

---

# Index

---

- adaptation perspective 171, 376–7
- ADAPTS model 387
- adoptees
  - contribution to global mix 310
  - future of 316
  - social media responses 313–15
  - support systems for 310
- adoption from China *see* international adoption
  - adoption
- adoption in China
  - demography of 241
  - lack of research 246
- 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
- bare branch villages 150, 152–3
- ‘barestick’ (*guanggun*) issues 83, 170
- 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 price
  - 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 240–241  
   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 (CCCWA) 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

- courtship culture 54–6, 70  
*see also* rural courtship
- cross-border marriage 59, 92–3, 97, 428
- cross-Straits 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
  - explanation 20
  - stages of 20–21
- detachment 77–8
- developmental economies 207–9
- Ding, W. 206–12, 214–15
- discipline 293–5
- division of labor 68–9, 139, 256, 328, 333, 414–15, 418
- divorce
- analytical strategies 347
  - Chinese society more accepting of 46
  - data 344, 348
  - determinants of 351–2
  - effects of legislative and political changes 95, 98, 342
  - effects of reforms 3–4
  - in foreign-related marriages 101, 103
  - and gender theory 355
  - increasing rates of 252, 339, 352
  - as indicator of marital instability 340, 353
  - and life-course theory 354
  - measures 345, 347
  - and property 134, 159
  - and resource theory 353–4
  - sex ratios 151, 158, 163, 169
  - suicide rates 368, 371
  - surge in ‘fake’ 159
  - in Taiwan 410–412, 416, 418
- double standard 55, 69, 79, 129, 135
- Dowling, M. 305, 312–13
- dowry *see* bride price
- dual process model (DPM) 376–7, 382
- Durkheim, E. 359, 368–70
- dyadic power 157–8
- economic capital 94, 108, 121
- economic equilibrium implications of rural finance 211–14
- economic hardship 429–30
- economic reform
- amendment of Marriage Law in response to 95–6
  - Confucianism resurrected since 274
  - divorce on rise since 339, 351–2
  - effects on elderly 271
  - increased female income following 225
  - market-oriented 114, 270–271
  - as part of exosystem 42
  - in rural China 85, 228, 271, 371
  - state influence on individuals declining since 353
  - success in 1980s 99
  - in urban China 47, 271
- education level, similar or higher (*xueshi*) 59
- education opportunities 430–432

- 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  
 theories 109–15  
 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 260–261  
 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
- ethnicity 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 nationals
  - 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
  - shengnü* 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

- 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

- 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
  - 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

- 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; male 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 175
  - reporting of corruption 293
  - 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  
 child 2, 206  
 decline 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  
 conjugal couple 45, 179  
 decline of standard 177–8  
 as dominant structure of Chinese families  
 43–5, 50  
 function of 42  
 growing number of conjugal 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

- 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
  - childless seniors 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
  - demographic challenges 1
  - 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
- 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 at birth (SRB) 3, 6, 34–6, 38, 83, 142–6, 152–3, 194, 206, 215, 306, 414, 418
- sex ratio imbalance
  - accelerated, among second born 215
  - changing, in Hong Kong 427–9
  - effect of large migrant inflow 135
  - grave 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
  - clash 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

- 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
- Song, L. 79–80, 117–18, 120–121, 216, 220–221, 225, 259–60, 262, 272–3
- 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

- 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 androgyny 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
  - educational 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 167–8  
  meeting inflating bride prices 169–70  
  recruiting wife from afar 168–9  
women and suicide *see* suicide among women  
  in rural China  
women's status at home  
  decision-making power 324, 327, 334  
  in Taiwan 415
- Xia, Y.R. 44, 46, 48–9, 51, 55, 70  
Xu, A. 2, 44, 46, 48–9, 51, 163, 325–7, 332–5, 359  
Xu, Xiaohe 55, 79–80, 108, 113, 117, 120, 339–44, 355
- Yang, W.-S. 91, 411  
young couples  
  changing living patterns 179  
  example of joint marriage 78  
  expectations regarding living standards 430  
  housing 48  
  living arrangements 48–9  
  obligations towards aging parents 335
- 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  
Zuo, J. 57, 69, 322, 325, 327–35, 340–341