

中国性少数群体 家庭暴力研究报告

2014年12月 / 2015年12月更新



同语出品

《中国性少数群体家庭暴力研究》

出品：同语

日期：2014 年 12 月

2015 年 12 月更新

版权声明

本报告版权为同语所有，转载和引用请注明出处。

关于同语

同语是一个民间非营利组织，成立于 2005 年 1 月。同语关注中国在性倾向或性别身份上遭受压迫的群体，旨在通过社群动员、公共教育和政策倡导，推动公众对多元性别议题的认知，消除歧视，争取平等权益。

2008 年，同语获得荷兰妈妈现金基金会“她改变了世界”奖。

同语的核心价值：平等，多元，开放。

邮箱：tongyu.org@gmail.com

网站：http://www.tongyulala.org

微博：@同语拉拉资讯

微信：同语

Lian Wangshu님께서 기증하셨습니다.

partnership violence intervention capacity building, family violence intervention organizations can expand their services to LGBT individuals, increasing access for LGBT family violence survivors to access formal support services.

Secondly, in the comparative research of LGBT inclusivity in anti-domestic violence legislation across Hong Kong, Taiwan, the United States, England, and South Africa, it demonstrated that all of these countries and regions have adopted LGBT inclusivity in their anti-domestic violence legislation, while no such laws exist currently in China.

The completion of this report has been a tremendous learning and growing experience for Chenman Liang. As Prof. Wang Weiyl mentions in the preface, our work over the past eight years have progressed this area of work from our very first report completed under extremely circumstances both mental and physical to being able to foster working relationships with various women's rights organizations, community-based organizations, and promoting anti-domestic violence advocacy through 16 days action against gender-based violence and International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia events, and following various studies, and finally arriving at fruitful collaboration with women's organizations and the media. This report is a collective effort of the past eight years, as well as the start of the next stage of our work. We sincerely thank you for your support in LGBT rights and our work. We warmly welcome any suggestions or feedback.

目录

CONTENTS

序言：促进国家反家庭暴力法纳入 LGBT 的努力.....	15
中国女同性恋和双性恋者 家庭暴力状况调查报告（摘要）.....	31
中国拉拉家庭暴力案例研究	43
涉及 LGBT 的反家庭暴力法比较研究	59
直接服务机构与社群组织合作家暴干预良好实践.....	79