# Article information:

Predictors of Dating Violence Among Chinese Adolescents: The Role of Gender-Role Beliefs and Justification of Violence - April Chiung-Tao Shen, Marcus Yu-Lung Chiu, Jianxiu Gao, 2012
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0886260511424497>

# Article summary:

1. Dating violence is a prevalent issue among Chinese adolescents, with a perpetration rate of 27.3% and victimization rate of 39%.

2. Boys who endorse traditional gender roles and attitudes justifying boy-on-girl violence are more likely to perpetrate sexual and physical dating violence.

3. Programs aimed at preventing dating violence should challenge traditional gender-role beliefs and attitudes justifying violence.

# 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 "Predictors of Dating Violence Among Chinese Adolescents: The Role of Gender-Role Beliefs and Justification of Violence" by April Chiung-Tao Shen, Marcus Yu-Lung Chiu, and Jianxiu Gao examines the relationships among gender-role beliefs, attitudes justifying dating violence, and the experiences of dating-violence perpetration and victimization among Chinese adolescents. While the study provides valuable insights into the prevalence and predictors of dating violence in Chinese societies, it also has some potential biases and limitations.

One potential bias is that the study only focuses on three Chinese societies: Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. These regions may not be representative of all Chinese societies, as there are significant cultural differences between them. Therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to other parts of China or other Asian countries.

Another limitation is that the study relies on self-reporting measures to collect data. Self-reported data can be subject to social desirability bias, where participants may underreport or overreport their experiences depending on what they think is socially acceptable or desirable. Additionally, self-reported data may not accurately reflect actual behavior.

The article also has some missing points of consideration. For example, it does not explore the role of socioeconomic status in dating violence among Chinese adolescents. Socioeconomic factors such as income level and education can influence attitudes towards gender roles and violence. Therefore, it would have been useful to include these variables in the analysis.

Furthermore, while the study identifies traditional gender-role beliefs as a predictor of dating violence perpetration and victimization among Chinese adolescents, it does not explore why these beliefs exist or how they are reinforced in society. Understanding these underlying factors could help develop more effective prevention programs for dating violence.

Overall, while this study provides important insights into dating violence among Chinese adolescents, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to fully understand the complex factors that contribute to dating violence in Chinese societies.

# Topics for further research:

* Socioeconomic factors and dating violence in Chinese societies
* Cultural differences in attitudes towards gender roles and violence in China
* Reinforcement of traditional gender-role beliefs in Chinese society
* Prevention programs for dating violence in Chinese adolescents
* Comparison of dating violence prevalence in different regions of China
* Impact of family dynamics on dating violence among Chinese adolescents

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/ac505a91708ed867dbec3cde7c991179>