adoption perspective 171, 376–7
ADAPTS model 387
adoptive parents
social media responses 313–15
support systems for 310
age at first intercourse 32–3
age at first marriage
in East Asian countries 162, 172
in European countries 23
in Hong Kong 172, 422, 430
and marital dissatisfaction 347–8
and marital instability 343
marital mate selection 161–2
period of low 33
and probability of divorce 351–2, 355
in rural areas 161
in Taiwan 31, 172, 409, 413, 418
in traditional Chinese society 422
trends in China 4, 30–31, 128
aging population 251, 266, 271–2
altruism/corporate group model 254
ancestor worship 267, 383, 421
assortative mating
definition 61, 90
educational 5, 108–21
attachment styles 383–4
Attané, I. 151, 156, 161–7, 170, 189, 195, 369
autonomy 295–9
bargaining power 136, 150–151, 153, 163, 170, 209, 253
Basic Law of Hong Kong SAR of the PRC (1997) 101
Basic Law of Macau SAR of the PRC (1999) 101
bereavement
application of theories
coping of bereaved 382
experiences of bereaved 379–80
meaning-making in death 385–6
problematic grief 380–382
relational concerns in bereaved 383–5
cultural beliefs around 373–4, 386
definition 373
descriptive theories
adaptation and coping perspectives 376–7
process and stage 374–5
psychopathological 375–6
efficacy of intervention 387–8
explanatory theories
constructivist 378
neurobiological view 378–9
relational 377–8
grief, from normal to psychopathological 387
one-child policy 384–5
outcomes and correlates,
multidimensionality of 387
research obstacles 388
self-reported measurements 380
birth planning (control) policy 2, 36, 128, 142–3, 189–91, 193, 305–6
birth rates
in European countries 23
fall in 21–2, 156
high 2, 20–21
low 29, 38
in Taiwan 414
trends in China 24–5
bride drain 83–4
bride receiving 54, 77
daughter bringing economic benefit to family 207
daughter considered as ‘double loss’ 255
impact of unaffordable 64
meeting inflating 169–70
partly related to patrilineal family system 4
ratio 332
rising 150
in rural areas 76–7
Care for Girls Campaign 153
Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 360
‘chemistry’ (meili) 58, 60, 137
Chiang, H. 395, 402–4
child abandonment 306–7, 311, 315–16
child marriage (shim-pua) 359
child mortality 2, 206
child welfare 311–13, 317
childbearing, measures to control see family planning
childless seniors
  coping strategies 244–5
  future research 246–7
infertility 242
  parents who lost children 243–4
physical and psychological well-being 241–4
social policy analysis 246–7
social policy development 245
unmarried and childless 242–3
voluntary childless 243
childlessness
  adoption 241
  causes and consequences of 246
  defining 237–8
  demography of 238–41, 246
  future research 246–7
infertility 239
  parents who lost children 240–41
  unmarried and childless 239–40
  voluntary 240
children and childhood
  best interest of child 312–13
  independence and autonomy 295–9
  institutionalisation of 287–90
  obedience and discipline 293–5
  parenting values 286
  research issues 286–7
  traditional notions of filial piety 291–3
  understanding family lives of 286, 299–301
children’s human capital 13, 220–221, 254
children’s mental health 222
children’s schooling, investment in see parental investment in children’s schooling
China
  demographic transition in
    first 24–8
    second 29–38
  family and marriage in
    overview 29
    state of field 1–9
  foreign-related marriages 89, 91–104
  marriage in traditional society 422–3
  society and educational homogamy 112–14
see also rural China; urban China
China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) 31
China General Social Survey (CGSS) 49, 51, 118, 340, 344–5, 347, 351, 353–5
China Health and Family Life Survey (CHFLS) 32
Chinese Centre for Children’s Welfare and Adoption (CCCCWA) 307
Chinese Communist Party (CCP) 1, 75, 190, 268–9, 275, 281–2, 298, 324, 330, 428
Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey (CLHLS) 238, 241–2
Chinese Population and Family Planning Law 159
Chow, A.Y.M. 373–4, 377, 379–81, 386–8
cohabitation
  effect on marital instability 355
  in European countries 23
  in Hong Kong 421
  in Maoist era 29
  motivation for 49
  trends in China 31, 59
  winnowing effect of 109–10
collective era
  mate selection 56–7, 65, 75–8
  rural coping strategies 244
collective families 322–5, 329, 331, 334–5
collectivization 75, 269, 288, 300–301
commercial sex 32, 37–8, 166–7, 171
Compulsory Education Law 114, 224, 226
Confucian ethics 323, 325–6, 333
Confucian ideology
  familial relationships 359
  regarding gender 369–71
Confucianism
  continuity of family line as essential part of childbearing 142
  and Cultural Revolution 113–14, 260, 270
  divorce incompatible with 171
  early attacks on 268
  emphasis on bloodline and male children 307
  female subordination as characteristic of 36, 224–5
  filial piety as norm of 251, 255
  rehabilitating 274–5
  as ‘religion of daily life’ 267
  conjugal power 330–331
  constructivist view 378
  continuing bonds 377–8, 383–4
  contract marriage (xinghun) 69–70
  coping
    of bereaved 382
    perspective 376–7
  correspondence marriages 93
  continuing bonds 377–8, 383–4
  contract marriage (xinghun) 69–70
  cooperation 376–7
  correspondence marriages 93
Index

439
courtship culture 54–6, 70
see also rural courtship
cross-border marriage 59, 92–3, 97, 428
cross-Strait marriages 89, 92, 99–100, 104
cultural capital 91, 108, 121
cultural perspective 255, 410
cultural-political thesis 342, 354
Cultural Revolution 5, 26, 59, 80, 113–14, 118, 120, 137, 260, 270, 281, 292, 325
culture and bereavement 373–4, 386, 388
dating
differing gender behaviors 63
experiment 57
in Hong Kong 421
in rural areas 77, 82
transnational 94
TV reality shows 131, 139
websites 110, 120–121
dating culture 54–6, 65, 70, 78
death in China
application of bereavement theories 379–86
belief that bereaved carry bad luck 373–4
descriptive theories of bereavement 374–7, 388
explanatory theories in bereavement 377–9, 388
main causes 373–4
main issues 386–8
meaning-making in 385–6
theoretical overview 374
treated as taboo 373, 379, 388
death of only child
childless seniors 243–4
coping strategies 244–5
demography of 240–241
future research 246
risk of one-child policy 182–3
death rates
in European countries 23
fall in 21–2
high 20–21
low 29, 38
male age-specific 35
trends in China 24–5
decision-making power see family decision-making power
demographic opportunity thesis 157–61, 163–6, 171
demographic transition theory (DDT)
birth rate fall in third stage 21–2
in China
first 24–8
second 23, 29–38
death rate fall in second stage 21–2
educational homogamy
Chinese society 112–14
and declining marriage rates 129
explanation 108
findings 115–19
future research directions 119–21
in rural China 80–81
social consequences 114–15, 119
trends and causes 109, 115–19
weakened during Cultural Revolution 5
Western contexts 109–12
educational homogenization 109–10, 117, 119–20
educational inequality
by ethnicity 222–3
by gender 224–6, 232
by household income 220–221
and hukou system 229–30
by parental education 221
by school quality 230–231
by urban–rural divide 223–4
educational legitimacy 109, 112–13, 117–20
Eklund, L. 156, 158–66, 171
elderly care
financial support
conclusions and limitations 261–3
current situation and threats to traditional family practices 251–3
gendered 255–6
rural–urban disparities 256–7
financial transfer
intergenerational 253–4
in rural China 259–60
in Taiwan 260–61
in urban China 257–9
healthcare 269, 278–9
long-term care 272–3, 280
need for policy and services 51
public support for 277–8
security
for one-child parents 181–2
and pensions 269–70, 279
state of field 7–9
in Taiwan 417
see also filial piety
elderly people
aging population 251, 266, 271–2
increases of elderly single and elderly couple households 45–6
living arrangements 48–9
employment
and discrimination against women 225
and education 225, 228, 232
gender hierarchy 255–6
in Hong Kong 433
industrialization providing 42
inequalities between urban and rural elderly 271
for low-skilled workers in coastal urban areas 223
in marriage instability study 345–7, 351, 353–4, 411–12
migration of rural youth to cities for 281
prospects, and mate selection 56–7, 111
for single women 135–9
of women in Mao era 331
of women in Taiwan 260
and women’s domestic responsibilities 293, 324, 415
women’s rising status in 255
endogamy 90
ethniciy 222–3
exam-based investment 231–2
exchange model 254
extended families
central relations formed between generations 323
decisions on parents’ old-age support 262
as measure in marital instability study 345–6, 349–50
non-verbal support 386
parents and married children 50
as part of mesosystem exerting indirect influences 42
patterns and trends 43–5
percentages of singletons and other children living in 49
as predominant form of household structure in China 50
prevalence of 1–2
problematic care provided by 230
shift of allegiance from 66
‘face culture’ 222
fairy brides 82
family
change 175–81
factors in suicide of women 359, 362–71
financial activities 205, 209–10, 214–15
independence and autonomy 295–9
and institutionalisation of childhood 287–90
obedience and discipline 293–5
policy 42, 47–8
risks due to one-child policy 181–3
and single women 135–8
Taiwan 404
traditional 251–2, 255, 267–8
understanding children within 286, 299–301
see also filial piety
family arrangement (mate selection) 54, 56, 60–61, 66, 76
family decision-making power
  collective families 322–5
  conceptualization and measurement issues 325–8
  debates on determinants of 331–4
  in Hong Kong 322, 332
  implications and future research suggestions 334–5
  methodological issues 328–9
  research on 321–2
  in Taiwan 328–9, 332–3, 415, 418
  understanding role-based power structure
  and power processes 329–31
family finance in rural China 204–5, 207, 209–15
family planning
  in 1980s 190–191
  duty to practice 276
  further reform 194–5
  link with fertility transition 188
  measures to control childbearing 191–4
  policy
    as not sole driver of fertility change 195–6
    resulting in local government assistance 245, 278
    resulting in massive number of single-child families 241
  programmes prior to one-child policy 189–90
  reforms leading to muted responses 198–9
  see also one-child policy; two-child policy (TCP)
family size
  average 43
  changing 175–7, 252
  effect of housing privatization 48
  and family planning restrictions 198
  one-child policy 2–3, 251–2
  and quality of spousal intimacy 64
family structural functionalism 42–3
family structure
  changing 177–8
  collective 287–8, 323, 325
  definition 43
  effect on borrower’s repayment decisions 208
household
  average size 43
  changes in 45–6
  definition 43
  patterns of 43–4
  urban 44–5
  state of field 1–3
traditional rural 359
urban 42–51, 252, 281
family vs. state 276–80
‘fate clashes’ 385
father–son axis 409, 418
female economic attractiveness 109–11, 120–121
female labor market participation
  in Hong Kong 432–3
  in Taiwan 414–15, 418
female marriage migration 144, 152
female marriage squeeze 6–7
female strong person (nujiangren) 61
female subordination 36, 330
feng shui 385
Feng, X.T. 47, 177–81, 184, 267, 332–3
Feng, Z. 251–3, 269, 273, 278, 280
fertility
  decline in 22–8, 36, 38, 181, 251, 271
  effect on growth of population aging 252, 271–2
  events, and suicide among women 362–3, 365–6, 369
  family planning policies not sole driver of changes in 195–6
  in Hong Kong 430, 432
  as major agent in population size 20
  in Mao’s China 305
  patterns effect on family finance in rural China 204–15
  revolution in 187
  stages of change 20–21
  in Taiwan 197, 412–13, 416, 418
  Taiwan 417–18
  total fertility rates 3, 24–8, 47, 175–6, 187–8, 190, 251, 412–13
  as voluntarily low 196–7
fertility transition
  in 1980s 190–191
  family planning programmes prior to one-child policy 189–90
  further reform 194–5
  history of 188
  measures to control childbearing 191–4
  rethinking potential impact of two-child policy 195–9
  state of field 3–4
  total fertility rate and net reproduction rate 187–8
  towards pro-natalism 199–200
filial piety
  as backbone of family relationships 205
  and Chinese childhood 179, 299–301
  codifying 276–7
  Confucian norm of 251, 255
divorce incompatible with 171
early attacks on 268
future concerns 281
in Hong Kong 222, 275, 429–30
and mourning 379–81, 383
and obedience 293–4
post 1978 era 270–275
pre-1949 era 266–8, 329–30
reinterpreting in unsettling times 272–4
socialism era (1949–78) 268–70, 330
state vs. family 276–80
traditional notions of 291–3
financial support to parents see gender
patterns in financial support to parents
foreign nations
foreign-related marriages in PRC 96–7, 101
four categories of 98
rising numbers of in 2000s 102–4
foreign-related marriages
Asia-West and intra-Asia marriage
migration 91–2
intercultural marriages in 1990s 99–101
intercultural marriages in late 1970s–1980s
95–9
intercultural marriages in West 89–91
in PRC, literature 93–5
PRC media in 2000s 103–4
rising number of foreign nationals in 2000s
102–4
foreign spouse
educational level 93
most popular countries of origin 101
numbers registered 96–7, 102
work overseas 98
Frazier, C. 332–3
friendship 64–5
Gaetano, A.M. 126–7, 137, 139
gender
and Confucian ethics 323, 325–6
and education opportunities in Hong Kong
129, 430–432
trouble with notions of gender/transgender
400–402
gender androgyny 397–400
gender-crossing 395–7
gender ideology perspective 255–6
gender inequality
in educational homogamy study 109–12,
120–121
and gendered family division of labor 333
manifestations 142
and parental investment in children’s
schooling 224–6
and patriarchal state 134–5
potential impact of two-child policy 232
shēngnü discourse as not addressing 133
as statistical category 69
status and age hypergamy maintaining
138–9
gender patterns in financial support to parents
classic explanations of intergenerational
transfer 253–4
current situation and threats to traditional
family practices 251–3
empirical studies 257–61
gendered support 255–6
rural China 259–60
rural–urban disparities 256–7
study conclusions 261–2
study limitations 262–3
in Taiwan 260–261
urban China 257–9
gender perspective 332–3
gender role
backlash to transformations in 127
change in, observed in rural China 151
and family decision-making 322, 327–33
and filial piety 291
household labor division 255
inequality 138–9
panic over changing 133
traditional 7, 135, 331, 342, 353
underlying issues of Asian foreign
immigrants 92
gender thesis 340–341, 353, 355
gendered division of household labor 333,
414–15, 418
gendered support
-cultural perspective 255
gender ideology perspective 255–6
hierarchical compensation 256
Gietel-Basten, S. 197, 199
girl power’ 77, 79, 85
globalisation
adoptee and adoptive parent responses to
315
advantages and disadvantages 316–17
theoretical perspectives on 308–10
welfare and inter-country adoption 310–312,
317
‘good match’ 76, 80, 157
Great Leap Forward 24, 26, 189, 269
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 26
grief
as affective response of bereavement 373
hallucinations 383
neurobiological aspects of 378–9
from normal to psychopathological 387
problematic 380–382
Index

prolonged grief disorder 380–381
psychopathological perspective 375–6
relational theory 377–8
and Taoist philosophy 374
working through 374, 376
group serving power 322–5

healthcare 278–9
hierarchical compensation 256
HIV/AIDS 37–8
homogamy
increasing marital satisfaction 343
pattern 79
preference for 411
revival of 80
single urban women aspiring to 139
status 79, 85, 108, 112, 121
synonym for assortative mating 90
in traditional rural China 80
trend of increasing 81, 104
see also educational homogamy
homosexuality 37, 61–2, 69–70, 166, 394
Hong Kong
age at first marriage 172, 422, 430
attachment styles and coping bonds 383–4
average age at sexual debut 33
change
behavioral 421, 434
demographic and marriage timing 434
economic 422–3
education and unmarried rates 431–2
female labor force participation 432–3
marriage trends 421, 434–5
meanings of marriage 430
in sex ratio 427–9
social 422, 425, 427, 435
unmarried men and women 425–7
coping of widowed persons 382
cross-border marriages 92, 96–8, 100–102, 104, 428
cross-gender experience 401
cultural heritage 421
decline in fertility 430, 432
economic hardship and prosperity 429–30
familism 17, 421–3
family decision-making 322, 332
female labor market participation 432–3
filial piety 222, 275, 429–30
gender and education opportunities 129, 430–432
gendered division of household labor 333
marriage and real estate market 433
and marriage in traditional Chinese society 422–3
marriage satisfaction 68–9
marriage timing and prevalence 423–7
mate preference 58
meaning-making in death 385
migration 427–9
mourning period 381
prolonged grief disorder and culture 386
proportion of single people 160
total fertility rate 28
total fertility rates 27–8
transgenders in 396, 403
household finance
effects of son preference 207
and parental investment in children’s schooling 220–221
in rural China 209–11, 215
in urban China and developmental economies 207–9
household registration (hukou) system
and access to ‘urban public goods regime’ 84
and children 288–9
establishment 288
gaps, and migrant women 81
in marital instability study 345–52, 354
and new home purchases 134
and parental investment in child’s education 229–30
revisions 312
Shanghai, and single women 137
students from poor rural areas 232
urban–rural 76, 256–7
household structure see family household structure
housing privatization 48
hukou see household registration (hukou) system
human ecology model 42
husband–wife axis 409, 418
hypergamous (‘marry up’) marriage 6, 58–9, 79, 81–4, 135
hypergamy
age 5, 129–30, 135, 138–9
creating marriage squeezes 171
educational 129–30, 432
female 131, 135, 150, 164
forced socioeconomic 136
in Hong Kong 428, 432
income 159, 163
marital mate selection 163–4
outcomes of intensification 158
paradoxes of global 93
pattern 79
 persistence of 17, 434
revival of 80

Xiaowei Zang and Lucy X. Zhao - 9781785368196
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 03/30/2019 09:40:08AM via free access
shift to romantic love 103
spatial 159
status 5–6, 129–30, 138–9

If You Are the One TV dating show 131, 133–4, 139
independence 295–9
inequality
differing patterns of 84
economic 83, 109, 112, 119–21, 164
efforts to diminish 113–14
gender 69, 109–12, 120–121, 133–5, 138–9, 142, 225, 232, 333
between-household type 114–15
within-household type 115
intergenerational 115
rural–urban 113, 121, 271
see also educational inequality
infertility
childless seniors 242
coping strategies 244–5
demography of 239
future research 246
rising prevalence 237
in Taiwan 413, 418
Inheritance Law 291
‘insertees’ 62
‘inserters’ 61–2
institutional approach 158–62, 164, 171
institutionalisation of childhood 287–90
intercultural marriages
in China
in 1990s 99–101
in late 1970s–1980s 95–9
in West 89–91
intergenerational bargaining 331
intergenerational contract 267–8, 272
intergenerational hierarchy 330
intergenerational parenting coalitions 294
intergenerational power dynamics 288, 331–2
intergenerational relationships 267–8, 291–3, 301
intergenerational transfer (classic explanations of)
altruism/corporate group model 254
exchange model 254
power/bargaining model 253
international adoption
abolitionists 308–9
adoption in China 307–8
best interest of child 312–13
charities and INGOs 307–8, 311, 316
child welfare 311–13, 317
future of children 316
inter-country adoption 310–312, 317
one-child policy 305–6
pragmatists 309–10, 316
promoters 309
social media responses from adoptees and adoptive parents 313–15
statistics 305, 309
theoretical perspectives on 308–10, 316
two-child policy 306–7
international marriage 59, 92–5, 98, 169
Internet 5, 29, 94, 104, 120–121, 211, 310–311
intimacy 53, 60, 62–5, 70
intra-family relationships 178–9
intracultural marriage 59, 89
Inventory of Complicated Grief (ICG) 380
Jankowiak, W. 53–8, 60–61, 63, 65–8, 70, 76, 80, 126–7
Jiang, Q. 4, 6, 142–4, 146–52, 164, 168, 170, 188, 191–7, 240, 243
joint decision-making 325–6, 332–3
joint marriage 78
Karma 385
kinship network
drawing youth away from 76
problems resulting from lack of 183
in rural areas 77
kissing 63
land reform 76, 269
Land Reform Law 269
law
on additional children 206
physical punishment of children 294
see also Compulsory Education Law;
Marriage Laws; Non-Adults Protection Law (1992)
Law of People's Republic of China
Adoption Law 307–8, 316
on Control of Entry and Exit of Aliens 76
on Control of Exit and Entry of Citizens 95
Protection of Rights and Interests of the Elderly 7–8, 211, 251, 277–8
Lee, M.-H. 220, 224–30
leftover women see shengnü
Li, S. 77, 144, 150, 152–3, 156, 164–5, 234
life course
living arrangements over 48–50
thesis 342–3, 354
trajectories leading to childlessness 239–41, 246
living arrangements
for elderly 272, 274
over life course 48–50
postnuptial types 179
of Taiwanese families 415–18
of young couples 48–9, 179
love
affectionate mutuality 62
after agreeing to marriage 60
before agreeing to marriage 60
for child 294–5, 309
college 59, 70
as discouraged topic in Maoist era 78
as essential element of marriage 422
essential for good marriage 61, 70
feasibility of finding true 62
filial 139, 273, 275, 281
as focus of marriage 81
and income 59–60, 70
male and female values associated with 66
marital 70
and marriage to foreigners 100, 103
parental control undermined by 75
as prerequisite for marriage 70
reciprocal process 67–8
and romance 4–5
romantic 103, 109–12, 116, 119, 421
same-sex feminine 64–5
and sexual desire 53, 66–7, 70
single-child generation's conception of 66
and social status 63–4
speed at which men and women fall in 63
true 62, 70, 78
love at first sight 63, 132
love bonds 62–4, 66–7
love-match marriages 342
low-fertility trap 28, 184

Macau
marriage with mainland Chinese citizens 96–8, 100–102, 104
total fertility rate 28
‘male in the head’ 78
male marriage squeeze
causes 156, 164, 167, 171
changing marriage norms due to 150
explanation 5–6
future projections 148–9, 156, 240
future research directions 172
in Hong Kong 428–9
institutional approach 158–9, 162, 164
logic of 144
measurement issues 146–7
possible effects 151, 162–3, 165–7, 171
principle reason for 149
proportions and sex ratios of never-married 147–8
as selective 153
sex ratio theory applied to 162

marriage strategies in response to 152, 161–2, 167–9
trend and extent of 147
type of adaptation 171
as widely discussed topic 146
marital conflict
analytical strategies 347
data 344, 346
determinants of 350–351
and gender thesis 353
as indicator of marital instability 340, 353
and life-course thesis 354
measures 345
and psychological thesis 354
and resource thesis 353–4
marital dissatisfaction
analytical strategies 347
data 344, 346
determinants of 347, 349
as indicator of marital instability 340, 353
and life-course thesis 354
measures 345
and psychological thesis 354
and resource thesis 353–4
marital dissolution 157, 163, 353–5
marital gift exchange 77, 139, 212–13
marital instability
broad definition 339
future research directions 355
implications of study 354
limitations in literature 355
methodological considerations 343–4
prior research on 339–40
research methods 344–7
and resource theory 353
results 347–52
significant predictors of 355
surprising find from study 348–9, 353–4
theoretical considerations 340–343
as understudied 352–3
marital mate selection 160–164
marital stratification 163–4
marriage
demographic transition effects 26–7, 29–30, 33, 35–8
expectations, satisfactions and resolutions 65–69
future research directions 70–71
historical purpose of 54
as life goal, and impact on homosexual lives 69–70
overview 29
and real estate market, in Hong Kong 433
relation to suicide among women in rural China 362–4, 368–70
resistance to 53–4
Handbook on the family and marriage in China

rising expenses 150–151
self-arranged 54–6
state of field 4–7
in Taiwan 409–11
in traditional Chinese society 422–3
see also age at first marriage
marriage age see age at first marriage
marriage brokers 83, 92
‘marriage deinstitutionalization’ 65–6
marriage formation
gendered pattern of education’s relation to
128–9
in rural China 75–9
timing and prevalence in Hong Kong 423–7, 434–5
marriage frequency 160–161, 171
Marriage Law 1937 324
Marriage Law 1950 27, 75–6, 95, 113, 131, 268, 276, 342, 354
Marriage Law 1980 76, 95, 98, 276–7, 342, 352, 354
Marriage Law 1981 27, 95
Marriage Law 2006 29, 159, 161
marriage market
in rural China 82–5
in urban China 135–9
marriage squeeze see female marriage squeeze;
males marriage squeeze
‘marriageable’ woman, expanding notion of
168
‘marry up’ marriage see hypergamous (‘marry
up’) marriage
masturbation 33–4, 38
‘match-door’ marriages 80
matchmaking
corners 126
marital mobility 93
parent-induced 7, 60–61
professional 29, 83, 134
and status similarity 5
mate selection
criteria 56–62, 70
differences in expression of intimacy 62–5
family arrangement 54, 56, 60–61, 66, 76
future research directions 172
in intermarriages 90
marital 160–164
methods and material 160, 171–2
non-marital 164–7
romantic choice 56
in rural China
markets 82–5
preferences 79–82
procedures 75–9
self-arrangement 54–6
theorizing 156–60, 170–171
unmarried men’s strategies 167–70
meaning-making in death 378, 382, 385–6
media
celebrating women in domestic roles 82, 138
coverage of shengnü 6, 125–7, 130–135
espousing patriarchal norms 139
global, reporting on China 311
interest in two-child policy 194–5
on male marriage squeeze 146–7
publicizing filial duties 275
reporting of corruption 193
representations of transnational marriages
92, 94–5
and rising number of foreign nationals
103–4
and transgenderism 401–2
migration
adoption from China 309
and changing sex ratios in Hong Kong
427–9
of children 316
connection with marriage patterns 130
of educated people 430
of elderly 278
facilitating investment in children’s
education 228
female labor 83–84
and HIV risk for surplus men 38
important role in elderly support 260
increasing opportunities for partnered sex
165
marriage
Asia–West and intra-Asia 91–2
brides, as solution to excess males 37
to China, foreign 95
female 144, 152, 168–9
increase in 161
and mate selection in rural China 77–8, 82–3
removal of barriers to 84
rural to urban 9, 128, 139, 215, 223, 252–3, 269–73, 281, 288–9, 311
Shanghai as popular destination for foreign
93–4
Miscegenation Law 1967 76
missing girls 143–6, 153, 306
mobilities approach 313
modernization
and demographic transition theory 20–21, 27–8
in Hong Kong 381, 423
in Taiwan 27–8
modernization theory 42, 109–11, 116–17
moral character, sound (renpin) 58
mortality
advantage of daughters 273
care of child 2, 206
decay in 21–4, 38, 181, 271
female rates of 156
as major agent in population size 20
and net reproduction rate 188
stages of change 20–21
mourning
in context 373
dual process model 376–7
as expression of filial piety 379, 381
four tasks of 376
prescribed period of 381
structured rituals 374
multi-layered patriarchy 329–30

'naked marriage' (luohun) 61
net reproduction rate 187–8
neurobiological view 378–9, 388
Non-Adults Protection Law (1992) 290, 296
non-marital mate selection 160–164
nuclear families
congenial couple 45, 179
decay of standard 177–8
as dominant structure of Chinese families 43–5, 50
function of 42
growing number of congenial couple 177
in social survey sample 346
in Taiwan 415–16, 418
of urban Chinese 2, 48

obedience 293–5
obedient and honest (laoshi) 81
old-age see elderly
One-Child Campaign 26–7
one-child family planning policy 47
'one child is best' norm 26–7
one-child parents
death of only child 182–3
lack of kinship network 183
old-age security problems for 181–2
one-child policy
in 1980s 190–191
abandonment of 4
adoption legislation 307
and age of first marriage 31
change to 1.5-child policy 27
and changes in Chinese family 175–81
and co-residence of urban elderly parents 226
contribution to educational gender equality 225, 232
decline in fertility rate attributable to 251
different implementation in urban and rural areas 226
end of as not same as beginning of two-child policy 197–8
exacerbating aging population 271
family planning programmes prior to 189–90
family risks and related issues 181–3
future effects of 199–200
and household savings rate 208
impact on bereavement experiences 384–5
impact on intergenerational mobility 227–8
implications for childhood 288
intention of 305
as less successful in rural areas 305–6
'loss of a single child' families 238
measures to control childbearing 191–4, 206
overseas adoptions attributed to 305
and parental investment in child's education 227
prototypical families created by 1
replacement with two-child policy 183–4
resulting pressure on only child 222
and rise in 'girl power' 77, 135
shrinking family size projections 252
skewed gender mix following introduction 206–7
unintended social consequences 306
uxorilocal marriage 81
outsourced intimacy 310, 312
overseas Chinese 89, 97–8, 100–101, 198

parental education 221
parental expectation 222
parental investment in children's schooling
and ethnicity 222–3
and gender 224–6
and household income 220–221
and hukou system 229–30
new research questions 232–3
and parental education 221
and parental expectation 222
returns on 228
and school quality 230–231
and sibling number 226–8
target of investment 231–2
and urban–rural divide 223–4

parenting
authoritarian vs. training 299
autonomy and independence as features of 295–9
coalitions 294
obedience and discipline as themes of 293–5
Handbook on the family and marriage in China

shaming children 300
shifts in moral order of 296–7
values 286, 292, 301
parents, financial support to see gender
patterns in financial support to parents
parents who have lost children 243–4
coping strategies 244–5
demography of 240–241
future research 246
risk of one-child policy 182–3
partnered sex 157, 165, 171
patriarchal backlash 127–8
patriarchal marriage market 135–9
patriarchal state 134–5
patriarchy
Chinese family system based on 142
gradual shift away from 353
loose definition of 32
multi-layered 329–30
persistence and revival of 75, 84
role-based generation 330–331
and single child 178
‘state’ replacing traditional 76
in Taiwan 414, 417
patrimony, allocation of 417–18
pensions
and old-age security 269–70
and social security 279, 281
People’s Republic of China (PRC)
abandonment of one-child policy 4, 28
changes in marriage laws 342
children’s rights 297–8
choosing to live and work in 59
definition of shengnü 6
discovering demography 26
early years as period of Marxism 24
foreign-related marriages in 89, 93–9
intercultural marriages 99–101
legal battles and transgender people 403
Maoist moves to shift loyalties to 288
marriages contracted prior to 354
media, and rise in foreign nationals 102–4
parental duties 276
soft power 316
transnational flows 309
women’s socioeconomic status since establishment 252
year of establishment 20
personal characteristics (gexing)
in female suicide study 363–71
in marital instability study 345–55
of potential partners 81
personality, pleasing (xingge) 59
Phoenix, A. 299
‘Phoenix man’ 57–8
Poston, D.L. 21–2, 27, 29, 35–6, 38, 128, 175–6, 179, 181–2, 192
power/bargaining model 253
power congruence argument 333–4
power geometry 93
PRC see People’s Republic of China (PRC)
premarital sexual intercourse
association with high sex ratios 165
rural courtship 62, 78–9
trends and attitudes 32, 65
pro-girl campaign 36
pro-natalism 189, 199–200, 241
process theories 374–5
prolonged grief disorder (PGD) 376, 380–381, 386
prosperity 429–30
psychological thesis 343, 354–5
psychopathology
and grief 387
perspective of 375–6
queer studies 392–4
queer unions 403
real estate market
Chinese women 134
in Hong Kong 433
reform era
bride price and dowry costs 76–7
decollectivization of production organization 331
individualist and collective patterns following 324–5
mate selection 57–62, 76
preferences in rural China 80–81
rise in use of commercial sex 166
three marriage cohorts 118
uxorilocal marriage 77
relational exchange 322–5, 329
relational (guanxi) concerns in bereavement 383–5
relational theories 377–8
resource theory
in relation to family decision-making power 331–2, 334–5
in relation to marital dissatisfaction 341–2, 353
Ribbens McCarthy, J. 286–9, 292, 313
role-based generation patriarchy 330–331
role-based power processes 329–30
romance
attributes 66
in early Chinese literature 398
emphasis on feelings of 78–9
gender and transgender 401
and love 4–5
male idealization of women 63
and mate selection 56
vs. material factors 58, 169
possible shift towards romanticism 111
romantic revolution of courtship 78
speak romantic words (fengliuhua) 81
vs. status concerns 79, 82, 136
romantic love 103, 109–12, 116, 119, 421
rural China
bride prices as part of marriage rituals 150
children and youth in 295
economic equilibrium implications of finance in 211–14
educational homogamy 121
effect of economic reforms 271
emerging new norm of family life 274
facing more serious challenges in elderly care 281
family support for elderly 272
formal financial institutions 204–5
gender division 142
gender patterns in children’s financial support to parents 256–7, 259–3
household finance in 209–11, 215
lack of privacy in 165
marital instability 342, 354
marriage and suicide among women in 358–71
mate selection
criteria 62
markets 82–5
preferences 79–82
procedures 75–9
more equality between sons and daughters 273
old-age security and pensions 269–70
parental investment in child’s education 223–4
social assistance programs 247, 257
son preference 205–7, 214–15, 226, 273
women’s gradually increasing social status 151
rural courtship 62, 77–9, 82, 84–5
rural elderly 8–9, 269–71, 274, 279–80
rural to urban migration 9, 128, 139, 215, 223, 252–3, 269–73, 281, 288–9, 311
mate selection
risks 62
market 82–5
preferences 79–82
procedures 75–9
more equality between sons and daughters 273
old-age security and pensions 269–70
parental investment in child’s education 223–4
social assistance programs 247, 257
son preference 205–7, 214–15, 226, 273
women’s gradually increasing social status 151
rural courtship 62, 77–9, 82, 84–5
rural elderly 8–9, 269–71, 274, 279–80
rural to urban migration 9, 128, 139, 215, 223, 252–3, 269–73, 281, 288–9, 311
safety net
childless seniors need for 246–7
China having weak 266
rural parents lacking 215
state’s retreat from providing 325
same-sex sexual behaviour 166, 171
school quality 230–231
second demographic transition (SDT) in China 29–38
explanation 23
Send Down movement 80, 83
sex ratio imbalance accelerated, among second born 215
changing, in Hong Kong 427–9
effect of large migrant inflow 135
great situation, new developments 3–4
and mate selection 160–165, 168, 171
resulting in excess bachelors 34–8, 128
sex ratio theory 157–8, 160–164, 166, 170–171
sex workers 37–8, 62, 166–7
sexual intercourse
age at first 32–3
premarital 32, 62, 65, 78–9, 165
sexuality
amalgamating with gender into one categorization system 401
biological intersexuality 395
category of renyao 398
criticisms of public representations of 393
cross-cultural configurations of 403
exceeding categorization of 402
of gay and lesbian politics 404
gay and lesbian topics dominating studies of 394
historical dimensions 393
male same-sex 400
shame 299–300
shengnü
as derogatory and sexist term 125–6
discourse, and the state 126–7
discursive construction of 130–133
documenting 127–30
negative stereotype formed around 125
single women in urban China 133–9
as social reality in contemporary China 127
sibling number 226–8
single women
ability to adopt 307
crash of gender ideologies 139
derogatory phrases for 125
designated, if over age 27, as ‘leftover’ 125
disadvantaged by men’s rejection of women with higher educational levels 128
distancing from term shengnü 126
financial prospects for 138
and If You Are the One reality show 131, 139
marriage pressure 135, 137–9
numbers in Hong Kong 427, 430
Handbook on the family and marriage in China

as numerically insignificant in comparison to single men 130
patriarchal marriage market, family and employment structures 135–8
patriarchal state and gender inequality 134–5
stigmatization of 126, 139
study parameters 133
social capital 108, 121, 210, 212, 314
social media responses from adoptees and adoptive parents 313–15
social security and pensions 279, 281
socioeconomic changes 266, 271–2, 281
son preference
bare branch villages 152–3
in Chinese societies 205–7, 214–15
enhanced bargaining power 150–151, 153
female marriage migration 152
and higher than normal SRB 142–3, 152–3
marriage squeeze 144, 146–9
missing girls 143–6, 153
as more common in rural China 273
potential to return 232
rising bride price and marriage expenses 150
strong and pervasive tradition 36, 224–5
in Taiwan 414
Song, J. 79–85, 112, 177
SRB see sex ratio at birth (SRB)
stage theories 375–6, 388
state vs. family 276–80
status attainment hypothesis 109–20
status exchange 91, 94
status similarity 5
strain theory of suicide 370–371
street-smartness and ability to take advantage of market chances (congming nenggan) 81
structural power 157–9, 163–4
suicide among women in rural China
analysis 363
belief in Communist Party’s leadership 364, 368–70
case-control design 359–60
data 360–361
family factors 359, 362–71
fatalistic 359, 370
fertility events 362–3, 365–6, 369
information sources 361
integrating information 363
interviewing procedures 361–2
marital status 362–4, 368–70
measures 362–3
mental disorder 358, 360–361, 363–4, 366–8, 370
personal characteristics 363–4
religion 362–3, 366–9
results 363–6
risk factor comparison with West 358–9
significant predictors of 368
social support 362–70
statistics 358
strain theory of 370–371
study discussion 366–71
surplus women see shengnü
Taiwan
age at first marriage 31, 172, 409, 413, 418
allocation of patrimony 417–18
altruism model 254
cross-dressing artists 396–7
divorce 410–412, 416, 418
dual filial piety model 292
elderly care 417–18
family decision-making 328–9, 332–3, 415, 418
family living arrangements 415–18
father–son axis 409, 418
female labor force participation 414–15, 418
fertility 197, 412–13, 416, 418
gender and financial transfer in 260–261
gendered division of household labor 414–15, 418
husband–wife axis 409, 418
intercultural marriages 59, 89, 92, 96–7, 99–102, 104
intergenerational support 46, 260–262
marriage 409–11
negative outcomes of pro-girl campaigns 36
proportion of single people 160
‘renegade province’ of 37
sex ratio at birth 35, 215, 414, 418
total fertility rate 28, 412–13
transgender rights 403
task model 376, 387
Three Cardinal Guides 359
Ting, K.-F. 63, 68, 421, 430, 432–3
To, S. 6–7, 57–8, 61, 125–7, 135–6, 138–9
total fertility rate (TFR)
in 1950–2010 China 175–6
in Brazil, India, Vietnam and Indonesia 190
and net reproduction rate 187–8
one-child policy 47, 190, 251
in Taiwan 28, 412–13
trends in China 24–8
year 2000 estimates 3
traditional Chinese society, marriage in 422–3
traditional family
changing practices 251–2
gender values embedded into 255

Xiaowei Zang and Lucy X. Zhao - 9781785368196
Downloaded from Elgar Online at 03/30/2019 09:40:08AM
via free access
and intergenerational contract 267–8
transgender in China
eunuchism 402
gay and lesbian movement 392–3, 403–4
gay and lesbian studies 394, 397
gender androgyyny 397–400
gender-crossing 395–7
gender trouble 400–402
imagining transgender China 392–5, 402–3
implications 403–4
queer unions 403
research field issues 402–3
terminology 393
two-child policy (TCP)
adjustment of one-child policy 183–4
beginning of as not same as end of one-child policy 197–8
date of implementation 188
move towards 194–5
rethinking potential impact of 194–9
as treated pessimistically by demographers 184, 271
university entrance exam (gaokao) 231–2
unmarried and childless
childless seniors 242–3
coping strategies 244–5
demography of 239–40
fear of being 169
unmarried men's strategies to find wife 167–70
urban China
attitudes towards elderly support 255, 262
attitudes towards love and marriage 70
children and youth in 295
courtship practices 55
educational enrolment of school-age children 226
educational homogamy 5, 115, 118–21
effects of economic reform on elderly 271
emerging new norm of family life 274
gender patterns in children's financial support to parents 256–9, 261–3
household finance in 205, 207–9
and marital instability 341–55
marriage squeeze 7
masturbation 34
mate selection 61
more equality between sons and daughters 273
old-age security and pensions 269–70
orientation around child development 66
parental investment in child’s education 223–4
power/bargaining explanation 254
residential patterns of parents with married children in 50
single women in 133–8
young people relying on older generations 78
urban elderly 8–9, 226, 269–71, 279–80
urban family structure
connectedness and interactions 50–51
and family policy 47–8
living arrangements over life course 48–50
patterns and trends 43–6
urban family household structure 44–5
urban–rural divide
old-age security and pensions 269–70, 281
parental investment in children's schooling 223–4
uxorilocal marriage 77, 81, 84, 168, 198, 276–7
virginity 33, 56, 59, 78–9
voluntary childless
childless seniors 243
coping strategies 244–5
demography of 240
increasing rates of 29
limited research on 246
Wang, P. 59, 92–94, 99, 103, 132
war bride marriages 89
welfare of child 311–13
West
adoption from China 311–12, 316
and Asia marriage migration 91–2
bereavement 374, 379–81
characterized as displaying individualistic culture 292
childrearing and childhood research based on 286–7, 299
demographic transition 23
division of labor 256
demographic homogamy 109–12
future research on China and 232–3
influence of 1, 289–90, 333
intercultural marriage 58–9
intergenerational relationships 268
life course in 342–3, 354
literature on intercultural marriages 89–91
premarital sexual activity 32
research on patriarchy 321–2
resource theory 331–2, 341
societal framework of researchers from 68–9
studies of family power 325–6, 329
suicide protective factor comparison 368–9
suicide risk factor comparison 358–9, 366
suicide studies 358–9, 366, 368
transgender 394–6, 400–402
wife-finding strategies
expanding notion of ‘marriageable’ woman
meeting inflating bride prices
recruiting wife from afar
women and suicide see suicide among women
in rural China
women’s status at home
decision-making power
in Taiwan

Xia, Y.R. 44, 46, 48–9, 51, 55, 70
Xu, A. 2, 44, 46, 48–9, 51, 163, 325–7, 332–5, 359

Yang, W.-S. 91, 411
young couples
changing living patterns
example of joint marriage
expectations regarding living standards
housing
living arrangements
obligations towards aging parents

Zang, X. 1–2, 4–5, 54, 69, 76, 78, 108, 339
Zhang, J. 359, 366, 369–71
Zhang, W. 56–57, 77, 81, 84, 240–241, 243–4, 247, 331–2
Zhu, H. 254, 256–9, 261–3, 267, 273