Index

9-year compulsory education	Kajanus fieldwork, value, 13
law, 67	low-income young couples,
	presence, 112
Accepting Population Control	women survey, 34–35
(Milwertz), 33	Belonging, impact, 153–155
Agrarian bases, 27–28	Big-family culture,
Ancestor worship,	replacement, 1
importance, 137	Birth/death rate, 32f
Anti-revolutionary classes, 24–25	Bodycott, Peter, 100
Aspiration	Brain gain/drain, 81
impact, 107	British higher education, Chinese
transfer, 121	education financial
Astronaut family, 8, 109	contribution, 108
Asymmetrical intergenerational	British migration policy, 143
transfer, understanding,	British society, assimilation, 10
115–126	
Authoritarian elements, hybrid, 59	Cameron, David, 6
Authoritarian parenting, concept	Capitalist values, West
(usage), 56	(association), 76
(333,82), 13	Capital world system, analysis
Baby boomer generation, 31	(Wallerstein), 27
nuclear family composition, 12	Career
Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother,	advancement, struggle, 39–40
The (Chua), 56	aspirations, 90
Baumrind, Diana, 56	development, 89–95
Becker, Gary (economic model),	expectations, Western degree
119–120	devaluation (impact),
Bedridden/semi-bedridden elderly	92–95
people, presence, 142	importance, 63
Beijing	success, self-aspiration, 39
cohort, 93	Care-providers, gender role, 131
family return, contemplation	Caring
(example), 5	role, emotional commitment, 43
1 //	,

three-generation caring	study abroad, encouragement,
situation, example, 131t	101
Carling, Jørgen, 109	treatment, comparison
Childcare	(absence), 66
arrangement, 132	unlimited responsibility, 152–153
findings, 133	Child-to-parent transfer,
impact, 107	money (symbolism/
pressure, reduction, 38–39	implications), 125–126
providers, challenges, 134–136	China
struggle, 39–40	9-year compulsory education
Childhood, egalitarian parenting	law, 67
experience, 100	bedridden/semi-bedridden elderly
Children	people, presence, 142
cultivation, 37	community, reference, 14
dependency, increase, 144	economic change, 27
education	exiting, 75–81
parents, investment	families
(willingness), 98–99	contract, 138–140
success, pursuit, 2	examination, 160
equal opportunity, emphasis,	values, re-examination,
96–97	159–160
extra-curricular activities,	female university enrolment
37–38	rate, 62
influence/intervention, 58	generational leap, 23
life stages, 85	long-term home-making, 137
material life, betterment, 113	marketization, opportunities,
model child, example, 57-58	30–31
parental career expectation, 63	medical insurance, benefit, 143
parental support, 98	migrants, life experience, 91
parent-child practice, 60	migration, 76
parents aspiration, 122	point, 90t
post-reform child rearing,	modernization, 23
relevance, 61	parents, return, 135
property purchasing, parental	respondents, income level, 110t
help, 112	returnees, 76
receiving, 108–111	return, favour, 145
response, 120–125	school attendance history, 68t
rural children, urban children	small business, initiation, 113
(difference), 54	state school system, 68t
siblings, presence/impact, 53–54	state, transnational ties, 164
spoiling, likelihood (survey), 53	survival, absence, 143

transformation, 30	Continuing care provision, 129–133
UK, distance (impact), 150	Contractual terms, investment
upbringing, characteristics, 55-62	role, 121
Western degree, devaluation,	Co-residence, importance, 44
92–95	Core world (First World), 27
work experience, 90t	Cosmopolitan project, 93
work permits, granting, 79	Cross-border education, changes, 2
China, families	Cultural Revolution
expectations/parental	experience, 16
investment/sacrifice, 48	higher education, pursuit
parental control,	(cessation), 63–64
understanding, 56	initiation, 25
sons, preference, 62	Culture logic, 139
China, middle class	
emergence, 26–28	Danwei (work units, urban resident
heterogeneity, 28	participation), 25
membership, Times estimation,	Daughter
28	de-feminisation, 65
"China's little emperors"	success, maternal
(Guardian, The), 50	determination, 39
Chinese Overseas, heterogeneous	Decision changes, levels, 103–104
phenomenon, 162	Decision-making process (UK), 73
Chinese Singaporeans, economic	external factors, 85-88
growth, 36	points, 99
Chinese style/authoritarian child-	sibling input, 97–98
rearing process, 56–57	Delayed migration, 7, 164
Chua, Amy, 56	Democratic parenting, 60
Class solidification, 48	Distance, enchantment, 149–150
Cognitive achievement, 55	Domestic chores, assistance, 134
Coleman, James, 9	Domestic migrant life,
Communist-style welfare system,	continuation, 163–164
destabliization, 31	
Competition, stimulation, 51	Economic conditions,
Compulsory one-child limit,	improvement, 35
impact, 3	Economic development
Confucian cultural roles, 100	initiation, 26–27
Confucius	relationship, 142
family reproduction basis, 31–32	Education, 47
teaching basis, 12	9-year compulsory education
Consumer goods, diversity	law, 67
(absence), 24	alternatives, 67–72

ladder, push, 48	parental ambivalence,
opportunities, 73	147–149
practical/economic value, 98–99	corporation development
resources, change, 70	(maximization), 119
Educational resources,	economic deprivation, 66
competition, 2	extended families, financial
Education-motivated migration, 6	support, 48
pattern, 8	family-friendly welfare,
Egalitarian income distribution,	reduction, 37–38
emphasis, 25	financial dynamic, complexity,
Egalitarian parenting experience, 100	115
Elderly, support (practice), 42	hierarchy, dilemma, 60-61
Emotional support, empty nest	inheritance/financial transfer,
middle-class parental	study, 119
demand, 150–151	leader, sense, 65
Employment	life-cycle, 157
advantage, 93	members, socialization, 139
importance, 37–38	relations, modern elements
women, withdrawal, 38	(promotion), 148
Empty nest middle-class parents,	reproduction, Confucian basis,
emotional support	31–32
(demand), 150–151	01 0 <u>-</u>
. //	starting, example, 5 two-children families, gender
Empty nest parents, loneliness, 144 Entitlement	· •
	inequality, 66
awareness, 123	urban families, incomes
rate, high level, 124–125	(increase), 48
sense, 120–125, 128	wealth, entitlement, one-child
Entrepreneurship, commonness,	migrant perspective,
33–34	124–125
Europe	Father
Chinese students, research, 113	authoritarian figure, 118
middle class, emergence, 27–28	domestic role, 39
Extended families, financial	Females
support, 48	conception choices, 35
	territory, 65
Factory, privatization, 29	Filial child, being (implication),
Familial financial resources,	140
importance, 72	Filial piety, 147
Family	absence, 141
contract	assumption, mistake, 41–42
concept, 139	discharge, 154
1 /	

distance, 149–153	Game of money return, 113
gendered filial piety	Game of power, 116
expectation, 44	Gender, 47
intimacy, 149–153	difference, perception, 65
norm/practice, 42	divisions, 62–66
perception, change, 149–153	absence, 130–131
reinforcement, state	equality, claim, 65
intervention, 140–142	gender-related personalities,
requirement, 41	hierarchy (notion), 65
Financial contribution, provision, 41	inequality
Financial flow, 109	awareness, 66
Financially independent children,	existence, 123
parental support, 116–120	macro-level (society level)
Financial privilege, awareness, 123	gender equality, 64
Financial safety net, role, 110–111	micro-level family
Financial support, 98–99	dynamic, time/space
provision, 42	understanding, 64
term, usage, 109	stereotype differences, 64-65
Financial transfer	value shift, 66
idea, encouragement, 122-123	Gender-equality propaganda, 36–37
study, 119	Generation profile, problem, 50
First World, 27, 113	Global citizen, flexibility, 155
affluence/security, participation,	Global-financial environment,
121	advantage, 129
living standards/educational	Globalization, traditional
opportunities, 48	Chinese family values
one-child policy children, 47	(re-examination), 159–160
Flying grandma, phenomenon, 133	Golden rule (only tell good news),
Fong, Vanessa, 13, 48, 102, 113,	151–152
160–161	Göransson, Kristina, 36, 47
Foreign identity, attraction, 13	Graduate returnees, job-search
Freedom, determination	process (difficulty), 77
(problem), 36	Graham, Hilary, 140
Free water, compromises, 23	Grandchildren
Frugality, supporter	average age, 130
(example), 23	care, 133
Fujian Province, illegal migrants,	China return, 131–132
160	Grandmothers, environmental
Full-time employment	adaptation, 134
motherhood, clash, 39	Grandparents
student transfer, difficulty, 7	challenges, 135–136

childcare providers, challenges, 134–136	House purchasing, assistance, 114–115
gender division, absence, 130–131 Gratitude, symbol, 126	Housework load, comparison, 62 Hukou (household registration
Great Famine (1959-1961), 31–32	system), 25
Great Leap Forward, 37	Hunan Province, "Women hold up
Greenhalgh, Susan, 32	half the sky," 36–37
Gross domestic product, gross	_
savings rate (percentage),	Income
30f	level, 117t
Guan (discipline)	resources, diversity (absence), 24
absence, 56	Indefinite leave to remain (ILR),
discharge, 154	79–80
notion, 59	Indian students, money-sending
Guilt/indebtedness, co-existence, 147	behaviour, 122
Gungwu, Wang, 7, 9, 73, 164	Information resources, rational/ non-rational
Higher education	interpretations, 102
expansion, 67	Inheritance process, 118
pursuit, cessation, 63–64	study, 119
High school, enrolment process	Inland regions, migrant-sending
(flexibility), 69–70	places, 16–17
High-skill migrants, 5	Inner Mongolia, father interview
Home Office, indefinite leave to	(example), 16
remain (ILR), 79–80	Institutional factors, 86
Homogeneous middle-class	impact, analysis, 88
identity/culture, 28	importance, 86–87
Hong Kong, Chinese family	relative stability, 87
citizenship (change), 8	Institutional transitions, 29
Hong, Lawrence, 37	Intergenerational changes,
Host country	complexity
migration policy, 81	(demonstration), 164–165
property ladder, upward	Intergenerational conflict, 103
mobility, 112	Intergenerational contract,
Household Responsibility	change, 55
System, 25	Intergenerational dilemma,
Households	understanding, 154
classification, 24–25	Intergenerational financial
red/black categories, 24–25	transfer, 121
registration system	Intergenerational negotiation,
(Hujou), 25	multi-level changes, 103
	= :

International communication,	corruption, 69
child availability, 152	term, usage, 67–68
International Communication	Key school system
Technology (ITC),	inequality, 69
development, 150–151	introduction, 67–68
International degree, recognition,	Kirogi (wild geese) families, 109
76–77	Kuhn, Philip, 107
International education	•
infrastructure,	"Labour force not to be ignored, A"
expansion, 48	(People's Daily), 36–37
International migrant, UN	Lai, Ada, 100
Department of Economic	Landless peasants, 24–25
and Social Affairs	Landowners, 24–25
definition, 6–7	Later-longer-fewer policy, 32
International students	Law of the People's Republic of
delayed migration, 7	China on the Protection
increase, 76	of the Rights and Interests
mobility, increase, 81	of the Elderly, The, 141
mobility/personal aspirations,	Legal ownership rights,
change, 81–88	maintenance, 116
Internet, usage, 14	Lie, Mabel, 133
Intimacy, dynamic, 152	Life mobility trajectory, 83f
Intra-EU migration, 6	Life stages, 89–92
Invisible, term (usage), 13	Lifestyle
Iron rice bowl, 25	aspirations, 90
punishments, 33	choices, 89–95
	intra-personal negotiation, 95
James, Niky, 140	Little emperors
Jealousy, stimulation, 51	myth, 49–55
Jia li de qian (money from home),	belief, reason, 55
124	selfish feature, 55
Job level, 117t	term, usage, 23
Job security (work units),	Little Emperors of China (movie), 3
challenge, 28–29	Little empresses, term (usage), 23
Just One Child (Greenhalgh), 32	Liu, Fengshu, 13
	Living standards, increase, 73
Kajanus, Anni	London, Chinese population/
fieldwork, value, 13	concentration, 16–19
research, 113	Long-distance communication,
Key schools	implication (parental
city concentration, 69	perception), 152

Long distance intimacy	Micro-level (parental level) gender
delicacy, 152	equality, 64
maintenance, 151	Middle class
practice, 144	aspirations, 27
Long-term care	backgrounds, parental support,
institutions, standards/	115
policies, 141	Chinese Singaporeans,
sector, staff shortages, 142	economic growth, 36
Long-term migration planning,	development, 28
institutional factors	emergence (Europe), 27–28
(stability), 87	impact, 31
Long-term residency, success, 80	membership, expansion, 28
Lost generation, description, 26	migrants, diasporic associations
Lower-middle-income families,	(absence), 13
example, 161	term, usage (excess), 27
Low-income farmers, money	Middle-income-families, examples,
borrowing (example), 127	161
Low-skill migrants, 5	Middle range migrants, 160–162
	Middle-school education,
Macro-level contexts, life mobility	coverage (increase), 67
trajectory, 83f	Migranthood, 7–9
Macro-level culture, influence, 142	continuation, 162–165
Macro-level factors	term, usage, 164
boundaries, framework	Migrant-in-transition, flexibility/
(structure), 84–86	fluidity, 9
response, 103	Migrants
Macro-level (society level) gender	aspiration, 89–92
equality, 64	categorization, compromises, 7
Macro-level ideological changes, 159	decision-making, parental
Mao. See Zedong	involvement, 96
Media intervention, disbelief, 50	decision-making process
Medium-income urban family,	parents, life-cycle (impact), 158
experience (example), 127	domestic life, continuation,
Micro-level contexts, life mobility, 83f	163–164
Micro-level factors	individual pathway, 103
boundaries, framework	inner struggle, 154
(structure), 84–85	life experiences, 91
response, 103	lives, division, 11
Micro-level family dynamic	mobility trajectory, institutional
changes, 159	factors/situational
time/space understanding, 11–12	dynamics (impact), 88

perception, 5 professional-level jobs, 107–108 stay, extension, 94 term, usage, 81–82 upbringing, examples, 74–75 Migration	Milwertz, Cecilia, 33, 37 Mobility trajectory (UK), 73 institutional factors/situational dynamics, impact, 88 Mobilization, history, 27–28 Model child, example, 57–58
cap, announcement, 6	Modernization
concept, emphases, 6	relationship, 142
decision	traditional Chinese family
factors, relationships	values, re-examination,
(complexity), 82	159–160
reality, 94–95	Modern parents, presentation, 61–62
decision-making process, 91, 157	Money
institutional factors,	impact, 107
impact, 86	parent-to-child intergenerational
longitudinal feature,	flow, 115–116
attention, 11–12	return, game, 113
parental involvement,	symbolism, implications,
diversity, 95–102	125–126
decision-making role, 145	Money from home, 124
defining, 6–9	Mother
delayed migration, 7, 164	compromise, 40
field studies, laws	full-time employment/
(generalization), 5–6	motherhood, clash, 39
flow (sustaining), institutional	Multigeneration families,
factors (importance),	household residence, 44
86–87	
future, 153–155	National borders, physical
laws, generation (Ravenstein), 5	boundary, 3–4
one-child generation,	Nation-state, notions, 155
relationship, 4–6	Net migration, student inclusion
pathway, basis, 158	(debate), 7
plan extension, 94	New family contract, parental
point, 90t	ambivalence, 147–149
policy, 82	Non-authoritarian elements,
timeline, 103–104	hybrid, 59
timing, 8	Non-Chinese grandparents,
trajectory, time	childcare time, 130
(understanding), 84–85	Non-EU students, application, 82
Migration-motivated study	Non-familial care assistance,
abroad, 8	demand, 142

Non-one-child family	One-child migrants
care, dynamics, 129	child-centred support flow, 146
income/gift-buying,	parents, age, 146
relationship, 53	population, representation, 17–18
Non-one-child migrant	property ownership, 111t
perception, comparison, 126-129	respondents, parental financial,
semi-rural experience, 33-34	112
Non-one-child participants,	solution, 159–160
parent initiative, 96	study, 12–16
Non-one-child respondents, siblings	One-child-only policy, challenge, 34
(relationship), 127t	One-child participants, upbringing
Norms/policies (changes), middle-	(examples), 57–63
class parent response, 61	One-child policy
Nuclear family, composition, 12	benefits, 37
	breach, 33–34
Off-spring, middle-class parents	build-up, 32
(nondependence), 62	gender value shift, 66
Older generation	implementation, 1, 31–34, 49,
continuing care provision, 129–133	64–65
modernization/caring, 41–45	rationale, 35
One-child family, 11–12	socioeconomic development,
childcare pressure, reduction,	34–36
38–39	One-child transnational families,
expectations/competition, 48	feature, 109
income/gift-buying, relationship,	Only-child friends, selfishness/
53	demands (myth), 50
space/time intergenerational	Only-children
relations, 12f	loneliness, 51
transnational dynamic field, 107	presence, 144
One-child generation	self-accusation, contrast, 52
adulthood/parenthood, profile	spoiled perception, support, 52
(diversity), 3–4	spoiled selfish individuals,
defining, 3	identification, 54
generational leap, 24	Only tell good news, golden rule,
migration, relationship, 4–6	151–152
nuclear family composition, 12	Open parents, presentation, 61–62
participants, interviews, 29	Outside/insider qualitative
qualitative research, 18	research, contrast, 13
students, increase, 2–3	Overseas Chinese heterogeneity,
One-child identity, emotional	160–162
contrasts, 54–55	Overseas degree, advantage, 77
	=

Overseas education, parental	Parents
investment, 4	affluence, 121
Overseas experience,	aspiration, 122
emphasis, 93	authoritarian elements, benefits/
Overseas language school, low	limitations, 61–62
entry requirements, 8	care, compromise, 44
Overseas medical insurance,	career expectations, 63
absence, 143	children, joining (difficulty), 144
	democratic approach, 61
Parental care responsibility,	democratic practice,
secondariness, 146	performing, 60
Parental factors, 82	egalitarian elements, benefits/
Parental financial role, taken-for-	limitations, 61–62
grantedness, 99	empty nest parents, loneliness, 144
Parental financial self-sufficiency,	financial expectations, 124
awareness, 129	financial support, 118
Parental financial support,	generation
continuation, 109	emotional dynamic, example,
Parental involvement, 111–115	42–43
changes, 102–105	opportunities/competition/
diversity, 95–102	wealth, 28–31
Parental support	policy acceptance, 35
beneficiary, 121	giving, 108–111
reason, 116–120	influence, 105
types, 115–116	interaction, pressure, 102–103
Parenting	interviews, 29
authoritarian parenting,	job/income level, 117t
concept, 56	long-distance communication, 152
democratic parenting, 60	money, giving, 128–129
interactive style, 58	needs, children expectation, 41
method, research, 56–57	open/modern parents,
process, evolution, 58	presentation, 61–62
relaxed parental attitude, 59	parental involvement (UK), 73
results-driven authoritarian	parent-child relationship, 60
parenting style,	parent-dominated decision-
effectiveness, 60	making process, 100
style, difference, 96	parent-guided self-discipline, 58
traditional Chinese	relaxed attitude, 57–58
parenting, 59	resource allocation, priority,
Westernized parenting, 59	120–121
Parenting, perception, 52	settlement, dilemma, 144
C/1 1 - , -	, ,

spoiled emperor narrative, 52–53	Post-reform child rearing,
two-children parents, passive	relevance, 61
role, 97	Post-reform period
unlimited responsibility, 152–153	Chinese society, gender change
wealth transfer, willingness, 116	(unevenness), 40
work/childcare/parental care,	social stratification, growth,
dilemma, 44	139–140
Parent-to-child intergenerational	Post-student decisions, shaping, 6
flow of money, 115–116	Post-student migrants, flexibility/
Parreñas, Rhacel, 150	unpredictability, 7
Participants. See Study	Post-student work (PSW) visa,
participants	application, 4
Party-led campaigns, political	Poverty, impact, 35–36
performance, 24–25	Power
Passivity, levels, 86	game, 116
Patrilineal family culture,	strategy, 116
gendered role, 40	Pre-1978 political ladder, 28
Peer group pressure, 148–149	Pre-1978 social stratification, 24–26
Pension scheme, 141	Private business owners, 26
People's Daily, 36–37	Private schools, emergence, 68
People's Republic China,	Private-sponsored students,
founding, 31	percentage (increase), 71
Peripheral world (Third World), 27	Professional cohort, geographical
Person-to-person recruitment,	dispersion, 13
slowness, 14	Pro-gender-equality propaganda,
Planned economy (Zedong), 37	64–65
family-friendly welfare,	Promotion opportunities, 39
reduction, 37–38	Property ownership, 111t
Planned settlement, example, 81–82	Property purchasing, occurrence,
Political capital, conversion, 28	113–114
Political performance, 24–25	Public sector work, private sector
Political struggle, history, 27–28	work (transition), 29
Population-control policies,	
implementation, 2	Qingmin Festival (Tomb-sweeping
Post-1978 Chinese families, research/	Day), 137
media coverage, 49	
Post-1978 economic reform,	Ravenstein, E.G., 5
middle class (impact), 31	Receiving countries, changes, 75–81
Post-1978 social stratification,	Reciprocity, cultivation, 55
26–28, 36	Red/black categories. See
Posthumous ritual, gendered	Households
role, 137	Refugee studies, 6

Regret, feeling, 43–44	Sent-down youth, waves, 26
Relaxed parental attitude, 59	Settlement plans, 85
Resident Labour Market Test, 79	Shandong Province, only-children
Resource possession, social	example, 54
stratification (difference),	Shanghai
117	flats, example, 162–163
Results-driven authoritarian	only-child percentage, 1
parenting style,	property, ownership (example),
effectiveness, 60	124
Returnees, 76	return, 163–164
starting salary, comparison, 77–78	Shengyang, women survey, 34–35
Return population, number, 75f	Siblings
Right-wingers (intellectuals), 24–25	financial transfer, 128
Rural children, urban children	input, 97–98
(difference), 54	jealousy/competition,
Rural families, son preference, 33	stimulation, 51
Rural non-only children,	lend-borrow feature,
condition	existence, 128
(improvement), 53	non-one-child respondents,
Rural residents, pension scheme, 141	relationship, 127t
Russell Group universities	physical proximity, 143
Chinese concentration, 17	presence/impact, 53–54
samples, 161	Siblingship, role (importance), 51
	Side-line private business,
Salt-soap-soya, 9–10	development, 30
Sandwich generation, class-related	Singapore
phenomenon, 36	Chinese families, success, 47
Schiller, Levitt/Glick, 157	Chinese Singaporeans,
Self-discipline, 58	economic growth, 36
Self-employment, 26	sandwich generation, 36
Self-funded course, application	Situational dynamics, 87
(example), 124	impact, analysis, 88
Self-funded students, outflow	Skeldon, Ronald, 162
(increase), 2	Skill-bearers, exploitation/
Self-help parenting magazines,	categorization, 5
reading, 103	Small-family culture, usage, 1
Selfish only-children, self-	Social change
identification/shame, 51	Chinese families, experience, 49
Semi-peripheral world, 27	initiation, 26–27
Sending countries, changes, 75–81	Social environment, advantage, 129
Sent-down movement, 25–26, 30	Social network services (SNS),
mother, participation, 39	impact, 14

Social status, study abroad	parental involvement, 97t
(relationship), 92	planning, 100
Social stratification, 69–70	defining, 6–9
growth, 139–140	influence, 103
push, 48	migration demographic, 75–76
resource possession, difference,	population, number, 75f
117	security, sense, 88
wealth generation/distribution,	self-funded study abroad
impact, 2	demographic,
Society	initiation, 70–71
change, Chinese family	social status, relationship, 92
contract, 138–140	timing, 8
hierarchy, conception, 69	university-level students, study
Socioeconomic development,	abroad restriction, 71
one-child policy, 34–36	Study participants, 16–19
Socioeconomic factors, impact, 54–55	place of origin, 17f
Sojourner/settler, post-WWII shift, 9	recruitment network, 15f
Son-preference phenomenon, 137	residence, concentration, 18f
Space	studies, results, 167–170
continuum, 107	Subsidies, usage, 128
time, contrast, 137	Success
Spoiled emperor narratives,	definitions, change, 91–92
parents (impact), 52–53	notions, change, 89–95
Spouses, retirement, 158	
State-controlled enterprise,	Taiwan, Chinese family citizenship
privatization, 26–27	(change), 8
State-imposed/state-maintained	Teacher-training college,
economic policy, 27–28	promotion, 39
State policy, 139	Three-generation caring situation,
State school system, 67–68, 68t	example, 131t
State socialism, context, 40	Time, space (contrast), 137
Structural embeddedness, 84	Tomba, Guiqi, 112
Students	Tomb-sweeping Day, 137
increase, 2–3	Traditional Chinese family
life objectives, 84	values, re-examination,
loans, possibility, 98	159–160
private-sponsored students,	Traditional Chinese
percentage (increase), 71	parenting, 59
temporariness, 7	Traditional family contract,
Study abroad	Confucius basis, 12
children, motivation, 103	Transnational Chinese
decision	migrants, one-child

family expectations/	China, distance (impact), 150
competition, 48	Chinese diaspora
Transnational education (TNE)	business openings/
programme, 86, 96	opportunities, changes,
Transnational embeddedness,	9–10
advantage/limitations, 153	second generation, profile
Transnational family	(change), 10
care-providers, gender role, 131	Chinese migration, increase, 10
corporation, difference, 119	Chinese students, number, 77f
strategy, 96	decision-making process, 73
Transnational one-child family,	education/migration, 9–11
11–12	establishment levels, 155
difficulties, 143–144	financially independent
Transnational recruitment, 14–15	children, parental
Transnational setting, child/parent	support, 116–120
access (difficulty), 15–16	flights, payment, 132–133
Trust, importance, 16	grandparents, arrival (decision),
Two-children families, gender	132
inequality, 66	home-making, 145–147
Two-children parents, passive role,	long-term home-making, 137
97	long-term residency, success, 80
Two-children policy, proposal, 34	middle-class Chinese migrants,
Two-way care, expectation, 146	arrival, 14
	mobility trajectory, 73
Under-employment, problem, 95	new arrivals, demographic
Unemployed urban residents,	profile, 10–11
pension scheme, 141	one-child migrants, 73
UNESCO, female graduation	only-children, presence, 144
data, 62	parental involvement, 73, 111–115
Unfairness, sense, 128	parents/children, joining
United Kingdom (UK)	(difficulty), 144
arrivals, one-child generation	participants
characteristic, 11	legal status, 80f
aspirations, balance, 159	residence concentration, 18f
attachment, limitation, 88	property, purchase, 111–115
career/family development,	respondents
justification, 147	entry route, 79t
children	legal status, 80
material life, betterment, 113	year/age, 78f
permanent settlement, 138	respondents, working resident
settlement, ambivalence, 153	status, 82
China-born residents, 10f	responsibility, shift, 145-147

schools, identification, 74	liberation, 40
study participants, 16–19	one-child policy, benefits, 37
United States, schools	pregnancy, time (minimization),
(identification), 74	37
University-level students, study	upward mobility, reverse, 38
abroad restriction, 71	urban women, employment rate
Upward mobility, reverse, 38	(reduction), 38
Urban families, incomes	women-initiated labour
(increase), 48	participation movement,
Urban-industrial bases, 27–28	37
Urban population, Chinese	"Women hold up half the sky"
Census, 33	(slogan), 36–37
Urban property owners, 24–25	Work
Urban women, employment rate	emancipation, 36–40
(reduction), 38	experience, 90t
	factors, 95
Video-chatting/telephoning, routine/	units
length, 151	defining, 29–30
Visa	urban resident participation
policy, 143	(Danwei), 25
purchase, 161	visa, application, 132
process, 8	Working class
	backgrounds, parental support,
Wallerstein, Immanuel, 27	115
Wang, Danning, 116	families, fieldwork, 69–70
Waters, Johanna, 84–85, 96, 158	Working residents
Wealth, 28–31	mobility/personal aspirations,
creation/concentration, resource	change, 81–88
redistribution, 26–27	W
newness, 31	Xiaoping, Deng, 70
Welfare state, establishment, 142	Xiaotian, Feng, 53
Western affluence, shared	37.1
aspiration, 161	Yichen, birth rate
Western countries, paradise	(reduction), 34
(notion), 101–102	Younger generation,
Western degree, devaluation, 92–95	continuing care
Westernized parenting, 59	provision, 129–133
Western style/egalitarian child-	7 1 1 75
rearing process, 56–57	Zedong, Mao, 75
Western university degree, value	planned economy, 37
(transfer), 145	pro-natalist policies, 31–32
Women	Zhongtang, Liang, 34
emancipation, 36–40	Zhou, En-lai, 32