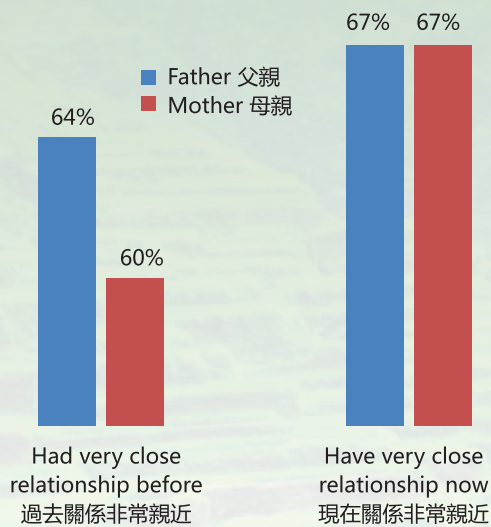




INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY 跨世代家庭和睦

- AFFECTION & UNDERSTANDING 情感和理解

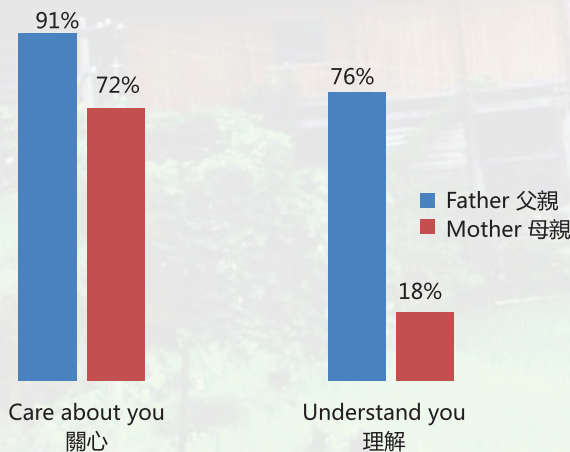
CLOSENESS WITH PARENTS 與父母的關係



BACKGROUND Expressing positive sentiments benefits intergenerational relationships. In traditional Chinese culture, gender-based stereotypes define the roles of fathers and mothers when raising children. While fathers are often portrayed as breadwinners of the family, mothers take more responsibilities in everyday care of children. Due to the influence of these culturally anticipated roles, Chinese adult children may have established different patterns of emotional connections with their mother and father. It is imperative to identify those patterns to understand the gender dynamics within intergenerational relationships.

STUDY RESULTS The majority of participants perceive they have close relationship with their mother (67%) and father (67%). More participants felt that their fathers cared about them (91%) than mothers cared about them (72%). Moreover, children perceived that their fathers understood them better than mothers (76% vs. 18%).

CARE AND UNDERSTANDING FROM PARENTS 父母的關心和理解



背景 表達積極的情感有益於兩代關係。基於中國傳統文化對於性別角色的定義，父親母親對於撫養孩子有不同的角色。父親常常被描述為家庭的經濟支柱，母親承擔更多孩子的日常生活的責任。由此，華人成年子女與父親和母親有非常不同的情感聯繫模式。認清這些相處溝通模式是對於增進兩代人的關係很必要。

研究結果 大多數成年子女認為他們與父親和母親的關係很親近。91%的參與者認為父親關心他們，對比72%認為母親關心他們。此外，孩子們認為父親比母親更能理解他們（父76%，母18%）。

CONCLUSION Adult children felt they were understood and cared by fathers more than mothers. Many factors may contribute to the gender differences found in this study, including education and personality. It is imperative to foster better understanding between mothers and their adult children. Families and communities can organize intergenerational activities to encourage better communication and positive expression of emotions between children and older parents.

結論 成年子女感到父親比母親要更加理解和關心自己。許多因素可能會導致性別差異，包括教育程度和性格。促進母親和她們的成年子女之間的相互了解很必要。家庭和社區可以組織更多跨代家庭活動，以鼓勵更好的溝通和情感表達。