

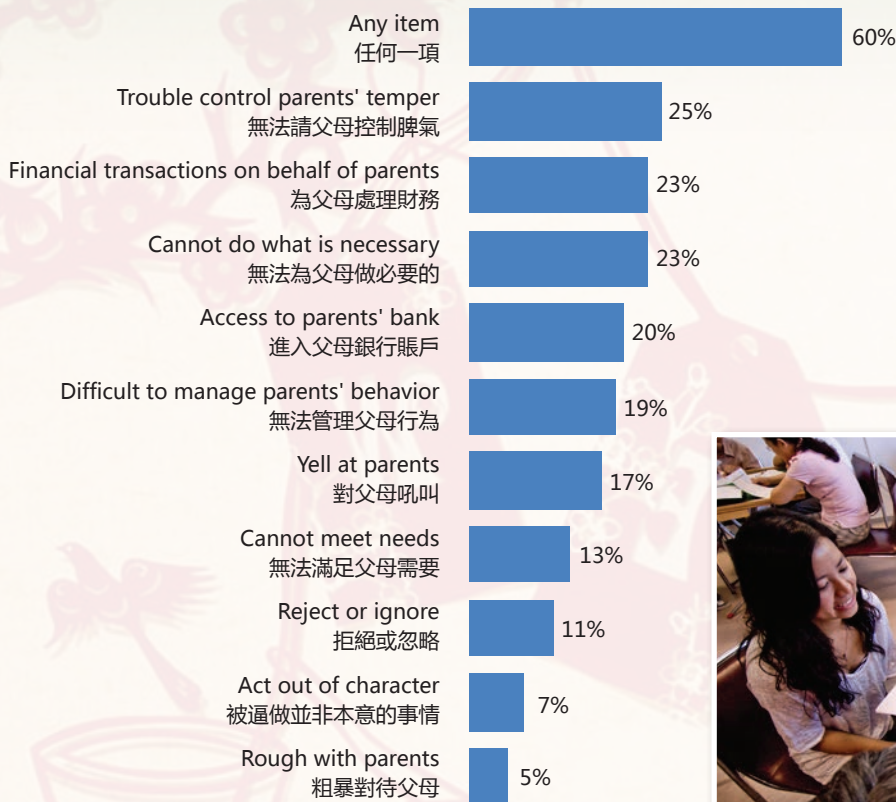


# FAMILY CONFLICT 家庭爭端

**BACKGROUND** An estimated 10% of U.S. older adults were mistreated, and majority of perpetrators were family members. Elder mistreatment is associated with morbidity and mortality. Previous study indicated that elder mistreatment is more common in Chinese families. The potential discrepancy in cultural values and generational differences between parents and children in Chinese family may result in family conflicts and increased caregiver burden.

**STUDY RESULTS** Over half (60%) of adult children reported positive to screening measure, a commonly used instrument to examine the potential risk of mistreating elders. Having trouble making parents control his/ her temper or aggression was most common (25%). Approximately 23% of participants felt that they cannot do what is necessary for parents.

## CAREGIVER MISTREATMENT SCREENING 照顧者虐待篩查



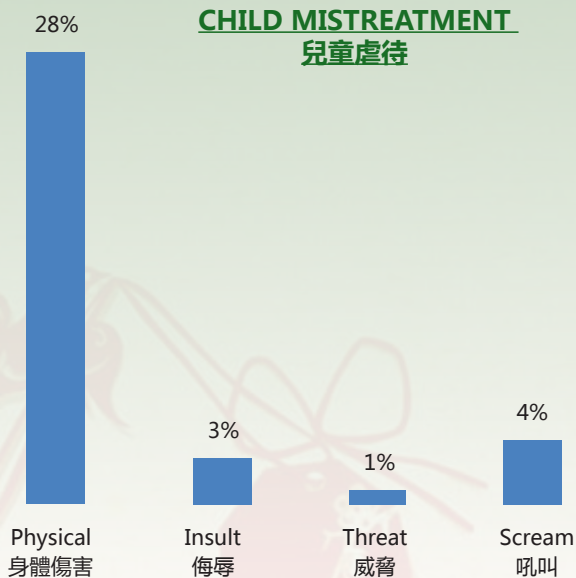
**背景** 美國有大約551,000的老年人在家庭中被虐待或忽視，大部分的施虐者是家庭成員。家庭虐待帶來較高的患病率和死亡率。研究表明，在美國的華裔家庭中，家庭虐待較為常見。父母與子女文化與隔代的差異可能會導致家庭糾紛，以及繁重的照顧負擔。

**研究結果** 超過一半的成年子女在照顧者虐待篩查量表上有肯定性回答。這個量表是檢測老人虐待潛在風險的常用工具。25%報告無法請父母控制脾氣。另外23%報告無法完成為父母應該做的事。



**CONCLUSION** The potential risk of caregiver mistreatment in the U.S. Chinese family is worthy of more attention. We should find ways to manage Chinese adult children's stress and burden, and to enhance communication between generations, so that the adult children can have a better understanding of what is good and necessary for their parents.

**結論** 在美國的華裔家庭的照顧者虐待的潛在風險值得獲得更多關注。我們應該努力尋找解決華裔成年子女壓力和負擔的辦法，加強兩代之間交流，這樣成年子女可以更好的理解如何表達對父母的好，以及滿足父母的需要。



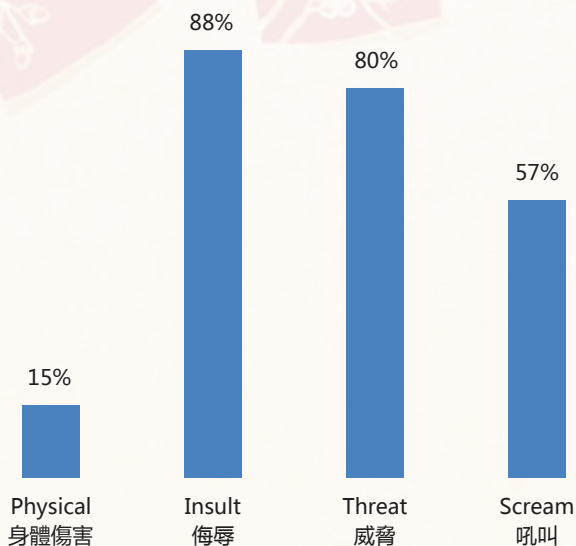
**BACKGROUND** About 9 out of every 1,000 children up to age 18 in the US were the victims of mistreatment in 2012; 18% were physically mistreated and 80% of victims were mistreated by one or both parent(s). Research consistently shows that mistreated children could internalize the abusive behavior as acceptable and may mistreat their parents in the future. Child mistreatment was linked with a range of long-term health impacts.

**STUDY RESULTS** Our findings showed that 28% of participants had been physically mistreated by their parents before turning into 18 years old, and 15% of them thought that was serious.

**背景** 2012年，每1,000個18歲以下的美國兒童裡，有9個是虐待的受害者。其中，18%被身體虐待，80%的受害者是被父母虐待的。研究顯示被虐待的兒童會把虐待行為內化為是可以接受的，有可能會在未來虐待他們的父母。兒童虐待會造成一系列長期的健康影響。

**研究結果** 我們的研究發現28%的受訪者在18歲以前又被父母身體虐待過，而15%認為這是嚴重的。

### PERCEPTION OF SERIOUSNESS 嚴重性



**CONCLUSION** Physical child mistreatment experience was frequent for Chinese adult children. Corporal punishment, such as spanking is a commonly practiced strategy to discipline young children in traditional Chinese culture. Other types of child mistreatment, such as verbal mistreatment, are worthy of equal attention because children were seriously impacted. Chinese adult children with childhood mistreatment experiences may be more likely to exercise violence, which deserves further exploration in future studies.

**結論** 兒童身體虐待經歷對於華裔成年子女來說比較常見。身體的懲罰，比如打，在中國傳統文化中是一種常用的懲戒孩子的方式。其他種類的兒童虐待，例如侮辱，威脅和吼叫，這些都值得同樣地關注，因為他們對於兒童有嚴重影響。擁有兒童虐待經歷的華裔成年子女或許更有可能使用暴力，這一點未來的研究將會深入了解。