

Introduction

Since the reform and opening up, China's economy and society have developed rapidly, and the population structure has gradually changed to the elderly type. At present, there are mainly the following two kinds of situations: in urban areas, young labor forces have to choose to devote themselves to work in order to obtain more working hours and higher economic remuneration, so they cannot fully take into account the study and life of their children; In rural areas, a large number of young and middle-aged workers go out, making the phenomenon of inter generational upbringing more common in rural areas, and there is a special group of "left behind children". There is no authoritative data on the specific number of inter generational children, but according to different databases and policy documents, it can be found that the number of inter generational children is very large. Only for the group of left behind children in rural areas, the data released by the Ministry of civil affairs in 2018 showed that there were 6.87 million rural left behind children in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government), of which up to 96% were taken care of by their grandparents, and the size of children aged 6-13 was the largest, more than 50%. A survey by the China Aging science research center also shows that nearly 70% of children under the age of 2 are mainly taken care of by their grandparents. Through the research on the database of China family panel studies (CFPS), some scholars calculated that the proportion of intergenerational support in urban and rural areas in China reached 33% in 2014, and rose to 34% in 2016. Among them, the phenomenon of intergenerational care in first tier cities in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou is more obvious (Yao Zhifu, Liu Aolong, 2019). It can be seen that although the reasons and specific manifestations of intergenerational upbringing in urban and rural areas are not exactly the same, the phenomenon of intergenerational upbringing is widespread in urban and rural families.

Method

The main research method used in this study is secondary data analysis (SDA). Secondary data analysis refers to the analysis of existing data collected by others. Secondary analysis provides researchers with the opportunity to use large-scale data sets to investigate research problems, which usually include a wide range of underrepresented groups.

Data Analysis

In terms of "Chinese performance", the group of "same generation upbringing" is significantly higher than the group of "overnight intergenerational upbringing only"; "Inter generational support during the day and night" was significantly higher than "inter generational support only at night" group; The group of "overnight intergenerational support only" was significantly lower than that of "daytime intergenerational support only" group.

In terms of "mathematics performance", the group of "same generation upbringing" is significantly higher than the group of "overnight intergenerational upbringing only"; "Inter generational support during the day and night" was significantly higher than "inter generational support only at night" group; The group of "overnight intergenerational support only" was significantly lower than that of "daytime intergenerational support only" group.

In terms of "class ranking", the group of "same generation upbringing" is significantly higher than the group of "overnight intergenerational upbringing only"; "Inter generational support during the day and night" was significantly higher than "inter generational support only at night" group; The group of "overnight intergenerational support only" was significantly lower than that of "daytime intergenerational support only" group.

In terms of "ranking", the group of "same generation upbringing" is significantly higher than the group of "overnight intergenerational upbringing only"; "Inter generational support during the day and night" was significantly higher than "inter generational support only at night" group; The group of "overnight intergenerational support only" was significantly lower than that of "daytime intergenerational support only" group.

		平均分	标准差	平均分	F统计	事后比较	事后比较
		(SD)		(SD)		Scheffe法	HSD法
语文	城镇	9.096	3	8.845	3.342*	B<C	A<C
成绩	农村	1076.512	149	847		C<D	B<C
	总和	1285.088	145				C<D
数学	城镇	16.367	3	5.389	4.782**	A<C	A<C
成绩	农村	1281.680	149	1.146		B<C	B<C
	总和	1672.827	145			C<D	C<D
英语	城镇	46.487	3	36.498	11.392***	A<C	A<C
排名	农村	2069.608	149	1.443		B<C	B<C
	总和	2145.695	145			C<D	C<D
阅读	城镇	44.340	3	34.658	10.930***	A<C	A<C
排名	农村	2021.154	149	1.204		B<C	B<C
	总和	2065.192	145			C<D	C<D

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Discussion

Results

- Intergenerational rearing has a negative impact on children's class ranking
- Different types of intergenerational rearing have different negative effects on children's academic performance
- There is a significant difference in the way children are raised between the top and bottom of the class

Countermeasure analysis

- Parents should strengthen communication with their children
- Grandparents should actively update their educational ideas
- Schools should pay more attention to inter generational child rearing
- Community should play an active role
- The government should provide financial and policy support

Reference

Attias-Donfut C , Ogg J , François-Charles Wolff. European patterns of intergenerational financial and time transfers[J]. European Journal of Ageing, 2005, 2(3):161-173.

Bert H, Kaminski P L. Grandparents Raising Their Grandchildren: A Review of, the Literature and Suggestions for Practice[J]. The Gerontologist(2):2.

Coleman, James S. Chapter 2 - Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital[M]// Knowledge and Social Capital: Foundations and Applications. 2000.

Heckman J J . Skill Formation and the Economics of Investing in Disadvantaged Children[J]. Science, 2006, 312(5782):1900-1902.

Heckman J, Moon S H, Pinto R, et al. The Rate of Return to the High Scope Perry Preschool Program [J]. Journal of Public Economics, 2010, 94(1):114-128.