

Index

- Actual births, 106–107
- Aging parents
- changes in elderly population, 149–152
 - changing demographics and family processes, 153–156
 - floating population, 152
 - intergenerational relations, 156–160
 - marriage decisions, 156–160
 - One-Child Policy, 149
 - sex composition, 153
 - urbanization, 152–153
- All-China Women's Federation (ACWF), 121
- Appearance characteristics, 67
- Bare-branch villages, 143
- future of, 145–147
 - marriage attitude and strategies of, 144–145
- Bilateral marriage, 155
- Birth intentions, 106–107
- factors affecting, 107–111
- Book of Changes*, 10
- Buddhism, 11–12, 103
- Caring characteristics, 67
- Central Committee of the Communist Party (CCCCP), 70
- Chiang Kai-shek, 28
- China Health and Nutrition Survey, 53
- Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 30
- Central Committee, 49
- Chinese Cultural Revolution, 35
- Chinese Language Life Report, 121
- Chinese womanhood and marriage, 122–123
- Cohabitation, 83, 188
- attitudes toward, 85–89
 - linkages between divorce and, 89–91
 - mean levels of perceptions of, 87 and sexual behaviors, 84–85
- Commercialization of marriage, 189–191
- Communist Revolution, 31
- capitalism, 36
 - Chinese Cultural Revolution, 35
 - emancipation goals for women, 32
 - New Marriage Law, 33
 - younger generation, 34
- Concubinage, 14
- Confucianism, 9, 63, 103
- Contemporary dating
- contemporary China, 62
 - nature of intimate relationships, 62–70
 - parental and peer influence, 70–74
 - sexual intimacy within dating, 75–79
- Contemporary prostitution, 169–174
- “Dangshiren zhuyi” policy, 94
- Demographic masculinization, 135
- Deng Xiaopeng, 48, 105
- Divorce, 83
- beyond, 97–99
 - in Chinese context, 92–93
 - divorce application, 96
 - legal dimensions of, 93–97
 - linkages between cohabitation and, 89–91
- DNA analysis, 17
- Dragon bones, 6
- Dynasty, Han, 3

- Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770–221 BC),
9–10
- Economic independence theory, 112
- Emancipate women, 8
- Family
 changing demographics and,
 153–156
 and fertility in ancient China, 42–45
- Family Planning System, 49
- Fertility, 103
 birth intentions and actual births,
 106–107
 Chinese context, 104
 factors affecting birth intentions,
 107–111
 and marriage, 111–115
 policies of China, 105
 and population change, 115–118
- “Filial piety” concept, 12
- Floating population, 152
4–2–1
 families, 58–59
 structure, 116
- Great Leap Forward, 48, 57
- Guangling (112 AD), 1
- Han Dynasty (206 BC–200 AD), 11–13,
92
- Heterosexual marriages, 165
- Homosexuality, 173
- Household production theory, 112
- Human trafficking, 166
 historical and legal aspects of,
 175–176
 marriage and, 176–180
 prostitution and, 174–175
- Illegal cohabitation, 84
- Intergenerational relations, 156–160
- Intermarriage, 17
- Involuntary bachelorhood in China
 bachelors in contemporary China,
 139–141
 bare branches, 144–147
 demographic masculinization, 135
 male bachelors, 137–139
 mechanisms of male marriage
 squeeze, 137
 skew sex ratio, 135–136
 for society and individuals,
 141–144
 surplus men, 135–136
- Korean War, 186
- Kuomintang, 31
- Lady’s Army*, 13
- “Leftover women” phenomenon, 121
 Chinese womanhood and
 marriage, 122–123
 demographics of, 123–124
 explanations of, 124–126
 never married career women in
 China, 130–131
 single women in Urban China,
 127–130
- LGBTQ population, 192
- Lihua, Shang, 1
- Liling, Cheng, 2
- Liu, Kang, 1
- Low-level prostitutes, 171–172
- Lying flat, 187
- “Male marriage squeeze”
 phenomenon, 135
- Marriage
 commercialization of, 189–191
 fertility and, 111–115
 and human trafficking, 176–180
 modernization of, 189–191
- Marriage Law, 52, 123
- Mate selection
 112 AD, Guangling, 1
 2021 ad, Shanghai, 2–4
 in China, 4
 Chinese government, 185
 commercialization of marriage,
 189–191

- declining appeal of marriage, 186–188
 demographic change and
 “destiny”, 191–192
 Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770–221 BC), 9–10
 future of, 183, 193–194
 Han Dynasty (206 BC–200 AD), 11–13
 Korean War, 186
 Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 AD), 17–18
 modernization of marriage, 189–191
 Neolithic Period, 4–5
 Qin Dynasty (221–207 BC), 11
 Qing Dynasty (1644–1911 AD), 18–19
 Qixi festival, 184
 Shang Dynasty (1600–1050 BC), 6–8
 Song Dynasty (960–1279 AD), 14–16
 Tang Dynasty (618–906 AD), 13–14
 Western Zhou Dynasty (1050–771 BC), 8–9
 Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368 AD), 16–17
 Min Dynasty, 137–138
 Ming Dynasty (1368–1644 AD), 17–18
 Modernization, 86, 88
 of marriage, 189–191
 theory, 153–154
 National Bureau of Statistics, 58
 National People’s Congress, 95
 National Population, 49
 National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), 58
 Nationalism in China, 26
 Neo-Confucianism, 16
 Neolithic Period, 4–5
 New Marriage Law, 41, 70, 84, 93
 and One-child Policy, 45–49
NEW YOUTH, 30
 One-Child Policy, 41, 105, 187
 application and enforcement of, 49–54
 controlling fertility, 45–49
 family and fertility in ancient China, 42–45
 “4–2–1” families, 58–59
 Only-Child Certificate, 52
 pool of eligible partners, 54–57
 reducing fertility, 57
 sex ratios, 54–57
 1.5 Child Policy, 105
 Opium Wars, 24
 Oracle bones, 6
 Parental influence upon dating, 70–74
 Patriarchy, 14
 Peer influence upon dating, 70–74
 People’s Republic of China (PRC), 2, 62, 90, 93, 168
 Polo, Marco, 17
Polygamous, 10
 Population change, 115–118
 Positive checks, 45
 Pragmatic characteristics, 67
 Preventive checks, 45
 Pro-natalist approach, 43
 Prostitution, 165
 in Chinese context, 166–169
 contemporary, 169–174
 and human trafficking, 174–175
 Qin Dynasty (221–207 BC), 11
 Qing Dynasty (1644–1911 AD), 18–19, 23, 25
 Qixi festival, 184
 Red Guards, 35–36
 Reform Era, 36–37
 Republic of China, 25
 Confucian authoritarianism, 29
 feminism, 28
 Kuomintang, 31
 nationalism in China, 26
 New Marriage Law of, 33
 “Revolutionary Army, The”, 27

- Sanpei xiaojie*, 171
- Second Demographic Transition (SDT), 89
- Sex
- composition, 153
 - ratios, 54–57
- Sex ratio at marriage (SRM), 136
- Sex ratios at birth (SRB), 135
- Sexual intimacy within dating, 75–79
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), 172
- Shang Dynasty (1600–1050 BC), 6–8
- bronze sacrificial vessel of, 7
- Shanghai (2021 AD), 2–4
- Shengnü* (see “Leftover women” phenomenon)
- Single women in Urban China, 127–130
- Singular law, 46
- Skew sex ratio, 135–136
- Skewed sex ratio, 17, 116
- Song Dynasty (960–1279 AD), 14–16
- State Family Planning Commission, 49, 50
- Su Xiaoxiao, 167
- Surplus men, 135–136
- Tang Dynasty (618–906 AD), 13–14
- Three-Child Policy, 41 (see also One-Child Policy)
- Traits–desires–intentions–behavior theory (TDIB theory), 106
- Trial divorce, 94
- Trial marriage, 85, 89
- Two-Child Policy, 41, 58, 111 (see also One-Child Policy)
- Urbanization, 61, 152–153
- “Wan, Xi, Shao” program, 105, 117
- Western Zhou Dynasty (1050–771 BC), 8–9
- World Trade Organization, 37
- Xinhua News Agency, 49
- Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368 AD), 16–17