# Article information:

Full article: China's Divorce and Remarriage Rates: Trends and Regional Disparities
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10502551003597949>

# Article summary:

1. China's divorce and remarriage rates have increased significantly since the late 1970s, with the crude divorce rate increasing by 381.82% from 1979 to 2007.

2. There are significant regional differences in divorce and remarriage rates, with Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region having remarkably higher rates due to its ethnic composition and cultural tradition.

3. An econometric analysis using a large data set identifies real per-capita GDP, education level, and percentage of divorced population as key factors influencing China's divorce and remarriage rates.

# 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 provides a comprehensive analysis of China's divorce and remarriage rates, highlighting the significant increase in these rates since the late 1970s. The article also examines regional disparities in divorce and remarriage rates, with Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region having remarkably higher rates than other regions due to its ethnic composition, cultural tradition, and state of social development.

However, the article has some potential biases and limitations. Firstly, it relies heavily on data from China Statistical Yearbook, which may not be entirely reliable or accurate due to potential government censorship or manipulation. Secondly, the article does not explore the reasons behind the increase in divorce and remarriage rates in China beyond economic growth and sociodemographic changes. Other factors such as changing gender roles, increased individualism, and changing attitudes towards marriage could also contribute to these trends.

Additionally, the article does not provide a balanced perspective on divorce and remarriage in China. While it acknowledges that these rates have increased significantly over time, it does not discuss any potential negative consequences of these trends such as increased financial strain on families or emotional trauma for children of divorced parents.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into China's divorce and remarriage patterns, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Changing gender roles and divorce rates in China
* Attitudes towards marriage in modern China
* Economic factors contributing to divorce in China
* Emotional impact of divorce on children in China
* Legal process of divorce and remarriage in China
* Cultural traditions and divorce in China's ethnic minority regions

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8e0a3c06425a13a9fcdd93b66710d697>