, and birthplace. This implied that experience of GBV was not restricted to a particular social group, but rather girls of different ethnicity, religion and age were susceptible to this risk.

4.3.2 Who Were the Perpetrators

Referring to table 4.3.2.1, it was found that respondents were most likely to be abused by strangers (62.9%), friends (40.2%) and classmates (29.9%), in that order. But we should also note that some people whom the respondents trusted, in addition to friends and classmates, could be the perpetrator, for example, Q5.7 relatives (13.4%) and Q5.2 teachers (10.3%). Thus, respondents' sensitivity and public awareness towards GBV should be further strengthened so as to minimize the risk of GBV.

Table 4.3.2.1 Who Have Done the Above Behaviors (GBV listed in table 4.3.1.1) to You

	Yes		No		Total Valid N
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	
Q5.1 Classmates have done the above behaviors to you	29	29.9%	68	70.1%	97
Q5.2 Teachers have done the above behaviors to you	10	10.3%	87	89.7%	97
Q5.3 Minor staff in school have done the above behaviors to you	0	.0%	97	100.0%	97
Q5.4 Social service providers have done the above behaviors to you	2	2.1%	95	97.9%	97
Q5.5 Parents have done the above behaviors to you	4	4.1%	93	95.9%	97
Q5.6 Siblings have done the above behaviors to you	4	4.1%	93	95.9%	97
Q5.7 Relatives have done the above behaviors to you	13	13.4%	84	86.6%	97
Q5.8 Friends have done the above behaviors to you	39	40.2%	58	59.8%	97
Q5.9 Strangers have done the above behaviors to you	61	62.9%	36	37.1%	97
Q5.10 Others have done the above behaviors to you	3	3.1%	94	96.9%	97

4.3.3 Location of Gender-based Violence

The findings in the study showed that the most risky locations where GBV occurred were street (57.7%), public transport (39.2%), school (32%) and public parks (30.9%), in that order; while internet (25.8%) and home (22.7%) were also possible sites of occurrence (table 4.3.3.1). In addition to common

locations of occurrence such as the street and public transport, this study calls attention to inconspicuous sites such as the internet and home. In view of the prevalence of internet surfing among young people, more attention has to be paid to GBV on the internet. At the same time, we should be aware that home is not necessarily a safe place as commonly perceived, GBV could occur at home as well.

Table 4.3.3.1 Place Where Gender-based Violence Took Place

	Yes		No		Total Valid N
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	
Q6.1 School	31	32.0%	66	68.0%	97
Q6.2 Home	22	22.7%	75	77.3%	97
Q6.3 Social service agency	2	2.1%	95	97.9%	97
Q6.4 Street	56	57.7%	41	42.3%	97
Q6.5 Public park	30	30.9%	67	69.1%	97
Q6.6 Public transport facilities	38	39.2%	59	60.8%	97
Q6.7 Internet platform	25	25.8%	72	74.2%	97
Q6.8 Other place	1	1.0%	96	99.0%	97

4.3.4 Impact of Gender-based Violence

63.6% of the respondents thought that they were less affected by GBV in their life (including ‘never been a problem’ or ‘a little’). More than one third of the respondents (36.4%) reported that GBV have higher impact on their life (including ‘moderate’, ‘quite serious’ and ‘extremely serious’) (table 4.3.4.1). The finding urged us to be more aware of the impact of GBV on young girls of South Asia ethnic groups.

Table 4.3.4.1 How Seriously has Gender-based Violence Affected You in Your Lifetime?

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Never been a problem	52	37.4%	39.4%
	A little	32	23.0%	24.2%
	Moderate	34	24.5%	25.8%
	Quite serious	9	6.5%	6.8%
	Extremely serious	5	3.6%	3.8%
	Total	132	95.0%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	7	5.0%	
Total		139	100.0%	

After re-grouping the responses on ‘how seriously has GBV affected you in your lifetime’ into two categories: the lower impact group (‘never’ and ‘a little’) and the higher impact group (‘moderate’, ‘quite serious’ and ‘extremely serious’), it was found that for respondents who had experienced GBV perceived that GBV had a higher impact on their life (39.4%); which was much higher than that of the respondents who had never experienced GBV (11.1%) (table 4.3.4.2). The experience of GBV and the respondents’ perceived influence of GBV were significantly related, i.e. those respondents who had experienced GBV were more likely being affected by GBV in their lifetime.

Table 4.3.4.2 Experience of GBV (Q4) by How Seriously Has GBV Affected You in Your Lifetime (Q10), Crosstab

Experience of GBV (Q4)		How seriously has gender-based violence affected you in your lifetime? (Q10)		Total
		Lower	higher	
never	Count	16	2	18
	% within Q4 GBV	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
	% within Q10	19.5%	4.4%	14.2%
	% of Total	12.6%	1.6%	14.2%
ever	Count	66	43	109
	% within Q4 GBV	60.6%	39.4%	100.0%
	% within Q10	80.5%	95.6%	85.8%
	% of Total	52.0%	33.9%	85.8%
Total	Count	82	45	127
	% within Q4 GBV	64.6%	35.4%	100.0%
	% within Q10	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	64.6%	35.4%	100.0%

Chi-square test, significance = .015

4.4 Help-Seeking Behaviour

4.4.1 Ever Asked Someone for Help

Among the 114 respondents who had experienced GBV, 55.9% had asked someone for help. However, a high percentage (44.1%) did not ask for help (table 4.4.1.1).

Table 4.4.1.1 Have You Ever Asked Someone for Help

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Valid	Yes	62	54.4%	55.9%
	No (didn't tell anybody)	49	43.0%	44.1%
	Total	111	97.4%	100.0%
Missing	no answer	3	2.6%	
Total		114	100.0%	

4.4.2 Who You Went to for Help

Among the 114 respondents who had experienced GBV, 61 had answered Q8.1 to Q8.10 (table 4.4.2.1). The findings revealed that most respondents tended to seek help from friends (67.2%), parents (39.3%), siblings (32.8%) and classmates (26.2%), and less likely to seek help from professionals such as teachers (19.7%) and social workers (18.0%). Although friends, parents and siblings could render support to the young people who encountered GBV, professional knowledge might be helpful in handling emotional or psychological issues incurred by GBV.

Table 4.4.2.1 Please Indicate the People Who You Went to for Help

	Yes		No		Total Valid N
	Count	Row %	Count	Row%	
Q8.1 Police	8	13.1%	53	86.9%	61
Q8.2 Classmates	16	26.2%	45	73.8%	61
Q8.3 Teachers	12	19.7%	49	80.3%	61
Q8.4 Social workers	11	18.0%	50	82.0%	61
Q8.5 Parent	24	39.3%	37	60.7%	61
Q8.6 Siblings	20	32.8%	41	67.2%	61
Q8.7 Friends	41	67.2%	20	32.8%	61
Q8.8 Religious worker	5	8.2%	56	91.8%	61
Q8.9 Doctor or nurse	5	8.2%	56	91.8%	61
Q8.10 Others	5	8.2%	56	91.8%	61

4.4.3 Barriers to Help-Seeking

Regarding the barriers to help-seeking, 116 of the 139 respondents answered related questions. The respondents thought that Q9.5 “fear that others will blame the victim or have negative view of her” (50%), Q9.6 “preserving family honor” (37.9%) and Q9.4 “fear to break the relationship with the perpetrator” (36.2%) were the main factors which stopped someone from seeking help after experiencing GBV (table 4.4.3.1).

Table 4.4.3.1 What Stops Someone from Seeking Help after Experiencing GBV

	Yes		No		Total Valid N
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %	
Q9.1 Don't know about help services that are available	28	24.1%	88	75.9%	116
Q9.2 Language barrier	34	29.3%	82	70.7%	116
Q9.3 Cultural differences	30	25.9%	86	74.1%	116
Q9.4 Fear to break the relationship with the perpetrator	42	36.2%	74	63.8%	116
Q9.5 Fear that others will blame the victim or have negative view of her	58	50.0%	58	50.0%	116
Q9.6 To preserve family honor	44	37.9%	72	62.1%	116
Q9.7 Religious reasons	18	15.5%	98	84.5%	116
Q9.8 Others	17	14.7%	99	85.3%	116

5. Discussion on Findings

5.1 High proportion of the respondents had experienced GBV

The study revealed that 85.1% of the respondents had experienced one or more of the circumstances of GBV listed in Q4. Even though one or two circumstance(s) might not be considered as GBV from the view of some respondents, most of the circumstances were regarded as examples of GBV. It seemed that the proportion of respondents who had experienced GBV in this study was disproportionately high. We should pay extra attention to this phenomenon and develop effective strategies for combating GBV encountered by girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong.

5.2 Concern about respondents' awareness of GBV

When asked to evaluate relatedness of given circumstances to GBV, respondents of the study rated most of the circumstances with mean score of 6.07 to 6.78 except “continuous dating or leaving message” and “arranged marriage” of which the mean scores were only a bit higher than 5. Although a baseline for comparison is absent, we would suggest that there is still room for the further enhancement of knowledge of GBV among girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong to promote their sensitivity to the happening of GBV.

The study further revealed that more than one fourth of the respondents (27.8%), which is a considerable proportion, had not heard of GBV. Moreover, the findings of the study affirmed that the respondents who had heard of GBV

would be more sensitive to GBV. Insufficient knowledge or understanding of GBV may place the girls at a higher risk to GBV.

In addition, the findings of the study also indicated that the respondents tended to be more sensitive towards physical/sexual form than verbal form of GBV. The result was very similar to the findings of other related studies (Chiu & Ng, 2002, 2003). Generally, respondents in this survey were less sensitive to verbal form of GBV, thus reducing their awareness in dealing with verbal GBV. The girls should be more equipped with knowledge of GBV in terms of depth and breadth.

5.3 Anyone could be a victim of GBV

The result of the study demonstrated that experiences of GBV were not significantly related to particular social backgrounds such as age, ethnicity, religion and birthplace. This implies that, among the respondents to our survey, the experiences of GBV were not restricted to a particular ethnic or religious group. In other words, the occurrence of GBV should not be attributed to the social background of victims. That should be more related to a complex mix of gender-related cultural values, beliefs, norms, and social institutions (Russo & Pirlott, 2006) as well as power differences between different genders. It is affirmed that girls of different ethnicity, religion, and age could face the risk of GBV. Promoting gender equality would help to eliminate GBV. Gender equality education for people from different social backgrounds is necessary in order to achieve this end.

5.4 Ambiguous perception towards arranged marriage

Findings in the study showed that the respondents' perception towards arranged marriage was ambiguous. The mean score was only 5.14 (score 1 to 10, 1 represent definitely not GBV, 10 definitely yes) when asked to evaluate its relatedness to GBV. The median and mode score were 5 which means most of the respondents did not have a strong view on whether arranged marriage was a kind of GBV or not.

Arranged marriage is a complicated and controversial issue. The key concern is whether the involved parties have the right to choose, or the right to reject the arrangement. Sometimes, arranged marriage may involve forced marriage or underage marriage. If this is the case, it is definitely a form of GBV.

Referring to daily contacts between girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong and RainLily staff, most of the girls believed that arranged marriage is not a form of GBV if they had free choice to decide whether they accept the marriage or not. They believed that arranged marriage was different from a forced marriage, and arranged marriage is not a GBV in general.

However, the situation is more complicated than that. In reality, people's choices are limited by structural, social or cultural constraints. It may not be easy for a girl to negotiate with their parents, as disobedience would result in social sanction and pressure. There may also be lack of social support for the girls to take an alternative choice. Thus, the idea of 'free choice' should be inextricably linked to structural and cultural factors in addressing the

constraints on choice (Lewis, 2009). Therefore, a supportive environment is required to guarantee 'free choice' of the girls. They should be able to access necessary resources easily if they face challenges.

5.5 Need to pay attention to the GBV happened at home

Although most of the respondents reported that they had encountered GBV at street or other public areas, almost 1 out of every 4 respondents (22.7%) who reported encounter of GBV experienced GBV at home. As home is often considered as a safe place with love, care and protection, GBV happened at home is often not easily identified or recognized. Moreover, the perpetrators in such cases are more likely being a person trusted by the victims. The victims may be very confused with the occurrence of the issue, which would reduce their sense of self-protection.

Besides, GBV happened at home may be perceived as a private issue and more likely concealed within the family. The victims in those cases often find it difficult to seek help from others. The right of the victims cannot be protected. Victims from ethnic minority groups would be more vulnerable. Their ethnicity, culture and religion, language barrier, financial dependence on their families, perception of the legal system and frontline workers, and lack of relevant legal knowledge may impede them to seek help from outsiders (Kapai, 2015) when they encounter GBV. Specific supports with cultural sensitivity to the victims of the ethnic minority groups are vital, while community education aimed at enhancing sensitivity to GBV of the girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong are also very important.

5.6 Most risky locations warrant attention

In the study, it was shown that street (57.7%), public transport (39.2%), school (32%) and public park (30.9%) were the most risky locations where the respondents had encountered GBV. The findings arouse our concern for risks in these public places. In the past, there were discussions about the relationship between GBV and urban planning, lighting of public areas, existence of community networks as well as the physical settings of schools and public transports. We should pay more attention to identify the most risky locations of GBV, and develop measures to improve these places.

5.7 Help-seeking pattern of the respondents

It was found that among the respondents who had experienced GBV, only 53% of the respondents had asked someone for help. A high percentage (47%) of them did not ask for any help. With regard to the perception of the respondents towards help-seeking, the fear of being blamed, preserving family honor and the fear of breaking relationship with the perpetrator were the main factors stopping someone from seeking help after experiencing GBV. The finding implied that community education and advocacy for elimination of victim blaming and rape myths would be helpful to enhance the motivation of the girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong to seek help from others in case they ever encountered GBV.

Apart from help-seeking motivation, we should also pay attention to the help-seeking targets of the respondents. Comparatively speaking, the respondents were less likely to seek help from professionals, such as teachers, social workers or police. The tendency would limit their access to professional

supports, such as legal knowledge, handling post-trauma emotions in case they encountered GBV. Therefore, promotion of professional services should be further strengthened within the ethnic minority communities in order to enhance professional supports for the service users from different ethnic groups.

6. Recommendations

Based on the above findings and discussions, the following recommendations are proposed for combating GBV in ethnic minority communities as well as strengthening supports to girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong who have encountered GBV.

6.1 Promote gender equality education in schools and communities

Up to now, there is no gender equality education in formal school curriculum in Hong Kong. It is not easy for students to access knowledge about GBV in school curriculum or outside schools. Resources on GBV for students of the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong are much less than those provided to other students due to cultural and language barrier. That would limit their accessibility to knowledge which does not promote their awareness of GBV. In addition, the study also found that respondents were more able to identify scenario related to GBV if they had heard about GBV beforehand. This implies that gender equality education is very important to raise their awareness of GBV.

Gender equality education therefore should be promoted in both school settings and ethnic minority communities. Content of gender equality education should include, but not limit to, knowledge about GBV, gender stereotype, power difference, rape myths, legal right and support services for victims of GBV. It is highly recommended that Hong Kong government

should incorporate gender equality education into formal curriculum of both primary and secondary schools. Similar policy has been enforced in Taiwan for more than 15 years.

6.2 Build a supportive environment to exercise ‘free choice’

Arranged marriage is a common practice in South Asian communities in Hong Kong. The perception towards arranged marriage was ambiguous among respondents in this study. As discussed in the previous part, girls from the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong may face challenges or even difficult consequences if their choice or preference does not comply with the expectation of their parents or family elders. A supportive environment is, therefore, very important to facilitate the exercise of their free choice. It is suggested that supports such as counseling, housing, financial, schooling as well as employment support should be rendered to girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong if they face challenges, and serve as a protective net for girls facing any form of GBV. Cultural auditing on physical facilities, services delivery patterns and cultural sensitivity of service workers to ensure a friendly environment for the ethnic groups is highly recommended.

6.3 Render cultural sensitivity training to service providers

It is suggested that comprehensive cultural sensitivity training for service providers of different professions, such as teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses and polices, is very important for rendering effective supports to girls of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong. The service providers should have knowledge about the culture, religion and values of different ethnic groups as well as how their own ethnicity and values interact with those of the service

users who might come from other ethnic groups. A knowledgeable and sensitive practitioner would hugely enhance the effectiveness of support services.

6.4 Specialized teams for handling GBV for ethnic minority groups

The findings of this study reaffirmed that GBV was not restricted to a particular social group. Nonetheless, ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong may be more vulnerable in help-seeking process. Specialized teams in both social service sector and police force for handling GBV for ethnic minority groups are suggested. Members of the teams should be well equipped with knowledge of culture and religion of ethnic minority groups, as well as skills in interacting with service users of different ethnicities.

6.5 Areas for further study

This is only a small scale preliminary study on GBV against girls of South Asian ethnic groups in Hong Kong. Although we have uncovered some important issues, many of these issues needed further exploration. Due to the lack of concern of GBV against ethnic minority women, research in this area is seriously lacking in Hong Kong. The government, universities, and research institutes should put more effort and resources in studying this issue. There are many questions worthy of further exploration. For example, how to raise the gender consciousness and sensitivity of GBV among women from ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong? How to integrate GBV education in mainstream school curriculum? How to promote awareness of GBV in the society at large? How to improve professional services in helping GBV

victims? How to improve the safety of public places and locations of high GBV risks? How to improve legislation to protect women against GBV? How to change perpetrators and make them better understand the harm they have done to the victims?

7. References

- Baig, R. B. (2012). "From Colony to Special Administrative Region: Ethnic Minorities' Participation in the Making of Legislation against Racial Discrimination in Hong Kong." *Social Transformations in Chinese Societies*, 8(2), 173-200.
- Census and Statistics Department. (2011). *2011 population census thematic report: Ethnic minorities*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Retrieved from:
<http://www.census2011.gov.hk/pdf/EM.pdf>
- Census and Statistics Department. (2016). *2016 population by-census*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Retrieved from:
<http://www.byccensus2016.gov.hk/en/bc-mt.html>
- Chiu, W. S. & Ng, W. C. (2002). *Hong Kong secondary school sexual violence research series I: Study report on sexual violence among secondary school students in Hong Kong*. Hong Kong: Association Concerning Sexual Violence Against Women. (In Chinese)
- Chiu, W. S. & Ng, W. C. (2003). *Hong Kong secondary school sexual violence research series II: Study report on Hong Kong secondary school teachers' understanding and views towards sexual violence*. Hong Kong: Association Concerning Sexual Violence Against Women. (In Chinese)

Gill, A. K. (2013). Intersecting inequalities: implications for addressing violence against black and minority ethnic women in United Kingdom. In N. Lombard & L. McMillan (Ed.), *Violence against women: current theory and practice in domestic abuse, sexual violence and exploitation*. (pp. 141-158). London, England: Jessica Kingsley.

HKSAR Legislative Council. (2006). Panel on Education: Education for Children of Ethnic Minorities. LC Paper No. CB(2)2642/05-06(4).

Kapai, P. (2015). *The status of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong 1997-2014*. Hong Kong: The Centre for Comparative and Public Law, HKU.
Retrieved from
<http://www.law.hku.hk/ccpl/pub/BringingIntersectionalityHome.pdf>

Lewis, J. (2009). *Work-family balance, gender and policy*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.

Poverty in Focus 2013: Poverty situation of South & Southeast Asian Ethnic Minorities, Hong Kong Council of Social Service, 2014. Complete report could be found at
http://hkcss.org.hk/uploadfileMgnt/0_2014527121117.pdf.

Royster, M. D. (2012). Gender-based violence. In M. E. Beare (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of transnational crime and justice* (pp. 157-161). Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Russo, N. F. & Pirlott, A. (2006). Gender-based violence: Concepts, methods and findings. *New York Academy of Sciences*, 1087, 178-205.

- Social Welfare Department. (2016). *Newly reported spouse / cohabitant battering and sexual violence cases from January to December 2016*. Hong Kong: Social Welfare Department, HKSAR. Retrieved from https://www.swd.gov.hk/vs/stat/stat_en/201601-12/stat-en.pdf
- The Women's Health Council. (2009). *Translating pain into action: A study of gender-based violence and ethnic minority women in Ireland*. Retrieved from https://www.womensaid.ie/download/pdf/whc_gender_based_violence.pdf
- United Nations. (1993). *UN declaration on the elimination of violence against women*. Geneva: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
- White, J. W., Yuan, N. P., Cook, S. L. & Abbey, A. (2013). Ethnic minority women's experiences with intimate partner violence: Using community-based participatory research to ask the right questions. *Sex Roles*, 69(3-4), 226-236.
- World Health Organization. (2002). *World report on violence and health: Summary*. Geneva: World Health Organization. Retrieved from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42512/1/9241545623_eng.pdf?ua=1

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Survey on Ethnic Minority Girls' Experiences and Perception Towards Gender-based Violence

RainLily, Chinese University of Hong Kong and Caritas Institute of Higher Education are co-conducting a survey on 'Ethnic Minority Girls' Experiences and Perception Towards Gender-based Violence'. You are invited to complete the questionnaire which would take a few minutes. Please answer the questions based on your experiences and feelings, and put a tick (✓) in an appropriate box. **All the personal information and data obtained will be kept confidential and used in data analysis for research purpose only. Please feel free to answer the questionnaire. If you have any queries, please email westand@rainlily.org.hk.** Thank you!

Q1. Do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly DISAGREE					Strongly AGREE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.1 Women should care more about family than career.										
1.2 Men are better at making important decisions than women.										
1.3 Women should NOT take the lead in engaging sexual acts.										
1.4 It is acceptable that the husband staying at home while the wife goes to work to support the family.										
1.5 Real men should not be "girly" (effeminate).										
1.6 A raped woman is a less desirable woman.										

Q2. Have you heard of gender-based violence?

1. Yes
2. No

Q3. Do you regard the following circumstances as gender-based violence?

	Definitely NO					Definitely YES				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.1 Someone continues to ask you out on dates, leaving messages, even though you already told them “no”.										
3.2 Someone making sexual comments or jokes about your looks, body, or romantic/love life which make you feel uncomfortable.										
3.3 Someone talks about sexual topics which make you feel uncomfortable.										
3.4 Someone has intimate body contact with you without your consent.										
3.5 In a marital relationship, if a husband forces his wife to have sex with him against her will.										
3.6 A wife gets a beating if she doesn't do the housework										
3.7 Someone forces you to have sex.										
3.8 A man has intimate or sexual acts with you when you are drunk.										
3.9 Arranged marriage										
3.10 Honor killing										
3.11 Forced pregnancy / forced abortion										

Q4. In the past, have anyone done the following acts to you?

	Frequency (No. of times)			
	Never	1-5	6-10	11 or above
4.1 Someone continuously made sexual suggestions, propositions, or demands to you e.g., using telephone, mail, SMS and Email.				
4.2 Someone continuously bothers you for dates, leaving messages etc., even though you already said, 'no'.				
4.3 Someone talks about sexual topics which make you feel uncomfortable.				
4.4 Someone called you sexually degrading names, such as 'slut', 'bitch', 'skank', 'hoe'.				
4.5 Someone has intimate body contact with you without your consent.				
4.6 Someone making sexual comments or jokes about your looks, body, or romantic/ love life which make you feel uncomfortable.				
4.7 Someone rubbed or touched against you on purpose (e.g., putting hands around your waist).				
4.8 Someone pulled your clothing (e.g., lifted up your skirt, pulled your bra, pulled off your pants).				
4.9 Someone looked you up and down in a sexual way.				
4.10 Someone continuously followed you in public areas even when you did not like it.				
4.11 Your family has already chosen a marriage partner for you.				

Q5. Please indicate the people who have done any of the above behaviors to you.

(You can choose more than one answer)

1. Classmates
2. Teachers
3. Minor staff in school
4. Social service providers (e.g. social worker, doctor etc.)
5. Parents
6. Siblings
7. Relatives
8. Friends
9. Strangers
10. Others, please specify: _____
11. None (never experienced)

Q6. Please indicate the place where any of the above behaviors took place.

(You can choose more than one answer)

1. School
2. Home
3. Social service agency
4. Street
5. Public park
6. Siblings
7. Public transport facilities
8. Internet platform
9. Others, please specify: _____
10. None (never experienced)

Q7. Have you ever asked someone for help?

1. Yes → **[go to question Q8]**
2. None (didn't tell anybody) → **[go to question Q9]**

Q8. Please indicate the people who you went to for help.

(You can choose more than one answer)

1. Police
2. Classmates
3. Teachers
4. Social workers / service providers
5. Parents
6. Siblings
7. Friends
8. Religious worker
9. Doctor or nurse
10. Others, please specify: _____

Q9. Which things would stop someone from seeking help after experiencing gender-based violence? *(You can choose more than one answer)*

1. Don't know about help services that are available
2. Language barrier (e.g. cannot or not confident to speak the language)
3. Cultural differences (e.g. different definitions of what is/is not rape)
4. Fear to break the relationship with the perpetrator
5. Fear that others will blame the victim or have negative view of her
6. To preserve family honor
7. Religious reasons (e.g. your religion teaches that it is wrong to bring these issues into the public)
8. Others, please specify: _____

Q10. How seriously has gender-based violence affected you in your lifetime?

1. Never been a problem
2. A little
3. Moderate
4. Quite serious
5. Extremely serious

Personal information

Q11. Your age is _____

Q12. What is your ethnicity?

1. Indian
2. Pakistani
3. Nepalese
4. Others, please specify: _____

Q13. What is your religion?

1. Buddhism
2. Christianity
3. Hinduism
4. Muslim
5. Others, please specify: _____

Q14. Were you born in Hong Kong?

1. Yes → [end of questionnaire]
2. No → [go to question Q15]

Q15. How long have you been living in Hong Kong?

1. Less than 7 Years
2. 7 Years or more

***If you feel upset after completing the questionnaire, please contact your
teacher
and social worker immediately.***

**End of Questionnaire
- Thank you for answering -**

Appendix 2: Newspaper Clippings

少族少女遇性侵 逾四成人啞忍

香港文匯報訊（記者 陳文華）香港田徑隊員、「欄后」呂麗瑤沉默10年始有勇氣剖白曾遭性侵犯經歷，承受宗教及文化傳統束縛的本港少數族裔少女似乎更難直面性暴力困擾。昨日公佈的兩項調查研究顯示，在139份針對14歲至18歲少數族裔少女的問卷調查中，85.1%受訪者曾遭受過不同形式的性暴力，包括不斷被提出性要求等，62.9%的施暴者為陌生人。受害者少女中55.9%曾求助，44.1%未曾告訴過任何人。

恐「漏風」不容家鄉 惹殺身禍

關注婦女性暴力組織風雨蘭總幹事王秀容表示，風雨蘭機構於去年及今年接觸到遭受性暴力的女性中，10%為少數族裔。因少數族裔少女常年頻繁往來香港及家鄉，更有人出嫁後會長期於家鄉居住，若遭受性暴力，少數族裔女性多不會向家人或朋友求助，因其朋友圈多為家鄉人，若遭性暴力的消息傳回家鄉，可能會遭受身體襲擊甚至惹來殺身之禍。

會上香港中文大學社會工作學系教授碧樺依發表《香港少數族裔少女對於性別暴力知識與觀念研究報告》，研究以焦點訪談方式訪問12名年齡介於14歲至18歲分別來自巴基斯坦、印度及尼泊爾族裔的少女。研究發現，大部分受訪少數族裔青少年對性暴力有清晰認知，若受訪者遭受性暴力時身處香港，多會主動向警方求助，但卻無意識尋求社工協助，對香港存在的社會服務機構並不熟悉。

風雨蘭聯同香港理工大學退休教授陳錦華昨日並發表《香港少數族裔少女對於性別暴力觀念、經驗及求助模式研究報告》。報告調查發現，85.1%受訪者



王秀容（左）、麥美娟。

香港文匯報記者陳文華 攝

曾遭受過不同形式的性暴力，62.9%的施暴者為陌生人，40.2%施暴者為朋友，另還有同學(29.9%)、親戚(13.4%)、老師(10.3%)等。受害者中55.9%曾求助，44.1%未曾告訴過任何人，求助障礙最主要為「害怕負面形象」(50%)、「保持家庭聲譽」(37.9%)及「害怕破壞與施暴者關係」(36.2%)。

麥美娟促設委會支援少族

立法會少數族裔權益委員會主席、工聯會立法會議員麥美娟建議政府提升架構，成立高層次服務少數族裔委員會，統籌不同政府部門、決策局，處理少數族裔問題。她還建議政府針對少數族裔家長，開展不同形式的工作坊，讓家長在子女遭受性暴力時，有勇氣幫子女處理問題，並令其得到適切及正確的保護及支援。

Wen Wei Po - A8

3rd December 2017

少數族裔女生遭性別暴力 近半不敢求助

【本報訊】運動員公開被性侵經歷，引發社會關注性暴力議題。有團體指出，婦女噤聲問題蔓延至本港少數族裔，研究指逾八成受訪少數族裔少女曾經受到不同程度的「性別暴力」。但是因為怕被人指摘和損害家庭聲譽，約四成受訪者沒有求助。研究人員表示，調查結果反映社會對求助人士欠缺支援制度，令婦女不敢挺身舉報。

「性別暴力」是指受害人因性別差異違背個人意願，包括家暴、性騷擾等。關注團體「風雨蘭」與城大應用社會科學系研究員，去年以問卷

訪問了139名、介乎14至18歲女學生，分別來自印度、巴基斯坦和尼泊爾。

怕事件曝光反被指摘

調查發現，有85%受訪者曾遭受不同程度的性別暴力，當中有46.2%受訪者稱曾被提出性要求；38.8%人在未經同意下被觸摸。但44.1%受訪少女稱，即使遇上性別暴力都不會求助，一半人解釋是因害怕事件曝光後反被指摘；37.9%則怕影響家庭聲譽，亦有36.2%人稱不願破壞與施暴者的關係。

首席研究員碧樺依（圖）指，因少數族裔圈子細，受害人怕遭報復，而文化差異亦令家人對性事傾向保守，求助或反被禁足，令她們對求助卻步。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容指今年向風雨蘭新求助個案中，僅得10%人為少數族裔人士，建議政府向教師、社工、警察提供訓練，加強他們對少數族裔的認知，並設跨部門專責小組處理。

■記者梁銘恩



少數族裔女生遭性別暴力 近半不敢求助

【本報訊】運動員公開被性侵經歷，引發社會關注性暴力議題。有團體指出，婦女噤聲問題蔓延至本港少數族裔，研究指逾八成受訪少數族裔少女曾經受到不同程度的「性別暴力」，但是因為怕被人指摘和損害家庭聲譽，約四成受訪者沒有求助。研究人員表示，調查結果反映社會對求助人士欠缺支援制度，令婦女不敢挺身舉報。

「性別暴力」是指受害人因性別差異違背個人意願，包括家暴、性騷擾等。關注團體「風雨蘭」與城大應用社會科學系研究員，去年以問卷訪問了139名、介乎14至18歲女學生，分別來自印度、巴基斯坦和尼泊爾。

怕事件曝光反被指摘

調查發現，有85%受訪者曾遭受不同程度的性別暴力，當中有46.2%受訪者稱曾被提出性要求；38.8%人在未經同意下被觸摸，但44.1%受訪少女稱，即使遇上性別暴力都不會求助，一半人解釋是因害怕事件曝光後反被指摘；37.9%則怕影響家庭聲譽，亦有36.2%人稱不願破壞與施暴者的關係。

首席研究員碧樺依（圖）指，因少數族裔圈子細，受害人怕遭報復，而文化差異亦令家人對性事傾向保守，求助或反被禁足，令她們對求助卻步。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容指今年向風雨蘭新求助個案中，僅得10%人為少數族裔人士，建議政府向教師、社工、警察提供訓練，加強他們對少數族裔的認知，並設跨部門專責小組處理。

Apple Daily - A6

3rd December 2017



八成半少數族裔 曾受性別暴力

(星島日報報道) 近日多位海外及本港運動員公開自己曾被性侵經歷，風雨蘭昨舉行研討會探討在港少數族裔少女對性別暴力的認知；有調查顯示，八成半受訪者曾受性別暴力，但逾四成人因憂慮令自己形象負面及影響家庭聲譽等原因，寧啞忍並拒絕求助。

風雨蘭昨聯同香港理工大學退休教授陳錦華博士發表研究報告，研究於校內以問卷方式訪問百多名十四至十八歲的香港少數族裔少女，發現八成半受訪者均曾遭受性別暴力，逾四成不會向他人尋求協助。

家庭因素成少女不敢求助原因

當中，半數不會求助的少女中，因害怕會令自己形象負面，近四成則要維持家庭聲譽，或害怕破壞與施暴者的關係。另外，大部分人對性別暴力認識不足，例如認為強逼進行性行為是性別暴力的評分不足六點五分，與滿分十分仍有很大距離。

中大社會工作學系助理教授碧樺依團隊發表的報告，則以質性焦點訪談形式訪談十二位十四至十八歲的少數族裔少女。結果發現，她們常在街上被人調戲，也不敢求助。碧樺依說，由於家庭背景充滿父權及專制價值觀，這些少女一旦求助就會被父親限制自由，包括需與兄長一同出門，甚至阻止外出，令她們卻步。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容指出，機構接觸的少數族裔少女比香港女性更弱勢、更隱蔽。二〇一六／一七年度少數種裔的求助僅佔新個案一成，因為她們普遍不認識本地婦女的權益及服務，而且常要顧慮到家庭榮譽，甚至因而遭受攻擊。她促政府成立跨部門隊伍，專門處理少數族裔事件及問題。

Sing Tao Daily - A8
3rd December 2017

逾8成曾遭受性騷擾 家暴 強迫婚姻 調查：港少數族裔女性缺乏性別暴力認知

【本報訊】一項調查顯示，超過八成本港少數族裔女性曾遭受性別暴力，包括性騷擾、家暴、強迫婚姻等，但逾四成女性沒有告知任何人。關注組織認為，少數族裔女性普遍對性別暴力缺乏認知，建議政府在學校及社群推行性別教育課程，並向警方及專業人士提供專業訓練，以支援少數族裔女性免受性別暴力對待。

逾四成女性無告知任何人

關注婦女性暴力組織風雨蘭與城市大學應用社會科學系，昨發布少數族裔女性對性別暴力認知報告，調查於一六至一七年以問卷形式進行，成功訪問一百三十九名本港的少數族裔女性，當中有七成人是在本港土生土長。調查發現，超過八成女性曾經歷性別暴力，包括「有人與你談論性議題，令你不安」、「有人用猥瑣的眼光全身打量你」等，近六成女性聲稱曾遭到上述兩種情況。

調查又顯示，約四成六人表示曾遇過有人向她提出性要求，近三成九人在未經同意下被人觸摸身體，當中一成四更被家人選定結婚對象。調查亦發現超過四成少數族裔女性沒有告知任何人，當中一半人解釋是因害怕事件曝光後自己反而會被指摘、害怕產生負面形象，其餘約四成是為保持家庭聲譽，有三成六表示不想破壞與施暴者的關係。

團體倡政府提供文化訓練

研究團隊亦透過個別訪談，訪問十二名十四至十八歲來自巴基斯坦、印度和尼泊爾少女，發現跨國遷移的經歷和文化對少數族裔女性有重大影響。香港中文大學社會工作學系助理教授碧樺依指，她們透過觀看本港影視節目對警察產生正面形象，所以當她們遭受性別暴力時會主動報警求助，但求助過程可能會出現語言不通及文化差異。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容建議政府在學校及社群推

行性別教育課程，提高少數族裔學生對性別暴力的意識，亦要加強培訓老師在性別概念上的知識及意識，教導她們如何了解性及性別議題。另外，王秀容又建議政府向警方及社工等提供文化及性別敏銳的訓練，減低與少數族裔女性在文化及溝通上的差異，向她們提供適當的支援。



風雨蘭昨公布少數族裔女性對性別暴力認知報告。(林祐攝)

逾8成曾遭受性暴力 家暴 強迫婚姻 調查：港少數族裔女性缺乏性別暴力認知

【本報訊】一項調查顯示，超過八成本港少數族裔女性曾遭受性別暴力，包括性騷擾、家暴、強迫婚姻等，但逾四成女性沒有告知任何人。關注組織認為，少數族裔女性普遍對性別暴力缺乏認知，建議政府在學校及社群推行性別教育課程，並向警方及專業人士提供專業訓練，以支援少數族裔女性免受性別暴力對待。

逾四成女性無告知任何人

關注婦女性暴力組織風雨蘭與城市大學應用社會科學系，昨發布少數族裔女性對性別暴力認知報告，調查於一六至一七年以問卷形式進行，成功訪問一百三十九名本港的少數族裔女性，當中有七成人是在本港土生土長。調查發現，超過八成女性曾經歷性別暴力，包括「有人與你談論性議題，令你不安」、「有人用猥瑣的眼光全身打量你」等，近六成女性聲稱曾遭到上述兩種情況。

調查又顯示，約四成六人表示曾遇過有人向她提出性要求，近三成九人在未經同意下被人觸摸身體，當中一成四更被家人選定結婚對象。調查亦發現超過四成少數族裔女性沒有告知任何人，當中一半人解釋是因害怕事件曝光後自己反而會被指摘、害怕產生負面形象，其餘約四成是為保持家庭聲譽，有三成六表示不想破壞與施暴者的關係。

團體倡政府提供文化訓練

研究團隊亦透過個別訪談，訪問十二名十四至十八歲來自巴基斯坦、印度和尼泊爾少女，發現跨國遷移的經歷和文化對少數族裔女性有重大影響。香港中文大學社會工作學系助理教授碧樺依指，她們透過觀看本港影視節目對警察產生正面形象，所以當她們遭受性別暴力時會主動報警求助，但求助過程可能會出現語言不通及文化差異。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容建議政府在學校及社群推行性別教育課程，提高少數族裔學生對性別暴力的意識，亦要加強培訓老師在性別概念上的知識及意識，教導她們如何了解性及性別議題。另外，王秀容又建議政府向警方及社工等提供文化及性別敏銳的訓練，減低與少數族裔女性在文化及溝通上的差異，向她們提供適當的支援。

Oriental Daily - A6

3rd December 2017



八成半受訪少數族裔少女遭性別暴力 礙於家庭聲譽拒求助

港隊「欄后」呂麗瑤剖白曾遭性侵事件，再度引起社會對此的關注。有調查發現有85%受訪少數族裔少女曾受不同程度的性別暴力，而逾4成人並未求助，風雨蘭總幹事王秀容表示，因為少數族裔群體小，擔心公開事件後會被怪責破壞家庭聲譽，甚至可遭受人身傷害，因此受害人寧願啞忍。

香港理工大學退休教授陳錦華調查發現，有逾四成受訪者並沒有向任何人求助。（羅卓敏攝）

在港的少數種裔少女同樣面對性別暴力。風雨蘭與香港理工大學退休教授陳錦華，發表有關本港少數族裔少女對性別暴力觀念、經驗及求助模式的研究報告。研究於2016/17學期進行，於校內以問卷調查訪問近140名、14至18歲少女，發現有八成半受訪者曾遭受不同程度的性別暴力，包括用猥瑣眼光全身打量、談論性議題而引起不安、家人為其選定結婚對象等；而逾6成施暴者為陌生人、其次有4成是朋友及近3成為同學。

面對性暴力，調查發現有逾四成並沒有向任何人求助，而求助障礙有一半是害怕對受害人的負面形象、近4成要保持家庭聲譽及害怕破壞與施暴者關係等。

印度女遭逼拍艷照 不敢回鄉

呂麗瑤公開曾受前教練性侵事件，冀鼓勵更多飽受性暴力的女性走出來，事後不少網民苛責她警覺不足、過度啞忍。城市大學應用社會科學系副教授梁麗清表示，曾接觸一名30歲印度女士，曾遭受兩名朋友強迫拍攝艷照，事後更將照片發回其家鄉，又散播謠言指她開放等。梁麗清表示，由於少數族裔圈子細，該名女士回鄉後受家族、鄰舍排斥，甚至用車撞她令腳部受傷，回港後亦只能搬屋離開原有圈子，而她至今仍未走出陰霾，即使連家人亦未曾告知。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容表示，性侵受害者要站出來表達已不容易，因或會遭受言語上的攻擊，少數種裔女性受害者的顧慮更多，她們求助個案更低。根據風雨蘭2016/17年度少數種裔的求助佔新個案僅一成，估計有更多相關個案隱藏於社區內，因為其族群群體小，擔心公開事件後會引起家庭聲譽，甚至可遭受人身傷害，因此寧願啞忍。

王秀容要求政府成立跨部門處理少數族裔事宜；向警方及服務提供者提供文化及性別敏感訓練，令支援服務更為有效等措施。

HK01

2nd December 2017

逾八成受訪少數族裔少女曾受性別暴力

近日多位運動員公開自己曾被性侵經歷，引起社會關注婦女性別暴力問題。風雨蘭今日早上於城大舉行「在港少數族裔少女對性別暴力認知」研討會，當中有研究報告顯示逾八成香港少數族裔少女受訪者曾受性別暴力，但逾四成人因憂慮令自己形象負面及家庭聲譽等拒絕求助。

由香港理工大學退休教授陳錦華博士發表的《香港少數族裔少女對於性別暴力觀念、經驗及求助模式研究報告》，以問卷方式訪問139位14至18歲的香港少數族裔少女，發現85.1%的受訪者均曾遭受性別暴力，不過逾四成受訪者都不會向他人尋求協助。沒有求助的受訪者在求助前往往遇到不同障礙，當中一半人害怕求助會令自己形象負面、近四成表示要保持家庭聲譽、亦有近四成人害怕破壞與施暴者的關係。

另外，由中大社會工作學系助理教授碧樺依進行團隊發表的《香港少數族裔少女對於性別暴力知識與觀念研究報告》，以質性焦點訪談形式訪談12位14至18歲的少數族裔少女，發現她們常遇到在街上被人調戲的性別暴力行為，雖然她們對此反感，卻不會求助。碧樺依指，由於家庭背景充滿父權及專制價值觀，這些少女一旦求助就會被父親限制自由，包括需與兄長一同出門，甚至阻止外出，令她們在求助前卻步。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容指出，機構接觸的少數族裔少女比香港女性更弱勢、更隱蔽，因她們普遍不認識本地婦女權益及服務，而且常要顧累到家庭榮譽的問題，即使報警亦會遇到語言及文化障礙。對於上述研究報告結果，她有八項建議，包括在學校及社群提供性別教育、向警方及服務提供者提供文化及性別敏感訓練、設立專門處理少數族裔性別暴力的隊伍、為少數族裔家長提供多元教育等。



調查指85%受訪少數族裔少女聲稱曾遭性別暴力

一項有關本港少數族裔少女的調查，有八成半受訪者，聲稱曾遭受「性別暴力」。

關注婦女性暴力協會「風雨蘭」聯同理大退休教授陳錦華，上學年在中學訪問了139名14至18歲少數族裔女學生，八成五受訪者稱曾遭受「性別暴力」，包括對討論性議題感到不安，又或被人故意碰撞身體等。

施以「性別暴力」的除了陌生人，亦有朋友、同學、以至親人或老師。四成四人說沒向其他人求助，主因是擔心影響自己及家庭的形象或聲譽。

「風雨蘭」建議學校、社工及警方，加強支援少數族裔學生。

風雨蘭總幹事王秀容表示：「我們希望這些服務提供者，了解多些南亞裔少女的文化背景、她們的宗教，以至當我們接觸她們時，懂得如何與她們接觸時有個敏感度，特別對於GBV(性別暴力)的敏感度。」

「風雨蘭」建議政府將性別教育納入中小學正規課程，教導包括少數族裔的學生，認識「性別暴力」。

Headline Daily - A6
2nd December 2017

TVB News
2nd December 2017

About RainLily



RainLily is Hong Kong's first one-stop rape crisis center for female victims of sexual violence.

Set up by the Association Concerning Sexual Violence Against Women in 2000, RainLily offers sexual violence victims a one-stop service around the clock, including pregnancy prevention, sexually transmitted diseases screening and treatment, forensic medical examination, psychological support and legal process support (statement-taking and court hearing).

RainLily's one-stop service centres in Kowloon and New Territories are designed to enable all related services and procedures to be carried out in one safe location. The aim of our one-stop service is to protect victims from re-traumatization by minimizing the need to make multiple journeys to multiple departments, to repeat the details of the incident multiple times.

RainLily symbolizes the resilience of a woman. The violence done against her will not diminish her value and self-worth. Victims of sexual violence embody power and hope. RainLily joins her to walk that journey together.

One-stop Specialized Service

RainLily Hotline – 2375 5322

Our team of social workers and trained female volunteers man the hotline service.

Safe Chat – safechat@rainlily.org.hk

Our online help-seeking platform for victims, all information is treated with strict confidentiality.

24-hour Support Service

We provide 24-hour support and crisis intervention to victims referred by the police, hospitals, social service agencies and other professionals.

Case Management and In-depth Counselling

Our counsellors will follow through each case providing emotional support, psychological assessment, and individual counselling services to the victims. Referral to clinical psychologists for assessment can also be arranged, if needed.

One-stop Police Reporting Procedures

Should the victim wish to do so, RainLily can assist her to report the case to the police, and will arrange for police statements to be taken in one of RainLily's one-stop centres. We also coordinate related procedures for forensic and medical examinations.

Immediate and Follow-up Medical Support

In partnership with Kwong Wah Hospital, we provide immediate medical treatment, post-incident contraception and preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and follow-up medical service.

Process Support Service

We provide emotional support and will accompany victims throughout the processes of statement taking, forensic and medical examination, and court hearings.

Therapeutic Groups

We provide group therapy, which can help victims to rebuild their lives in a mutually supportive environment.

Support to Frontline Workers

We provide professional consultation, training and coaching for frontline workers involved in working with victims of sexual violence.

Understanding Gender-based Violence of Girls of South Asian Ethnic Groups in Hong Kong

Survey Report

Authored & Published by

RainLily

Publishing Date

January 2018

ISBN

978-988-13133-6-2

© RainLily 2018

All Rights Reserved.



PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY
STRIVE FOR ZERO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

www.rainlily.org.hk

facebook.com/acsvaw



傅德蔭基金有限公司
Fu Tak Lam Foundation Limited

We are grateful to the Fu Tak Lam Foundation Limited
for their sponsorship of the 'WE Stand - Anti-Sexual Violence Programme
for Female Ethnic Minorities, and Migrant Workers, and Refugees'.