

## Appendix 1: An expansive description of Domestic Abuse

### 附录 1: 家庭暴力的全面定义

*This Australian Parliamentary Library Research Publication<sup>1</sup> makes clear that domestic abuse or domestic violence includes far more than just physical violence.*

*澳大利亚议会图书馆研究刊物 1 清楚表明家庭欺凌或家庭暴力不仅仅只包括身体暴力。*

Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship in domestic settings. These acts include physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse. Defining forms of violence, its perpetrators and their victims, is complicated by the many different kinds of intimate and family relationships and living arrangements present in Australian communities. Domestic violence is most commonly perpetrated by males against their female partners, but it also includes violence against men by their female partners and violence within same-sex relationships.

家庭暴力指曾经或目前在居住环境中具有亲密关系的人之间的暴力行为。其包括生理、性、情绪和心理方面的欺凌行为。由于不同类别的亲密和家庭关系，以及当今澳大利亚社会的居住习惯，定义家庭暴力、定义施暴者和受害者是困难的。大多数时候，家庭暴力是指男性施暴于他们的女性伴侣，然而，也有女性施暴于男性以及同性关系中产生暴力的情况。

The traditional associations of domestic violence are with acts of physical violence within relationships occurring in the home. This understanding fails to grasp the complexity of the phenomenon. The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and Children (NCRVWC) found that –

对于家庭暴力的传统定义是指在家庭中发生的生理暴力行为。这个观念无法囊括该现象的复杂性。减少针对女性和儿童暴力的全国委员会（The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and Children, NCRVWC）发现：

... a central element of domestic violence is that of an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling one's partner through fear (for example, by using violent or threatening behaviour)

... the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics used by the perpetrator to exercise power and control

... and can be both criminal and non-criminal in nature.

... 家庭暴力的中心因素是通过不断重复的行为，制造恐惧感，从而控制伴侣（例如通过施暴或恐吓行为）

... 暴力举动只是施暴者行使权力和控制权的一系列技巧中的一部分

... 它甚至可能涉及刑事犯罪或结合非刑事犯罪形成混合犯罪。

Domestic violence includes:

家庭暴力包括：

- **Emotional Abuse** – blaming the victim for all problems in the relationship, undermining the victim's self-esteem and self-worth through comparisons with others, withdrawing interest and engagement and emotional blackmail

**情感虐待** (Emotional Abuse) —— 将关系中出现的所有问题都归咎于受害者，通过与其他人作比较，表示不感兴趣，采取抵触行为以及使用情绪讹诈来贬低受害者的自尊心和自我认同感；

- **Verbal Abuse** – swearing and humiliation in private and public, focusing on intelligence, sexuality, body image or the victim's capacity as a parent or spouse

**言语虐待** (Verbal Abuse) —— 作为父母或配偶，私下或公开咒骂和羞辱受害者，特别侧重于在智力、性别、身体形态或能力方面；

- **Social Abuse**—systematic isolation from family and friends, instigating and controlling relocations to a place where the victim has no social circle or employment opportunities and preventing the victim from going out to meet people

<sup>1</sup> Source: "Domestic violence in Australia – an overview of the issues"

By Liesl Mitchell, Social Policy Section, Parliamentary Library Research Publications, 22 November 2011, Parliament of Australia [http://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/BN/2011-2012/DVAustralia](http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BN/2011-2012/DVAustralia) (accessed 15/8/2017)

**社交虐待** (Social Abuse) ——采取系统性措施使受害者同家人朋友隔离，煽动挑拨并迫使受害者搬迁至一个没有任何社交圈或工作机会的地方，以此阻止受害者外出与人会面；

- **Economic Abuse** – controlling all money, forbidding access to bank accounts, providing an inadequate ‘allowance’, preventing the victim seeking or holding employment and taking wages earned by the victim  
**经济虐待** (Economic Abuse) ——控制所有金钱，禁止受害者使用银行账户，提供不足的“补贴”，阻止受害者寻求或从事工作并且拿走受害者挣的工资；
- **Psychological Abuse** – making threats regarding custody of children, asserting the justice system will not believe or support the victim, destroying property, abusing pets and driving dangerously  
**心理虐待** (Psychological Abuse) ——以孩子作为要挟，坚称司法系统不可信或不会帮助受害者，破坏财产物品，虐待宠物并且危险驾驶；
- **Spiritual Abuse** – denial and/or misuse of religious beliefs or practices to force victims into subordinate roles and misusing religious or spiritual traditions to justify physical violence or other abuse  
**属灵虐待** (Spiritual Abuse) ——否认和/或滥用宗教信仰或活动强迫受害者服从，以及滥用宗教或属灵传统为其暴力行为或其他虐待行为开脱；
- **Physical Abuse** – direct assaults on the body, use of weapons (including objects), assault of children, locking the victim out of the house, sleep and food deprivation, and  
**生理虐待** (Physical Abuse) ——直接攻击受害者身体，使用攻击武器（包括任何物品），攻击儿童，将受害者锁在屋外，剥夺受害者的睡眠和食物；以及
- **Sexual Abuse** – any form of pressured/unwanted sex or sexual degradation, causing pain during sex, coercive sex without protection against pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease, making the victim perform sexual acts unwillingly and criticising or using degrading insults.  
**性虐待** (Sexual Abuse) ——任何形式的强迫/不被接受的性行为，或者性贬黜，或造成疼痛的性行为，强制不采取措施防止怀孕或防止疾病传播的性行为，迫使受害者进行其不情愿的性方式，贬低批评受害者或侮辱其人格。

Family violence is a broader term referring to violence between family members as well as violence between intimate partners. This term also covers a complexity of behaviours beyond that of direct physical violence. The Australian and New South Wales Law Reform Commission’s review of family violence law in Australia recommended that state and territory legislation ‘should provide that family violence is violent or threatening behaviour, or any other form of behaviour, that coerces or controls a family member or causes that family member to be fearful’.

家庭暴力是一个非常广泛的术语，包括家庭成员或有亲密关系的伴侣之间的暴力行为。该术语还包括除了直接身体攻击行为以外的其他各种复杂的行为。澳大利亚和新南威尔士州法律整改委员会在对澳大利亚家庭暴力相关法律的审查中建议各州和领地法律“应当将家庭暴力概括为暴力或具有威胁性或其他形式的行为，其可能强迫或控制家庭成员或造成某个家庭成员有恐惧感。”