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**INTERNATIONAL CHINESE
SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**
國際華人社會學會



Center for Applied Social and Economic Research
Scientific Endeavor, Social Concern

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

China's Economic Development History and the "China Dream": An Overview with Personal Reflections

Abstract

Since Xi Jinping became leader of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012, he has promoted the goal of realizing the “China dream,” which centers on the effort to sustain rapid economic growth so that China can join or even surpass the rich countries of the world. Given the slowing of economic growth even before the 2020 coronavirus epidemic, debate has arisen about whether China can achieve this ambitious goal. This paper recounts the author’s personal experiences thinking about the history of China’s efforts since the Qing Dynasty to develop economically in order to ponder the issues in this debate. This overview leads to the conclusion that China’s dramatic and surprising acceleration of economic growth in the decades after 1978 was driven by circumstances and forces that no longer work in China’s favor, and that the nation now faces several serious problems that could make realization of Xi’s China dream problematic.

Speaker: Martin King Whyte

Professor of International Studies and Sociology,
Emeritus, Harvard University

Bio

Martin King Whyte is John Zwaanstra Professor of International Studies and Sociology, Emeritus, at Harvard University, and Non-resident Scholar at the Sigur Center for Asian Studies at George Washington University. He received a BA, with a major in physics, from Cornell University and an MA in Russian Studies and PhD in sociology from Harvard. Prior to returning to Harvard on the faculty, he taught at the University of Michigan and at George Washington University. He specializes in the study of grass roots social organization and social change in the People’s Republic of China. His most recent books are *One Country, Two Societies: Rural-Urban Inequality in Contemporary China* (editor, Harvard University Press, 2010) and *Myth of the Social Volcano: Perceptions of Inequality and Distributive Injustice in Contemporary China* (Stanford University Press, 2010).



2020 ANNUAL CONFERENCE



INTERNATIONAL CHINESE SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

MENTORING SESSION:

GRADUATE STUDENTS MENTORING AND JOB SEARCHING



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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21 2020
8:00 – 9:00 (UTC+8, BEIJING TIME)
ZOOM ID 951 4807 4096

PANEL SESSIONS

November 20th (CHINA) / November 19th (USA) – Day 1

Plenary Session I: Day 1 9:00 – 10:00 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)		
Session Title	Paper Title	Presenter
Keynote Speech Chair: Xiaogang Wu Meeting ID: 996 2270 0461 * pre-registration is required	China’s Economic Development History and the “China Dream:” An Overview with Personal Reflections Co-sponsored by Center for Social and Economic Research (CASER), NYU Shanghai	Marty K. Whyte Harvard University
Plenary Session II: Day 1 10:10-12:10 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)		
Session Title	Paper Title	Presenter
Nan Lin Graduate Student Paper Award Chair: Xiaogang Wu Speaker: Nan Lin Time: 10:10-10:40 ZOOM ID: 213 026 9930		
Chair: Feinian Chen ZOOM ID: 213 026 9930 Time: 10:40-12:10	School Continuation after Compulsory Education in China “COVID-19 Learning Gap Effect” for Young Children in Singapore	HAO, Lingxin YEUNG, Wei-Jun Jean
Parallel Sessions: Day 1 14:00 – 15:30 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)		
Session No. & Title	Paper Title	Presenter
1.1 Chair: Yuying Tong ZOOM ID: 927 6754 3529	Intergenerational Coresidence and Young Couple’s Time Use in China	ZHOU, Muzhi
	Multigenerational Living Arrangements and Marital Fertility in Japan: A Counterfactual Approach	YODA, Shohei
	How Do Elderly People Spend Their Time? Gender Gaps and Educational Gradients in Time Use in East Asian and Western Countries	KAN, Man-Yee
	Time Use of Couples in Hong Kong: Grandparents and Helpers, Who Make a Bigger Difference	CHEN, Mengni
1.2 Chair: Yingchun Ji ZOOM ID: 591 752 2229	The Doubly Disadvantaged: Motherhood Wage Penalty of Internal Migrants in China	KONG, Siyang
	Motherhood Penalty, Fatherhood Premium, and Education in Rural China: An Examination of Non-agricultural Income using CHNS (1989-2015)	ZHENG, Li
	Economic Privatization and Son Preference in Post-Reform China	WEN, Fangqi
	A Chinese Second Demographic Transition? A Holistic Approach to Family Life Courses	VAN WINKLE, Zachary

1.3 Chair: Zhuoni Zhang ZOOM ID: 406 908 9469	Property in Whose Name? Intrahousehold Bargaining over Homeownership in China	YU, Jia
	Intrahousehold Property Ownership among Couples in Urban China	YU, Shan
	Education and Homeownership Among Young Adults in Hong Kong: 1991-2016	CHEN, Dan
Parallel Sessions: Day 1 15:40 – 17:10 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)		
Session No. & Title	Paper Title	Presenter
2.1 Chair: Yuxiao Wu ZOOM ID: 927 6754 3529	Three-Generation Family Structure and Child Outcomes in China	LI, Angran
	Analysis and Study of Factors Affecting Parents' Choice of Early Childhood Education in Hong Kong	SONG, Xiaojing
	Family Origin and Country Origin: Educational Attainment of International Students in China	FAN, Xiaoguang
2.2 Chair: Sara Hua Zhong ZOOM ID: 591 752 2229	Chinese Judges' Attitudes toward Offenders and Victims of Domestic Violence Cases: A Qualitative Examination	WEI, Shuai
	Why Does the Government of China Allow Some Of Its Citizens to Leave but Not Others?	THOMAS, Jacob
	Campaign-Style Governance and Criminal Sentencing in China	CAI, Tianji; XIE, Chusi
2.3 Chair: Jia Miao ZOOM ID: 213 026 9930	I Can't Leave Him Behind: Transnational Families and Negotiating Mobility Regimes in Times of Covid-19	SIER, Willy
	"We Are All in This Together": Social Dynamics of Interpersonal Connectedness in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic -- Evidence from the College Population of Wuhan City	SU, Zhixiang David
	The Case of African Harassment: Covid-19 as a Proving Ground for the Inclusivity of Chinese Internationalism	GREEN, Benjamin
	Suffering from and Praising the Performance of Regime Legitimacy: How Europeans in Mainland China Navigate the COVID-19 Crisis	CAMENISCH, Aldina

Saturday November 21st (CHINA) / November 20th (USA) – Day 2

Mentoring Session: Day 2 8:00 – 9:00 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)

Graduate Students Mentoring and Job Searching

Chair: Lijun Song

Panelist: Yue Qian, Xi Song, Emma Zang, Yongjun Zhang

Language: Chinese

ZOOM ID: 951 4807 4096

Parallel Sessions: Day 2 9:00 – 10:30 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)

Session No. & Title	Paper Title	Presenter
3.1 Chair: Xiaoling Shu ZOOM ID: 927 6754 3529	Meeting Settings, Homogamy, and Premarital Cohabitation in China	ZHANG, Man
	Wealth Accumulation by Marital Sorting on Own Education and Parental Education	CHENG, Cheng
	The Nonlinear Linkage between Earnings Homogamy and Earnings Inequality between Married Couples	SHEN, Yifan
	Shanghai Parents at the Matchmaking Corner: The Social Fanning through the Spatial	JI, Yingchun
3.2 Chair: Maocan Guo ZOOM ID: 591 752 2229	The Differential Effects of Entering and Exiting Co-residence with Grandchildren on Older Adults' Labor Force Outcomes: Does Gender Matter?	DUAN, Haoshu; YE, Jing
	Family Planning, Fertility Decline, and Adult Children's Support to Aging Parents in China	SHEN, Minghong
	Birth Order, Parent-child Interaction and Non-cognitive Ability of Rural Household Registration Children	JIANG, Yali
3.3 Chair: Jun Xu ZOOM ID: 406 908 9469	Relationship between Parental Education and Children's Beliefs and Orientation towards Work and Success: Evidence from China	CHEN, Jiadi
	Chinese College Students Premarital Sexual Attitudes and Behavior: How Do Different Dimensions of Family Socioeconomic Status Work?	HU, Anning
	Political Trust in East and Southeast Asia: The Joint Effects of Education, Corruption Perception, and Urbanization	JIANG, Anli
3.4 Chair: Angran Li ZOOM ID: 981 877 5949	Carving Out Certainties out of Uncertainties: An Analysis of One Local Public Health Department in the Midwest of the United States	LI, Jialin
	Understanding the Influence of Contextual Factors and Individual Social Capital on Public Response to COVID-19 among Americans	HAO, Feng
	The Effect of Political Trust on Public Support Towards Assistance Policy Under Emergency Evidence from COVID-19 Pandemic Survey Results in China	KONG, Yuan; XU, Jie; WANG, Xuechun
	Social capital and COVID-19: A multidimensional and multilevel approach	Wu, Cary

Parallel Sessions: Day 2 10:40 – 12:10 (UTC+8, Beijing Time)

Session No. & Title	Paper Title	Presenter
4.1 Chair: Wei Zhao ZOOM ID: 927 6754 3529	Who Benefits More from the College Expansion Policy? Evidence from China	WANG, Yapeng
	Leadership Experiences in College and the Starting Wage	HE, Guangye; ZHANG, Shuwen
	Who Rises Higher in First Job Attainment? Educational Expansion and School-to-work Transition in China, 1981-2008	GUO, Maocan
	Revisiting Horizontal Stratification in Higher Education: College Prestige Hierarchy and Educational Assortative Mating in China	FENG, Jiashi
4.2 Chair: Tianji Cai ZOOM ID: 591 752 2229	Bullying Perpetration and Bullying Victimization among Left-behind and Non-left-behind Children in Rural Boarding Schools: Theoretical Explanations and Policy Implications	ZHONG, Hua Sara
	Segmented Assimilation? Diversified Integration Outcomes among the Vietnamese Boat People Settled in Hong Kong	LAM, Ka Wang Kelvin
	Human Mobility Restrictions and Inter-provincial Migration during the COVID-19 Crisis in China	WANG, Yan
4.3 Chair: Duoduo Xu ZOOM ID: 406 908 9469	Social Changes and Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms: Gender and Educational Disparities across Cohorts	ZHANG, Yang; ZHAO, Menghan
	Overwork and Health of Urban Workers in Chinese Labor Market	GUO, Ya
	Positive Parenting Practices, Parental Socioeconomic Status, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Well-Being: An Empirical Analysis based on CFPS Data	HAN, Xiaowen
	Does “One’s Old Age Can Be Foreseen at the Age of Seven” Make Sense in the Field of Healthy Aging?	ZHANG, Baiqing Cynthia
4.4 Chair: Anning Hu ZOOM ID: 981 877 5949	Algorithms in Action: Reassembling the Contact Tracing and Risk Assessment in a Pandemic	LIU, Chuncheng
	Motherhood and Stress During COVID-19: Exploring the Moderating Effects of Employment	YAN, Xu
	Two Tales of One City: Unequal Vulnerability and Resilience to COVID-19 by Socioeconomic Status in Wuhan, China	LI, Xiaoguang; WU, Xiaogang
	Closing Digital Divide and Educational Equity after COVID-19 in Hong Kong: Engaging Parental Digital Citizenship	CHUN, Wai Sun Derek; YAU, Siu Ho Thomas

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PAPER ABSTRACTS

Friday 20th November 2020 – Day 1 Plenary Session I 9:00 – 10:00 (UTC+8, BJ Time)

Keynote Address

China’s Economic Development History and the “China Dream:” An Overview with Personal Reflections

Marty K. Whyte, Harvard University

ABSTRACT: Since Xi Jinping became leader of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012, he has promoted the goal of realizing the “China dream,” which centers on the effort to sustain rapid economic growth so that China can join or even surpass the rich countries of the world. Given the slowing of economic growth even before the 2020 coronavirus epidemic, debate has arisen about whether China can achieve this ambitious goal. This paper recounts the author’s personal experiences thinking about the history of China’s efforts since the Qing Dynasty to develop economically in order to ponder the issues in this debate. This overview leads to the conclusion that China’s dramatic and surprising acceleration of economic growth in the decades after 1978 was driven by circumstances and forces that no longer work in China’s favor, and that the nation now faces several serious problems that could make realization of Xi’s China dream problematic.

Friday 20th November 2020 – Day 1 Plenary Session II 10:40-12:10 (UTC+8, BJ Time)

School Continuation after Compulsory Education in China

Lingxin Hao, Johns Hopkins University

ABSTRACT: School continuation after compulsory education is an early critical transition in the lives of children because this transition implicates eventual educational and socioeconomic attainment. This critical transition is also a significant barometer of a society’s inequality of educational opportunity because the transition results from not only structural forces and family background but also school institution and students’ prior development and innate ability. Past research takes this transition as a condition rather than a research objective and focuses structural forces and family background with little attention to school institution and prior development. This paper fills in the gap to depict and analyze the phenomenon using a nationally representative sample of 9th graders when they made the transition in 2014. In addition to confirming the sorting effects of hukou and family background, our analysis provides evidence that the school institution plays a pivotal role in differentiating less favorable transition outcomes. Our results also suggest that prior development sets forth the divergent paths.

“COVID-19 Learning Gap Effect” for Young Children in Singapore

Wei-Jun Jean Yeung, National University of Singapore

Xuejiao Chen, National University of Singapore

Jiyeon Lee, National University of Singapore

ABSTRACT: This paper uses data from the Singapore Longitudinal Early Development Study (SG LEAD) collected in 2018-2019 to shed light on how COVID-19 will affect children’s cognitive development. With anxieties riding high over the health risk to COVID-19 pandemic, the closure of daycare centres and schools, and the economic impact of the shutdown on families, this global crisis has affected Singaporean children and their caregivers’ daily lives and well-being in an unprecedented manner. We compare children living in different housing types in Singapore and show that the most disadvantaged group of children - those who live in rental public housing - experience severe housing stress, food insecurity, and financial strains. They also have significantly fewer learning materials at homes such as books, toys, and digital devices, and spent less time in achievement-related activities and more screen time. Their parents have lower educational attainment

and provide less guidance in their learning. We show very large gaps in cognitive achievement among children of different SES and argue that this pandemic has a “Covid-19 learning gap effect”, which widens the achievement gaps because inequalities in factors that are conducive to learning have exacerbated during this period. The paper concludes with some policy recommendations.

Intergenerational Coresidence and Young Couple's Time Use in China

Muzhi Zhou, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: Intergenerational families play an important role in providing informal care and support. The intergenerational living arrangements also actively shape the time allocation of family members. However, we know little about the time use patterns of married young couples in nuclear and intergenerational families in China. We use the “2008 Chinese Time Use Survey” and the seemingly unrelated regression to conduct the first descriptive analysis of paid work time, housework time, and childcare time for working-age couples who live with none, relatively young, and relatively elderly parents. We find that the direction of support changes according to the age of the coresiding parents. Couples who live with younger parents spend less amount of time on housework. Couples who live with older parents, especially rural women, are more likely to sacrifice paid and even childcare time to meet the care needs of elderly parents. These findings highlight the importance of distinguishing the direction of help for studying intergenerational families and reveal some potential benefits of China's improving pension and public health services.

Multigenerational Living Arrangements and Marital Fertility in Japan: A Counterfactual Approach

Shohei Yoda, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

Muzhi Zhou, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: This paper aims to investigate causal links between multigenerational living arrangements and marital fertility in Japan.

Most working women with young children confront the incompatibility between work and parental roles. Studies have posited that the availability of childcare support from formal and informal institutions tempers this role incompatibility and hence facilitates fertility. However, efforts to evaluate its causality have been relatively limited. Intergenerational coresidence is not determined at random, and characteristics that are associated with the likelihood of coresiding with parents are also likely to be correlated with fertility. The effects of intergenerational coresidence on fertility will be distorted unless these confounders are appropriately controlled for.

I apply the propensity score matching technique to assess the causal link of intergenerational coresidence with marital fertility, using the 2010 and 2015 Japanese National Fertility Surveys.

Coresidence with husband's parents is positively associated with completed marital fertility in the unmatched sample in which confounders of coresidence are not balanced between married couples who do and do not coreside with their parents. The propensity score matching estimators, however, show that this association is reduced to a non-significant level once the matching technique corrects the covariate imbalance.

The findings suggest that coresidence with grandparents has only limited direct impacts on marital fertility in contemporary Japan.

How Do Elderly People Spend Their time? Gender Gaps and Educational Gradients in Time Use in East Asian and Western Countries

Man-Yee Kan, University of Oxford

Muzhi Zhou, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: We harmonize time use data of China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan with data of 11 Western countries between 2000 and 2015 to examine the time spent on paid work, domestic work, leisure, and sleep by gender and educational level of people aged 60 -75. There are distinctive differences in the time budget between East Asian and Western countries elderly people. The gender gaps in paid work, domestic work, leisure, and sleep and rest are larger among East Asian elderly people. A higher level of educational attainment

is associated with less time on paid work, more time on leisure, and less time on sleep and rest. The educational gradients in time use among elderly people are much smaller in Western countries. The family-centred welfare and pension policies are a key factor to explain the differential ageing experience in time use between women and men and among educational groups.

Time Use of Couples in Hong Kong: Grandparents and Helpers, Who Make a Bigger Difference

Mengni Chen, University of Cologne

Muzhi Zhou, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: In Hong Kong, three-generational extended households are declining while households with helpers are increasing. More and more couples resort to hiring helpers rather than co-residing grandparents for outsourcing domestic work. Currently, it is still unknown whether grandparents and helpers would have the same impact on the time use of young couples. To understand how grandparents and helpers could shape couple's daily life in different ways, this paper tries to examine the time use patterns of both husbands and wives in different type of households (i.e. couple-only households, households with grandparent only, households with helper only), focusing on their paid work time and domestic work time, as well as the gender gap in time use. This study uses the couple data transformed from the first wave of Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics in 2011, and the inverse propensity weighting (IPW) analysis is adopted. The results show that compared to the couple-only household, young couples' domestic work time is shorter in both the grandparent household and the helper household, but shortest in the latter; and the gender gap in domestic work time is smaller in these two types of household but smallest in the latter. When the number of children increases, wives' work time declines and domestic work time increases in the couple-only household and helper household (i.e. the quantum effect of children); but this effect is reversed in the grandparent household. This highlights the difference in the magnitude of devotion to the whole family between grandparents and helpers.

The Doubly Disadvantaged: Motherhood Wage Penalty of Internal Migrants in China

Siyang Kong, Utrecht University

Hao Dong, Peking University

ABSTRACT: Worldwide it has been documented that mothers earn substantially less than non-mothers. Yet most existing research studies the wage gap and its variations within the general population of working women of which the majority enjoy access to social welfare at the locality. Little has been devoted to understand the motherhood wage penalty of migrants, a non-trivial group of the employed population. Using data from the China Migrants' Dynamic Survey (CMDS), we examined 35715 rural-to-urban and 6281 urban-to-urban married migrant women. We find that after matching on various covariates, migrant mothers who are living with children suffer the most disadvantages in hourly earnings than non-mothers and mothers that left their children behind. Childbirth after the migration is indeed associated with lower hourly earnings. The earnings gap between non-mothers, mothers-without-children, and mothers-with-children are further enlarged by the age of the youngest child up to age 15. We also find that although mothers-with-children indeed tend to migrate with spouse or parents (-in-law), no evidence suggests that coresidential family members increase mothers' hourly earnings. Mothers-with-children are also more likely to choose part-time working or self-employment, but the latter is positively associated with higher hourly earnings.

Motherhood Penalty, Fatherhood Premium, and Education in Rural China: An Examination of Non-agricultural Income using CHNS (1989-2015)

Li Zheng, Sichuan University

Yiliang Jiang, Sichuan University

Xiaohe Xu, Sichuan University

Xuhui Zeng, Sichuan University

ABSTRACT: A burgeoning body of research has documented gender gaps in employment and income in post-reform urban China. In this line of research, motherhood penalty and fatherhood premium have been identified as determinants of growing gender inequalities in labor market outcomes. However, little scholarly attention has been given to rural China where an increasing number of farmers have taken off-farm jobs in spite of persistent gender traditionalism such as patriarchal gender ideologies.

The primary goal of this study is to explore how motherhood penalty and fatherhood premium affect non-agricultural income in post-reform rural China. In addition, this study investigates the moderating role of education on the multifaceted relationships between motherhood penalty and fatherhood premium and non-agricultural income.

Data for this study were drawn from 12 waves of China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS 1989-2015). The analytical sample included 2,441 women (4,058 person-years) and 3,575 men (7,737 person-years) who lived in rural Chinese villages and had income from off-farm jobs during the survey period from 1989 to 2015. The dependent variable is individual non-agricultural annual income in RMB. The key independent variables are the number of children and the presence of preschool children at home, which measure two distinct dimensions of parenthood, namely, fertility and childrearing responsibilities. Fixed effects models were utilized to estimate the effects of gendered parenthood on individual off-farm income.

As surmised, results show a significant motherhood penalty in non-agricultural income for rural Chinese women. However, it is not the number of children but the presence of preschool children at home that is negatively associated with women's off-farm income. To be specific, having preschool children at home lowered rural mothers' non-agricultural annual income by about 12%. On the other hand, there is a significant fatherhood premium for rural Chinese men. Unlike their female counterparts, it is the number of children, not the presence of preschool children at home, that is positively associated with rural fathers' non-agricultural annual income. That is, each additional child increased fathers' non-agricultural annual income by 11%. Moreover, education significantly moderated the effects of gendered parenthood on non-agricultural income. Results indicated that better educated mothers (with more than 9 years of schooling) suffered little, if any, from motherhood penalty, whereas for less educated mothers (9 years of schooling or less) having preschool

children at home lowered their non-agricultural annual income by nearly 18%. Among rural fathers, only those who were better educated (with more than 9 years of schooling) enjoyed the fatherhood premium.

Our findings provide empirical support for the effects of gendered parenthood on non-agricultural income in post-reform rural China. However, different dimensions of gendered parenthood operate differently for rural mothers vs. fathers. While caring for preschool children resulted in motherhood penalty, having more children brought about fatherhood premium. Furthermore, education emerged as an important moderator; that is, having a middle school education offset motherhood penalty but enabled rural fathers to gain fatherhood premium.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first systematic study utilizing fixed effects models to examine the effects of both motherhood penalty and fatherhood premium on non-agricultural income in post-reform rural China. Our results shed fresh light on the complexity of how gendered parenthood perpetrated the gender earnings gap in a rural but non-agricultural context. Our findings also revealed how education moderated motherhood penalty differently as compared to urban China and western societies where motherhood penalty is larger among better educated women.

Economic Privatization and Son Preference in Post-Reform China

Fangqi Wen, University of Oxford

Hanzhi Hu, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: Sociologists and demographers have long studied how employment affects son preference, but prior research rarely examines the role of private vs. public sector employment. This paper investigates son preference in the context of privatization in post-socialist China. Private sector employees are less susceptible to family planning regulations; self-employed persons own means of production that they may pass to the next generation. As such, we hypothesize that those working outside the public sector exhibit higher preference for sons over daughters. Using a nationally representative longitudinal survey spanning 29 years and exploiting variation in the timing of respondents' exit from the public sector, we show that both private sector employment and self-employment have positively significant impacts on fertility behavior favoring sons. Further analysis suggests that these effects are only present among male respondents. Our findings highlight an unintended consequence of China's economic reform --- the revival of son preference even in urban areas.

A Chinese Second Demographic Transition? A Holistic Approach to Family Life Courses

Zachary Van Winkle, Sciences Po, France

Fangqi Wen, University of Oxford

ABSTRACT: Family formation in China has undergone dramatic changes. Despite increasing academic attention no research has taken a holistic approach to study life course. In this study, we assess how family life course patterns, complexity, and diversity have changed across birth cohorts. Moreover, we evaluate whether changing norms or economic constraints are driving cohort differences. Data from the China Family Panel Studies and sequence analysis are applied to identify family life course patterns and calculate sequence complexity and normalized distances. While we found a shift in family life course patterns across nearly a century of birth cohorts, there is no evidence that Chinese family lives have become more complex or diverse. To the contrary, our results demonstrate that family life courses have become less complex and are relatively standardized around marriage and a single child. Rather than a second demographic transition, Chinese family demographic behaviour is marked by continuity despite change.

Property in Whose Name? Intrahousehold Bargaining over Homeownership in China

Jia Yu, Peking University

ABSTRACT: Previous research typically examined homeownership inequality across individuals or households, overlooking the intrahousehold allocation of homeownership. Using couple-level data of the 2016 China Family Panel Studies, our study addresses the gap by examining the bargaining over homeownership between husbands and wives in China. Descriptive results reveal a large gender gap in homeownership: only about one-quarter of couples listed the wife as an owner on the Housing Ownership Certificate, whereas about 92 percent listed the husband. The gender gap in ownership, however, has narrowed among couples married after 2000. Multivariate analyses show that economic autonomy, relative resources, housing purchase conditions, and modernization significantly increase wives' homeownership, but with varying degrees among rural and urban wives. Women's own socioeconomic status is more important for acquiring homeownership for urban wives, yet rural wives' homeownership depends more on the resource exchange with their husbands. Given the stratifying effects of homeownership, our findings of the unequal distribution of homeownership between husbands and wives underscore how family dynamics reproduce gender inequality.

Intrahousehold Property Ownership among Couples in Urban China

Can Cui, East China Normal University

Shan Yu, East China Normal University

Youqin Huang, State University of New York

Junru Cui, University of Amsterdam

ABSTRACT: Nearly four decades of housing reform has transformed China into a homeowner society, and the sharp increase in housing price has made owner-occupied housing usually the largest part of family wealth. Although sufficient studies have investigated the housing inequality among individuals or families, few of them shed light on the distribution of the property ownership within a couple which is of great importance to understand the intrahousehold inequality. Using China Household Financial Survey (CHFS) in 2017, this paper examines the distribution of homeownership between husbands and wives in urban China, paying particular attention to the differences across generations and cities. Results have found that husbands are more advantaged in the access to household homeownership than wives. Among the wives, those who born in the 1970s and 1980s are more likely to share homeownership with their husbands compared to others. Meanwhile, higher socioeconomic status indicated by education, occupation status, CCP membership, hukou status significantly increases the possibility of wives to be owners of their dwellings. What's more, the disparity in homeownership between husbands and wives narrows in the cities ranking higher position in the urban hierarchy. However, the overall male dominance in intrahousehold property ownership indicates that housing wealth is still not shared equally within households, which is detrimental to female's welfare in the long term.

Education and Homeownership Among Young Adults in Hong Kong: 1991-2016

Yuying Tong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Dan Chen, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

ABSTRACT: Housing is the most valuable asset for many households in many societies. The down payment and mortgage require substantial savings and a predication of good earning ability in the future. Therefore, a highly education level is expected to accelerate the process of housing ownership. However, with the high education expansion, to what extent college education can facilitate the transition of housing ownership is still less clear. There is also periodical fluctuation of housing market which may modify the relationship of education and housing ownership. We situate our context in Hong Kong, one of world most expensive city for living, to examine the trends of college education and young adults' home ownership over a period of more than two decades. Using cross-classified multilevel models and multiple years of census data, our preliminary findings show that overall there is no advantage of the transition to homeownership among young adults in

Hong Kong for university education comparing to both senior and some college for men, and women college graduates are even in disadvantages comparing to senior and some college men. Such a pattern exists across local born and immigrants. The results indicate a college education penalty for women's transition to housing ownership. Next step we will examine the cohort changes and whether the pattern has been caused by the lower marriage rate of college-educated women.

Three-Generation Family Structure and Child Outcomes in China

Angran Li, Zhejiang University

Yifeng Wan, Johns Hopkins University

ABSTRACT: Over the past decades, rising divorce rate, massive migration flows, and shifting population structure have led to diversified family structure in the transitioning Chinese society. Multigenerational ties become an essential feature of family dynamics in China. Using nationally representative data from China Education Panel Survey (CEPS), this study examines the relationship between three-generation family types and children's cognitive and noncognitive outcomes. The results show that absence of both parents is negatively associated with children's cognitive, psychological, and behavioral outcomes. Presence of grandparents generally benefit child development, but their influences are more potent for two-parent families and single mother families, compared to non-parent families and single father families. These patterns vary by rural and urban origins. The findings carry out important implications for understanding the underlying mechanisms shaping social mobility and stratification from a multigenerational perspective.

Analysis and Study of Factors Affecting Parents' Choice of Early Childhood Education in Hong Kong

Xiaojing Song, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

ABSTRACT: In Hong Kong, providing children education is becoming more and more important in most families. Parents prefer to provide their children with early childhood education because it is vital for children's comprehensive development and lifelong learning (Cheung 2019). In prior studies, parents' socio-demographic factors and some institutional factors have already been studied and proved that they influence parents' choice. The institutional factors include school background, school hardware, school software and school performance (Fung and Lam 2011). The socio-demographic factors that have been studied include age, gender, education background, occupation, and family monthly income (Yuen and Grieshaber 2009). However, there is a dearth of research on the length of residency and the birth order position of a child within the family. Despite the efforts made by educators and researchers, the influence of the birth order of the child within the family and length of parents' residency in Hong Kong remains mostly unknown to the early childhood education community. This study aims to investigate factors affecting parents' choice of Early Childhood Education in Hong Kong. This paper summarizes factors that parents are concerned with while choosing a school, including parents' socio-demographic factors and institutional factors. The length of residency in Hong Kong and the birth order position of the child within the family are also analyzed in this study. The sample consisted of 200 parents whose children received Early Childhood Education in Hong Kong. Data were collected by using a questionnaire; descriptive analysis was used to analyze the general character of sampling, and chi-square, a nonparametric test, and binary logistic regression analysis were carried out to identify independent predictor variables. According to the result of this study, the family monthly income and the birth order position of children within the family are the main factors affecting parents' choice. School hardware and school background have a slight significant trend with parents' choice of Early Childhood Education in Hong Kong.

Family Origin and Country Origin: Educational Attainment of International Students in China

Xiaoguang Fan, Zhejiang University

Yingyi Ma, Syracuse University

ABSTRACT: This article brings country-level analysis into the traditional status attainment model to understand the social processes of educational attainments among international students in China. We conceptualise country of origin as two dimensions of income countries and BRI countries. Using survey data from Hangzhou, China, we found that family backgrounds are not as important as country backgrounds in determining foreign students' educational attainments. The higher the education his/her father has, the greater the possibility of the student's studies for graduate degree, and the greater the possibility of the students in the family background of manual entering the key university in China. Specifically, students from

BRI countries are more likely to enter the key university of China. The study points to the geopolitical relationship among countries and the BRI network in particular may problematize the traditional status attainment model that centers on individual-level and family characteristics, in shaping educational attainment of international students in the new immigration destination country.

Chinese Judges' Attitudes toward Offenders and Victims of Domestic Violence Cases: A Qualitative Examination

Shuai Wei, University of Cambridge

ABSTRACT: This article explores male and female Chinese judges' attitudes in domestic violence disputes. It reveals that senior male judges tend to minimize or excuse male offenders' assaults on their female partners, simply because those male offenders were brought up in a masculine culture at an early age, or because they often experience work and family pressures at the same time, and those are feelings that some junior male judges can relate to. Female judges, on the other hand, blamed female victims for the improper behaviors that they engaged in while handling their relationships with their husbands, or for failing to cut ties with their husbands quickly and resolutely. These negative attitudes revealed by female judges towards female victims demonstrate the impossibility that the latter could fit the image of "ideal victims." This study demonstrates that both male and female judges, regardless of their age differences, are motivated by biases and prejudices in domestic violence cases.

Why Does the Government of China Allow Some Of Its Citizens to Leave but Not Others?

Jacob Thomas, University of California at Los Angeles/Princeton

ABSTRACT: Why might an authoritarian government decide to prevent the exit of some dissidents that it believes threaten its legitimacy, but not others? While a dissident is abroad the government might be able to limit their political influence over other citizens. But abroad the dissident can accumulate greater financial and social resources and recklessly damage the reputation of the regime via "long-distance nationalism" and avoid punishment. I analyze whether China has barred exit of 158 well-known dissidents with respect to their demographic traits, their relations with foreign governments and societies, and what they advocated. China is more likely to permit the exit of dissidents if they advocate for democratization and won a foreign award, and prevent it if they are ethnic minorities and the later in time China charged them. Historical evidence corroborates these findings and reveal variation amongst different advocacy groups and across time. This paper contributes insights on how governments politically control exit of dissidents known in the West based on their individual-level traits.

Campaign-Style Governance and Criminal Sentencing in China

Tianji Cai, University of Macau

Chusi Xie, Lund University

ABSTRACT: The current study seeks to understand the effect of political context on juridical decisions in China. Specifically, the focus is to investigate the relationship between a campaign-style governance for example, Special Criminal Syndicate Combat (SCSC), and outcomes of affray offense. All available sentencing documents from 2015 to 2018 were retrieved from the website of China Judgments Online. Following a joint model approach utilizing both sentence length and probation as outcomes, a generalized inflated discrete model was used to deal with the distributional characteristics of sentence length, such as non-zero, and inflated discrete integers. The results showed that the sentence length and the likelihood of probation decreased for the defendants receiving less than 36 months (minor group) imprisonment after the SCSC, but the campaign did not make a significant difference on the sentence length for those receiving longer than 36 months sentencing (severe group). When considering the inflation of sentence lengths at specific values for minor group, the probability of a defendant being sentenced at 36 months has decreased, while the chance for 24 months has increased. Although the SCSC did not show a positive effect on the length of sentencing as anticipated, the findings indicated that the campaign-style governance influenced sentencing by reducing the chance of probation. The possible reasons why there is an inflation on 24-month include the effect of deterrence of the SCSC and the selective prosecution, which need further studies to clarify the potential mechanism. Overall, the results of this study provide a more nuanced understanding of the role political context plays in explaining sentencing outcomes in China.

I Can't Leave Him Behind: Transnational Families and Negotiating Mobility Regimes in Times of Covid-19

Willy Sier, University of Amsterdam

ABSTRACT: Following increased migration from Europe to China, the number of Chinese-European transnational families is on the rise. This article discusses the family strategies of transnational couples living in China, focusing on the citizenship issue at the heart of the family dramas that unfolded soon after the outbreak of Covid-19 in Wuhan. As foreign governments set up operations for evacuating their citizens from Wuhan, citizenship issues that transnational families have long navigated by living in the grey area between legality and illegality could no longer be ignored as the Chinese state refused to grant permission for the evacuation of children and partners with Chinese citizenship.

This article takes this moment of crisis as a lens that reveals a set of complex citizenship issues dealt with by transnational families in China. This article exists of two parts. The first part analyses the legal frameworks that determine the citizenship status of transnational families in China and investigates how these families navigate conflicting mobility regimes. It explains why many transnational families in Wuhan faced separation after the outbreak of Covid-19. The second part of this article focuses on the discourse about these families and their mobilities. It investigates how hierarchies of gender, race, class, and nationality shaped the way these families were reported on.

Recently scholars have brought attention to the ways in which intimacies shape patterns of mobilities (e.g. Groes and Fernandez 2018). Yet in this literature there is an emphasis on migration from the East to the West, or from the Global South to the Global North. The migrants are generally female and the majority of the studies on female migration pertain to sex work. Thus far, very little is known about transnational families settling in Asian countries. Finally, mobility regimes are often discussed in legalistic and black-and-white terms. The cases presented in this article show how decisions pertaining to mobility regimes made in times of crisis are strongly influenced by emotions and public opinion."

"We Are All in This Together": Social Dynamics of Interpersonal Connectedness in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic -- Evidence from the College Population of Wuhan City

David Su, Oxford University

Patrick Xu, University of California, Berkeley

Lewei Wang, Sun Yat-sen University

Jianhua Zhou, Hong Kong University of Science of Technology

Hongye Chen, University of California, Berkeley

Jiaye Su, Wuhan University

Zijie Song, Sun Yat-sen University

ABSTRACT: Is the whole society becoming more connected or instead more isolated in the post-pandemic era? Previous research has reported changes in interpersonal relationships for individuals developed traumatic symptoms after huge crises, yet whether and why such an effect would occur on the general population remains unclear. Drawing on the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, the current paper articulates how social connectedness increases as an outcome of the pandemic, which threatens individuals' critical resources and triggers their resource-conserving and investing behaviors. Using a representative sample of the college population in Wuhan City consisting of 2047 students and 6134 reported social ties, we compare the frequency of contact with others among students who were then remained in different provinces due to the returning-to-school-ban and thus exposed to the pandemic on disparate levels. Results support the COR theory's prediction that the pandemic stimulates individuals' frequency of social contacts with alters and such response becomes greater as the number of infected cases rises. Moreover, our research reveals that when facing the threat of the pandemic, individuals' response transcends the usual hierarchical status that characterizes personal social networks in the Chinese context: they reach out to others more often regardless

of the social roles and the content of exchange of others. The current paper fills in the gap of previous literature, provide a solid theoretical grounding for more connected interpersonal relationships after crisis, and shed light on the dynamics of social networks in the post-pandemic world.

The Case of African Harassment: Covid-19 as a Proving Ground for the Inclusivity of Chinese Internationalism

Benjamin Green, Beijing Normal University

ABSTRACT: Concerned with securing China's central position within a revisionist global order, foreign policy in the era of Xi is characterized by the assertive geopolitical strategy of 'responsible great power' engagement known as Chinese Internationalism (CI). This study concerns the alleged mistreatment of African migrants within pandemic-stricken Guangzhou, China, examining how the inclusive aims of CI manifest within contending media discourses. Taking this alleged harassment as a critical incident, an internet-based media corpus provides a glonacal heuristic framework for discursal analysis. Our data suggest that within a biased global media climate, China's authoritarian censorship apparatus sanctions nationalistic articles that echo state/party rhetoric while scrubbing/blocking access to potentially damaging critical media accounts - eschewing a climate of inclusivity in favor of xenophobic digital nationalism. This research argues that China must openly showcase responsible global leadership through concrete domestic policies of inclusion, thereby promoting CI as a viable model of harmonious global governance.

Suffering from and Praising the Performance of Regime Legitimacy: How Europeans in Mainland China Navigate the COVID-19 Crisis

Aldina Camenisch, University of Amsterdam

ABSTRACT: Based on narrative online interviews with European entrepreneurs and professionals in Beijing and various cities in the Pearl River Delta, this paper investigates the impact of the current covid-19 pandemic on their private and professional lives.

It shows how their negotiations are shaped by an ambiguous experience of the Chinese response to the outbreak of the new corona virus:

On the one hand, most interviewees have in some ways been exposed to statements or actions by Chinese that they perceive as xenophobic and racist. Most explain this uptick in xenophobia with the regimes' position that its response has successfully contained the internal spread of the virus. In so doing, authorities and Chinese media have externalised new infections to enhance the legitimacy of their own measures vis-à-vis the domestic population. Interviewees assume that the data disseminated about the 'imported cases' oftentimes consciously withheld the information that they were mostly returning Chinese citizens. Thereby, the corona virus was 'othered' and attributed to foreigners – also those already residing in China. In the interviewees' experience, many Chinese were made to see foreigners as potential carriers of this supposedly meanwhile 'alien' virus and reacted with fear and avoidance when encountering them.

On the other hand, most interviewed foreigners agree in considering the Chinese response to the outbreak of the corona virus a success overall. They by and large support and thereby legitimise the measures of the Chinese authorities to contain COVID-19 and to mitigate the economic consequences of this pandemic. What is more, interviewees praise the population in China for its compliance with state measures, especially the consistent wearing of face masks. Thereby, a narrative emerges in which 'we' (the state and the population) in China are mastering the corona crisis better than 'you' (the authorities and the populations) in Europe.

In conclusion, this papers thus argues that how European foreigners in China navigate the covid-19 era, is marked by an ambiguous stance towards the performance of regime legitimacy of Chinese authorities. While they criticise the 'othering' of the virus as non-Chinese, they support other state measures and re-inscribe themselves in a Chinese collective from which they are simultaneously excluded as potentially virus-carrying foreigners.

Meeting Settings, Homogamy, and Premarital Cohabitation in China

Man Zhang, The University of Chicago

ABSTRACT: In recent decades, cohabitation has become a more prevalent phenomenon in China. Research shows that about 30 percent of the couples married between 2000 and 2009 have cohabitated before marriage, a large increase compared to those married in the 1980s (4.3%) and 1990s (10.8%) (Yu & Xie, 2015). While the institution of marriage is still valued by Chinese social and cultural norms, more people, especially young adults, begin to accept cohabitation as a form of union formation. The dramatic increase of cohabitation has raised a question: to what degree do couples experiencing premarital cohabitation share similar characteristics with those who do not? To answer the question, this study examines the relationship between homogamy, meaning the extent to which couples are alike culturally and socioeconomically, and cohabitation in China, as well as how the ways in which couples meet each characterize this union transition process. Drawing on data from the 2010 wave of the China Family Panel Studies, I use logistic regression models to examine the effects of achieved homogamy (i.e., educational attainment), ascriptive homogamy (i.e., social class of family of origin), and meeting settings on the formation of premarital cohabitation relationships. Findings show that couples who cohabited before marriage share similar achieved and ascriptive characteristics with couples who married directly without cohabitation. Besides, married couples meeting at school, in the workplace, at the place of residence, or other settings are more likely to form cohabitation relationships before transitioning into marriage. Focusing on the rise of premarital cohabitation, this study contributes to the existing assortative mating literature and advances our understanding of the Second Demographic Transition unfolding in non-Western countries such as China.

Wealth Accumulation by Marital Sorting on Own Education and Parental Education

Cheng Cheng, Singapore Management University

Yang Zhou, Central University of Finance and Economics

ABSTRACT: Prior research has identified the linkage between educational assortative mating and income stratification. Yet mate selection may be based on parental backgrounds in addition to own education. Marital sorting may affect not only individual earning trajectories but also household wealth accumulation. We examine how marital sorting by couples' own education and parental education affects their wealth trajectories, using multilevel growth curve models and the 2010–2016 China Family Panel Studies. The results show that hypogamous marriages facilitated wealth accumulation. Hypogamy based on own education (wives more educated than husbands) promoted the growth of financial assets. Hypogamy based on parental education (wives' parents more educated than husbands') boosted the accumulation of housing assets. Our study underscores the crucial roles of the wife and her natal family in household wealth accumulation and sheds light on the long-term impact of marital sorting by the education of two generations on wealth stratification.

The Nonlinear Linkage between Earnings Homogamy and Earnings Inequality between Married Couples

Yifan Shen, Brown University

ABSTRACT: More married couples today consist of two high-earning or two low-earning partners (i.e. earnings homogamy), which leads to greater earnings inequality between married-couple families. Surprisingly few studies have examined this relationship by earnings level: does the increase in earnings homogamy at each level of earnings contribute equally to between-couple earnings inequality? I address this question using data on urban China during 1988–2013. Changes in earnings homogamy account for 6–11% of the increase in between-couple inequality, but importantly, decomposition reveals that 57–68% of the overall impact is driven by the growing earnings homogamy among the top 20% of husbands and their wives. I reach the same finding by replicating the analyses using data from the United States. Two explanations account for this finding: 1) earnings homogamy has increased more among high earners; 2) all else being equal, increases among high earners are mechanically more influential in shaping the level of between-couple inequality. These findings have important theoretical and policy implications.

Shanghai Parents at the Matchmaking Corner: The Social Fanning through the Spatial

Yingchun Ji, Shanghai University

ABSTRACT: An interesting phenomena of Matchmaking Corners voluntarily run by concerned parents came into being in almost all Chinese big cities in the very first few years in the 21st century. Yet, much research is focused on marriage formation and intergenerational dynamics with no one emphasizing on the elderly's innovative use of the public space. Incorporating a spatial perspective, our research investigates the interplay between the social and geographical spaces at a Matchmaking Corner in downtown Shanghai: how the social forces are underlying parents' space use which further incubates new social space. Our preliminary results show that there emerges three zones of parents using three adjacent territories in a fan shape within a public park, in a hierarchical order of convenience and ease to meeting other parents. We also identify dialect and place of origin as drivers of locations where parents gather, underscoring the spatial underpinning of social matching in marriage. Commercial matchmaking agents are peripheralized in terms of turf control, yet they do also capitalize on the public space. We further draw attention to how different groups of people use the public space differently during different times of the day, and the budding social space emerging out of the physical space.

The Differential Effects of Entering and Exiting Co-residence with Grandchildren on Older Adults' Labor Force Outcomes: Does Gender Matter?

Haoshu Duan, University of Maryland

Jing Ye, University of Maryland College Park

ABSTRACT: This study investigated how does co-residence with grandchildren affect grandparents' work outcomes in China. We used the latest longitudinal dataset (CHARLS 2011-2015, N=12,032) and adopted a novel asymmetric fixed-effects model to examine the differential effects of entering and exiting co-residence with grandchildren on older adults' work outcomes. We found that entering co-residence with grandchildren is negatively associated with women's likelihood of work and work hours, but not for men's; exiting co-residence with grandchildren has a very strong negative association with men's likelihood of working and their work hours. Our study underscores the asymmetric gendered nature of grandparenting transitions and suggests that women's work outcomes are more vulnerable to grandparenting needs, and transition out of the grandparenting role does not necessarily mean increases in the work hours, for either men or women. Our findings have very strong implications for older adults' employment outcomes after the national lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic in China. Policies should address the asymmetric effects of grandparenting on older adults' work outcomes.

Family Planning, Fertility Decline, and Adult Children's Support to Aging Parents in China

Minghong Shen, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: China experienced a dramatic decrease in the fertility rate during the past decades, partly because of the family planning policies. As a country stresses the family support to older adults, however, is the reduced number of children sufficient for the aging generation becomes a problem. Using the third wave of China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) in 2015, the IV estimation reveals that fewer children lead to less family support to older adults, although the effect of emotional support is only significant in rural areas and that of financial support is merely significant in urban areas. Further analysis suggests that these effects on instrumental, emotional, and financial support are significant among the independent elderly, but become invisible among the dependent older people. The author argues the Chinese families are corporate groups and adult children serve as the insurance to provide support, so the fertility decline would have little impact on the dependent aging parents. This research also has some policy implications.

Birth Order, Parent-child Interaction and Non-cognitive Ability of Rural Household Registration Children

Yali Jiang, Sichuan International Studies University

ABSTRACT: Non-cognitive ability predicts the ability to rebound quickly in the face of career difficulties. It is especially important for most rural children who are engaged in low-level technical work in the future. Using the baseline data of the China Education Panel Survey for analysis, the results show that the greater the number of siblings, especially the number of male siblings at home, the weaker the non-cognitive ability of rural household registration children. Resource dilution theory is further supported in the field of non-cognitive ability. The order of birth, parent-child interaction and the non-cognitive ability of rural household registration children all have a "U" structure relationship. Rural children in the middle of birth order have the lowest non-cognitive ability, and parent-child interaction is also most easily overlooked by parents. From the perspective of gender structure, the non-cognitive ability of children with scarce genders at home is hardly affected by the number of siblings. It can be seen that strengthening parent-child interaction can improve the cultivation of children's non-cognitive abilities. When intervening at home and school, we should focus on improving the ability of children in the middle of the birth order.

Relationship between Parental Education and Children's Beliefs and Orientation towards Work and Success: Evidence from China

Jiadi Chen, City University of Macau

ABSTRACT: This research explores whether parental education affects children's beliefs and orientations especially as they relate to work and future achievement under Chinese family norms. To study this question, I use data from the 2014 China Family Panel Survey (CFPS). I find that as parental education level increases, children's self-efficacy beliefs regarding their future achievement -- importance of own agency and effort in achieving success increases while beliefs in external factors -- importance of family's social capital and other random factors like luck in achieving success decreases. Additionally, I also find that parental education is positively related to constructive modes of work styles and negatively related to obstructive modes of work styles. The practice of highly educated parents serving as role models and as expectancy socializers could be the mechanism through which education level contributes to formation of self-efficacy beliefs and positive work styles in children.

Chinese College Students Premarital Sexual Attitudes and Behavior: How Do Different Dimensions of Family Socioeconomic Status Work?

Anning Hu, Fudan University

Xiaogang Wu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology / NYU Shanghai

ABSTRACT: The article examines the impact of different dimensions of family socioeconomic status (SES) on premarital sexual permissive attitudes and behavior among Chinese college students. Based on the data from the Beijing College Students Panel Survey from 2009 to 2012 (N = 4043), we differentiate among parental education, parental occupation, and family income. It is shown that household income has a robust and positive correlation with both the attitudinal and behavioral aspects of premarital sex. Parental education reduces the likelihood of being involved in premarital sexual activities, but only for male respondents. No significant effect is detected for parental occupation. Further mediation analyses suggest that the positive effect of household income comes into being by increasing an individual's experiences with intimate relationships, and the negative effect of parental education among male college students is realized by encouraging a higher level of educational aspirations.

Political Trust in East and Southeast Asia: The Joint Effects of Education, Corruption Perception, and Urbanization

Tony Huiquan Zhang, University of Macau

Anli Jiang, University of Macau

ABSTRACT: This paper examines how education, perceptions of corruption, and urbanization jointly influence political trust in Asia. Previous literature proposes a 'performance-based evaluation' thesis whereby perceptions of corruption are associated with trust in government. We hypothesized this association could be moderated by an individual's educational and socioeconomic statuses. After applying multilevel models to the Asian Barometer Survey (2001-2016) data, we found interaction effects of education, urban-rural divide, and corruption perceptions in shaping political trust in 14 East and Southeast Asia societies. For rural Asians, education leads to higher trust when they perceive low corruption; it leads to lower trust when they perceive high corruption. For urban Asians, such an interaction does not exist, and education monotonically erodes political trust.

Carving Out Certainties out of Uncertainties: An Analysis of One Local Public Health Department in the Midwest of the United States

Jialin Li, Monmouth College

ABSTRACT: This project is set to examine how a Midwest local public health took pains to carve out certain recommendations and policies out of uncertainties. Two aspects of uncertainties are being emphasized in this project. On the one hand, it is the scientific uncertainty related to COVID-19 (Boschen et al 2010; Daipha 2012; Decoteau and Underman 2015; Li 2020). Our understanding of this novel virus and the metrics adopted by public health experts to measure its impacts are evolving constantly. On the other hand, it is the social production of uncertainty (Auyero 2009). According to Auyero and Swistun (2009)'s fascinating ethnographic work in a shantytown in Argentina, continuous misinformation and the gradual changes occurring with pollution have led to the reproduction among local residents of their perceived uncertainty about the causality between environmental pollution and severe health problems. In the past six months, the way in which COVID-19 has been managed in the United States is flooded with misinformation, conspiracy theories, and falsehoods. It is especially the case in some areas of the Midwest where the republican public are governed by democratic governors, and the controversies related to mandated mask-wearing, the lockdown of bars, and school reopening are heated up. The data for this project are collected from the website of the local public health department, the local news media, as well as the regular virtual webinars hosted by the local public health department on Facebook.

Understanding the Influence of Contextual Factors and Individual Social Capital on Public Response to COVID-19 among Americans

Feng Hao, University of South Florida

ABSTRACT: The COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented risks to the health and well-being of the entire population in the U.S. To control the pandemic, it is imperative for individuals to take precautionary behaviors (e.g., wearing a mask, keeping social distance, washing hands frequently, etc.). The factors that influence individual behavioral response thus warrants a close examination. Using survey data for respondents from 10 states merged with state-level data, our study represents a pioneering effort to reveal contextual and individual social capital factors that explain the public response to COVID-19, specifically wearing face masks. Findings of logistic multilevel regression show that the number of confirmed cases and political climate (liberal or conservative) at the state level along with one's social capital at the individual level altogether influence whether individuals decide to wear face masks. These findings contribute to the rapidly growing literature and have policy implications for mitigating the devastating impact of the pandemic on the American public.

The Effect of Political Trust on Public Support Towards Assistance Policy Under Emergency Evidence from COVID-19 Pandemic Survey Results in China

Yuan Kong, Tsinghua University, China

Jie Xu, Tsinghua University

Xuechun Wang, Tsinghua University

ABSTRACT: There have been plentiful research discussing about resilience of Chinese authoritarian regime. With the deepening of market reform, the society's demands for political participation have been growing up. Meanwhile, Chinese government has advanced institutionalization of absorbing public opinions and increasing responsiveness. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the assistance policy involving medical resources redistribution implemented by a coercive way didn't encounter any forms of resistance from the society. We believed that political trust should be an important factor to explain this phenomenon. Under emergency, political trust could be activated to change individual's policy preference and lead them to support the assistance policy. We test our arguments by conducting an online survey in early February of China and applying Propensity Score Matching (PSM) methods to get rather robust results. Furthermore, we propose that hierarchical trust in China plays different effects on public support towards assistance policy which

implies although trust in institutions is more crucial to make direct influence, only could trust in central bureaucrats be activated to merge the larger cognitive costs.

Social Capital and COVID-19: A Multidimensional and Multilevel Approach

Cary Wu, York University

ABSTRACT: Growing evidence suggests that outbreaks such as the COVID-19 pandemic are better handled in places where social capital is high. Less clear, however, are the channels through which social capital makes communities better able to respond to outbreaks. In this article, I develop a multidimensional and multilevel approach that compares the potential dissimilar effects of social capital in different forms and at different levels. As social capital in different forms and at different levels can affect social outcomes through distinctive means, such an approach can help detect the processes underlying how social capital works. I illustrate this new approach by analyzing data from a survey I conducted in late April 2020 in China's Hubei province as well as data from the most recent World Values Survey (2016-2020). Results suggest that social capital affects COVID-19 response mainly through facilitating collective actions and promoting public acceptance of and compliance with control measures in the form of trust and norms at the individual level. Social capital can also help mobilize resources in the form of networks at the community level. In an authoritarian context, compliance with control measures relies more on people's trust in their political institutions, less on trust in each other.

Who Benefits More from the College Expansion Policy? Evidence from China

Yapeng Wang, University of Virginia

ABSTRACT: This study extends the current literature on the relationship between educational expansion and social inequality by examining how the higher education expansion policy in China changed patterns of inequality across the country and within specific geographic regions. Results based on the Comparative Interrupted Time Series analyses indicate that although all individuals benefit from expansion in both overall and academic college enrollment, individuals from advantaged family backgrounds experience greater benefits. This is the case especially for middle and western regions of China. In the eastern region, inequality in overall college enrollment persists after expansion but that in academic college enrollment increases. These findings have implications for understanding the effects of expansion policies and whether they can reduce social inequality.

Leadership Experiences in College and the Starting Wage

Shuwen Zhang, Nanjing University

Guangye He, Nanjing University

ABSTRACT: A growing number of studies has documented the importance of leadership in improving young adults' job performance, particularly before entering the labor market. On one hand, leadership experiences can transfer from one situation to another, which could help promote the positive changes of individuals consistently. On the other, leadership experiences which involves working with others in personal and professional relationships, are conducive to the maturation of interpersonal relationship. And such interpersonal skills can help accumulative social capital, promote effective communication, essential for one's career development.

Among the existing works, scholars exclusively focus on the association between leadership and job performance, of note is that being a leader is more of a result of selection. This being said, not each student has the equal chance to be a leader. To address the problem, this research employs propensity score matching, a data balancing strategy to create comparable sets of leaders and non-leaders, to remove potential endogeneity arising from observed characteristics to a large degree.

To examine the underlying mechanism, we adopt KHB mediation analysis to explain the leadership-wage linkage. As aforesaid, interpersonal relationship plays a critical role in one's development. Student leaders, or peer leaders, are chosen, trained, and designated by a campus authority to perform a variety of roles in campus, for instance, class monitor, group facilitators, student organization leaders, instructor or a referral agent (Cuseo, 2010). They are empowered to exert a positive influence upon their peers in a way that is more accessible to fellow undergraduates (Cuseo, 1991; Hart, 1995; Newton & Ender, 2010). During the job term, they more or less have more interactions with their fellow peers. More importantly, they are also more likely to involve in some formal or informal interactions with professional staff and faculty members, who possesses or can often access more highly valued resources, and information (Lin, 2001), indispensable to individuals' after-college opportunities (Granovetter, 1973). In this research, by employing factor analysis, we differentiate two types of interpersonal interaction, the interaction with staff or faculty members, and the interactions with fellow students, these are the primary mediators we use in this research.

Drawing data from Beijing College Students Panel Survey (BCSPS), we attempt to answer two research questions, 1) whether leadership experiences in college is useful in improving one's after-college starting wage? 2) if yes, through what mechanism. The results show that student who have leadership experiences earn significantly higher wage than those without leadership experiences, and such effect can largely be mediated by the interaction with staff or faculty members in campus.

Who Rises Higher in First Job Attainment? Educational Expansion and School-to-work Transition in China, 1981-2008

Maocan Guo, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: This article investigates the association between education and first work under the context of China's educational expansion. Using the pooled sample from the 1996 Life history and Social Change Survey and the three waves of China General Social Survey 2005-2008, it finds that higher educational credentials confer a higher return of occupational status. Moreover, secondary vocational education gives individuals a higher return of status in first jobs than senior high school education. In addition, controlling for education, father's occupation was a more important determinant for children's occupational attainment in the 1990s compared to in the 1980s, and became even more important after educational expansion. Therefore, unlike the institutional linkage found in Western societies, the results suggest that China's stratified educational system functions as a sorting and allocating mechanism for first job attainment.

Revisiting Horizontal Stratification in Higher Education: College Prestige Hierarchy and Educational Assortative Mating in China

Jiashi Feng, University of Chicago

ABSTRACT: Existing research on assortative mating has examined marriage between people with different levels of education, but the heterogeneity in the educational assortative mating outcomes of college graduates is mostly ignored. Using data from the 2010 Chinese Family Panel Study and log-multiplicative models, this study examines the changing structure and association of husbands' and wives' educational attainment between 1980 and 2010, the period during which Chinese higher education experienced rapid expansion and stratification. Results show that the graduates of first-tier institutions are less likely than graduates of lower-ranked colleges to marry someone without college degree. Moreover, from 1980 to 2010, female first-tier college graduates are increasingly more likely to marry people graduating from colleges with the same prestige, although there is insufficient evidence to draw the same conclusion about their male counterparts. This study demonstrates the heterogeneity in educational assortative mating patterns among college graduates and the tendency for elite college graduates to marry within the educated elite group.

Bullying Perpetration and Bullying Victimization among Left-behind and Non-left-behind Children in Rural Boarding Schools: Theoretical Explanations and Policy Implications

Sara Zhong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Nicole Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Shuling Gao, Shanghai University

ABSTRACT: School bullying among youth has become prevalent and attracted rising attention in China. Previous studies have indicated that compared with their urban counterparts, rural children are more likely to suffer from school bullying. There is also a paucity of systematic examinations about the various social mechanisms that lead to rural children's vulnerabilities in terms of bullying.

The present study thus aims (1) to identify the prevalence and patterns of school bullying among left-behind and non-left-behind rural children; (2) to examine the effects of institutional disadvantages on rural students' bullying experiences, applying social control theory (e.g. weaker parental attachment due to family separation) and differential association theory (e.g. more delinquent peers due to educational inequality).

Based on a large-scale survey in 15 rural schools, the results reveal that left-behind and non-left-behind children are similarly vulnerable in terms of school-bullying (means of being bullied or bullying perpetration are not significantly different between these two groups) since most rural schools are now boarding schools and all students could not meet their parents frequently. For all rural children, strong emotional attachment with their major care takers (not necessarily to be their parents) is an effective factor to reduce the risk of being bullied and bullying.

Effective school management and bystanders' intervention would be beneficial for preventing the perpetration of bullying and reducing bullying victimization. Policy implications are then discussed.

Segmented Assimilation? Diversified Integration Outcomes among the Vietnamese Boat People Settled in Hong Kong

Ka Wang Kelvin LAM, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

ABSTRACT: The Vietnamese exodus was originated in the mid-1970s following the end of the Vietnam War. Social unrest and fear of political persecution aroused millions of populations taking refuge away from home. Hong Kong, with its geographical location and unique political situation as a British colony at the time, served as a port of first asylum to shelter the boat people (refugees associated with the Vietnam War). It received over 220,000 boat people in a quarter century, most have been resettled in third countries or repatriated. To settle the stranded boat people, the government eventually allowed some 1,400 of them to reside in the city. Time flies. Recent news programmes and articles, yet, showed seemingly diversified integration outcomes among them. This study examines the rationales behind by applying the theory of segmented assimilation to guide the research analysis. Having interviewed 13 adult boat people based in Hong Kong, it reveals a tendency of segmented assimilation among them. Selective and dissonant acculturation hypotheses offer an explanation on the phenomenon, while consonant acculturation hypothesis is not supported. Integration could take several generations. Further research may focus on the new generations to build better knowledge of boat people's post-resettlement lives in the Asian context.

Human Mobility Restrictions and Inter-provincial Migration during the COVID-19 Crisis in China

Yan Wang, Zhejiang University

ABSTRACT: The governmental responses to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, including the approach, interventions, and effectiveness, vary across social, cultural, political, and institutional contexts. In China, the Wuhan lockdown significantly reduced the transmission of COVID-19 throughout the country. Chinese central and local governments' responses to disease containment and mitigation were uniform in policymaking but implemented differently by local governing contexts. This study examines the variation in the effects of human mobility restrictions on inter-provincial migration flow during the COVID-19 outbreak in

China. The results show that mobility restrictions reduced the inter-provincial in-migration flow by 63%, and the out-migration flow by 62% from late January to early May in 2020, but its effects varied significantly across provinces. Further, the negative effects of mobility restrictions on province's outflow migration were greater in provinces where local governments had higher levels of social media involvement, greater public security spending, and longer duration of first-level response to public health emergencies. The finding provides important insights for understanding China's local governmental responses on mobility restrictions and its effects on the spread of COVID-19.

Social Changes and Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms: Gender and Educational Disparities across Cohorts

Yang Zhang, University of Michigan,
Menghan Zhao, Renmin University

ABSTRACT: In the past few decades, China has witnessed dramatic changes in education as well as gender ideology. The changing Chinese context poses new questions about how mental health differ by gender and educational attainments across different birth cohorts. Drawing on three waves of data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), we adopt a life course perspective and examine the cohort differences in the life course trajectories of depressive symptoms by gender and education. Findings reveal that the gender gap in depression is gradually narrowing in younger birth cohorts with rural hukou. The educational disparity in depression is gradually widening in younger birth cohorts, regardless of hukou status. More attention needs to be paid to mental health of women in rural areas and young adults without high school education to alleviate mental health disparity.

Overwork and Health of Urban Workers in Chinese Labor Market

Ya Guo, Duke University

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the correlation between overwork and both physical and mental health. As working long hours becomes increasingly common in China, and being healthy is the essential premise of overwork, the effects of overwork on health deserve academic concern and research. I apply multiple regression models to CGSS to draw the conclusions. First, overwork has adverse effects on physical health due to the accumulation of work fatigue, the lack of leisure time, and the double burdens of work and family. Second, overwork exerts inverse effects on mental health because of job burnout, lower job satisfaction, and work-family conflicts. Furthermore, to make reliable casual inferences, I employ the method of propensity score matching to confirm the negative association between overwork and health (physical, mental).

Positive Parenting Practices, Parental Socioeconomic Status, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Well-Being: An Empirical Analysis based on CFPS Data

Xiaowen Han, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

ABSTRACT: Using the 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 CFPS survey, the extended abstract presents some preliminary findings on the possible impacts of parenting practices, parental SES, and parental wellbeing on adolescents' emotional wellbeing. Consistent with previous research on social class and parenting styles, the more educated parents tend to adopt more positive parenting practices which features warmth, communication, and appropriate guidelines. As for the further impacts of parenting practices on adolescents' wellbeing, it is shown that positive parenting has significant effects on all four dimensions of adolescents' wellbeing (depressed mood, life satisfaction, self-esteem, and self-mastery). Meanwhile, parental wellbeing appears to also have significant impacts on adolescents' wellbeing, especially for the depressed mood and life satisfaction. Though controlling for the parenting practices variable in the models does change the magnitudes of regression coefficients of parental level covariates to some extent, the intergenerational transmission of wellbeing remains significant. Further analysis using structural equation models and formal tests will be performed to revisit the preliminary findings from OLS regression and to provide more solid evidence for the proposed causal mediation effects.

Does “One’s Old Age Can Be Foreseen at the Age of Seven” Make Sense in the Field of Healthy Aging?

Cynthia Zhang, Central Washington University
Dong Chen, Shandong University
Xiaoyu Li, Shandong University

ABSTRACT: With accelerating aging process of the population, it becomes increasingly important to fully understand the determinants of health in later life and trace the origins of healthy aging. Using data from China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) and WHO's viewpoint about healthy aging, this paper incorporates family and neighborhood socio-economic status (SES) in childhood to explore the determinants of healthy aging for the elderly from the life course perspective. The mediating mechanism is also analyzed with the structural equation model. The results show that SES in childhood does have far-reaching impact on a range of health outcomes at old ages, thereby the determinants of healthy aging can be traced back to one's childhood. At the same time, the influence of family SES in childhood is mediated by education and adult SES, while neighborhood SES during childhood exerts a direct impact on healthy aging. Therefore, policy interventions should aim at improving the conditions for healthy aging throughout the entire life course, regarding children and adolescents as important target groups for health promotion.

Algorithms in Action: Reassembling the Contact Tracing and Risk Assessment in a Pandemic

Chuncheng Liu, UC San Diego

ABSTRACT: During the Covid-19 pandemic, contact tracing and risk assessment algorithms are widely used. While debates are heated about the optimal design of the algorithm in regard to its effectiveness and ethics, little is known how algorithms are deployed, experienced, challenged, and reshaped in the pandemic. Using in-depth interviews, media articles, and policy documents, this study examines how Health Code, the Chinese contact tracing and risk assessment algorithm, is assembled, disassembled, and reassembled in society with the involvement of diverse human and non-human actors. I first explore the intensive and invisible works that enable Health Code to enact. I then show how these assembling processes are constantly challenged and destabilized in different situations. Furthermore, I examine how Health Code reassembles with the diverse yet unintended engagements of social actors, local networks, and power relations, which creates multiple Health Codes at different stages and social localities. I also show how people game and bypass the algorithm's surveillance. I argue to conceptualize algorithms as sociotechnical assemblages in action to understand their operations and impact in a more dynamic, nuanced, and realistic way. I lastly show how algorithms could reshape inequality, citizenship, and governance in the digital society.

Motherhood and Stress During COVID-19: Exploring the Moderating Effects of Employment

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Jessica N. Fish, University of Maryland, College Park

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ABSTRACT: This paper examines the impacts of COVID-19 on the stress levels of women with different motherhood and employment statuses in the United States. Using data from the Assessing the Social Consequences of COVID-19 (ASCC) study, we explore how the stress levels of mothers living with and without non-adult children have changed before and during COVID-19. We pay special attention to if and how the association between motherhood status and change in stress levels varies by women's employment conditions. Our analysis shows mothers living with non-adult children experience smaller increases in stress during COVID-19 than women without coresidential children, but the difference is not statistically significant. Regardless of their employment status during COVID-19, mothers who were employed full-time before the pandemic experienced smaller increases in stress than their peers without coresidential children. Whereas among women who were part-time or non-employed before the pandemic, it is mother who experienced greater increases in stress.

Two Tales of One City: Unequal Vulnerability and Resilience to COVID-19 by Socioeconomic Status in Wuhan, China

Xiaogang Wu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, NYU Shanghai

Xiaoguang Li, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: Although disasters such as pandemics are events that are random in nature, individual vulnerability to natural disasters is inequitable and is shaped by individuals' socioeconomic status (SES). The present study examines health inequality by SES amid the COVID-19 pandemic and its underlying mechanisms in Wuhan, China's epicenter. Using survey data collected in the city during the lockdown period from February 20 to March 6, 2020, we identify two ways in which SES shapes health inequalities—

vulnerability and resilience to COVID-19. First, higher SES is associated with a lower risk of infection for both survey respondents and their family members. Second, higher SES reduces mental distress during the pandemic, and this protective effect is particularly strong for individuals who contract the virus or who have family members infected with the disease. Mediation analysis further illustrates that SES shapes the risk of infection and mental distress primarily through three channels: access to daily essential and protective supplies, employment status, and the community environment. These findings support the fundamental cause theory that links socioeconomic differentials to health inequality. The outbreak of COVID-19 magnifies pre-existing socioeconomic inequalities.

Closing Digital Divide and Educational Equity after COVID-19 in Hong Kong: Engaging Parental Digital Citizenship

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Siu Ho Yau, The Education University of Hong Kong

Wai Man Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Chi Yan Leung

ABSTRACT: Access to technology is essential to educational success as well as overcoming digital poverty. However, geographical, income-based, and racial/ethnic disparities in technology access persist. This “digital divide”—the gap between people who have sufficient knowledge of and access to technology and those who do not—can perpetuate and even worsen socioeconomic and other disparities for already underserved groups. It is not a new phenomenon for school-aged children of colour and children experience poverty. The extension of technological inequity implying these gaps and impacts on learning have been brought into sharper focus as schools and communities across the state grapple with the COVID-19 crisis. Even before COVID-19, students from the most disadvantaged communities often depended on public areas, such as libraries, coffee shops or Wi-Fi enabled transportations to access internet and complete homework. In this connection, educators and policymakers in the world have been quickly re-envisioning education given the necessity of full-time distance – and increasingly online learning. Traditionally, the learning dynamic in families has been from parent to child, yet as technology continues to evolve, the learning dynamic in families with respect to technology is evolving as well. Technology and its increasing integration into schools has been changing this dynamic into one of co-learning. Therefore, digital equity comes across when it is observing that children and parents frequently learn with, and about, technology together, especially in families with the lowest incomes and where parents are not well-educated. Although technology becomes more affordable and internet access seems increasingly ubiquitous, digital divide between rich and poor remains. The rich and educated are still more likely than others to have good access to digital resources. The digital divide has especially far-reaching consequences when it comes to education. For children with lower socioeconomic status, inadequate access to technology can hinder them from learning the technological skills that are crucial to success in today’s development.

Remote learning has also increased exponentially in Hong Kong since the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, and it has been continued even in the new academic term, which can be regarded as a “new normal” that students and educators need to manage as they integrate technology into their everyday teaching and learning cycle. Meanwhile, few timely studies revealed that digital divide is sharpened in light of inclusive learning, digital tools must be made accessible to all. From devices to platforms, to software and modes of learning, every student should have access to the technology they need for an equal learning opportunity, as they would have in any classroom environment to help them achieve their potential. It is more important than ever that we ensure equal and inclusive access to learning for students. However, parental involvement here cannot be ignored because they mainly need to assist in young children learning process. When there were some initiatives from community by providing temporarily free mobile data and digital device for underprivileged parents, the problem is more likely shifted to digitally illiterate of parents rather than the opportunity of access on technology. In view of this, this paper will discuss the long-lasting problem between digital divide and education inequality in Hong Kong, and recommend bridging the digital divide should not be only over-focusing on ensuring equal chances of learning, but also nurturing parental digital citizenship so parents can use technology appropriately to facilitate their co-learning process with their children in this “new normal” era effectively.