

Summary

Family, domestic and sexual violence is a major health and welfare issue. It occurs across all ages, and all socioeconomic and demographic groups, but predominantly affects women and children. This report explores the latest data available to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare on family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia. It brings together information from multiple sources on victims and perpetrators and on the causes, impacts and outcomes of violence.

概要

家庭暴力与性暴力是关乎健康与福祉的重要议题。这种暴力发生在各个年龄段、社会经济和人口群体当中，但其受害者绝大多数为妇女儿童。

研究报告《发生在澳大利亚的家庭暴力与性暴力》探讨了澳大利亚健康与福利研究所（AIHW）掌握的关于澳大利亚家庭暴力和性暴力的最新数据，并从多个渠道汇集了关于家庭暴力和性暴力受害者、施暴者、暴力发生的原因、影响和结果等信息。

Women are at greater risk of family, domestic and sexual violence

Men are more likely to experience violence from strangers and in a public place; women are most likely to know the perpetrator (often their current or a previous partner) and the violence usually takes place in their home.

One in 6 Australian women and 1 in 16 men have been subjected, since the age of 15, to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or previous cohabiting partner (ABS 2017b). Family, domestic and sexual violence happens repeatedly—more than half (54%) of the women who had experienced current partner violence, experienced more than one violent incident (ABS 2017b). However, between 2005 and 2016, rates of partner violence against women have remained relatively stable (ABS 2006, 2017b).

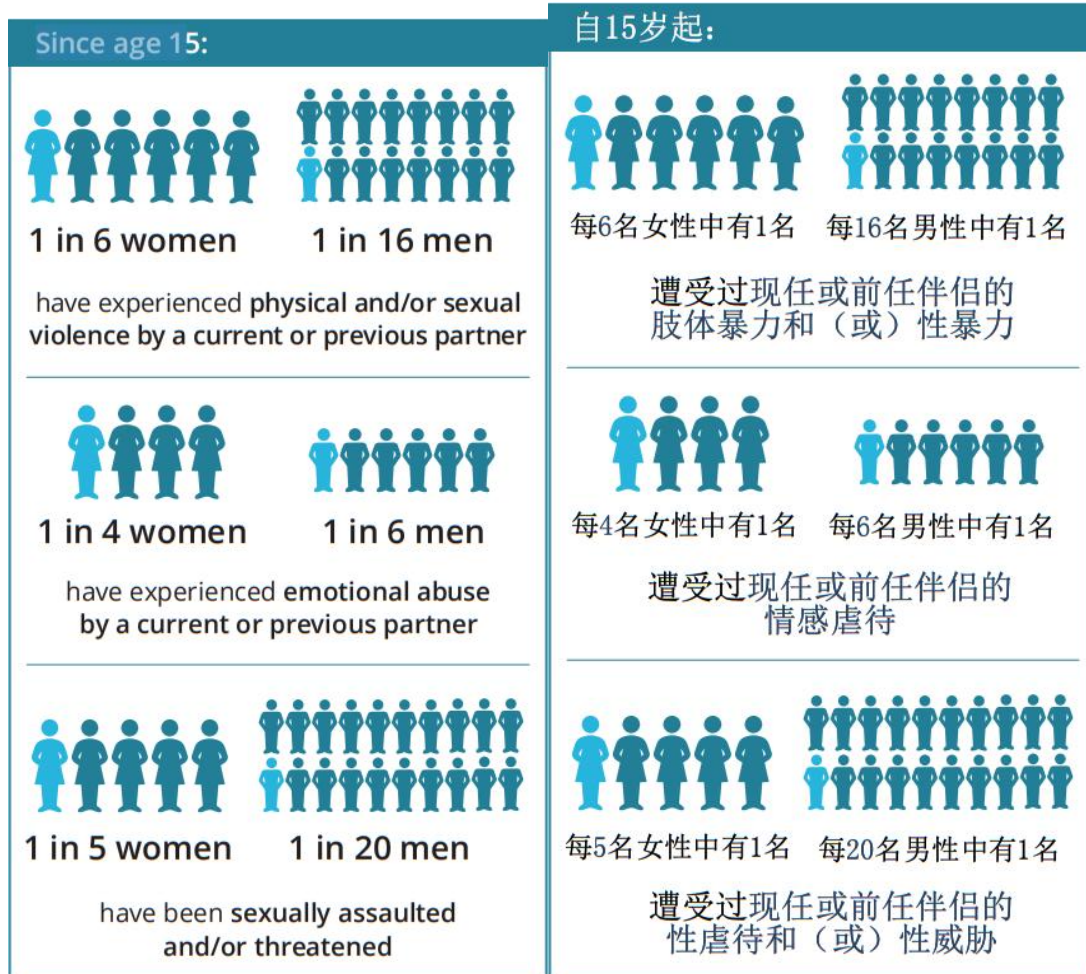
妇女遭受家庭暴力和性暴力的风险更大

男性更有可能在公共场所遭受陌生人的暴力，而女性最有可能认识施暴者（通常是她们的现任或前任伴侣），且暴力通常发生在她们的家中。

在澳大利亚，每 6 名女性以及每 16 名男性中就有 1 人自 15 岁起遭受现任或前任同居伴侣的肢体暴力和（或）性暴力。家庭暴力和性暴力反复发生——遭受过现任伴侣暴力的女性中，超过半数（54%）经历过不止一次暴力事件（澳大利亚统计局，2017b）。然而，在 2005 年至 2016 年期间，针对妇女的伴侣暴力侵害发生率依然高居不下（澳大利亚统计局，2006&2017b）。

In 2014–15, on average, almost 8 women and 2 men were hospitalised each day after being assaulted by their spouse or partner (AIHW 2017b). From 2012–13 to 2013–14, about 1 woman a week and 1 man a month were killed as a result of violence from a current or previous partner (Bryant & Bricknell 2017).

2014 至 2015 年里，平均每天有近 8 名女性和 2 名男性在遭受其配偶或伴侣殴打后住院治疗（澳大利亚健康与福利研究所，2017b）。在 2012 和 2013 整整两年里，每周约有 1 名女性、每月约有 1 名男性因现任或前任伴侣施暴而死亡(Bryant & Bricknell, 2017)。



Almost 1 in 4 (23%) women and 1 in 6 (16%) men have experienced emotional abuse from a current or previous partner since the age of 15 (ABS 2017b).

Almost 1 in 5 women (18%) and 1 in 20 men (4.7%) have experienced sexual violence (sexual assault and/or threats) since the age of 15. Women were most likely to experience sexual violence from a previous cohabiting partner (4.5% of women) or a boyfriend/girlfriend or date (4.3% of women) (2017b). In 2016, on average, police recorded 52 sexual assaults each day against women and about 11 against men (ABS 2017d).

近 1/4 的女性（23%）和 1/6 的男性（16%）自 15 岁以来遭受过现任或前任伴侣的情感虐待（澳大利亚统计局, 2017b）。

近 1/5 的女性（18%）和 1/20 的男性（4.7%）自 15 岁以来经历过性暴力（性侵犯和/或性威胁）。女性最有可能遭受来自前同居伴侣（4.5%的女性）、男友/女友或约会对象（4.3%的女性）的性暴力（澳大利亚统计局, 2017b）。2016 年，警方平均每天记录 52 起针对女性的性侵事件和约 11 起针对男性的性侵事件（澳大利亚统计局, 2017d）。

Some groups are more vulnerable

Some groups of people are at greater risk of family, domestic and sexual violence, particularly Indigenous women, young women, pregnant women, women separating from their partners, women with disability and women experiencing financial hardship.

Women and men who experienced abuse or witnessed domestic violence as children (before the

age of 15) are also at increased risk.

Nearly 2.1 million women and men witnessed violence towards their mother by a partner, and nearly 820,000 witnessed violence towards their father, before the age of 15. People who, as children, witnessed partner violence against their parents were 2–4 times as likely to experience partner violence themselves (as adults) as people who had not (ABS 2017b).

部分群体更易受到伤害

部分群体遭受家庭暴力和性暴力的风险高于常人，特别是土著女性、年轻女性、孕妇、与伴侣分居的女性、残疾妇女和面临经济困难的妇女。

在儿童时期（15岁之前）遭受虐待或目睹过家庭暴力的女性和男性也面临更高的风险。

近210万名女性和男性在15岁之前就目睹过其母亲遭受伴侣的暴力行为，近82万名女性和男性目睹过其父亲遭受的暴力行为。在儿童时期目睹父母遭受伴侣施暴的人，其自身（成年后）遭受伴侣暴力侵害的可能性是未经历过的人的2-4倍（澳大利亚统计局，2017b）。

Most at risk:	更易受伤害的群体
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women• Young women• Pregnant women• Women with disabilities• Women experiencing financial hardships• Women and men who experienced abuse or witnessed domestic violence as children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 澳大利亚土著居民和托雷斯海峡岛民妇女• 年轻女性• 孕妇• 残疾妇女• 面临经济困难的妇女• 孩童时期经历或目睹过家庭暴力发生的女性和男性

Children are often exposed to the violence

There are limited data on the nature, extent and impacts of family violence on children. Despite this, qualitative research has shown that children exposed to family, domestic and sexual violence can experience long-term effects on their development and have increased risk of mental health issues, and behavioural and learning difficulties (Campo 2015).

Children can experience family violence as a witness and/or a victim. More than two-thirds (68%) of mothers who had children in their care when they experienced violence from their previous partner said their children had seen or heard the violence (ABS 2017b). As well, 1 in 6 (16%, or 1.5 million) women reported having experienced physical and/or sexual abuse before the age of 15 (as girls), and 1 in 9 (11%, or 992,000) men reported having experienced this abuse when they were boys (ABS 2017b).

儿童经常受到暴力的影响

尽管有关家庭暴力的特点、程度及其对儿童影响的数据有限，但定性研究表明，遭受家庭暴力和性暴力的儿童在成长过程中会受到这些经历的长期影响，同时，他们出现心理问题、行为障碍和学习困难的风险也会增加（Campo, 2015）。

儿童可能作为见证者和/或受害者经历家庭暴力。超过 2/3（68%）照料着孩子的母亲表示，自己遭受前伴侣的暴力侵害时孩子也在场，看到或听到了暴力行为的发生。此外，每 6 名女性中就有 1 名（150 万，占比 16%）报告称在 15 岁之前（还是女孩时）遭受过肢体虐待和（或）性虐待，每 9 名男性中有 1 名（99.2 万，占比 11%）报告说在他们还是男孩时遭受过这种虐待（澳大利亚统计局, 2017b）。



Most behaviours identified as child abuse fall under the broad definition of family violence. In 2015–16, about 45,700 children were the subject of a child protection substantiation (investigated notification where there is sufficient evidence of abuse or neglect). A large and growing number of children are placed in out-of-home care as a consequence of this abuse (55,600 children in 2015–16) (AIHW 2017a).

大多数被认定为虐待儿童的行为在广义上也属于家庭暴力。在 2015-2016 年里，约有 45,700 名儿童受到儿童保护（在有充分证据证明发生虐待儿童或对其疏忽照料的情况下发布的调查通告）。因为遭受这种虐待，越来越多的儿童被安置在家庭以外的儿童看护机构，2015-2016 年里儿童看护机构共接待并照料 55,600 名儿童（澳大利亚健康与福利研究所, 2017a）。

The toll of family, domestic and sexual violence is substantial

Family and domestic violence can have far-reaching consequences. It is a leading cause of homelessness for women with children. In 2016–17, about 72,000 women, 34,000 children and 9,000 men seeking homelessness services reported that family and domestic violence caused or contributed to their homelessness (AIHW 2017d).

家庭暴力和性暴力带来的巨大影响

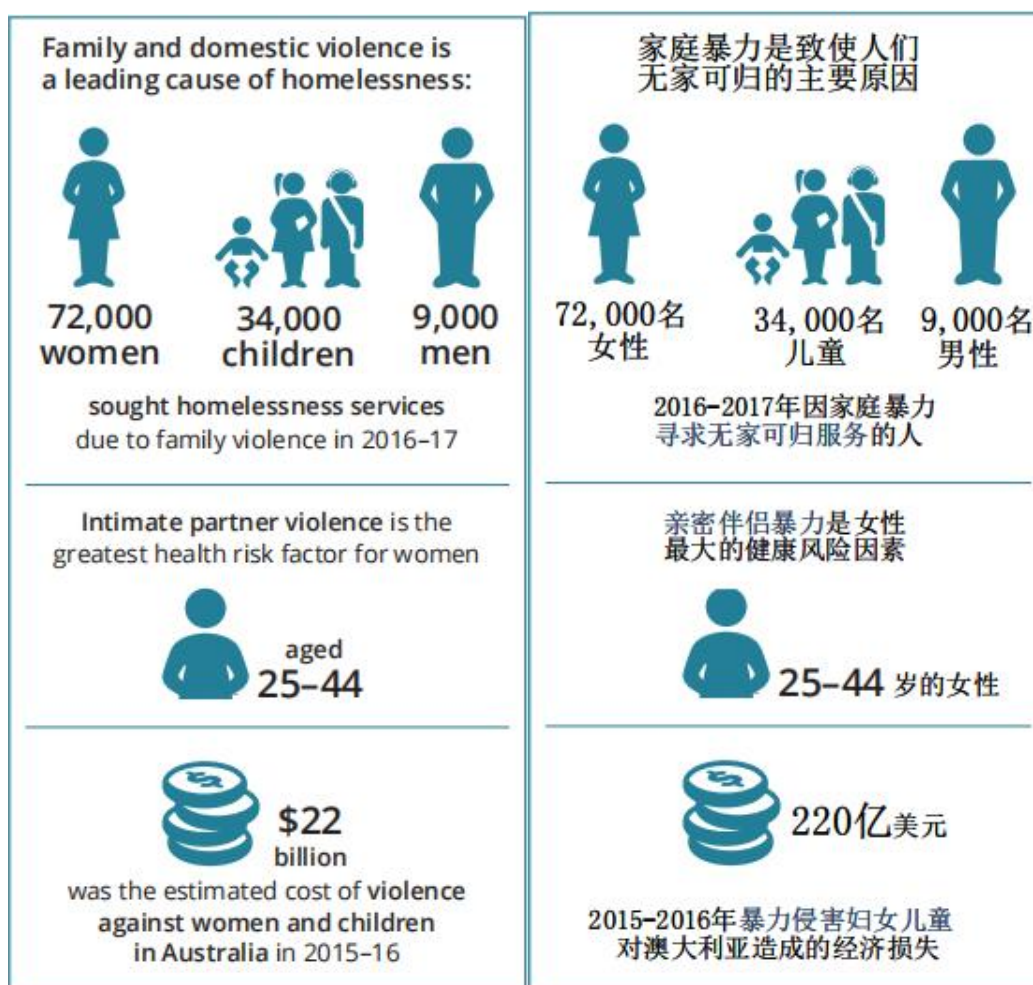
家庭暴力会产生深远的影响。这种暴力是那些有孩子的妇女无家可归的主要原因。2016 至 2017 年间，约有 72,000 名妇女、34,000 名儿童和 9,000 名男性寻求无家可归服务，他们报告称家庭暴力是导致或迫使他们在外漂泊的原因（澳大利亚健康与福利研究所, 2017d）。Intimate partner violence also has serious impacts on women’s health. In 2011, it contributed to more burden of disease (the impact of illness, disability and premature death) than any other risk factor for women aged 25–44. Mental health conditions were the largest contributor to the burden due to physical/sexual intimate partner violence, with anxiety disorders making up the greatest proportion (35%), followed by depressive disorders (32%) (Ayre et al. 2016).

In 2015–16, the financial cost of violence against women and their children in Australia was estimated at \$22 billion (KPMG 2016). It is likely that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, pregnant women, women with disability, and women experiencing homelessness were

underrepresented in this calculation. Accounting for these women may add another \$4 billion (KPMG 2016).

亲密伴侣的暴力行为也对妇女的健康产生严重影响。2011年，这种暴力对25-44岁的女性造成的疾病负担（疾病、残疾和过早死亡的影响）比任何其他风险因素都要大。因亲密伴侣的肢体暴力或性暴力而引起的心理健康问题是造成这种负担的主要成因，其中焦虑症所占比例最大（35%），其次是抑郁症（32%）（Ayre et al. 2016）。

在2015至2016年间，暴力侵害妇女及其子女为澳大利亚带来的经济损失估计为220亿美元。澳大利亚土著居民和托雷斯海峡岛民妇女、孕妇、残疾妇女以及无家可归的妇女在这一计算中可能没有被充分算入。因此，算上这些女性，经济损失可能会再增加40亿美元（毕马威, 2016）。



Who is at risk of family, domestic and sexual violence?

谁有遭受家庭暴力、家庭暴力和性暴力的风险？

Key findings

- One in 6 (17%, or 1.6 million) women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or previous cohabiting partner since the age of 15, compared with 1 in 16 (6.1%, or 0.5 million) men.
- Almost 1 in 4 (23%, or 2.2 million) women have experienced emotional abuse by a current or previous partner since the age of 15, compared with just over 1 in 6 (16%, or 1.4 million) men.

- Almost 1 in 5 (18%, or 1.7 million) women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15, compared with 1 in 20 (4.7%, or 429,000) men.
- One in 6 (16%, or 1.5 million) women and 1 in 9 (11%, or 992,000) men experienced physical and/or sexual abuse before the age of 15.

主要发现

• 1/6 女性(160 万, 占比 17%)自 15 岁以来经历过现任或前任同居伴侣的肢体暴力和(或)性暴力, 而男性的这一比例为 1/16(50 万, 占比 6.1%)。

• 近 1/4 女性(220 万, 占比 23%)自 15 岁以来经历过现任或前任伴侣的情感虐待, 而男性的这一比例仅略高于 1/6(140 万, 占比 16%)。

• 近 1/5 女性(170 万, 占比 18%)自 15 岁以来经历过性暴力, 相比之下, 男性这一比例为 1/20(4.7%, 或 429,000)。

• 1/6 女性(150 万, 占比 16%)和 1/9 男性(992,000, 占比 11%)在 15 岁之前经历过身体虐待和(或)性虐待。

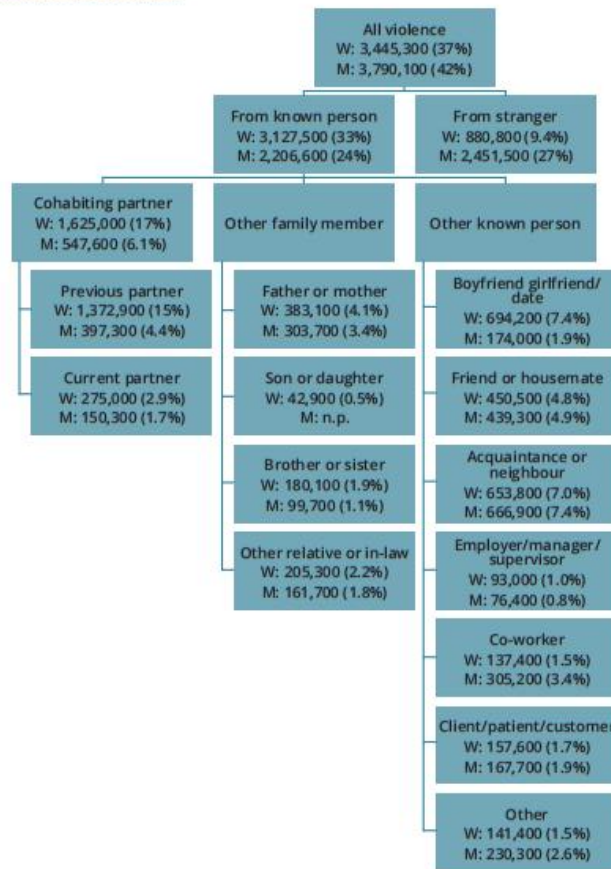
What do the data tell us?

The data show that women are overwhelmingly the main victims of all types of family, domestic and sexual violence. They will most likely know the perpetrator, who is often their current or a previous partner. Indeed, partners pose the greatest risk of violence for women—be it for physical, sexual or emotional abuse. In contrast, men are less likely than women to be the victims of family, domestic and sexual violence, but are much more likely to be the victims of violence from a stranger.

这些数据说明什么?

数据显示, 女性绝大多数是各类家庭暴力和性暴力的主要受害者。她们很可能认识施暴者, 而施暴者往往是她们的现任或前任伴侣。事实上, 伴侣对女性构成了最大的暴力风险——无论是身体虐待、性虐待还是情感虐待。相比之下, 男性更不容易成为家庭暴力和性暴力的受害者, 但更有可能成为来自陌生人暴力的受害者。

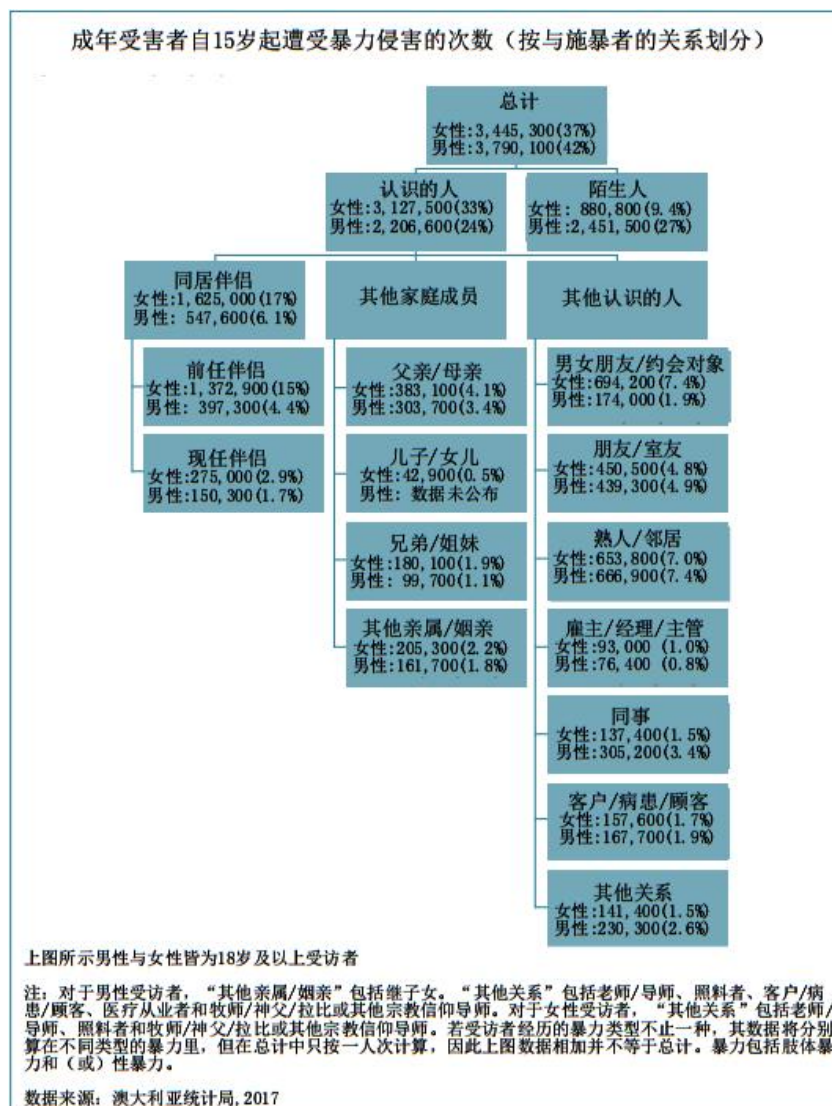
Figure 3.1: Experience of violence since the age of 15 for women and men aged 18 and over, by relationship to perpetrator



W: Women aged 18 and over; M: Men aged 18 and over; n.p. Not published

Notes: For male respondents, 'Other relative or in-law' includes sons or daughters. 'Other' includes teacher/tutor, carer, client/patient/customer, medical practitioner and priest/minister/rabbi or other spiritual advisor. For female respondents, 'Other' includes teacher/tutor, carer and priest/minister/rabbi or other spiritual advisor. Data cannot be added together to form totals. Where a person has experienced violence by more than one perpetrator type, they are counted separately for each perpetrator type, but only counted once in the aggregated total. Violence includes physical and/or sexual violence.

Source: ABS 2017b.



What are the responses to family, domestic and sexual violence?

遭遇家庭暴力和性暴力后人们是怎样应对的？

Key findings

- Almost half (46%, or 127,000) women and 7 in 10 (68%, or 102,000) men who experienced violence from a current partner did not seek advice or support after the incident.
- Eight in 10 (82%, or 226,000) women and more than 9 in 10 (97%, or 146,000) men who experienced violence from a current partner had never contacted the police.
- In 2016, police recorded more than 23,000 victims of sexual assault (18,900 female victims compared with 4,100 male victims), with young women aged 15–19 reporting the highest rates of sexual assault.
- On average, almost 8 women and 2 men were hospitalised each day in 2014–15 because they were assaulted by a current or former spouse or domestic partner.
- Four in 10 (40%, or 115,000) people who were assisted by specialist homelessness agencies across Australia in 2016–17 were seeking help because of family and domestic violence.
- In 2015–16, 45,700 children had substantiations of abuse or neglect recorded.

主要发现

• 近一半的女性（127,000 人，占比 46%）和 7/10 的男性（102,000 人，占比 68%）在遭受现任伴侣的暴力后没有寻求咨询或支持。

• 每 10 名女性中有 8 名（226,000 人，占比 82%）和每 10 名男性中有至少 9 名（146,000 人，占比 97%）在遭受现任伴侣暴力后从未报过警。

• 2016 年，警方接警了超过 23,000 名性侵犯受害者（18,900 名女性受害者，4,100 名男性受害者）的报案，其中 15-19 岁的年轻女性报案的频率最高。

• 2014-2015 年，平均每天有近 8 名女性和 2 名男性因被现任或前任配偶或同居伴侣伤害而住院。

• 2016-2017 年，澳大利亚每 10 名寻求无家可归专业机构援助的人中就有 4 人（115,000 人，占比 40%）是因家庭暴力而寻求帮助。

• 2015-2016 年，证据表明，有 45,700 名儿童曾遭受虐待或疏忽照料。

People are most likely to seek support from a friend or family member

For people who did seek advice or support in response to violence from a current or previous partner:

• women most commonly sought support from a friend or other family member (67% or 100,000 for current partner violence and 65% or 560,000 for previous partner violence) than any other source (Figure 5.2)

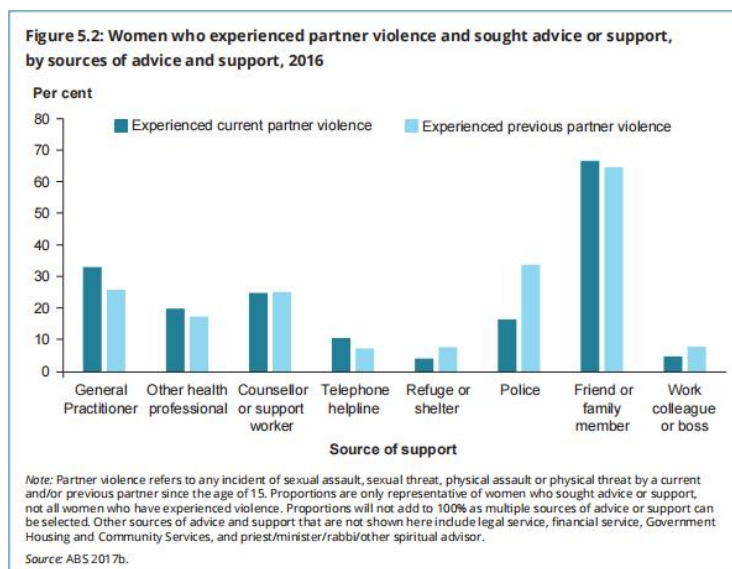
• men most commonly sought support from a friend or other family member (54% or 87,500 for previous partner violence).

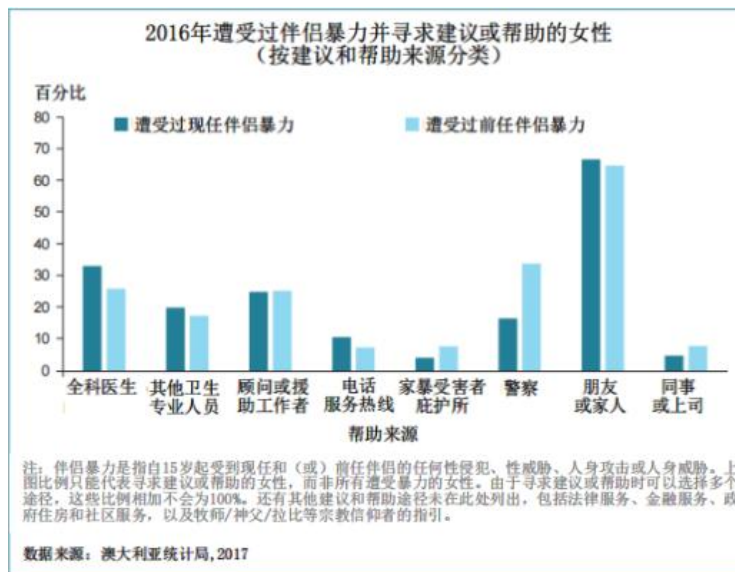
暴力受害者最有可能向朋友或家人寻求帮助

在因遭受现任或前任伴侣的暴力而寻求建议或帮助的人当中：

• 与其他求助途径相比，女性最常向朋友或其他家庭成员寻求帮助（10 万名现任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 67%；56 万名前任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 65%）。

• 男性最常向朋友或其他家庭成员寻求帮助(87,500 名前任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 54%)。





Often, people did not seek advice or support about partner violence

According to the 2016 PSS, a large proportion of women and men did not seek help or support for partner violence. Almost half of the women (46%, or 127,000) who experienced current partner violence and more than one-third (37%, or 507,000) who experienced previous partner violence did not seek advice or support after the incident.

For women who experienced violence, the most common reason they gave for not seeking advice or support was that they felt they could deal with the issue themselves (50%, or 63,100 for current partner violence; 47%, or 238,000 for previous partner violence). Other reasons provided included:

伴侣暴力受害者通常不会向他人寻求建议或帮助

根据 2016 年澳大利亚统计局的个人安全调查，很大一部分女性和男性在遭遇伴侣暴力后没有向他人寻求帮助。近 1/2 遭受过现任伴侣暴力的女性（127,000 人，占比 46%）和超过 1/3 遭受过前任伴侣暴力的女性（507,000 人，占比 37%）在事件发生后没有咨询他人或寻求帮助。

对于遭受暴力的女性，她们不向他人咨询或寻求帮助的最常见理由是，她们觉得自己可以处理好这个问题（63,100 名现任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 50%；238,000 名前任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 47%）。其他的理由包括：

- thinking the incident was not serious enough (36%, or 46,000 for current partner violence; 18%, or 88,900 for previous partner violence)
- feeling shame or embarrassment (11%, or 13,900 for current partner violence; 25%, or 125,000 for previous partner violence).

•认为事情没那么严重（46,000 名现任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 36%；88,900 名前任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 18%）。

•感到羞愧或难堪（13,900 名现任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 11%；125,000 名前任伴侣暴力受害者，占比 25%）。

More than two-thirds of men (68%, or 102,400) who experienced current partner violence, and 3 in 5 men (59%, or 235,300) who experienced previous partner violence did not seek advice or support after the incident.

超过 2/3（102,400 人，占比 68%）经历了现任伴侣暴力的男性和 3/5（235,300 人，占

比 59%) 经历了前任伴侣暴力的男性在事后没有寻求建议或帮助。

For men who had experienced violence from a previous partner, the most common reasons they gave for not seeking advice or support were:

遭遇前任伴侣暴力却没有寻求任何建议或帮助的男性给出的最常见理由是:

- thinking it was not serious enough to seek help (49%, or 49,900 for current partner violence; 22%, or 51,200 for previous partner violence)
- feeling that they could deal with it themselves (37%, or 36,100 for current partner violence; 60%, or 141,800 for previous partner violence)
- not wanting or needing help (31%, or 31,400 for current partner violence; 31%, or 73,200 for current previous partner violence).

•事情没有严重到需要寻求帮助的地步(49,900 名现任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 49%; 51,200 名前任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 22%)。

•认为自己能处理好(36,100 名现任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 37%; 141,800 名前任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 60%)。

•不想或不需要帮助(31,400 名现任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 31%; 73,200 名前任伴侣暴力受害者, 占比 31%)。

Most people do not contact the police after partner violence

In a study of victims attending domestic violence services, only half reported the most recent incident of violence to police (Birdsey & Snowball 2013). The majority (92%) of victims in the study were women. The most common reasons for not reporting the violence were:

- fear of revenge from the offender/fear of further violence (14%)
- embarrassment and shame (12%)
- thinking that the incident was too trivial/unimportant (12%)
- bad/disappointing experience in reporting previous incidents to police (10%).

大多数伴侣暴力受害者不会报警

一项家暴受害者接受相关服务的研究表示, 只有半数受害者向警方报告了最近发生的暴力事件(Birdsey & Snowball, 2013), 而且研究中的大多数受害者(92%)是女性。不报告暴力事件的最常见原因如下:

- 害怕施暴者的报复/暴力行为升级(14%)
- 感到尴尬和羞耻(12%)
- 认为事情过于琐碎/不重要(12%)
- 曾经报警但对结果感到不满意/失望(10%)

Victims were more likely to report the incident if:

- there was a current apprehended violence order against the perpetrator
- they were physically injured
- they thought their children were at risk
- there was property damage

如符合以下情况, 受害者更有可能报告事件:

- 目前有针对施暴者的暴力拘捕令
- 他们的身体受到伤害
- 他们认为自己的孩子会有危险
- 造成财产损失

What are the impacts and outcomes of family, domestic and sexual violence?

家庭暴力和性暴力会带来什么影响和结果？

Key findings

- Women experiencing domestic violence had significantly poorer general health, physical function and mental health.
- Almost half a million women who have experienced violence from a previous partner said their children had seen or heard the violence.
- About 1 woman a week and 1 man a month were killed by a current or previous partner from 2012–13 to 2013–14.
- Mental health conditions were the largest contributor to the burden of disease due to physical/sexual intimate partner violence, followed by suicide and self-inflicted injuries.
- Violence against women and their children in Australia was estimated to cost \$22 billion in 2015–16.

主要发现

- 遭受家庭暴力的女性总体健康状况、身体机能和心理健康状况明显较差。
- 近 50 万名曾遭受前任伴侣暴力的女性表示，她们的孩子看到或听到了暴力的发生。
- 在 2012 和 2013 整两年间，每周约有 1 名女性，每月约有 1 名男性被现任或前任伴侣杀害。
- 因肢体暴力/性亲密伴侣暴力导致的不良精神健康状况，也是造成疾病负担的最大原因，其次是自杀和自残。
- 2015 至 2016 年，暴力侵害妇女及其子女为澳大利亚带来的经济损失估计为 220 亿美元。

Employment

Women and men are more likely to take time off work after violence by a previous partner

According to the 2016 PSS, of those who had experienced violence from a current partner:

- 1 in 11 (9.6%, or 26,500) women had taken time off work as a result
- 1 in 25 (4.0% or 6,000) men had taken time off work as a result.

Of those who had experienced violence from a previous partner:

- 1 in 5 (20%, or 270,000) women had taken time off as a result
- 1 in 6 (17%, or 66,200) men had taken time off as a result (Figure 6.1) (ABS 2017b)

工作影响

遭受前任伴侣暴力侵害后，受害者更有可能请假

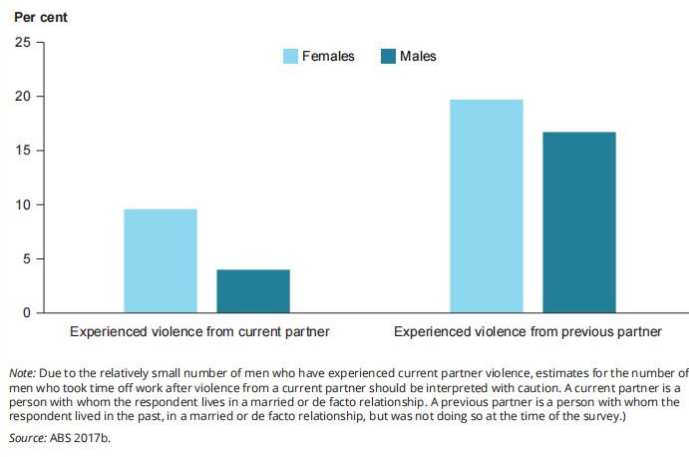
根据 2016 年的个人安全调查，遭受过现任伴侣暴力的人中：

- 每 11 名女性中就有 1 人（26,500 人，占比 9.6%）曾因此而请过假
- 每 25 名男性中就有 1 人（6,000 人，占比 4.0%）曾因此而请假。

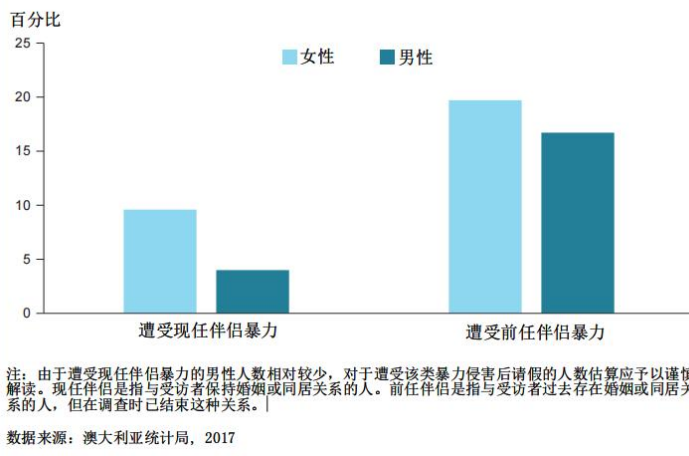
遭受过前任伴侣暴力的人中：

- 每 5 名女性中就有 1 人（270,000 人，占比 20%）曾因此而请假
- 每 6 名男性中就有 1 人（66,200 人，占比 17%）曾因此而请假（澳大利亚统计局, 2017b）。

Figure 6.1: Women and men who took time off work as a result of partner violence, by relationship status, 2016



2016年因伴侣暴力而请假的女性和男性
(按与施暴者关系状态分列)



Health outcomes

Women who experience domestic violence have poorer health

Data from the ALSWH show that the eldest cohort of women, when the study began, had a much lower rate of intimate partner violence (5%) than any other group, despite having had more years during which they could have been exposed to violence. The youngest cohort had the next lowest rate when the study began, but accumulated more exposure to violence over time. Women aged 34–39 at the start of the study reported the highest rate, with more than 1 in 4 (26%) experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetime (Loxton et al. 2017). This age group also showed higher rates of hospitalisation for assaults committed by a partner (Figure 5.7).

健康影响

遭受家暴的妇女健康状况较差

《澳大利亚女性健康纵向研究》的数据显示，在研究开始时，最年长的一组妇女虽然在年龄上比其他组别妇女有更多时间和可能遭遇暴力侵害，但她们遭受亲密伴侣暴力的比率（5%）却比任何其他组别都低得多。这一比率在最年轻的一组妇女里是第二低的，但随着时间的推移，这一比率开始上涨。同时，34-39岁女性的这一比率在研究初始阶段最高，这一年龄段有超过1/4的女性（26%）一生中经历过亲密伴侣的暴力侵害(Loxton et al. 2017)。这一年龄段因伴侣实施暴力而住院的比率也较高。

Across all age groups and throughout their lifetime, women who had experienced domestic

violence had significantly poorer health than those who did not. These differences were evident across all domains measured—general health, physical function, bodily pain and mental health—but declined in the oldest age cohort in later waves.

在所有年龄组女性的一生中,经历过家庭暴力的女性的健康状况明显比没有经历过的女性要差。这些差异在所有测量的领域里都很显著——总体健康状况、身体机能、躯体疼痛和心理健康,但在后期最年长的年龄组中有所下降。

Poorer health for women who were victims of sexual assault

Loxton's analysis of the ALSWH found that women who had experienced forced sex had significantly poorer mental health, including increased rates of depression, anxiety, self-harm and illicit drug use than those who had not. They also had more difficulties sleeping and were more likely to take prescription sleep medication (Loxton & Townsend unpublished).

遭受性侵犯的女性健康状况较差

一项对《澳大利亚女性健康纵向研究》的分析发现,那些经历过强迫性行为的女性心理健康状况明显比未经历过的女性差,患有抑郁症、焦虑症、自我伤害和非法使用药物的比率高。她们在睡眠上也有更多的困难,更有可能服用处方安眠药(Loxton & Townsend 未公开发表)。

Children are often exposed to the violence.

The 2016 PSS asked adults, as carers of children, if any children in their care had seen or heard violence. It did not collect information about children's experiences of violence directly from children.

The 2016 PSS showed that women and men were equally as likely to have had children in their care when violence from a partner occurred.

儿童经常接触到暴力

2016年的个人安全调查询问照顾儿童的成年人,他们所照料的所有儿童是否看到或听到过暴力的发生,并没有直接从儿童那里收集有关他们经历暴力的信息。

同时,调查结果显示,如果伴侣施暴,男性、女性自己照顾孩子的可能性是一样。

On at least half of all instances of violence where children were in their care, carers reported that children had seen or heard it. This was the case for 1 in 2 (50%, or 60,300) women who experienced violence from a current partner, and for more than 2 in 3 (68%, or 418,000) women and 3 in 5 (60%, or 92,200) men who experienced violence from a previous partner (ABS 2017b).

据照料者报告的所有发生在他们身上的暴力事件中,至少有一半事件发生时孩子是在场的。遭受现任伴侣暴力的女性中,有 1/2 (60,300 人,占比 50%) 属于这种情况,而遭受前任伴侣暴力的受害者中,有超过 2/3 的女性 (418,000 人,占比 68%) 和 3/5 的男性 (92,200 人,占比 60%) 属于这种情况 (澳大利亚统计局, 2017b)。

Children face greater risks if mothers are afraid of their partners

Compared with mothers who were not afraid of their partners, mothers who were afraid of their partners were more likely to report:

- their family was 'getting along poorly'
- having 10 or more major life events in the previous 12 months, including those such as moving house, losing a job or a relationship breakdown
- experiencing one or more financial hardships, such as missing bills or skipping meals
- feeling their neighbourhood was unsafe
- reporting more frequent psychological distress
- describing themselves as 'not a very good parent' or 'a person who has some trouble being a

parent' (Shin et al. 2015).

如果母亲害怕伴侣，孩子将面临更大的风险

与其他母亲相比，那些害怕伴侣的母亲更有可能报告称：

- 家庭相处并不融洽
- 在过去的 12 个月内有 10 次或更多的重大生活事件，包括搬家、失业、感情破裂等
- 经历一次或多次经济困难，如还不了账单或吃不起饭
- 感觉所处社区不安全
- 承受更频繁的心理压力
- 称自己“不是一个好妈妈”或“在为人父母方面做得不好”（Shin et al. 2015）

The children of mothers who reported feeling afraid of their partners had significantly higher risk scores on the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (Goodman 1997) included in the LSAC, compared with other children. Higher risk scores indicate increased risk of mental health disorders, compared with other children. This difference was greater for children aged 12–13, who were more than twice as likely to be in the 'high substantial risk' group as their peers whose mothers did not report being afraid of their partner. Children aged 8–9 were 1.6 times more likely to be at high substantial risk (Shin et al. 2015)

报告称，那些母亲害怕伴侣的孩子在《澳大利亚儿童纵向研究》的长处和困难问卷中测得了明显高于其他孩子的风险分数。与其他儿童相比，风险分数越高，患有心理健康障碍的风险就越高。8-9 岁的儿童处于高危风险的可能性是其他儿童的 1.6 倍。这种差距在 12-13 岁的孩子中更大，他们属于“高危风险”组的可能性是其他同龄人的 2 倍多 (Shin et al. 2015)。

Homicides

One-quarter of homicide incidents are due to current or former partner

Between 2012–13 and 2013–14, the NHMP recorded 200 domestic homicide incidents, involving 213 victims and 200 perpetrators. This represents 41% of the total 487 homicide incidents over the same period. Of the 200 domestic homicide incidents, there were:

- 126 intimate partner homicide incidents. This represents 1 in 4 (25%) of all homicide incidents, and over 3 in 5 (63%) of all homicide incidents committed by a family member
- 30 filicide incidents (15% of domestic homicide incidents)
- 21 parricide incidents (10% of domestic homicide incidents)
- 16 other family incidents (8% of domestic homicide incidents)
- 7 siblicide incidents (4% of domestic homicide incidents)

凶杀事件

凶杀事件中有 1/4 是由现任或前任伴侣造成的

在 2012-2013 年和 2013-2014 年间，国家凶杀案监测计划（NHMP）记录了 200 起家庭凶杀案，涉及 213 名受害者和 200 名行凶者。这占同期 487 起凶杀事件总数的 41%。在这 200 起家庭凶杀案中，有：

- 126 起杀害亲密伴侣事件。这占所有凶杀事件的 1/4（25%），占所有家庭成员杀人事件的 3/5 以上（63%）
- 30 起杀害子女事件（占家庭凶杀事件的 15%）
- 21 起杀害父母事件（占家庭凶杀事件的 10%）
- 16 起其他家庭内部杀害事件（占家庭凶杀事件的 8%）
- 7 起杀害手足事件（占家庭凶杀事件的 4%）

About 1 woman is killed every week by a current or former partner

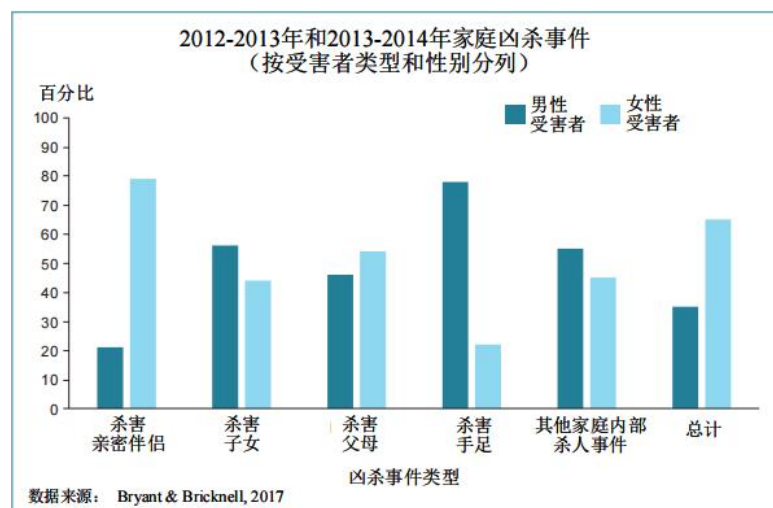
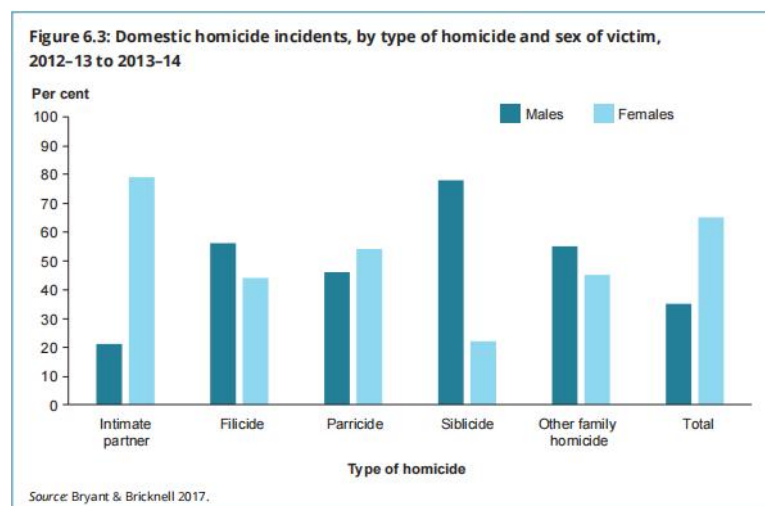
Almost 4 in 5 (79%, or 99) victims of intimate partner homicide were female, compared with less than 1 in 5 male victims (21%, or 27) (Figure 6.3). This means that about 1 woman a week and 1 man a month were killed by an intimate partner over the 2 years to 2013–14.

While females were over-represented as victims of all types of domestic homicide combined (65%), males were over-represented as victims of some forms of domestic homicide, particularly siblicide (78% compared with 22% for females). Similar proportions of females and males were victims in filicides and parricides.

每周约有 1 名女性被现任或前任伴侣杀害

近 4/5(99 人, 占 79%) 的亲密伴侣谋杀案受害者是女性, 相比之下, 男性受害者约为 1/5(27 人, 占 21%)。这意味着在 2012-2013 年和 2013-2014 年里, 每周约有一名女性, 每月约有一名男性被亲密伴侣杀害。

虽然女性在所有类型家庭凶杀的受害者中所占比例都很高(65%), 但在某些形式的家庭凶杀案, 特别是杀害手足事件中, 男性受害者所占比例较高(78%, 女性为 22%)。男性和女性在谋杀子女、父母案件中的受害者比例相似。



Burden of disease

1.4% of the total burden of disease in women is due to intimate partner violence

The AIHW, with funding from the ANROWS, undertook a national burden of disease project to

examine the impact of intimate partner (current or previous partner) violence among Australian women, as part of the Australian Burden of Disease Study (AIHW 2016a). The project estimated the amount of burden that could have been avoided if no adult women in Australia in 2011 were exposed to intimate partner violence. In estimating this burden, seven diseases were causally linked to exposure to intimate partner violence:

- depressive disorders
- anxiety disorders
- early pregnancy loss
- homicide and violence (injuries due to violence)
- suicide and self-inflicted injuries
- alcohol use disorders
- children born prematurely or with low birthweight

疾病负担

亲密伴侣的暴力侵害占据了妇女疾病总负担的 1.4%

在澳大利亚全国妇女安全研究组织（ANROWS）的资助下，澳大利亚健康与福利研究所开展了一项全国疾病负担项目，研究亲密伴侣(现任或前任伴侣)对澳大利亚女性的暴力行为所产生的影响，以构成澳大利亚疾病负担研究的一部分（澳大利亚健康与福利研究所，2016a）。该项目作出假设：在 2011 年澳大利亚没有成年女性遭受亲密伴侣暴力侵害，并估计了在这个前提下可以避免的负担。在估计这一负担时，有七种疾病或现象因遭受亲密伴侣暴力而起：

- 抑郁症
- 焦虑症
- 早期流产
- 杀人和暴力行为(暴力造成的伤害)
- 自杀和自残
- 酒精依赖症
- 早产婴儿或低出生体重儿

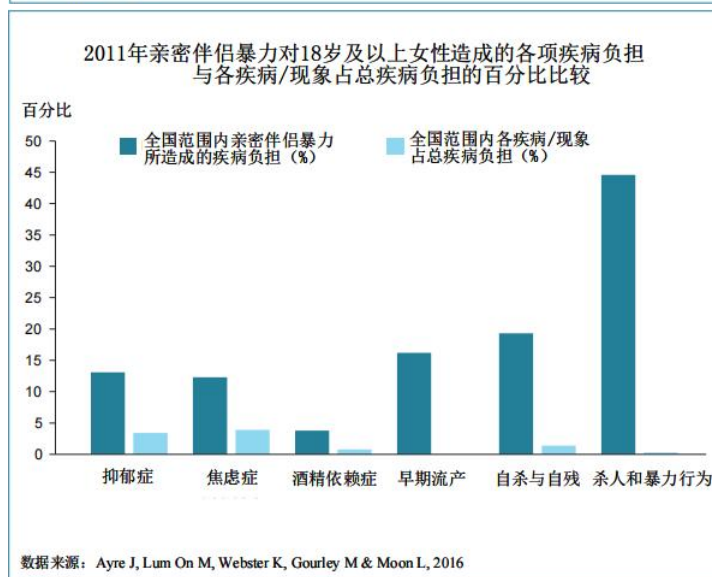
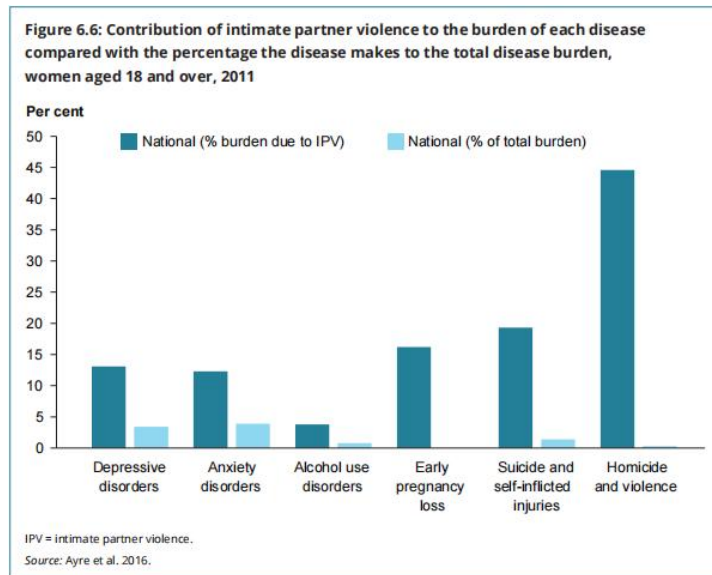
Overall, it was estimated that 1.4% of the total disease burden experienced by women aged 18 and over in 2011 was due to physical/sexual violence from an intimate partner. To put this in context, for women aged 25–44, physical/sexual violence from a cohabiting intimate partner contributed to 3.3% of the burden. When intimate partner violence from non-cohabiting partners was included, it contributed more to burden of disease than any other risk factor for women aged 25–44. This burden was highest for women aged 40–44.

总体而言，据估计，2011 年 18 岁及以上女性所承受的疾病负担中，1.4%是由亲密伴侣的肢体暴力或性暴力造成的。更具体一点，对于 25-44 岁的女性来说，同居亲密伴侣的肢体暴力或性暴力造成的负担占 3.3%。如果将非同居伴侣的亲密伴侣暴力计算在内，其对 25-44 岁女性疾病负担的影响比任何其他风险因素都要大。这一负担在 40-44 岁的女性中占比最高。Mental health conditions were the largest contributor to the burden due to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner, with anxiety disorders making up the greatest proportion (35%), followed by depressive disorders (32%). This was followed by suicide and self inflicted injuries (19%). More than one-quarter (27%) of this burden was fatal (Ayre et al. 2016). Physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner was responsible for almost half (45%) of the total burden due to homicide and violence among adult women in 2011 (Figure 6.6).

由亲密伴侣的肢体暴力或性暴力而引起的心理健康问题是造成疾病负担的最大因素，其

中焦虑症居于首位(35%)，其次是抑郁症(32%)，然后是自杀和自残(19%)。

超过 1/4(27%)的疾病负担足以致命 (Ayre et al. 2016)。2011 年，亲密伴侣实施的肢体暴力或性暴力几乎占成年女性杀人和暴力总负担的一半(45%)。



Economic costs

Violence against women and children cost \$22 billion in 2015–16

Violence against women and their children incurs a substantial cost to the economy. Globally, the cost of violence against women could amount to about 2% of gross domestic product—about the size of Canada’s economy (Puri 2016). This cost is borne by victims, perpetrators and the community.

The direct cost of the health system, counselling and other related services, the justice system, child and welfare support, as well as indirect costs, such as lost wages, productivity and potential earnings, are just a part of what societies pay for violence against women (Puri 2016).

经济损失

2015-2016 年，针对妇女和儿童的暴力造成 220 亿美元的损失

对妇女及其子女的暴力行为造成了巨大的经济损失。在全球范围内，暴力侵害妇女的成

本达到澳大利亚国内生产总值的 2%，大约相当于加拿大的经济规模（Puri, 2016）。这一费用由受害者、施暴者和社区承担。

直接成本如卫生系统、咨询和其他相关服务、司法系统、子女抚养费 and 福利支持，以及间接成本如损失的工资、生产力和潜在收入等，都只是社会为暴力侵害妇女行为付出的一部分（Puri, 2016）。

What do the costs include?

The 2015–16, Australian cost estimates were divided into seven categories (Table 6.2).

包括哪些损失？

2015-2016 年，澳大利亚的经济损失概算分为 7 类。

Table 6.2: Estimated costs to the Australian economy of violence against women and children, 2015–16

Categories	Cost (\$)
Pain, suffering and premature mortality of victims The pain and suffering experienced by the victim, which can lead to long-term effects on psychological and physical health, and premature mortality for victims	10.4 billion
Consumption Replacing damaged property, defaulting on bad debts, and the costs of moving	4.4 billion
Production Being absent from work, and employer administrative costs (for example, employee replacement)	1.9 billion
Administrative Police, incarceration, court system costs, counselling, and violence prevention programs	1.7 billion
Transfer payments Loss of income tax of victims/survivors, perpetrators and employers; additional social welfare payments; victim compensation payments and other government services	1.6 billion
Health system Public and private health system costs associated with treating the effects of violence against women	1.4 billion
Second generation The costs of children witnessing and living with violence, including child protection services and increased juvenile and adult crime	333 million
Total	21.7 billion

Source: KPMG 2016.

2015–2016年针对妇女儿童暴力行为对澳大利亚造成的经济损失概算

类别	花费（美元）
受害者的痛苦、苦难和过早死亡 受害者遭受的痛苦和折磨，可能对其身心健康造成长期影响，并导致受害者过早死亡	104亿美元
开销 更换损毁的财产物品，拖欠坏账，以及搬家的费用	44亿美元
生产 工作缺勤，以及企业雇主的行政成本（例如员工更换）	19亿美元
管理 维护治安、监禁关押、法院系统的费用、意见咨询和暴力预防方案	17亿美元
转拨款项 受害者/幸存者、施暴者和企业雇主的所得税损失；额外的社会福利费用；受害者赔偿金和其他政府服务	16亿美元
卫生医疗系统 公立和私立卫生医疗系统用于治疗暴力侵害妇女所产生的影响的费用	14亿美元
儿童保护问题 儿童目睹暴力和生活在暴力之中的成本，包括儿童保护服务成本和青少年、成人犯罪数量增加的成本	3.3亿美元
共计	217亿美元

数据来源：毕马威, 2016

Who pays?

KPMG estimated that just over half (52%, or \$11.3 billion) of the cost of violence against women

and children in 2015–16 was borne by victims and survivors. The community (including children of women experiencing violence), the perpetrators, employers, and friends and family bore \$6.5 billion, or 29%, of the total costs. The Australian Government and state and territory governments bore the remaining \$4.1 billion (19%) (KPMG 2016) (Figure 6.8)

谁来承担？

据毕马威(KPMG)估算, 2015-2016年, 暴力侵害妇女和儿童的成本中, 略超过一半(52%, 即 113 亿美元)由受害者和幸存者承担。社区(包括遭受暴力的妇女的子女)、施暴者、雇主、朋友和家人承担了 65 亿美元, 占总成本的 29%。澳大利亚政府和州及地区政府承担了剩余的 41 亿美元(19%) (毕马威, 2016)。

