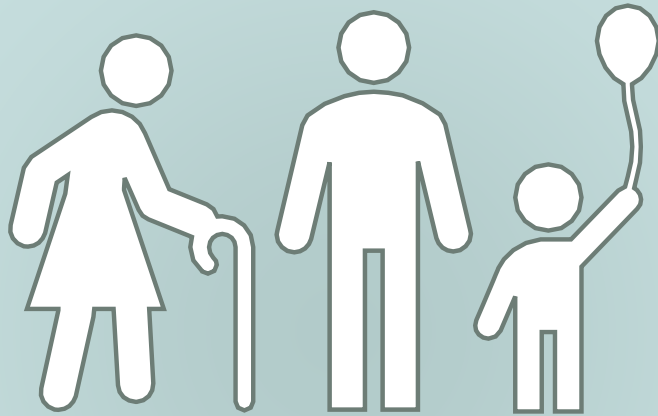


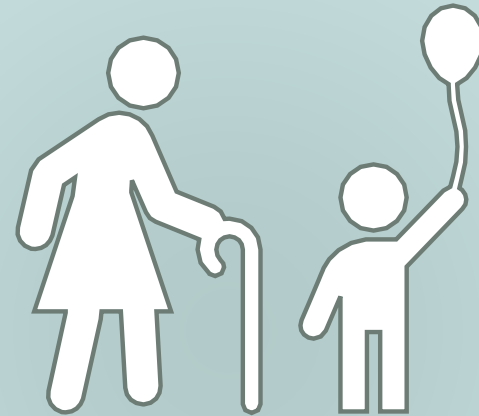
# GRANDPARENTING: FOCUS ON ASIA

Soohyun Kim  
Columbia University

# OVER 1 IN 5 FAMILIES IN ASIA LIVE WITH GRANDPARENTS

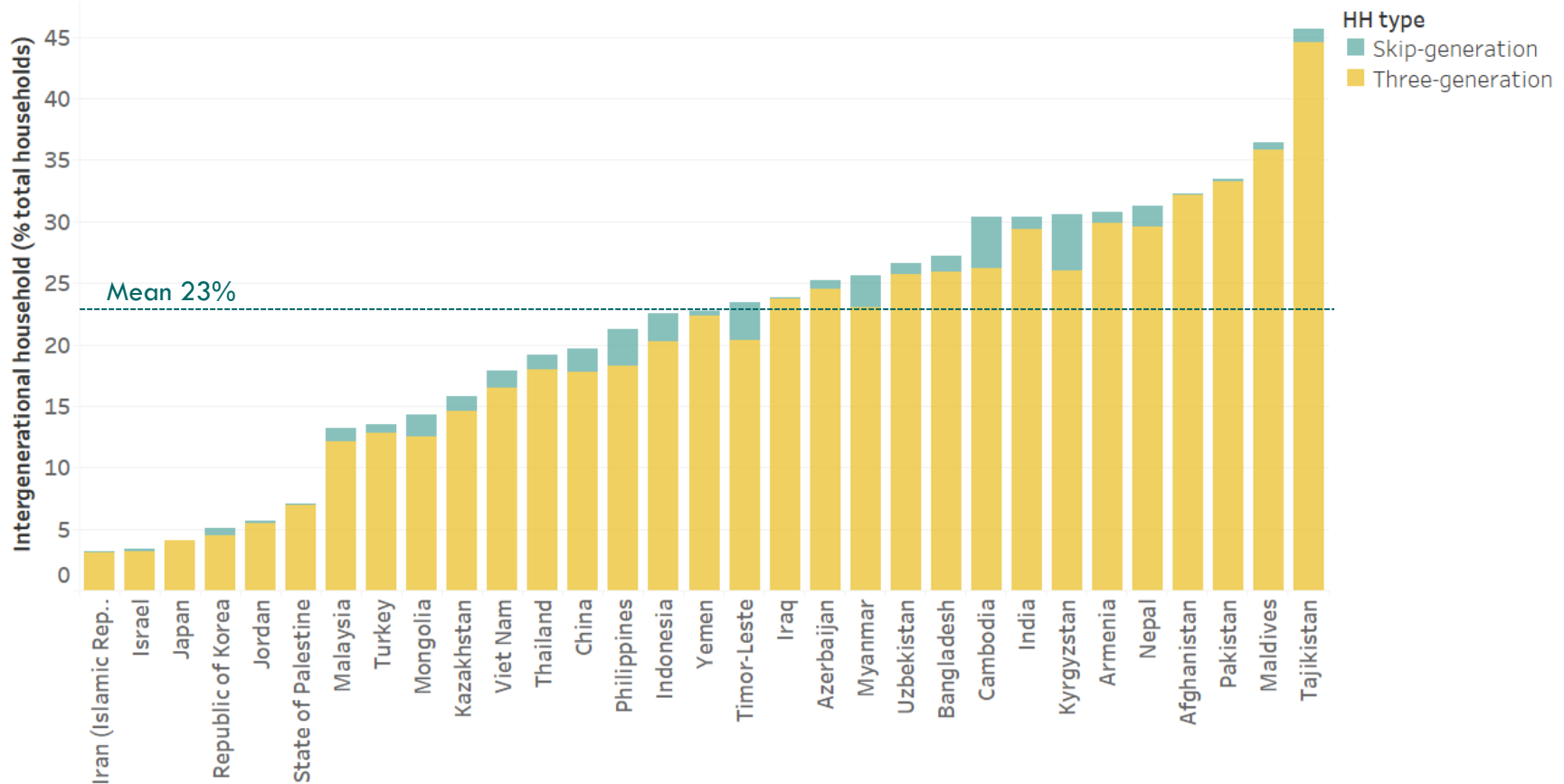


Three-generation families  
account for **21.2%**  
of the total households.



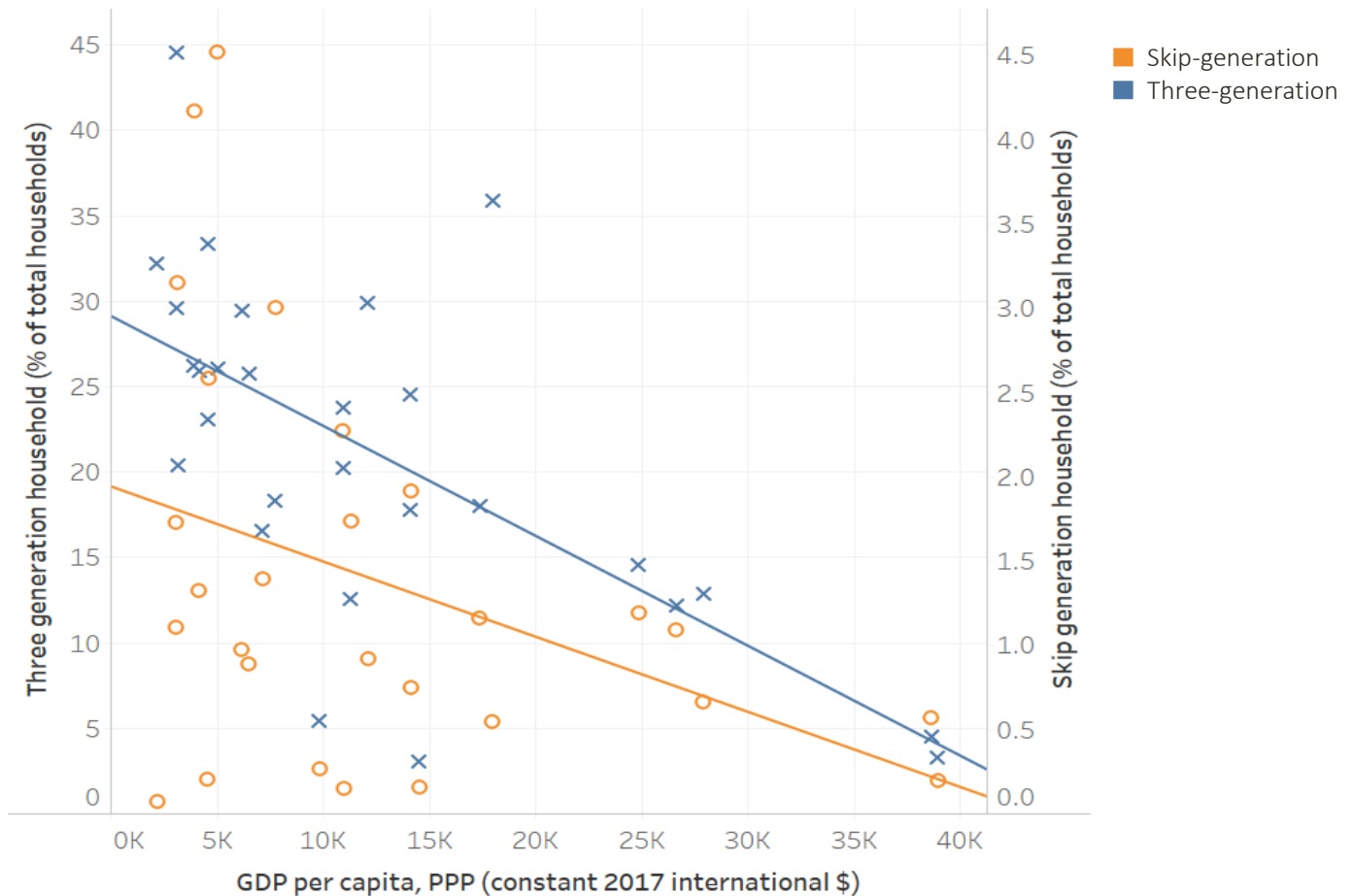
Skip-generation families  
account for **1.3%**  
of the total households.

# THE PREVALENCE OF INTERGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS GEOGRAPHICALLY VARIES



Source: Population Census in Japan 2015; Population Census in Korea 2015; UN Database on Household Size and Composition 2019.

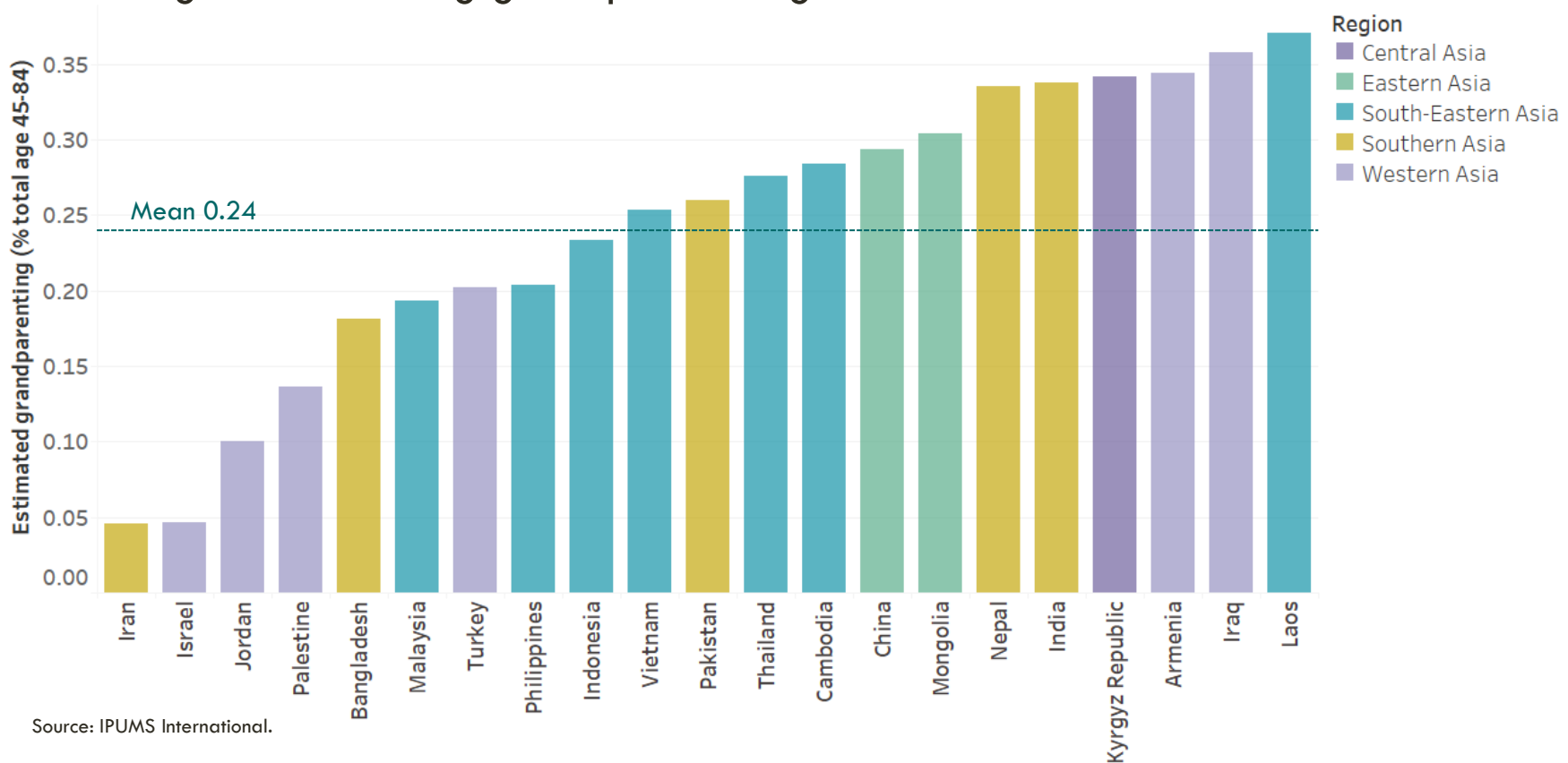
# LOWER-INCOME COUNTRIES HAVE MORE INTERGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Population Census in Japan 2015; Population Census in Korea 2015; UN Database on Household Size and Composition 2019; World Bank World Development Indicators.

# GRANDPARENTING IS ESTIMATED TO TAKE PLACE IN 1 IN 4 HOUSEHOLDS IN ASIA

Focusing on co-residing grandparents aged 45-84:



Source: IPUMS International.

# WHO PROVIDES AND HOW MUCH GRANDPARENTING IN THE HOUSEHOLD?

## Who

- Grandmother
- From father's side
- 62.6 years old
- Less than primary educated
- 31% employed
- Lives in rural areas



## How much

- No data available, but
  - Grandchildren 4.9 years old
  - 50% under age 2
  - Suggesting intense caregiving activities (e.g. full-time childcare assistance and housework)

# THE EFFECTS OF GRANDPARENTING CAN BE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

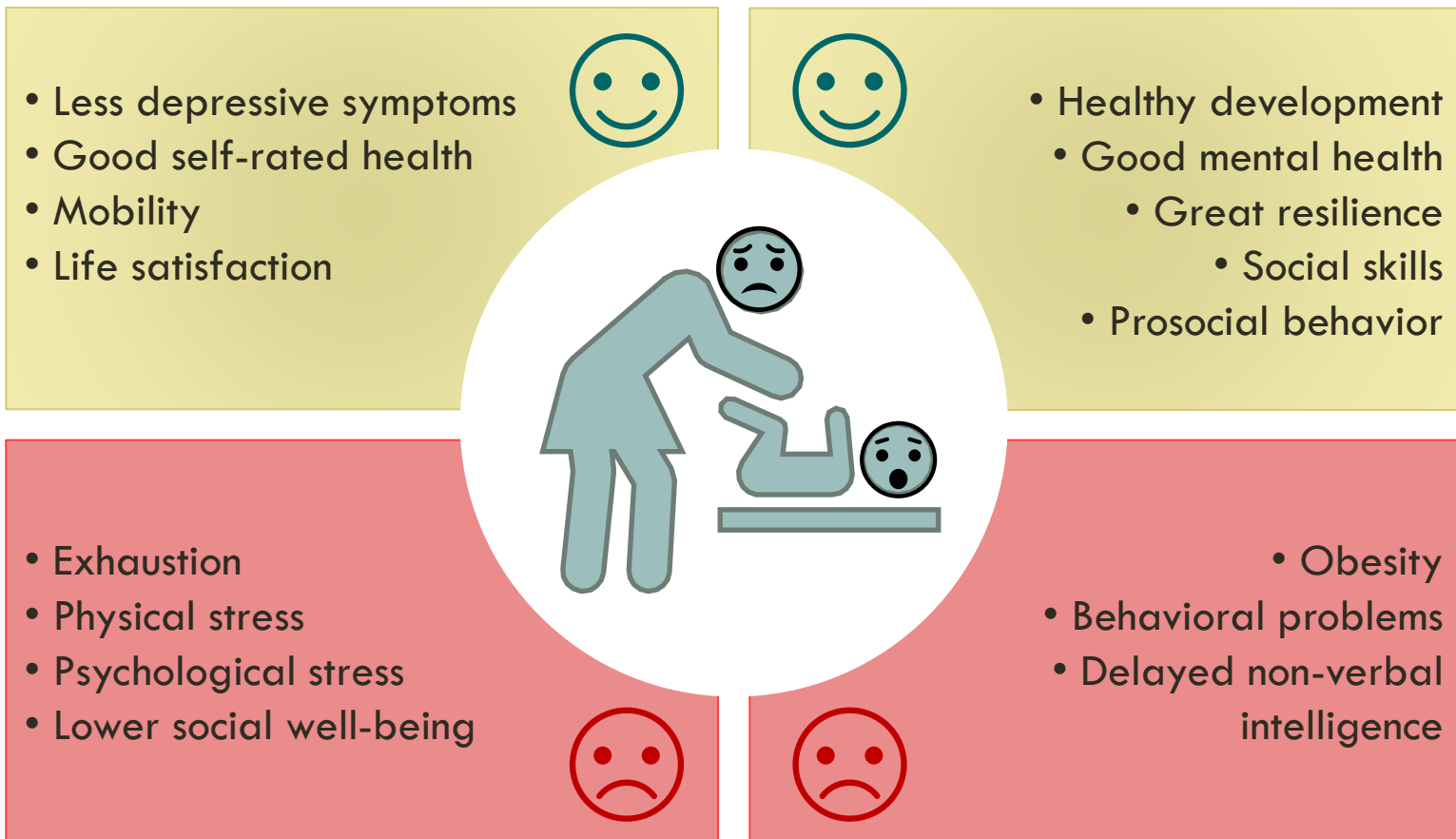
- Less depressive symptoms
- Good self-rated health
- Mobility
- Life satisfaction



- Healthy development
- Good mental health
  - Great resilience
  - Social skills
- Prosocial behavior



# THE EFFECTS OF GRANDPARENTING CAN BE BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE





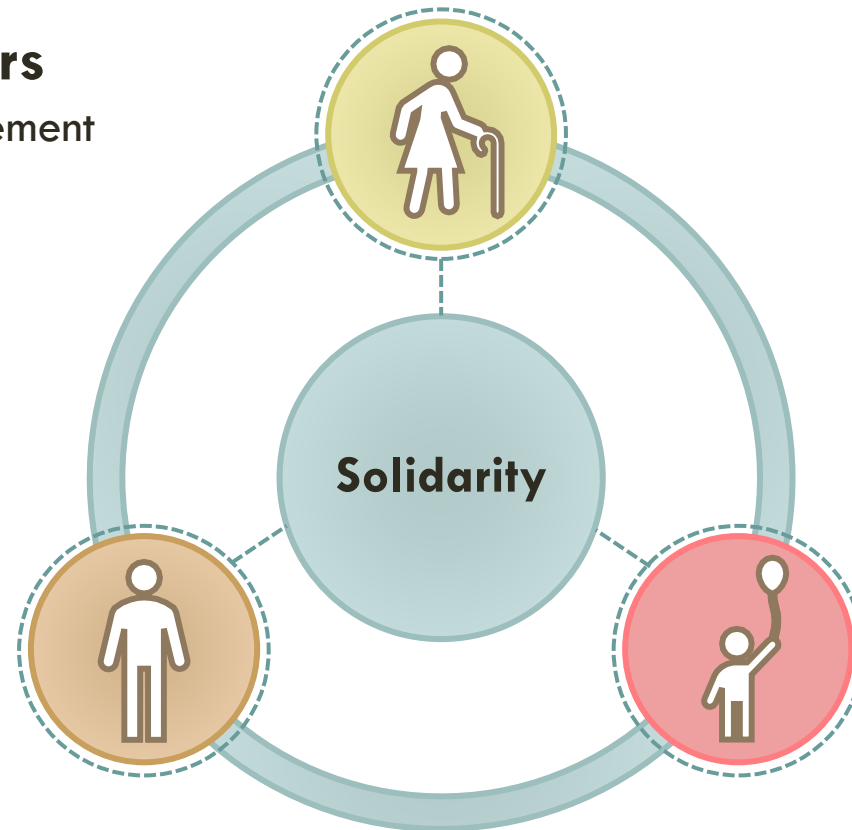
# EFFECTIVE GRANDPARENTING FOR INTERGENERATIONAL SOLIDARITY

## Protective factors

- Co-parenting agreement
- Closeness
- Parenting support
- Division of labor
- Less exposure of child to conflict

## Risk factors

- Discipline method
- Physical punishment
- Tension between in-laws



## Protective factors

- Emotional closeness
- Instrumental help
- Financial assistance
- Caregiving duration
- Frequent contact after caregiving spell

## Risk factors

- Role confusion
- Grandchild's misbehavior
- Economic tension

# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Intergenerational households and co-resident grandparenting are **not uncommon** across Asia, particularly in **lower-income countries**.



It is likely that **grandmothers** who are **in old age**, less educated, not employed, and in rural areas help with **childcare and housework**.



Parenting education focusing on **greater emotional closeness** during grandparenting could contribute to **stronger intergeneration solidarity**.



The programs should consider the **characteristics** of grandparents and caregiving, with special attention to those in **skip-generation families**.

# ASIA



Thank you

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