

## A Glossary of Terms

English term	Chinese term	English Definition	Chinese Definition
Abuse	虐待	Abuse refers to acts that intentionally cause harm or pose a serious risk of harm to a child, adult, or vulnerable person. It can include physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse. Abuse implies deliberate action or wilful neglect and is recognised in statutory law.	虐待是指對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士故意造成傷害或嚴重傷害風險的行為，包括身體、性、情緒、心理或經濟虐待。虐待通常指有意為之或蓄意疏忽，並在法例中得到承認。
Adult at Risk of Harm	受威脅成年人	An adult at risk of harm refers to an individual, typically aged 16 or above, who, due to age, disability, illness, mental health issues, or social circumstances, is unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect, or exploitation, placing them at increased risk of harm.	受威脅成年人是指通常年滿16歲或以上，因年齡、殘疾、疾病、心理健康問題或社會環境因素，無法有效保護自己免受虐待、疏忽或剝削，從而面臨較高傷害風險的人士。
Adverse Childhood Experiences	童年逆境經歷	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0–17 years) such as physical, emotional, or sexual abuse; physical or emotional neglect; and household dysfunction including substance misuse, mental illness, parental separation, or domestic violence.	童年逆境經歷（ACEs）是指在童年（0–17歲）期間發生的可能創傷性事件，如身體、情緒或性虐待；身體或情緒忽視；以及家庭功能障礙，包括物質濫用、精神疾病、父母分離或離婚，以及家庭暴力等。
Best Interests' Decision	最佳利益決定	A best interests' decision is any decision made on behalf of a child or vulnerable person that prioritizes their welfare, safety, development, and well-being above all other considerations. Such decisions guide caregivers, social workers, and authorities in actions affecting the individual.	最佳利益決定是指代表兒童或弱勢人士作出的任何決策，必須將其福祉、安全、成長和健康置於其他因素之上。此類決策指導照顧者、社工及相關機構在處理涉及該人士的事務時採取行動。
Bullying	欺凌	Bullying refers to repeated, intentional behavior that causes physical, emotional, or psychological harm to another person. It can include verbal abuse, physical aggression, social exclusion, or cyberbullying, and often involves an imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the victim.	欺凌是指反覆、有意的行為，對他人造成身體、情緒或心理上的傷害。形式包括言語辱罵、身體攻擊、社交排斥或網絡欺凌，通常涉及施害者與受害者之間的權力不平衡。
Child Abuse Linked to Faith & Belief	與信仰或宗教有關的兒童虐待	Child abuse linked to faith and belief refers to situations where a child is harmed or abused because of spiritual or religious beliefs, such as accusations of witchcraft, possession, or practices justified by faith traditions.	與信仰或宗教有關的兒童虐待是指基於靈性或宗教信仰而對兒童造成傷害或虐待的情況，例如指控兒童施行巫術、附身，或以信仰傳統為理由進行的虐待行為。
Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)	兒童刑事剝削	Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) refers to situations where children are manipulated, coerced, or forced into participating in criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, theft, or other illegal acts, often by adults or older peers, for the benefit of others.	兒童刑事剝削是指兒童被操控、脅迫或強迫參與刑事活動，如販毒、盜竊或其他非法行為，通常是為了他人的利益，由成年人或年長同儕進行操控

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Child Protection	兒童保護	Child protection refers to the measures and practices designed to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and harm to children. It involves safeguarding children's welfare, ensuring their safety, and promoting their healthy development.	兒童保護是指為防止及應對兒童遭受虐待、忽視、剝削及傷害而制定的措施與做法，包括保障兒童福祉、確保安全，以及促進健康成長。
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	兒童性剝削	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) refers to situations where a child is coerced, manipulated, or deceived into engaging in sexual activity, often in exchange for money, gifts, favors, or other forms of gain. It includes both online and offline sexual exploitation.	兒童性剝削是指兒童被脅迫、操控或欺騙參與性活動，通常以金錢、禮物、好處或其他利益作交換，包括線上與線下的性剝削行為。
Child/Children	兒童	A child refers to a person under the age of 18. Children are considered to have particular rights and protections under the law due to their age, dependency, and developmental needs.	兒童指未滿18歲的人。由於年齡、依賴性及發展需要，兒童在法律下享有特別的權利和保護。
Children Missing in Education	失學兒童	Children Missing in Education (CME) refers to children who are not enrolled in or attending school, and whose whereabouts or educational status are unknown. This can indicate risks such as neglect, exploitation, or social vulnerability.	失學兒童是指未入學或未按規定上學，且其下落或教育狀況不明的兒童。這可能反映兒童面臨忽視、剝削或社會脆弱等風險。
Code of Conduct	行為守則	A Code of Conduct is a set of rules and guidelines that outline acceptable and expected behavior for individuals within an organization or professional setting, ensuring safety, professionalism, and ethical practice.	行為守則是指一系列規則和指引，用於規範組織或專業環境中個人的可接受行為和期望行為，以確保安全、專業及倫理實踐。
Coercive behaviour	脅迫行為	Coercive behaviour refers to actions intended to force, intimidate, or manipulate another person into doing something against their will, often through threats, pressure, or psychological manipulation.	脅迫行為是指通過威脅、施壓或心理操控，使他人違背意願而採取行動的行為。
Coercive Control	脅迫性控制	Coercive control refers to a pattern of behavior by one person towards another that is controlling, manipulative, or threatening, designed to dominate and restrict the other person's freedom, often in intimate or domestic relationships.	脅迫性控制是指一個人在親密或家庭關係中對另一個人採取的控制、操控或威脅行為，旨在支配並限制對方的自由。
Concern/ Complaint	關注／投訴	A concern or complaint refers to any report or expression regarding potential harm, abuse, neglect, or misconduct affecting a child, adult, or vulnerable person. It can be raised by anyone and triggers investigation or safeguarding action.	關注事項或投訴是指任何有關兒童、成年人或弱勢人士可能受到傷害、虐待、忽視或不當行為的報告或表達。任何人均可提出，並會啟動調查或保護行動。

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Confidentiality	保密性	Confidentiality refers to the ethical and legal duty to protect personal information shared in trust, ensuring it is not disclosed without proper authorization, except when disclosure is necessary to safeguard the individual or comply with the law.	保密是指在信任基礎上保護個人資訊的倫理及法律責任，未經授權不得披露，惟在為保障個人安全或遵守法律時可例外。
Consent	同意	Consent is the voluntary agreement of an individual with the full understanding of the relevant information, implications, and potential consequences, allowing actions or decisions to proceed.	同意是指個人在充分理解相關資訊、影響及可能後果的情況下，自願表示同意，使某行動或決策得以進行。
Consultation	諮詢	Consultation is the process of seeking advice, information, or opinions from relevant professionals, stakeholders, or affected individuals to inform decisions, ensure appropriate action, and promote best outcomes.	諮詢是指向相關專業人員、利益相關者或受影響人士尋求建議、資訊或意見，以作出決策、確保適當行動並促進最佳結果的過程。
Contemporaneous Notes	即時記錄	Contemporaneous notes are written records made at the time an event occurs or as soon as reasonably possible afterwards, documenting observations, decisions, or actions for accuracy, accountability, and safeguarding purposes.	即時紀錄是指在事件發生時或盡快後所作的書面紀錄，用於準確記錄觀察、決策或行動，以確保問責及保障安全。
Controlling Behaviour	控制性行為	Controlling behaviour refers to acts by an individual that restrict another person's autonomy, freedom, or decision-making. It often occurs within intimate or domestic relationships and can include monitoring, limiting contact with others, or dictating everyday activities.	控制行為是指個人限制他人自主權、自由或決策能力的行為，通常發生於親密或家庭關係中，包括監控、限制與他人接觸或支配日常活動。
Corporal Punishment	體罰	Corporal punishment refers to the use of physical force with the intention of causing pain or discomfort as a method of discipline.	體罰是指以身體力量造成疼痛或不適，作為管教手段的行為。
Crime	罪行	A crime is an act or omission that constitutes an offence under the law and is punishable by legal sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.	罪行是指根據法律構成犯罪的行為或不作為，並可受到罰款、監禁或其他法律處分。
Cuckooing	寄生式犯罪	Cuckooing refers to a form of exploitation where an offender takes over a person's home, often a vulnerable adult, to use it for criminal activities such as drug dealing, trafficking, or other illegal purposes.	寄生式犯罪是指施害者入侵並控制弱勢人士的住所，用於販毒、走私或其他非法活動的一種剝削行為。
Cyberbullying	網絡欺凌	Cyberbullying refers to the use of digital technologies, such as social media, messaging apps, or online platforms, to harass, intimidate, threaten, or humiliate another person, causing emotional or psychological harm.	網絡欺凌是指利用數碼科技，例如社交媒體、訊息應用或網上平台，對他人進行騷擾、恐嚇、威脅或羞辱，造成情緒或心理上的傷害。

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DDSL (Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead) / DSO (Deputy Safeguarding Officer)	副指定保護負責人／安全保障副主任	A Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) or Deputy Safeguarding Officer (DSO) is a staff member appointed to support the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) in coordinating and overseeing safeguarding and child protection procedures, and to act in the DSL's absence.	副指定保護負責人或安全保障副主任是被任命以協助指定保護負責人（DSL）或安全保障主任（SO）協調及監督保護和兒童保護程序的職員，並在DSL/SO缺席時代理其職責。
Debt Bondage	債務束縛	Debt bondage refers to a situation where a person is forced to work or provide services to repay a debt under unfair, exploitative, or coercive conditions, often resulting in loss of freedom and abuse.	債務束縛是指個人被迫在不公平、剝削或脅迫的條件下工作或提供服務，以償還債務，通常導致失去自由並受到虐待。
Defensible Decision Making	可辯護的決策	Defensible decision making refers to the process of making professional or safeguarding decisions that are well-documented, evidence-based, and consistent with legal, ethical, and organisational standards, so that the rationale can be justified if reviewed.	可辯護決策是指作出專業或保護相關決策的過程，需有完整記錄、以證據為依據，並符合法律、倫理及機構標準，以便在審查時能夠合理解釋決策依據。
Disclosure	披露	Disclosure means someone revealing experiences of abuse, neglect, or harm, whether directly or indirectly; it may also refer to the release of safeguarding-related information by authorities.	披露是指一個人直接或間接地透露曾經或正在遭受虐待、疏忽或傷害；亦可指當局正式公開與保障有關的資訊。
Discriminatory Abuse	歧視性虐待	Discriminatory abuse refers to actions, treatment, or behaviour that harms, marginalizes, or undermines an individual based on personal characteristics such as race, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation, or age.	歧視性虐待是指基於個人特徵（如種族、性別、殘疾、宗教、性取向或年齡）而對個人造成傷害、邊緣化或削弱其權益的行為或對待。
Do No Harm	不造成傷害	“Do No Harm” is a principle requiring that all actions, interventions, or decisions in professional, care, or safeguarding contexts should avoid causing physical, psychological, or social harm to the individual.	「不造成傷害」是指在專業、照顧或保護相關行動與決策中，應避免對個人造成身體、心理或社會上的傷害。
Domestic Violence and/or Abuse	家庭暴力	Domestic violence and/or abuse refers to any act of physical, psychological, sexual, or financial harm or controlling behaviour between family members or intimate partners. It includes threats, coercion, harassment, or other abusive conduct that causes distress or endangers safety.	家庭暴力及虐待是指家庭成員或親密伴侶之間的身體、心理、性或財務傷害行為或控制行為，包括威脅、脅迫、騷擾或其他造成痛苦或危害安全的虐待行為。
Doxxing	起底／惡意公開個人資料	Doxxing is the act of maliciously publishing or disclosing another person's personal data (such as name, address, phone number, workplace, or family details) without consent, often with the intent to harass, intimidate, or cause harm.	起底（或惡意公開個人資料）是指未經同意，惡意公開他人個人資料（如姓名、住址、電話、工作地點或家庭資料），通常帶有騷擾、恐嚇或傷害的目的。

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DSL (Designated Safeguarding Lead) / SO (Safeguarding Officer)	指定保護負責人／安全保障主任	A Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Safeguarding Officer (SO) is a senior staff member in an organization, typically a school or care service, responsible for coordinating and overseeing safeguarding and child protection procedures, ensuring concerns are reported and addressed appropriately.	指定保護負責人或安全保障主任是組織（通常為學校或護理服務）中的高級職員，負責協調和監督保護及兒童保護程序，確保相關關注事項得到適當報告和處理。
Duty of Candour	誠實告知責任	Duty of candour refers to the obligation of professionals and organizations to be open and honest with service users or their families when things go wrong, including disclosing mistakes, apologizing, and explaining the consequences.	誠實告知責任是指專業人士及機構在服務過程中出現失誤時，對服務使用者或其家屬保持開放和誠實，包括披露錯誤、道歉及說明後果。
Duty of Care	照顧責任	Duty of care refers to the legal and professional obligation to take reasonable steps to ensure the safety, well-being, and protection of others, particularly children, vulnerable adults, or service users.	注意責任／照顧責任是指法律及專業上有義務採取合理措施，確保他人（尤其是兒童、弱勢成年人或服務使用者）的安全、福祉和保護。
Emotional Abuse	情緒虐待	Emotional abuse refers to behaviour that harms a child's, adult's, or vulnerable person's feelings, self-esteem, and emotional well-being. It includes constant criticism, humiliation, rejection, or isolation, causing distress and damaging confidence and dignity, often without direct physical harm. It is distinct from psychological abuse, which primarily affects mental processes, cognition, and long-term psychological functioning.	情緒虐待是指對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士的感受、自尊及情緒健康造成傷害的行為，包括持續批評、羞辱、拒絕或孤立，導致痛苦並損害自信和尊嚴，通常不涉及直接的身體傷害。情緒虐待不同於心理虐待，後者主要影響個人的思維、認知及長期心理功能。
Fabricated or Induced Illness	捏造或誘發疾病	Fabricated or induced illness (FII) is a form of abuse where a parent or caregiver deliberately falsifies, exaggerates, or induces health problems in a child or dependent person, leading to unnecessary medical treatment or harm.	捏造或誘發疾病是指父母或照顧者故意捏造、誇大或誘發兒童或受扶養人的健康問題，導致其接受不必要的醫療或遭受傷害的一種虐待形式。
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	女性生殖器切割	Female genital mutilation (FGM) refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs, for non-medical reasons.	女性生殖器切割是指出於非醫療原因，對女性外生殖器進行部分或全部切除，或對女性生殖器造成其他傷害的任何行為。
Financial Abuse or Material Abuse	財務或物質虐待	Financial or material abuse involves the illegal or improper use of an individual's money, property, or assets without their consent, often targeting vulnerable persons such as the elderly or those with disabilities.	財務或物質虐待是指在未經個人同意的情況下，非法或不當使用其金錢、財產或資產，常見於針對長者或殘疾人士的情況。
Financial Scam	金融詐騙	A financial scam is a deliberate attempt to deceive someone for financial gain, often through fraud, manipulation, or false promises.	金融詐騙是指以欺騙手段謀取金錢利益，包括欺詐、操控或虛假承諾。

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Forced Marriage	強迫婚姻	Forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without his or her consent or against his or her will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of their parents or a third party (such as a matchmaker) in identifying a spouse. Duress is involved. Duress can include physical, physiological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure.	強迫婚姻是指一方或雙方未經其同意或違背其意願而結婚的婚姻。強迫婚姻不同於包辦婚姻，包辦婚姻是指雙方同意由其父母或第三方（例如媒人）協助確定配偶。強迫婚姻涉及脅迫。脅迫可能包括身體、生理、經濟、性和情緒上的壓力。
Gang and Youth Violence	幫派與青少年暴力	Gang and youth violence refers to criminal or violent behaviour involving young people, often linked to triads, gangs, or peer groups, including assault, drug-related crimes, and exploitation.	幫派及青少年暴力是指青少年參與的犯罪或暴力行為，通常與三合會、幫派或朋輩團體有關，包括襲擊、涉毒罪行及被剝削行為。
Gaslighting	煤氣燈效應	Gaslighting is a form of psychological manipulation where an abuser seeks to make a person doubt their own perception, memory, or sanity, causing confusion and undermining their confidence and autonomy.	煤氣燈效應是一種心理操控手法，加害者令受害者懷疑自己對現實、記憶或精神狀態的判斷，從而引起混亂，削弱其自信和自主能力。
Gender-Based Violence	性別暴力	Gender-based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender, including physical, sexual, psychological, or economic abuse, disproportionately affecting women and girls.	性別暴力是指基於性別而對個人施加的有害行為，包括身體、性、心理或經濟上的虐待，女性和女孩尤為受影響。
Grooming	操控誘導	Grooming is the act of building a relationship, trust, or emotional connection with a child or vulnerable person to manipulate, exploit, or abuse them sexually or criminally.	操控誘導是指與兒童或弱勢人士建立關係、信任或情感聯繫，從而操控、剝削或性侵害他們的行為。
Hate Crime	仇恨犯罪	Hate crime refers to criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice against a person's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or other protected characteristics, intending to intimidate, harm, or discriminate.	仇恨犯罪是指基於對個人的種族、宗教、殘疾、性取向、性別或其他受保護特徵的偏見或歧視而實施的犯罪行為，旨在恐嚇、傷害或歧視。
Homelessness	無家可歸	Homelessness refers to the condition of lacking stable, safe, and adequate housing, which may include living on the streets, in temporary shelters, or in insecure accommodations.	無家可歸是指缺乏穩定、安全及適當居所的狀況，包括在街頭、臨時庇護所或不穩定住宿環境中生活。
Honour-Based Violence	榮譽相關暴力	Honour-based violence refers to acts of abuse, coercion, or punishment carried out to protect or defend the perceived honour of a family or community, often targeting women or children who are perceived to have brought shame.	榮譽相關暴力是指為維護或捍衛家庭或社區的「榮譽」而實施的虐待、脅迫或懲罰行為，通常針對被認為帶來恥辱的女性或兒童。

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Human Trafficking	人口販運	Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through coercion, deception, abduction, abuse of power, or exploitation, for purposes such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, or servitude.	人口販運是指透過脅迫、欺騙、綁架、濫用權力或剝削等手段，招募、運送、轉移、收留或接收人士，以進行強迫勞動、性剝削或奴役等目的。
Indecent Images of Children	兒童猥褻影像	Indecent images of children are visual representations of anyone under 18 engaged in sexually explicit conduct, posed in a sexual way, or otherwise depicted in an indecent manner. This includes photographs, videos, digital images, and pseudo-images (e.g. computer-generated).	兒童猥褻影像是指任何未滿18歲人士涉及性行為、帶有性暗示的姿態，或以其他猥褻方式展示的影像，包括照片、影片、數碼圖片及仿真影像（如電腦合成）。
Informed Consent	知情同意	Informed consent refers to the voluntary agreement to a proposed intervention or action, given by a person who has received and understood all relevant information, including risks, benefits, and alternatives.	知情同意是指在個人充分了解所有相關資訊（包括風險、益處及替代方案）的情況下，自願同意進行建議的行動或干預。
Institutional Abuse	機構性虐待	Institutional abuse refers to maltreatment, neglect, or poor practice within an organisation or institution, where the structure, culture, or routines cause harm or fail to protect children, adults, or vulnerable persons.	機構性虐待是指在組織或機構內發生的虐待、疏忽或不當行為，其結構、文化或運作程序導致傷害或未能保障兒童、成年人或弱勢人士。
Interim Care Order	臨時照顧令	An Interim Care Order is a temporary legal order issued by a court to place a child under the care of a local authority or designated guardian when there is immediate concern for the child's safety or welfare, pending a full hearing.	臨時照顧令是指法院發出的臨時法令，將兒童置於地方當局或指定監護人的照顧下，以應對兒童安全或福祉的即時關注，直至正式聆訊完成。
Maltreatment	不當對待	Maltreatment is a broader, non-statutory term used in guidance and policy to encompass both abuse and neglect. It includes any act or omission that causes harm, potential harm, or risk of harm to a child, adult, or vulnerable person, whether intentional or unintentional.	不當對待是一個在指引及政策中使用的廣義術語，涵蓋虐待及疏忽。它包括任何對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士造成傷害、潛在傷害或傷害風險的行為或不作為，無論是否有意。
Mandatory Reporting	法定舉報義務	Mandatory reporting refers to the legal requirement for certain professionals or organisations to report suspicions or knowledge of child abuse, neglect, or harm to relevant authorities, ensuring timely intervention and protection.	法定舉報義務是指某些專業人士或機構依法必須向相關當局報告對兒童虐待、疏忽或傷害的懷疑或知情，以確保及時干預和保護。
Mental Capacity	精神能力／決策能力	Mental capacity refers to an individual's ability to understand, retain, and weigh relevant information to make an informed decision, and to communicate that decision effectively.	精神能力／決策能力是指個人理解、記憶及評估相關資訊以作出知情決策，並能有效表達該決策的能力。

## A Glossary of Terms

Mental Health	心裡健康/精神健康	Mental health refers to a person's emotional, psychological, and social well-being, affecting how they think, feel, and behave, and enabling them to cope with stress, relate to others, and make decisions.	心理健康/精神健康是指個人的情緒、心理及社會福祉，影響其思考、感受和行為，並使其能應對壓力、與他人建立關係及作出決策。
Modern Slavery	現代奴役	Modern slavery refers to situations where individuals are exploited and deprived of their freedom for personal or commercial gain, including human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, and exploitation through coercion or deception.	現代奴役是指個人被剝削並失去自由，以滿足他人或商業利益，包括人口販運、強迫勞動、債務奴役，以及透過脅迫或欺騙進行的各類剝削。
Neglect and Acts of Omission	忽視與疏忽行為	Neglect and acts of omission refer to the failure to provide adequate care, supervision, or protection, resulting in harm or risk of harm to a child, adult, or vulnerable person. This includes failing to meet basic physical, emotional, medical, or educational needs.	忽視與疏忽行為是指未能提供足夠的照顧、監督或保護，導致兒童、成年人或弱勢人士受到傷害或面臨傷害風險，包括未能滿足基本的身體、情緒、醫療或教育需求。
No Delay	不延誤原則	"No Delay" refers to the principle that concerns or suspicions of abuse, neglect, or harm to children, young people, or vulnerable adults should be reported and acted upon immediately. Timely intervention is critical to safeguard individuals at risk, prevent further harm, and comply with legal and organisational safeguarding responsibilities.	「不延誤原則」指，對兒童、青少年或弱勢成年人受到虐待、忽略或傷害的懷疑或關注，應立即報告並採取行動。及時干預對保障受害者安全、防止進一步傷害，以及遵守法律與機構的保障責任至關重要。
Peer-on-Peer Abuse	同儕間虐待	Peer-on-peer abuse refers to abuse inflicted by a child or young person on another child or young person, which can include physical, sexual, emotional abuse, bullying, or exploitation.	同儕間虐待是指兒童或青少年對其他兒童或青少年施加的虐待行為，包括身體虐待、性虐待、情緒虐待、欺凌或剝削。
Perpetrator	施害者	A perpetrator is an individual who commits abuse, neglect, or harm against a child, adult, or vulnerable person.	施害者是指對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士實施虐待、疏忽或傷害的個人。
Physical Abuse	身體虐待	Physical abuse refers to the intentional use of physical force that causes, or has the potential to cause, injury, pain, or impairment to a child, adult, or vulnerable person.	身體虐待是指故意使用身體力量對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士造成或可能造成傷害、疼痛或功能受損的行為。
Prejudice and Discrimination	偏見與歧視	Prejudice and discrimination refer to unfair treatment, negative attitudes, or biased actions towards individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, religion, gender, disability, sexual orientation, or age.	偏見與歧視是指基於種族、宗教、性別、殘疾、性取向或年齡等特徵，對個人或群體施以不公平對待、持有負面態度或採取偏頗行動。
Private Fostering	私人寄養	Private fostering refers to arrangements where a child under 18 lives with someone who is not their parent or legal guardian for 28 days or more, without formal care placement by the authorities, and where safeguarding responsibilities must be clarified.	私人寄養是指兒童（18歲以下）在未經當局正式安置的情況下，與非父母或法定監護人同住達28天或以上的安排，需明確保障兒童安全的責任。



## A Glossary of Terms

Psychological Abuse	心理虐待	Psychological abuse refers to behaviour that deliberately manipulates, intimidates, or controls a child, adult, or vulnerable person, affecting their mental processes, decision-making, and sense of reality. It includes coercion, threats, gaslighting, or other actions that undermine autonomy and long-term psychological well-being. It is distinct from emotional abuse, which primarily harms feelings, self-esteem, and emotional well-being.	心理虐待是指故意操控、恐嚇或控制兒童、成年人或弱勢人士的行為，影響其思維、決策能力及現實感知，包括脅迫、威脅、操縱或其他削弱自主性和長期心理健康的行為。心理虐待不同於情緒虐待，後者主要傷害個人的感受、自尊和情緒健康。
Radicalisation	激進化	Radicalisation is the process by which individuals come to adopt extreme political, social, or religious beliefs that may lead to supporting or engaging in violence or terrorism.	激進化是指個人逐漸接受極端政治、社會或宗教信念，並可能因此支持或參與暴力或恐怖活動的過程。
Revenge Porn	復仇式色情	Revenge porn refers to the non-consensual sharing, distribution, or threat to distribute intimate images or videos of a person, typically to cause distress, humiliation, or harm.	報復性色情是指未經同意散播、分享或威脅散播個人的親密影像或影片，通常目的是造成痛苦、羞辱或傷害。
Risk Assessment	風險評估	Risk assessment is the systematic process of identifying, analysing, and evaluating potential risks to an individual's safety, welfare, or well-being, in order to implement appropriate safeguarding measures.	風險評估是指系統性識別、分析及評估對個人安全、福祉或健康可能造成的風險，以便採取適當的保護措施。
Romance Scam	戀愛詐騙	A romance scam is a type of fraud in which a perpetrator deceives a victim by pretending romantic interest to gain trust, affection, or emotional connection, usually to exploit them financially or obtain personal information. Scammers often operate through dating apps, social media, or online platforms, fabricating stories of hardship, emergencies, or travel difficulties to manipulate victims into sending money or sharing sensitive information. Romance scams can cause significant financial loss, emotional distress, social isolation, and long-term distrust in relationships.	戀愛詐騙或交友詐騙是指詐騙者假裝對受害者有浪漫或情感興趣，以獲取信任並進行剝削，通常目的是金錢、個人資料或其他利益。受害者多透過交友應用程式、社交媒體或網絡平台被針對。詐騙者可能編造困境、緊急事件或旅遊限制的故事，誘使受害者匯款、送禮或提供敏感資料。戀愛詐騙會導致財務損失、情緒困擾、社交孤立，以及對人際關係產生長期的不信任。
Safeguarding	保障	Safeguarding refers to the proactive measures taken to protect the health, well-being, and human rights of children and vulnerable adults, ensuring they live free from abuse, neglect, or harm.	保障是指為兒童及弱勢成年人採取的積極措施，以保護其健康、福祉及人權，確保其免受虐待、疏忽或傷害。
Safeguarding Policy	保護政策	A safeguarding policy is a formal document outlining an organisation's approach to protecting children, adults, and vulnerable persons from abuse, neglect, or harm, including procedures for reporting, prevention, and intervention.	保護政策是指組織用以保護兒童、成年人及弱勢人士免受虐待、疏忽或傷害的正式文件，包括報告、預防及干預程序。

## A Glossary of Terms

Safer Recruitment	安全招募	Safer recruitment refers to the process of attracting, selecting, and appointing staff or volunteers in ways that safeguard children, young people, and vulnerable adults from harm. It involves thorough vetting, reference checks, background screening, and careful interviewing to ensure that individuals appointed to positions of trust are suitable and do not pose a risk to those in their care. Safer recruitment is an essential part of organisational safeguarding policies and practices.	安全招募是指以保障兒童、青少年及弱勢成年人免受傷害為目的，吸引、甄選和任命員工、義工或任何擔任信任職位的人員的程序。這包括全面的審查、背景及推薦信檢查、面試評估，確保受聘或受委任者適合擔任信任職位，並不對被照顧者構成風險。安全招募是機構保障政策及實務的重要組成部分。
Self-Harm	自殘	Self-harm refers to deliberate actions taken by an individual to inflict physical harm on themselves, often as a way of coping with emotional distress, trauma, or psychological difficulties, without suicidal intent.	自殘行為是指個人為應對情緒困擾、創傷或心理困難而故意對自己造成身體傷害的行為，通常不帶有自殺意圖。
Self-Neglect	自我疏忽	Self-neglect refers to a situation where an individual fails to care for their own basic needs, such as nutrition, hygiene, health, or safety, resulting in harm or risk of harm.	自我疏忽是指個人未能照顧自身基本需求，如營養、衛生、健康或安全，導致自身受到傷害或面臨傷害風險。
Sexting	發送色情訊息／影像	Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others, or sends sexual messages, usually via mobile phones or online platforms. When under 18s are involved, such behaviour may amount to the creation, distribution, or possession of indecent images of children, which is a criminal offence.	「發送色情訊息／影像」是指有人分享自己或他人的色情、裸露或半裸圖片或影片，或發送色情訊息，通常透過手機或網上平台進行。若涉及未滿18歲人士，則可能構成製作、傳播或持有兒童猥褻影像，屬刑事罪行。
Sexual Abuse	性侵害	Sexual abuse refers to any sexual act or conduct directed towards a child, adult, or vulnerable person without their consent or understanding, including sexual assault, exploitation, or coercion.	性侵害是指對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士在未經同意或無法理解的情況下施加的任何性行為或性接觸，包括性侵、性剝削或脅迫性行為。
Sexual Exploitation	性剝削	Sexual exploitation refers to the abuse of a child, adult, or vulnerable person for sexual purposes, often in exchange for money, gifts, status, or other benefits, including coercion or manipulation.	性剝削是指以金錢、禮物、地位或其他利益作交換，對兒童、成年人或弱勢人士進行性目的的虐待，包括脅迫或操控行為。
Sexual Harassment	性騷擾	Sexual harassment refers to any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature that violates a person's dignity, creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment, or coerces a person into sexual activity.	性騷擾是指任何性質的不受歡迎行為，侵犯個人尊嚴，或造成恐嚇、敵對或冒犯的環境，或脅迫個人從事性行為。
Special Educational Need	特殊教育需要	Special Educational Need refers to a learning difficulty, disability, or condition that requires additional or different educational support to enable a child to access the curriculum and achieve their full potential.	特殊教育需要是指兒童在學習上存在困難、殘疾或其他狀況，需要額外或不同的教育支援，以便能夠獲得課程學習並發揮潛能。

## A Glossary of Terms

Spiritual Abuse	靈性虐待／屬靈操控	Spiritual abuse refers to the misuse of religious beliefs, practices, or positions of authority to control, coerce, manipulate, or exploit others. This may involve the misuse of scripture, doctrines, or claims of divine authority to shame, dominate, or silence individuals. It is important to note that spiritual abuse is not a separate legal category in Hong Kong. Spiritual abuse is not a separate category of abuse but is a form of psychological and emotional abuse within a religious or faith-based context. When discussing such cases with statutory agencies, it is important to be clear that spiritual abuse should be understood as a form of psychological and emotional abuse.	靈性虐待（或屬靈操控）是指濫用宗教信仰、教義或權威地位，以控制、脅迫、操縱或剝削他人。這可能包括錯誤地引用經文、教義，或以「神的旨意」之名去羞辱、支配或令他人噤聲。需要強調的是，靈性虐待並不是香港法律中的獨立虐待類別，而是屬於心理及情緒虐待的一種，在宗教或信仰的脈絡下出現。在與法定機構討論相關個案時，應清楚指出靈性虐待應被理解為心理及情緒虐待的一種表現。
Substance Abuse	濫用藥物	Substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of substances, such as alcohol, drugs, or other chemicals, in a manner that negatively affects physical or mental health, social functioning, or legal status.	濫用藥物是指以對身體或心理健康、社交功能或法律地位造成不良影響的方式使用酒精、藥物或其他化學品。
Suicidal Ideation	自殺意念	Suicidal ideation refers to thinking about, considering, or planning suicide. It can range from fleeting thoughts to detailed planning, and may or may not involve intent or immediate risk. Recognising suicidal ideation early is crucial for safeguarding, as timely support and intervention can prevent self-harm and potentially save lives.	自殺意念指個人有關自殺的想法、考慮或計劃。其程度可由短暫念頭到具體計劃不等，可能有或沒有立即的自殺意圖或風險。及早識別自殺意念對保障個人安全至關重要，因為及時支援與干預可防止自傷行為，甚至挽救生命。
Survivor-Centred Approach	以倖存者為中心的方法	A survivor-centred approach refers to practices that prioritise the rights, needs, and autonomy of survivors of abuse, neglect, or trauma. It emphasises empowerment, safety, confidentiality, and active participation in decisions affecting their care and support.	以倖存者為本的方法是指在處理虐待、疏忽或創傷案件時，以倖存者的權利、需求和自主性為優先，強調賦權、安全、保密，以及讓受害者積極參與影響其照顧和支援的決策。
Trauma	創傷	Trauma is a psychological, emotional, or physical response to distressing or harmful experiences such as abuse, neglect, violence, accidents, or disasters. People respond differently to the same event: what is traumatic for one person may not be for another, and individual trauma reactions can vary widely. Trauma may affect safety, stability, coping ability, and long-term mental health.	創傷是指因虐待、疏忽照顧、暴力、意外、災難等痛苦或有損經歷而產生的心理、情感或身體反應。每個人對同一事件的反應可能不同：對一人構成創傷的事情，對另一人未必如此，而創傷反應亦因人而異。創傷會影響安全感、穩定感、應對能力，並可能對精神健康造成長遠影響。
Trauma-Informed Practice	創傷知情實踐	Trauma-informed practice refers to an approach in which professionals and organisations recognise the presence and impact of trauma, respond appropriately to avoid re-traumatisation, and prioritise the safety, empowerment, and well-being of individuals.	創傷知情實踐是指專業人士及機構在工作中認識創傷的存在及影響，採取適當回應以避免再度創傷，並優先保障個人的安全、賦權及福祉。

## A Glossary of Terms

Victim Survivor	受害倖存者	Victim survivor refers to a person who has experienced abuse, neglect, or trauma and acknowledges both the harm suffered and their ongoing resilience or recovery. The term highlights the individual's experience as a victim while recognising their strength in surviving the incident.	受害倖存者是指曾經遭受虐待、疏忽或創傷的人，此術語同時肯定其所受的傷害以及在事件後的韌性或康復過程，強調其作為受害者的經歷，並肯定其倖存力量。
Vulnerable Person	弱勢人士	A vulnerable person refers to an individual who, due to age, disability, illness, mental health issues, or social circumstances, is at increased risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or harm and may require additional protection or support.	弱勢人士是指因年齡、殘疾、疾病、心理健康問題或社會環境因素，而面臨更高虐待、疏忽、剝削或傷害風險，可能需要額外保護或支援的人士。
Whistleblowing	吹哨舉報	Whistleblowing refers to the act of reporting suspected wrongdoing, misconduct, or abuse within an organisation, particularly when it poses a risk to the safety, rights, or well-being of individuals.	吹哨舉報是指報告組織內涉嫌不當行為、違規或虐待的行為，尤其是在這些行為可能危及個人的安全、權利或福祉時。
Zero Tolerance Approach to Inaction	對不作為採取零容忍態度	A zero tolerance approach to inaction refers to an organisational or legal principle where failing to act on concerns, reports, or signs of abuse, neglect, or harm is considered unacceptable, and all staff are required to respond promptly and appropriately.	對不作為採取零容忍態度是指組織或法律原則，對於未能對虐待、疏忽或傷害的關注、舉報或跡象作出行動的行為視為不可接受，要求所有工作人員迅速及適當地回應。

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