The Statistical Analysis of 70 Deaf People’s Divorce Court Judgments in Central China

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Abstract. 70 deaf people’s divorce court judgments in central China were collected to analyze the results of judgments, the age gap between the couples, the relationship between the ways of knowing each other and the results of judgments, the relationship between the fertility’s circumstance and the results of judgments, as well as the reasons why they get divorced. It is found there are some characteristics in the age gap between the couples, the ways of knowing each other and the fertility’s circumstance in the marriages of deaf people. These traits will influence the judgments of judges. In the statistics of the reasons why they get divorced, it’s found that family’s violence takes a large part. The difficulties of communication are one of the main reasons. Lack of understanding before marriages, no freedom in sex, running away from home after getting married and so on are all the special traits about reasons why deaf people are getting divorced. These are reasons why deaf people’s marriages are unstable.

Key words: central China; deaf people; divorce cases; characteristic; marital status

1 Introduction

It’s a hot topic in society about how deaf people get into marriages. However, people seem to ignore the situation of deaf people who are still non-divorced. “Deaf people” is used as the key word of the cause of civil lawsuit in China Judgments Online and 1928 cases are found. Among them, there are 617 cases about divorce. The proportion of them reaches up to the number of 32%. As far as you can see, when it comes to the system of civil disputes which deaf people act as the special main part, divorce proceedings are the most common category. Why are relationships between deaf people’s marriages unstable?

2 Materials and Methods

The sources of these materials come from China Judgments Online. Using “deaf people” as the condition of searching, “divorce” as the key word, “cause of civil lawsuit” as the screening of brief, “First Instance” as the screening of judicial procedure, and “Hunan province, Hubei province, Henan province” as the screening of territory, there are 70 divorce dispute judgments of deaf people.

The author looks up every judgment of these 70 judgments and fills in the forms on the basis of uniform standards. The author also arranges every judgment depending on the following items. These five items (the precondition are central China) are results of judgements, the age gap between the couples, the relationship between the ways of knowing each other and the results of judgments, the relationship between the fertility’s circumstance and the results of judgments, as well as the reasons why they get divorced.

3 Results and Analyses
3.1 The Results of Judgments

The results of judgments have a direct relationship whether the marriages between deaf people can still continue. The first graph shows the results of judgments of 70 divorce disputes of deaf people in central China.

| The Results of Judgments | Amount | Percentage |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Grant a Divorce          | 33     | 47.1       |
| Claim Overruled          | 37     | 52.9       |

It can be reflected that granting divorces takes a proportion of 47.1%, while not granting divorces takes a proportion of 52.9% in the 70 divorce disputes of deaf people in central China. These numbers have a difference but in a equal level.

3.2 The Age Gap Between Spouses

As for ages, there are some characteristics in the deaf people’s marriages. The second graph is the circumstance of the results of judgments of 70 divorce disputes of deaf people in central China.

| Age Gap     | Amount | Percentage |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| 0-3 Years   | 23     | 32.9       |
| 4-6 Years   | 21     | 30         |
| 7-10 Years  | 19     | 27.1       |
| More Than 10 Years | 7 | 10        |

The result from the second graph reflects that the ratio of small age difference between husband and wife (0-3 years) is 32.9%; The ratio of big age difference between husband and wife (4-10 years) is 57.1%; The ratio of huge age difference between husband and wife is 10%. When deaf people get married, they are in weak positions. Functional defects, poor economic conditions, being unemployed and so on are the influencing factors that deaf people reduce the standards when they are in the procedures of getting married. The remarkable performance of reducing standards is choosing the spouses who have big age gaps than them. It will lead to the difference between the couples in the background, values, opinions of life, ways of living, and so on. These factors may influence the stabilities in the marriages of deaf people.

3.3 The Relationship Between The Ways of Knowing Each Other and The Results of Judgments.

The ways of knowing each other makes a great influence of emotional basis of marriages. If couples are affectionate, they are not easy to a degree that “actual feelings break.” On the contrary, if they lack understanding of each other, they will be easy to a degree that “actual feelings break.” There is a difference between deaf people and normal people in marriages. Because of the narrowness of social ways, they have little chance to know isomerism. So there are limitations to get married. The third graph is the interactive classification statistics of 70 divorce dispute judgments of deaf people in central China.

| The Ways of Knowing Each Other | Grant a Divorce | Claim Overruled | Sum |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|
| Was Introduced                 | 27 (48.2)       | 29 (51.8)      | 56 (80) |
| Free Love                      | 1 (16.7)        | 5 (83.3)       | 6 (8.6) |
| Arranging Marriages            | 6 (75)          | 2 (25)         | 8 (11.4) |
| Sum                            | 34 (48.6)       | 36 (51.4)      | 70 (100) |
What we can get from the third graph is that the ratio of granting divorce and claiming overruled is 48.2% and 51.8% if the couples are familiar with each other by others’ introducing. The ratio of judges claiming overruled reaches up to 83.3% if the couples know each other by “free love”. It can add weight to that the couples who know each other by free love are not easy to a degree that “actual feelings break.” Oppositely, the ratio of granting divorce is 75% if the couples know each other by the type of “arranging marriages”. It reflects that the emotional basis of arranging marriages is thick. The judges need to think about these factors when they sentence a case.

### 3.4 The Relationship Between the Fertility’s Circumstance and The Results of Judgments

In the process of the researching, assuming the fertility’s circumstance during the continuing marriages will influence the judgments of the judges. We can get interactive classification statistics of the fertility’s circumstance and the results of judgments in central China from the first drawing.

![Figure 1. The Relationship Between the Fertility’s Circumstance and the Results of Judgements](image)

The two curves in the first drawing reflect that when the children are increasing, the trend tends to decrease that probability of judging granting divorce. At the same time, the probability of judging claiming overruled tends to increase. Meanwhile, “one child” is an important turning point. There is much possible that it can be granted divorce for having no kid. It is visible that the fertility’s circumstance is an important factor influencing the judgments.

### 3.5 The Reasons of Divorce

Generally, there is no single reason to divorce. It is accumulated by many contradictions. In the marriages of deaf people, we have no idea the real reasons which influence the stability of the marriages’ relationship. Through the statistic analysis, we can get the reasons of deaf people’s divorce cases in central China from the fourth graph.

| Reason                                | Amount | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Household Affairs Resulting in Contradictions | 36     | 51.4       |
| Domestic Violence                     | 29     | 41.4       |
| Communication Barriers                | 28     | 40         |
| Lack of Understanding                 | 19     | 27.1       |
| The Discrimination of Disability      | 7      | 10         |
| Extra Marital Love                    | 6      | 8.6        |
| Sexual Abuse                          | 5      | 7.1        |
| Running Away From Home                | 5      | 7.1        |
| Infertile                             | 3      | 4.3        |
| The conflict Between Mothers and Daughters-in-Law | 3      | 4.3        |
| Disease                               | 3      | 4.3        |
| Restriction Personal Liberty          | 2      | 2.9        |
| Debt-credit Disputes                  | 1      | 1.4        |
| Can not Take Care of Themselves       | 1      | 1.4        |
| Bad Hobbies                           | 1      | 1.4        |

We can get some information from the fourth graph. In the divorce case of deaf people, the factor about “household affairs resulting in contradictions” is the mostly abroad. Its ratio is
51.4%. To tell the truth, compared to the normal divorce cases, there is little difference. However, the ratio of “domestic violence” reaches up to 41.4%. It can be concluded that the weak position in the marriages of deaf people is still no improvement in the equal couples’ marriages. The ratio in the “communication barriers” is 40%. This is the trait of marriages of deaf people. At the same time, the difficulties of communication will also lead to the domestic violence. We also need to pay attention to the “sexual abuse”. There are 7.1% of deaf people forced to be sexual assault by their spouses or relatives. The ratio of “running away from home” is 7.1%. In the marriages of deaf people, it is only 8.6% that the deaf people know each other freely then fall in love. They are not satisfied with their marriages and don’t want to live with another person. There are other reasons, like “the discrimination of disability”, “extra marital love”, “infertile”, “the conflict between mothers and daughters-in-law”, “restriction personal liberty”, “debt-credit disputes”, “bad hobbies” and so on. These reasons reflect the diversity and complexity of reasons of deaf people divorce.

4 Discussion and Summary

Above five results reflect vividly the factors that influence the stabilities of deaf people’s marriages. It needs to stress that there are some limitations on the representativeness and summarization on research results. Because this research only depends on the judgments from the China Judgment Online. The result can help us learn the marriages’ situation of deaf people and put forwards the development of protecting the career of deaf people.

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