



# ELDER ABUSE 老人虐待

**BACKGROUND** Elder abuse is a pervasive global public health problem. Forms of elder abuse can include physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, caregiver neglect and financial exploitation. An estimated 10% of American older adults experience abuse each year. The issues of cultural norms also affect the perception, determinants, and impact of elder abuse in different ethnic communities.

## STUDY RESULTS

**PREVALENCE OF ELDER ABUSE** Our findings show one in four (24%) Chinese older adults were victimized by abuse. Psychological and financial forms of abuse were present in 10% of the participants.

**VICTIMS OF ELDER ABUSE** Chinese older adults with previous abuse experiences may be at risk of re-victimization for elder abuse. About one in three (32%) elder abuse victims has experienced other forms of violence before they turned 60.

**背景** 老人虐待是全球普遍的公共衛生以及人權問題，主要包括身體虐待，性虐待，心理虐待，照顧者忽略以及財務剝削等方式。美國每年有10%的老人受虐。文化傳統也導致不同族裔老人對於虐老的定義，原因以及影響有所歧異。

## 研究結果

**老人虐待** 四分之一的華人老人遭受到虐待。遭受心理以及經濟虐待的老人各占10%。

**虐老受害者** 之前有被虐經驗的華人更可能在老年時再次受虐待。三分之一的虐老受害者在60歲前曾受過兒童虐待，家庭暴力或者性虐待等。

Elder Abuse  
老人虐待



Elder Abuse Victims 虐老受害者

Victims Who Experienced Other Forms of Violence  
虐老受害者比例



“Elder abuse is a problem in the community. Older adults are too frail to go out. They depend on their children for help. If the children ignore the elderly, then the older adults will have no place to go.” - Study Participant

「老人虐待在社區是一個問題，老人很脆弱無法外出工作，需要依靠小孩。如果小孩不幫忙，老人就無處可去。」 - 研究受訪者

**CONCLUSION** Elder abuse is prevalent in the U.S. Chinese community. Immigrant older adults may be more vulnerable due to significant changes in the domain of filial piety and family traditions. These challenges may likely contribute to their risks of abuse. Our previous work suggests Chinese elderly perceived psychological abuse to be more serious than other forms of abuse, and being subject to disrespect was a key form. An exploration of culture and tradition may yield insight into shaping a prevention and intervention framework for abuse of older adults.

**結論** 老人虐待在華人社區中益發嚴重。華人老人移民過程中所經歷的文化傳統轉變可能使他們相形脆弱，更容易成為被虐受害者。我們先前的研究顯示華人老人認為心理虐待是最嚴重的虐老行為。對耆老虐待的預防以及干預措施應從對文化傳統的瞭解開始著手。