# Article information:

Urbanization, unemployment rate and China’ rising divorce rate: Chinese Journal of Population Resources and Environment: Vol 12, No 2  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10042857.2014.910881?src=recsys>

# Article summary:

1. Urbanization does not have a significant influence on China's rising divorce rate.

2. Unemployment rate has a significant negative influence on divorce rate, meaning that as unemployment increases, divorce rates decrease.

3. Other factors such as per capita fixed investment, old-age dependency rate, average household size, proportion of floating population and population density also have an impact on divorce 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 titled "Urbanization, unemployment rate and China's rising divorce rate" published in the Chinese Journal of Population Resources and Environment provides an analysis of the impact of urbanization and unemployment on China's divorce rate. The study is based on panel data from 31 Chinese provinces between 2000 and 2011.

The article presents several findings that are worth discussing. Firstly, the authors claim that urbanization does not have a significant influence on the rising divorce rate in China. However, this claim seems to be unsupported by evidence as there is no clear explanation provided for why urbanization would not lead to an increase in divorces. It is possible that other factors such as cultural changes or economic pressures may be driving the rise in divorces, but this is not explored in detail.

Secondly, the authors suggest that unemployment has a negative influence on divorce rates, with higher levels of unemployment leading to lower levels of divorce. This finding seems counterintuitive as one might expect that financial stress caused by unemployment would increase marital tensions and lead to more divorces. Again, there is no clear explanation provided for why this might be the case.

Thirdly, the article identifies several other factors that are positively correlated with divorce rates including per capita fixed investment, old-age dependency rate, average household size, proportion of floating population and population density. However, it is unclear how these factors are related to divorce rates and what mechanisms might be driving these correlations.

Overall, while the article provides some interesting insights into the factors influencing China's rising divorce rate, it suffers from several limitations. Firstly, there are several unsupported claims made without sufficient evidence or explanation. Secondly, there are missing points of consideration such as cultural changes or economic pressures that may also be driving the rise in divorces. Finally, there is a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for some of the findings presented.

In conclusion, while this article provides some useful insights into the factors influencing China's rising divorce rate, it is important to approach its findings with caution and consider alternative explanations for the trends observed.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural changes and divorce rates in China
* Economic pressures and marital tensions in China
* Gender roles and divorce in urban China
* Impact of migration on divorce rates in China
* Social stigma and divorce in China
* Legal reforms and divorce rates in China

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/fa651186a7a850f4ee45e5f63099698a>