# Article information:

离婚、堕胎与儿童性别比：中国离婚改革的影响 - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304387815001327>

# Article summary:

1. China's high sex ratio at birth is a result of gender-biased sex selection, leading to a significant number of "missing women."

2. The 2001 divorce reform in China, which empowered women in marriage and property rights, led to a decrease in gender-biased sex selection for second-born children.

3. The increase in women's bargaining power through the divorce reform also resulted in positive changes in household dynamics, such as increased calorie intake for children and decreased smoking and alcohol consumption by husbands.

# 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 titled "Divorce, Abortion, and Child Sex Ratios: The Impact of Divorce Reform in China" published on ScienceDirect discusses the impact of a major divorce reform in China on the selective abortion of female fetuses. The article claims that the reform increased women's bargaining power in marriage, leading to a decrease in gender bias towards male children.

While the study provides valuable insights into the impact of legal reforms on gender inequality, it has several potential biases and limitations. Firstly, the study relies heavily on data from a single survey conducted in 2005, which may not be representative of current trends. Additionally, the study only focuses on the impact of divorce reform on child sex ratios and does not consider other factors that may contribute to gender bias such as cultural norms and economic incentives.

Furthermore, while the article claims that divorce reform increased women's bargaining power in marriage, it does not provide sufficient evidence to support this claim. The study only examines changes in child sex ratios and caloric intake among children after divorce reform without considering other indicators of women's empowerment such as education levels or labor force participation rates.

Moreover, the article presents a one-sided view of divorce reform as a positive development for women without exploring potential negative consequences such as increased stigmatization of divorced women or reduced social support for single mothers. Additionally, while the study notes that selective abortion is a significant issue in China, it does not address potential ethical concerns surrounding abortion or offer alternative solutions to address gender bias.

Overall, while the study provides valuable insights into the impact of legal reforms on gender inequality in China, it has several limitations and biases that should be considered when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to fully understand the complex factors contributing to gender bias and develop effective solutions to address this issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural norms and gender bias in China
* Economic incentives and gender inequality in China
* Women's empowerment in China beyond divorce reform
* Negative consequences of divorce reform for women in China
* Ethical concerns surrounding selective abortion in China
* Alternative solutions to address gender bias in China

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8bff65f8ae0783ee8ae2c0bbf93b619d>