# Article information:

Full article: A Longitudinal Study of the Long-Term Predictors of China’s Divorce Rate
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01494929.2020.1712299?src=recsys>

# Article summary:

1. China's rapid economic growth and social development have led to shifts in socio-cultural values and customs, reshaping definitions of love, marriage, relationships, and family.

2. The increase in divorce rates in China can be attributed to the modernization of values with rapid economic development from 1996 to 2013.

3. Longitudinal models including fixed effects models (FEMs), lagged-dependent variables models (LDV), long-term difference models, and slope-slope models were used to explain the power of structural determinants of China's divorce rate over time.

# 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 "A Longitudinal Study of the Long-Term Predictors of China’s Divorce Rate" provides an overview of the factors that have contributed to the rise in divorce rates in China. The author argues that modernization and economic development have led to changes in cultural values, which have resulted in more divorces. The article also explores the impact of women's empowerment, birth rate, and economic cycles on divorce rates.

One potential bias in this article is its focus on modernization as the primary cause of rising divorce rates. While it is true that modernization has led to changes in cultural values, there are other factors that may contribute to divorce rates, such as social inequality and gender roles. Additionally, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for rising divorce rates.

Another potential bias is the lack of consideration given to regional differences within China. The country is vast and diverse, with different regions experiencing different levels of economic development and cultural change. It would be useful to explore how these regional differences may affect divorce rates.

The article also lacks evidence for some of its claims. For example, while it suggests that women's empowerment has contributed to rising divorce rates, it does not provide data or research to support this claim.

Overall, while this article provides a useful overview of some factors contributing to rising divorce rates in China, it could benefit from a more nuanced analysis that considers alternative explanations and regional differences.

# Topics for further research:

* Regional differences in divorce rates in China
* Social inequality and divorce rates in China
* Gender roles and divorce rates in China
* Impact of urbanization on divorce rates in China
* Cultural factors influencing divorce rates in China
* Comparison of divorce rates in China with other countries

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/cf2a71cc463f7f5911db73b5bf46ca7e>