# Article information:

过度教育与劳动者离职倾向 - 中国知网  
<https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=LP6_FsDEj26DQfY1N7xre_ygj8Nn-WVkbTo6q5z3h8VRtfv3L91rLUtzV_HXZU6ntOjAfdyadEJLEBxGOiuEwwaOyPCr8RzT4NVTmCqcP8ehgmbFaGUm3RnJKvJ3kP_1P13e1w46vSE=>

# Article summary:

1. This article examines the relationship between over-education and labor turnover in China, using data from the 2015 Chinese General Social Survey.

2. The results of the study show that over-education significantly increases labor turnover, and this conclusion remains valid even after accounting for endogeneity and robustness checks.

3. Mechanism tests suggest that over-education increases labor turnover by reducing job satisfaction and job security.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides a detailed theoretical analysis of the underlying mechanisms of how over-education affects labor turnover in China, followed by an empirical study using data from the 2015 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS). The authors also provide robustness checks to ensure that their conclusions remain valid even after accounting for endogeneity issues. Furthermore, they conduct mechanism tests to further explore how over-education increases labor turnover by reducing job satisfaction and job security.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. First, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings. Second, they do not discuss any possible risks associated with their findings or present both sides of the argument equally. Third, there is no discussion of any promotional content or partiality in the article. Finally, there is no mention of any missing points of consideration or evidence for the claims made in the article.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its detailed theoretical analysis and empirical study using CGSS data, there are some potential biases that should be noted when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Counterarguments to over-education and labor turnover
* Risks associated with over-education and labor turnover
* Promotional content related to over-education and labor turnover
* Partiality in research on over-education and labor turnover
* Missing points of consideration for over-education and labor turnover
* Evidence for claims about over-education and labor turnover

# Report location:

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