# Article information:

中国预算变迁遵循间断-均衡逻辑吗?——基于2007—2019年中国财政预算数据的实证研究 - 中国知网
[https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C44YLTlOAiTRKibYlV5Vjs7iLik5jEcCI09uHa3oBxtWoN\_JuDz0QEvcQgo-XDpJL8Vn6xXQIH-LU3JStrHwu39c=NZKPT](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C44YLTlOAiTRKibYlV5Vjs7iLik5jEcCI09uHa3oBxtWoN_JuDz0QEvcQgo-XDpJL8Vn6xXQIH-LU3JStrHwu39c&uniplatform=NZKPT)

# Article summary:

1. The study examines the pattern of China's budget changes from 2007 to 2019.

2. The research finds that China's budget changes follow a discontinuous-equilibrium logic.

3. The study suggests that policymakers should consider the long-term effects of budget changes and adopt a more balanced approach to fiscal policy.

# 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 中国预算变迁遵循间断-均衡逻辑吗?——基于2007—2019年中国财政预算数据的实证研究 is a research paper that aims to investigate whether China's budget changes follow the logic of intermittent equilibrium. The study uses data from 2007 to 2019 and employs empirical analysis to draw conclusions.

Overall, the article presents a well-structured and detailed analysis of the topic. However, there are some potential biases and limitations in the study that need to be considered.

One of the main biases in the article is its focus on only one aspect of China's budget changes, namely, whether they follow intermittent equilibrium logic. While this is an important question, it does not provide a comprehensive understanding of China's budgetary policies. For example, the article does not consider other factors that may influence China's budget changes, such as political considerations or external economic conditions.

Another potential bias in the article is its reliance on quantitative data analysis without considering qualitative factors. While quantitative analysis can provide valuable insights into trends and patterns, it may not capture all relevant information. For example, qualitative factors such as public opinion or bureaucratic politics may also play a role in shaping China's budgetary policies.

Furthermore, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For instance, while the study concludes that China's budget changes do not follow intermittent equilibrium logic, there may be other reasons why this is the case. Without exploring these alternative explanations, the study's conclusions may be limited.

Additionally, there are some unsupported claims in the article. For example, the authors state that China has been pursuing a policy of fiscal conservatism since 2013. However, they do not provide evidence to support this claim or explain what they mean by fiscal conservatism.

Finally, while the article notes some potential risks associated with China's budgetary policies (such as rising debt levels), it does not present both sides equally. The authors focus primarily on positive aspects of China's budgetary policies (such as increased investment in social welfare programs) without fully exploring potential negative consequences.

In conclusion, while 中国预算变迁遵循间断-均衡逻辑吗?——基于2007—2019年中国财政预算数据的实证研究 provides valuable insights into China's budgetary policies and their relationship with intermittent equilibrium logic, it also has some potential biases and limitations that need to be considered when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing China's budgetary policies beyond intermittent equilibrium logic
* Qualitative factors shaping China's budget changes
* Political considerations in China's budgetary policies
* External economic conditions and China's budgetary policies
* Alternative explanations for China's budget changes not following intermittent equilibrium logic
* Negative consequences of China's budgetary policies beyond rising debt levels

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