# Article information:

Marriage Squeeze, Never-Married Proportion, and Mean Age at First Marriage in China | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11113-013-9283-8>

# Article summary:

1. China's sex ratio imbalance has led to a surplus of males, resulting in a male marriage squeeze that will continue for decades.

2. The majority of unmarried males belong to the lowest social strata, with illiterate and semiliterate men being the most affected.

3. The marriage squeeze will result in an increase in the lifelong never-married population, which could affect the nation's sustainable development and place strong demands on social security due to lack of care from wives and children.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Marriage Squeeze, Never-Married Proportion, and Mean Age at First Marriage in China" discusses the impact of China's sex ratio imbalance on marriage patterns and the lifelong never-married population. The article highlights that due to the surplus of males, a significant proportion of males will be unable to find a spouse, particularly those from lower social strata. The article also notes that as the number of never-married males increases, it could lead to an increase in demands on social security due to lack of care from wives and children.

One potential bias in the article is its focus solely on male surplus and its impact on marriage patterns. While it is true that there is a surplus of males in China, it is important to note that this surplus has been decreasing in recent years. Additionally, the article does not explore the impact of gender inequality and discrimination against females in Chinese society, which may contribute to their lower status and difficulty finding suitable partners.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the formation of "bare-branch villages" without providing evidence or context for these claims. It would have been helpful for the authors to provide more information about these villages and their significance.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges some studies on the socio-economic impact of surplus males, it does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue. For example, some scholars argue that surplus males may lead to increased competition for resources and opportunities among men, rather than solely impacting marriage patterns.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into China's marriage squeeze and its potential consequences, it would benefit from a more balanced approach that considers multiple perspectives and factors contributing to this issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Gender inequality and discrimination against females in China
* Decreasing male surplus in China
* Socio-economic impact of surplus males in China
* Competition among men due to surplus males in China
* Bare-branch villages in China
* Alternative perspectives on China's marriage squeeze

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/767bec928f33a1bdd36ef341aa3003ec>