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2.1 [3] 2005

25

[4]

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2015

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[5]

[6]

[7]

[8, 9]

[10]-[13]

[14]

[15]

[16, 17]

[18]

1 1993-

“ CFPS ”

KYCX18\_1695

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1.

20

80

[19, 20]

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”

role incompatibility

[21]

[22]

“ ”

[23, 24]

[25]

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80

1994-1998

[26]

[27]

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[28]

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[29]

[30]

Hwang

[31]

[32]

[27, 33]

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70

2003

1.3

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[34]

Lee

[35]

“ M”

[36]

Cheng

[37]

[38]

[39]

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[40]

[41]

[42]

8%~15%<sup>[43]</sup>

46

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1.4

545 (18.7%)<sup>[44]</sup>

2

[45]

[46, 47]

[41]

1993

1315

Lee

[43]

” (Motherhood Wage Penalty)<sup>[48, 49]</sup>

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[50]

[51]

“ ”

[52]

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1990

1950-

[53]

[54] Soares

[8]

Pelto

[55] Rosenzweig

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[56]

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[14]

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[57]

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[58]

59

[59]

[59]

(CHNS)

2E

[60]

2

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[63]

7%

CFPS

184% “ ”

“ ”

[35]

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“ ”



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## Fertility Rate, Female Labor Participation and Gender Income Gap: Based on Literature

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**Abstract** To explore how fertility affects women's labor participation and thus the gender pay gap. Research methods: this paper mainly reviews and summarizes the relevant theories and relations between fertility rate, labor force participation rate of women, fertility rate and gender income gap in developed and developing countries by using literature research method and comparative research method. Research found: compared with the situation in developed countries and developing countries, This paper found that the fertility rate in most countries was negatively correlated with the female labor force participation rate, and the higher the female labor force participation rate was, the smaller the gender income gap was. Research value: this paper discusses what new research perspectives are available under the special national conditions in China to provide some references for future research on fertility and gender income gap.

**Key Words** Fertility rate; Female labor participation; Gender income gap