

INDEX

Note: Page numbers followed by “*n*” indicate endnotes.

- Adult worker model, 176
 combinations of strategies, 178
 discussion, 190–191
 framework, 178–180
 Hong Kong Government’s
 Strategies, 184
 interview findings, 186–190
 MPF and alternatives, 180–184
 personal characteristics of
 participants, 185
 policy measures for supporting
 strategies, 179
 revising government’s approaches, 191
 study of young women, 184–186
- Age, 148
 hypergamy, 112
- Age at marriage
 in China, 211–212, 218–220
 in United States, 203, 218–220
- Analytical plan, 15
- Anonymity, 185
- Arranged marriage in China, 210
- Asian countries, 114
- Asian culture, 199
- Attitudes towards marriage, 216
- Average within family birth order
 score (*AWFBO*), 41, 55ⁿ⁷
- Average within family relative birth
 order score (*RAWFBO*), 41
- Awareness of gender consciousness,
 158–159
- ‘Bread-winning’ role, 5
- Childcare, 102
- Children, 148
- China, 198
 age at marriage, 211–212
 arranged marriage, 210
 background of performance of
 household labour in, 90–92
 cohabitation in, 2–4, 8–12, 213
 divorce, 212–213
 education in, 8–12, 23
 in female education, 108
 fundamental inequality in, 130
 gender, education and labour
 market participation in, 66
 gender roles within marriage,
 214–215
 history of family in, 207–209
 marriage culture, 209–210
 number of children, 212
 survey methods and questionnaire,
 215–223
 theories about transformation of
 cultures, 198–200
- China Family Panel Studies (CFPS),
 4, 11, 13–14, 40
- Chinese cohabitators, 4
- Chinese Communist Party (CCP),
 14, 20
- Chinese society, 6, 161
- Chinese universities, 36
- Chore division
 in China, 214
 in United States, 205–206
- Co-residence, 4
- Cohabitation, 2–4, 8
 analytical plan, 15
 in China, 8–12, 213, 223
 data, 13–14
 descriptive results, 15–20
 empirical evidence, 7–8
 explanatory variables by, 19–20
 logistic regression, 20–25

- measurement, 14–15
- theoretical framework, 4–7
- in United States, 204–205, 223
- College attainment, 120
- College students, 211, 223
 - mean levels of demographic characteristics among, 218
 - mean levels of marriage dimensions among, 219
- Comprehensive Social Security Assistance scheme (CSSA scheme), 183–184
- Confidentiality, 185
- Control variables, 71, 96, 148
- Convergency theory, 130
- Conversion process, 110
- Corrected patriarchal family, 171
- County-level fixed effect results, 61–62
- Couple cohesiveness, 109
- Couple dissimilarity, 108
- Couple similarity, 108, 111, 113
 - analytical results, 118–121
 - data and measurement, 114–117
 - heterogeneous impacts of, 121
 - impacts on life satisfaction, 119
 - methods and analytic strategy, 117–118
- Covariates, 132
- Credit-constrained families, 39
- Critical sociology, 162–163
- Cultural convergence, 199–200, 226
- Cultural differentialism, 199–200
- Data, 13–14, 131
 - couple similarity, 114–117
 - division of household labour, 95
 - marital satisfaction, 70
 - mother–daughter educational mobility, 40
 - SDT, 145
- Daughter-in-law system in Taiwanese family culture, 166–168
- Daughters' education in rural China, 35
- Declining fertility in East Asia, 144
- Demographic background
 - comparisons, 216–217, 218
- Dependent variables, 96, 145, 148
- Descriptive statistics
 - of independent variables, 115
 - of main predictors, 59
 - for variables by gender, 97
- Diffusion theory, 4, 6, 12
- Distributive justice theory, 69
- Diversity, 227n8
 - in marriage, 223
- Division of household labour, 90
 - analytical strategy, 96
 - background of performance, 90–92
 - data, 95
 - descriptive statistics for variables by gender, 97
 - discussion, 99–101
 - limitations and future research, 102–103
 - measurement, 95–96
 - results, 96
 - satisfaction with, 90, 98–99
 - weighted logistic regression models, 98
- Divorce
 - in China, 212–213, 220–221
 - in United States, 204, 220–221
- Domestic chores, 205
- Domestic division of labour
 - in East Asian and Western countries, 67
 - marital satisfaction and, 68–69
 - theories of, 67–68
- Dual-earners model, 7
- East Asian countries, 142
 - domestic division of labour in, 67
 - gender inequality in, 144
- East Asian welfare regimes, 177
- Economic reforms, 91
- Economic theory, 5
- Education
 - analytical plan, 15
 - case of china, 8–12

- in China, 66
 - data, 13–14
 - descriptive results, 15–20
 - empirical evidence, 7–8
 - logistic regression, 20–25
 - measurement, 14–15
 - theoretical framework, 4–7
 - variable, 148
 - of women in China, 32
- Educational achievement, 38
- Educational attainment, 2, 15, 17–18, 20–22, 24, 110
- Educational homogamy, 112
- Educational outcomes of Chinese women, 32
- Egalitarian familism, 113
- Egalitarian gender attitudes, 128, 130–132, 134–136
- Employees Retraining Board, 193*n*7
- Equity theory, 68–69
- Ethnic minority, 42
- Exploratory factor analysis, 96

- Familism, 161, 163
- Family, 183
 - on decline or diversifying in United States, 201–202
 - patterns, 2
 - in Taiwanese family culture, 163, 166, 168–169, 171–172
- Family status satisfaction, 72–80
 - husbands', 82, 84
 - wives', 81, 83
- Family-oriented culture, 183
- Family–work compatibility, 5
- 'Fang', 161, 165, 172*n*2
- Father–son bond, 35
- Female education, 32
- Feminism, 227*n*3
- Fertility, 3
 - gender inequality link with, 144
 - rates, 142–143
- Fertility intentions, 142–145
 - conditional marginal effects, 153
 - data, 145
 - dependent variable, 145, 148
 - independent and control variables, 148
 - mean of main variables, 146–147
 - models on, 151–153
 - probit models of, 152
- Fixed-effect models for housework hours, 150
- Flexible egalitarianism, 113
- 'Four Virtues', 177, 193*n*2
- Fudan Yangtze River Delta Social Transformation Survey (FYRST), 111, 116
 - life satisfaction in three waves of, 118
- Fundamental inequality in China, 130

- Gender, 170
 - awareness and re-encountering, 159–161
 - beliefs, 90
 - in China, 66
 - class in the patriarchal society, 171
 - consciousness, 158–159
 - descriptive statistics for variables by, 97
 - differences on Satisfaction with division of household labour, 99
 - egalitarianism, 113, 145
 - equality, 142, 171
 - experiences of women across generations, 162
 - ideology, 69, 80, 92–94
 - intersectional effects of, 135–136
 - norms, 68–69
 - relations, 109
 - segregation, 91
 - specialisation, 67
 - specification, 36–37
- Gender Equality Education Act, 159
- Gender inequality, 10, 129
 - in East Asia, 144
- Gender Inequality Index (GII), 162, 172*n*4

- Gender roles
 ideology, 95–96
 within marriage in China, 214–215
 within marriage in United States, 205
 specialisation, 5–7
- Gender-egalitarian welfare state, 8
- Globalisation, 199
- ‘Good Old Days’, 201
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 15
- Growth process in Taiwanese family culture, 164–165
- ‘Han’, 41–42
- Higher education, 32, 35–37, 40
- Historical particularism, 227n2
- Hong Kong government, 176–178, 183
 double burden, 191
 importance in ensuring adequacy of individual pensions, 190–191
 response to male-breadwinner model, 182
 revising government’s approaches to two models, 191
 roles in tackling difficulties faced by women, 187–188
 strategies, 178–179, 184
- Hong Kong SAR Government (HKSAR Government), 180
- House Registration System, 3
- Household
 division of labour in United States, 205–206
 registration status, 109
 specialisation theory, 111
- ‘Housewife’ generation, 201
- Housework, 128
 time, 76–78, 80, 83–84
- Housework hours
 fixed-effect models for, 150
 models on, 149–151
- Housework participation, 142, 145
 fixed-effect models for housework hours, 150
 models, 148–149
 models on housework hours, 149–151
Hukou dengji tiaoli, 109
Hukou hypergamy, 122
Hukou leibie, 109
Hukou status, 80, 109
 non-agricultural, 110
Hukou suozaidi, 109
Hukou system, 3, 26n1
Hukou-based stratification, 122
- Human capital, 37
- Human Development Index (HDI), 162, 172n4
- Husband’s decision-making power, 116–117, 122
- Ideological theory, 6
- ‘Inaction’ strategy, 179–180
- Income hypergamy, 112
- Independent variables, 96, 148
 descriptive statistics of, 115
- Intergenerational
 exchanges, 94
 household assistance, 96
 mobility, 34
 relationships, 90–91, 94, 100–103
 transmission, 33–35
- Intersectional effects of urban–rural and gender, 135–136
- Intra-family factors, 38
- J-curve, 145
- Labour force participation rate, 193n8
- Labour market participation in China, 66
- Later-born daughters, 40, 51
- Liberal egalitarianism, 113
- Life satisfaction, 110
 analytical results, 118–121
 data and measurement, 114–117
 methods and analytic strategy, 117–118
 in three waves of FYRST, 118
- Linear regression models, 132

- Logistic regression, 14–15, 20–25
 results of children's college attainment, 48–49
 results of daughters' college attainment, 52–53
- Macroanalysis of patriarchal society from personal microexperiences, 170–172
- Mainland China, 129–130
- Male-breadwinner model, 176
 combinations of strategies, 178
 discussion, 190–191
 framework, 178–180
 Hong Kong government's strategies, 184
 interview findings, 186–190
 MPF and alternatives, 180–184
 personal characteristics of participants, 185
 policy measures for supporting strategies, 179
 revising government's approaches, 191
 study of young women, 184–186
- Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF), 177–178, 180–184, 191, 193*n*3
 saving pension incomes through, 186
- Marital gender roles
 in China, 221–222
 in United States, 221–222
- Marital outcomes, 110
- Marital satisfaction, 66, 128–129
 analytical strategies, 71–72
 control variables, 71
 data, 70
 descriptive statistics, 72, 73
 and domestic labour, 68–69
 hypotheses, 69–70
 measurement, 71
 OLS regression of family status satisfaction, 72–80
 SEM of housework time, 83–84
 SEM of relative housework contribution, 81–82
 structuring equation models, 76
- Marital stability, 109
- Marriage, 2–4
 diversity in, 223
 and family comparisons, 217
 Marriage homogamy, 111, 116
 money and power in China, 214–215
 money and power in United States, 206–207
 system in Taiwanese family culture, 165–166
 visions of, 223
- Marriage culture
 in China, 209–210, 217, 218
 in United States, 202–203, 217, 218
- Marriage Law (1980), 13, 16
- Means tests, 183
- Measurement, 14–15
 couple similarity, 114–117
 division of household labour, 95–96
 marital satisfaction, 71
- Men dang hu dui*, 122
- Men–women comparison, 135
- Models, 148–149
 on fertility intentions, 151–153
 on housework hours, 149–151
- Modern countries, 128
- Modern marriage in China, 101
- Modern societies, 142
- Modernisation, 198–199, 207, 212, 222
 theory, 112
- Money in marriage
 in China, 214–215
 in United States, 206–207
- Mother–daughter educational mobility
 data, 40
 mother–daughter educational association, 36–37
 mother–daughter relationship, 35
 results, 42–51
 sibling effects and mothers' education as mediators, 38
 variables, 40–42

- Mother–daughter pair/relationship, 34–35, 170
- Multigenerational experiences of women (*see also* Taiwanese family culture)
- awareness of gender consciousness, 158–159
 - gender awareness and re-encountering, 159–161
 - macroanalysis of patriarchal society from personal microexperiences, 170–172
 - patriarchal family culture, 161–162
- Mutual egalitarianism, 163
- Negative economic theory, 5–6
- Nine Year Compulsory Education Policy, 32
- Non-agricultural *hukou* status, 110
- Number of Children
- in China, 212, 220
 - in United States, 203, 220
- Oilseeds, 166, 172*n*6
- Old Age Allowance Scheme, 193*n*4
- OLS regression of family status satisfaction
- on housework time, 76–78, 80
 - on relative housework contribution, 72–76, 79
- One-child policy, 109
- One-size-fits-all approach, 143
- Ordered logistic regression models, 119
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries (OECD countries), 142
- Paid leave benefits, 179
- Paid work time, 148
- Parental education, 33–34, 40, 42, 45, 49, 61–62
- Parental preference, 38
- Parental pressure to marry
- in China, 210
 - in United States, 202–203
- Parents-in-law, 101
- Participants
- personal characteristics of, 185
 - preferences in family and/or work economy, 189–190
 - views on government's role, 187
- Particularism, 199
- Patriarchal family culture, 161–162
- macroanalysis of patriarchal society from personal microexperiences, 170–172
 - research approach and processes, 162–164
- Patriarchal tradition, 122
- Personal well-being, 128–129
- Policy measures for supporting strategies, 179
- Positive economic theory, 5
- Post-80s generation, 111
- Post-reform China, 2, 4, 7, 9–10, 12–13, 15, 21–23, 25
- Power in marriage
- in China, 214–215
 - in United States, 206–207
- Pregnancy in Taiwanese family culture, 169
- Premarital cohabitation, 15, 17–18, 20–22
- Public childcare services, 179
- Public housing, 183
- Pursuit of upward mobility, 212
- Quality–quantity trade off theory, 38
- Questionnaire in China, 215–223
- Random effects estimation, 149
- Rational choice frameworks, 33
- Re-encountering, gender awareness and, 159–161
- Reciprocity, 163
- Relative housework contribution, 72–76, 79, 81–82
- Relative resources perspective, 92, 95
- Resource-bargaining approach, 67
- Revised Marriage Law, 9
- Rooster, 172*n*5

- Routine housework, 132, 136
- Rural China
- college education in, 51
 - daughters' chance, 37
 - daughters' education in, 35
 - girls from, 32–33
 - higher household spending on education, 33
 - intergenerational transmission of education in, 34
 - rigid gender norms in, 34
- Rural women, 130
- Satisfaction with division of household labour, 90, 98–99
- gender differences on satisfaction, 99
 - perspectives on satisfaction with, 92–94
- Saving pension incomes
- individual efforts in, 189
 - through MPF, 186
- Second Demographic Transition (SDT), 142
- data, 145
 - dependent variable, 145, 148
 - gender inequality in East Asia and link with fertility, 144
 - hypotheses, 144–145
 - independent and control variables, 148
 - mean of main variables, 146–147
 - theoretical perspectives, 143–144
- Seemingly unrelated regression models (SUR models), 42–43
- results of daughter's and son's college-level educational attainment, 60, 63–64
- SEM of housework time
- and husbands' family status satisfaction, 84
 - and wives' family status satisfaction, 83
- SEM of relative housework contribution
- and husbands' family status satisfaction, 82
 - and wives' family status satisfaction, 81
- Sexism, 128
- Sexual activity, 4
- Shanghai, 109, 111, 114, 116
- Sibling effects and mothers' education
- as mediators, 38
 - sibling birth orders, 39–40, 51–53
 - sibling sex composition, 38–39, 51
- Singlehood
- in China, 210
 - in United States, 202
- Social context, 129
- Social conventions, 38
- Social mobility, 33
- Social Welfare Advisory Committee, 183
- Socialisation frameworks, 33
- Special 4–2–1 problem, 209
- Specialisation
- hypothesis, 111
 - theory, 68
- Spousal similarity, 111–112
- Standardised regression
- for intersectional effects of hukou and gender, 134
 - on subjective well-being, 134
- STATA software version 14.0, 132
- Stay at home mom
- in China, 215
 - in United States, 207
- Stereotypical gender practice in household labours, 129
- 'Strong action' strategy, 179–180
- Structural equation models (SEM), 71, 76, 80
- Subjective well-being, 131
- standardised regression on, 134
- Succession, 168–169
- Survey methods in China, 215–223
- Survey on Chinese Women's Social Status, 90
- Swedish Young Adult Panel Study, 8
- T*-test, 132, 134–135
- Taiwan's patriarchal family, 161
- Taiwan's patriarchal society, 158

- Taiwanese family culture (*see also* Multigenerational experiences of women)
 daughter-in-law system, 166–168
 growth process, 164–165
 marriage system, 165–166
 succession, 168–169
 value of daughter, 169–170
- Taiwanese Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD), 145
- Third Wave Survey, 131
- ‘Three Types of Obedience’, 177, 193*n*2
- Time availability perspective, 92–93, 95
- Traditional family system, 91
- ‘Two-to-one’ rule, 91
- Union formation, 4
- United States (US)
 age at marriage, 203
 cohabitation, 204–205
 divorce, 204
 family on decline or diversifying, 201–202
 gender roles within marriage, 205
 history of family in, 200–201
 marriage culture, 202–203
 number of children, 203
- Universal breadwinner model, 193*n*1
- Urban elders, 130
- Urban women, 131, 136
- Urbanisation, 212
- Urban–rural, 132
 comparison, 135
 intersectional effects of, 135–136
- Value of daughter in Taiwanese family culture, 169–170
- Variables, 40–42
 descriptive statistics for, 97
 means and standard deviations of, 133
 mother–daughter educational mobility, 40–42
- Verbatim draft, 163
- Visions of marriage, 223
- Voluntary participation, 185
- ‘Weak action’ strategy, 179–180
- Weighted logistic regression models, 98
- Weighted ordinal least square regression models, 106
- Western countries, domestic division of labour in, 67
- Western culture, 227*n*2
- Whole-content, 164
- Wide-ranging effects, 171
- Women
 in East Asia and Western countries, 67
 economic independence, 110
 Hong Kong government’s roles in tackling difficulties faced by, 187–188
 with household assistance, 94
 labour force participation rate, 66, 194*n*9
 in rural places, 130
 in traditional countries, 128
- Women’s Status Survey (WSS), 70–71