A study on the Fertility Intention of Three Children from the Perspective of Feminism

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Abstract. To explore the influencing factors of women 's three-child fertility desire based on the questionnaire survey of women at different levels in many provinces, and to provide reference for the practice of fertility policy in China. The questionnaire survey was conducted among 500 women of childbearing age in Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guizhou provinces. Logistic regression analysis was performed using SPSS27.0. The results showed that 33.1 % of the subjects were willing to have three children, and 66.9 % of the subjects were unwilling to have three children. The results of logistic regression analysis show that women 's workplace development, changes in family status after childbirth and the impact of childbirth on women 's physiology are the factors that negatively affect women 's willingness to have three children, and women 's workplace development has the greatest impact on their fertility willingness. This study provides theoretical support and policy recommendations for improving women 's willingness to have three children.

Keywords: three children policy; fertility desire; influencing factors; female perspective.

1. Questions raised

The data of the seventh census bulletin shows that China 's fertility rate continues to decline, which is far below the internationally recognized level of generation replacement 2.1. To cope with the trend of low fertility, after the meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on May 31,2021, it was proposed to implement the policy that a couple can have three children with supporting measures. However, the implementation of the policy has not yet produced the expected policy effect, and the downward trend of China 's birth rate continues.

Through combing the existing research, it is found that domestic scholars have fully analyzed the influencing factors of the three-child fertility intention. Wang Jun, Li Xiangmei [1] believed that ' development is the best contraceptive ', which mainly includes: the weakening of ' unit system ', the market-oriented reform of medical and housing, urbanization, rural land system reform, the establishment of rural social security system, the expansion of higher education, etc. These factors have played a role in reducing fertility desire. Li Yuan [2] believes that the increase in the cost of raising children, the fierce competition for employment, the shortage of childcare services, and the lack of maternity protection are all important reasons for the low fertility desire of people of childbearing age. Chen Wei [3] found that the delay of the age of first marriage of non-policy factors is the dominant factor in the decline of one-child fertility, while policy factors, that is, the adjustment of fertility policy, are the driving factors for the increase of two-child and three-child fertility. Mu Guangzong [4] pointed out that the effect of the policy is diminishing. The satisfaction of fertility desire is decreasing. Having two children has fully satisfied the ultimate fertility desire of most families. The desire to have three children is only an individual behavior of extreme minority. Zou Huakang [5] believes that half a century of family planning has formed a cultural atmosphere of fewer and better births in the whole society. According to the theory of ' low fertility trap ', there is a self-reinforcing mechanism for low fertility, and the fertility desire of the only child may be more depressed than that of their parents. Liu Ye et al. [6] pointed out that in recent years, ' lying down ' has become a new choice for many young people to fight against involution. They are in a state of active low desire life and have no interest in whether to marry and whether to have children. It reflects that external pressure causes young people to feel disappointed and decadent, which in turn affects their fertility desire. Zhang Cuiling et al. [7] found that the inhibitory effect of the epidemic on fertility

in China is both comprehensive and extensive, especially the number of births and the number of births in the population under 30 years of age. The decline is even more rapid, depressing the size of China 's birth population.

The above literature has made in-depth explorations in economic development, policy effects, cultural shaping, and health, and has achieved rich research results. As the first subject of the fertility process, women 's low fertility rate is closely related to women 's fertility desire. It is necessary to focus on the female subject from the perspective of women and analyze the influencing factors of their fertility desire. Based on this, this study conducted a questionnaire survey on women at different levels in many provinces to explore the factors affecting women 's three-child fertility willingness, to provide reference for the study of the three-child policy and the practice of China 's fertility policy.

2. Theoretical framework and research hypothesis

In the development of feminism, there are conceptual differences among different schools, and some consensus has been formed in some fields, mainly reflected in the gender status of men and women and the unique experience of women.

2.1 Gender status of men and women

Feminism not only advocates the reconstruction of gender order, but also advocates the deconstruction of various macro systems and discourse systems that maintain the patriarchal system. An important theoretical premise of the feminist trend of thought is that women are a universally oppressed and discriminated ' second sex ' in the world. Whether in the public sphere such as economy, politics, and culture, or in the private sphere such as marriage and family, women are dwarfed and disadvantaged [8]. Feminism advocates the fundamental elimination of inequality. It is necessary to break the external cage, dare to challenge the hegemony of gender discourse, and dare to show its uniqueness. It should build a peaceful and just gender relationship with a mentality that recognizes differences, rather than the dominance or dwarfing of one party.

In this paper, we mainly discuss the status differences between men and women from the two fields of work and family, and further study its impact on women 's willingness to have three children.

Occupation has an important influence on people 's social status. Women 's social status and professional status are closely related. Compared with the characteristics of ancient occupational needs, the harshness of modern occupations for gender requirements is declining. More and more jobs do not require high-intensity labor, and women 's occupations are increasing. The overall occupational status of women has increased significantly, but gender segregation and gender discrimination still exist. Based on these phenomena, this paper will explore its impact on women 's three-child fertility desire.

In the family, the research on the status difference between men and women focuses on the reproductive decision-making power, which is closely related to the income of both men and women, the current fertility situation and other factors. In modern life, although most women and men bear the double pressure from family and occupation at the same time, according to the China Women 's Social Status Survey (CWSSS), although men 's contribution to child care and housework is increasing, most women still mainly bear the burden of caring for family and raising children. Compared with men, their housework is still increasing disproportionately, which greatly affects their job prospects and real income. [9] This article will discuss whether these conditions will affect the family status of men and women, and then affect the right to decide on fertility, and have an impact on women 's willingness to have three children. Based on the above analysis, this paper proposes the following research hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: The difference in gender status between men and women in different fields will affect women 's willingness to have three children.

The difference in gender status between men and women in the workplace has reduced women 's willingness to have three children.

The difference in gender status between men and women in the family field reduces women 's willingness to have three children.

2.2 Female experience

Compared with theory, feminism pays more attention to transcendental female body experience. Feminism rejects as a method or theory and adopts more cultural and political strategies. For example, radical feminism focuses on women 's common experience and creates patriarchal theory. It denies the view of liberal feminism that the root of women 's oppression is the lack of political and civil rights, and does not agree with Marxist feminism that the root of women 's oppression is class oppression [10]. It took the lead in proposing the common experience of women as the core of political analysis, and questioned everything that other theoretical paradigms took for granted, requiring a redefinition of the political field.

As a necessary member of family life and the most basic social element, women 's problems are at the social level and are closely related to men. Just as personal issues are political issues, the development of feminism is closely related to the order of gender equality and the overall development of society.

This paper discusses the four dimensions of physiology, psychology, social participation, and ideology in female experience, and explores its influence on women 's willingness to have three children. Based on the above analysis, this paper proposes the following research hypotheses:

Hypothesis 2: The unique experience in women 's reproductive activities will affect women 's willingness to have three children.

The physiological experience of women in reproductive activities has an inhibitory effect on the willingness to have three children.

The psychological experience of women in the process of fertility has an inhibitory effect on the willingness to have three children.

The experience of women 's social participation in the process of fertility has an inhibitory effect on the willingness to have three children.

The experience of women 's ideas in the process of fertility has an inhibitory effect on the willingness to have three children.

3. Research design

3.1 Introduction of variables

3.1.1 Dependent variables

The dependent variable of this paper is women 's three-child fertility intention. Considering that married women have a richer experience of gender status and unique experience of women, the respondents are initially screened before the questionnaire survey, and married women are selected to fill in the questionnaire. The options are divided into ' willing ' and ' unwilling ', with values of 1 and 0.

3.1.2 Independent variables

The first part of the questionnaire includes the differences in the status of men and women in the family and the workplace. The family aspect contains two variables. One is the decision-making power of fertility, which is divided into three options: male, female, and common decision-making, which are assigned 3,2 and 1 respectively. The second is the change of family status after birth, which is divided into three options: improvement, reduction and basically unchanged, assigned to 3,2 and 1 respectively. The two factors work together. The higher the score, the greater the difference in status between men and women. At the same time, the influence of fertility on the development of the workplace is discussed, and the degree of influence is divided into five levels. The greater the influence, the greater the difference in the status of men and women in the workplace.

The second part of the questionnaire includes the unique experience of women in physiology, psychology, and social participation after childbirth. The influence degree is divided into five levels: ' basically no influence, little influence, less influence, large influence and great influence ', and assigned to 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively. The higher the score, the greater the influence of this factor on the three-child fertility intention.

3.2 Source of data

A survey was conducted on the understanding of the three-child policy and fertility desire of 500 women of childbearing age in some areas. The survey covered Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, Guigang City, Guangxi Province, Zunyi City, Guizhou Province and other provinces (or municipalities), each province (or municipalities) more than 150 people. In this survey, 501 feedback questionnaires were received, and 484 valid questionnaires were collected, with an effective rate of 96.60 %.

The age of the respondents was concentrated between 25 and 35 years old. Among them, 25-30 years old women accounted for 29.1 %, followed by 30-35 years old accounted for 23.8 %. This age range belongs to the best fertility period and is also the potential age group for three children ; in terms of education level, women with bachelor 's degree are the most, accounting for 40 %, followed by college degree, accounting for 28.1 % ; in terms of current fertility status, more than 50 % of the respondents had one child and 28.5 % had two children ; in terms of income, the number of people with a monthly salary of 5000-7000 is the largest, accounting for 37.6 %, followed by 3000-5000, accounting for 25.4 % (Table 1).

Table 1. Basic situation of research objects

Basic situation	Category	Proportion(%)
Age	20 or less	6.6
	20-25	17.6
	25-30	29.1
	30-35	23.8
	35-40	14.0
	40 or more	8.9
Education	High school and below	18.8
	Professional training undergraduate	28.1
	Bachelor’s degree	40.9
	Master 's degree	9.1
	Doctoral degree	3.1
Salary	3000 or less	10.5
	3000-5000	25.4
	5000-7000	37.6
	7000-10000	20.5
	10000 or more	6.0
fertility status	No children	16.7
	1 child	52.3
	2 children	28.5
	3 children or more	2.5
Three-child fertility desire	No will	66.9
	Have the will	33.1

3.3 Research Methods

Questionnaire method: The questionnaire is divided into three parts: The first part is the basic situation of the respondents. Including age, education, marriage, health, fertility status, personal disposable income, family economy, etc., the three-child fertility willingness is set to be willing and unwilling. The second part investigates the differences in family and workplace status between men

and women. The third part investigates the unique experience of women in physiology, psychology, and social participation after childbirth, and specifically asks: fertility motivation, main considerations of non-fertility, etc.

Statistical analysis method: SPSS27.0 statistical software was used to describe the basic situation of the research object and the three-child fertility intention. Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of women 's three-child fertility intention, $P < 0.05$ was statistically significant.

4. Research results

4.1 Descriptive statistical results

The results show that 33.1 % of the subjects are willing to have three children, and 66.9 % of the subjects are unwilling to have three children. In Table 2, the difference in status between men and women is reflected in three aspects: fertility decision-making power, changes in family status after childbirth, and the impact of childbirth on the workplace. In terms of reproductive decision-making power, the proportion of joint decision-making by men and women is the highest, reaching 68.2 %, indicating that most births are the result of common family choices. In terms of changes in family status after childbirth, 45.9 % of women believe that family status has decreased, mainly reflected in the uneven development of husband and wife and the compression of their space. In terms of workplace influence, 34.7 % of women think that the workplace is greatly affected by fertility, while 32.2 % think that the impact is small, and the impact is different due to factors such as different occupational fields.

Table 2. Descriptive statistical results of gender status differences

Basic situation	Category	Proportion(%)
the right to reproductive decision	Man	4.5
	Woman	25.2%
	Joint decision-making	68.2%
	Others	2.1%
Changes in family status after childbirth	Increase	23.8%
	Reduced	45.9%
	Basically unchanged	30.4%
The influence of marital relationship	couples ' living habits	28.6%
	Couple two world space compression	57.7%
	Unbalanced personal development	55.4%
	The division of labor	46.4%
	Economic pressure	40.9%
	Else	2.6%
The impact of fertility on the workplace	no impact	2.9%
	Minimal impact	16.3%
	Less impact	32.2%
	Large impact	34.7%
	Great impact	13.2
Workplace influence reflected	Increased gender discrimination	33.1%
	Missing job promotion	58.5%
	Salary benefits fall	57.3%
	Difficult to return to the workplace	44.8%
	Lower personal value	25.2%
	Lower productivity	17.9%

In Table 3, Classifies the unique experience of women into physiological, psychological, social interaction and ideological concepts. In terms of physiology, 39.3 % of the respondents believe that fertility has a greater impact on physiology, and the impact of fertility on women 's physiology is

widespread. Psychologically, 39.5 % of the respondents believed that fertility had a greater impact on their own psychological changes, and 31.2 % believed that the impact was small. In terms of social interaction, 40.9 % of the respondents believe that they are greatly affected. The impact of fertility on social interaction is mainly reflected in the reduction of willingness to participate in social activities, the reduction of opportunities to play important social roles, and the reduction of time to participate in social activities. In terms of ideas, 40.7 % of the respondents believe that fertility has a greater impact on ideas, and the impact of fertility on women 's ideas is more focused on the transformation from independent individuals to the whole family coordinator, and family awareness is enhanced.

Table 3. Descriptive statistical results of female unique experience

Basic situation	Category	Proportion(%)
physiology	no impact	2.3%
	Minimal impact	15.3%
	Less impact	33.7%
	Large impact	39.3%
	Great impact	9.3%
Physiological effects reflected	Body injuries	76.4%
	Impaired body appearance	81.0%
	No significant effect	15.6%
	Else	2.6%
Psychology	no impact	2.3%
	Minimal impact	18.8%
	Less impact	31.2%
	Large impact	39.5%
	Great impact	7.6%
Psychological impact reflected	Postpartum depression	43.8%
	Cognitive decline	54.8%
	No sense of dignity in production	51.4%
	Inferiority	30.6%
	Happiness enhanced	36.5%
	No significant effect	13.1%
	Other	1.4%
Social communication	no impact	2.9%
	Minimal impact	12.6%
	Less impact	37.2%
	Large impact	40.9%
	Great impact	6.0%
The impact of social interaction	Less time	60.5%
	Less willingness	76.8%
	Less opportunities	64.3%
	No significant effect	9.1%
	Other	1.2%
Ideology	no impact	2.9%
	Minimal impact	12.4%
	Less impact	36.2%
	Large impact	40.7%
	Great impact	5.8
The influence of ideology	Consciousness of self-independence fades	44.8%
	Focus on cultivating excellent children	69.4%
	Pay more attention to family harmony	70.0%
	thinking is limited to a parenting field	33.5%
	Other	2.0%

4.2 Regression statistical results

Table 4 is the regression statistical results, reflecting that the five factors of women 's education level, career development, current fertility status, family status and physiological impact (p= 0.031,0.048,0.038,0.001,0.005) have a significant impact on women 's willingness to have three children.

According to the regression statistical analysis, for every unit increase in women 's education level, the three-child fertility intention decreases by 66.5 %, and for every unit increase in women 's workplace development, the three-child fertility intention decreases by 34.3 %. The degree of female workplace development has a strong correlation with their education level, and the common analysis is more comprehensive. Highly educated and high-quality women can create high value for society and enterprises, and their self-demand can achieve a higher degree of satisfaction. After the interruption of employment, their social value and labor income are significantly reduced. This situation will not only bring about the waste of human capital and the termination of labor income, but also cause the depreciation of human capital, resulting in the reduction of the possibility of women with high education level and good workplace development entering the labor market again to obtain the same level of positions after childbirth. The opportunity cost of fertility is higher than that of women who only receive compulsory education, and the willingness to have a third child is naturally lower. At the same time, women with higher education levels are less constrained by traditional fertility and family values, and are more keen to exert their talents by participating in social activities and participating in work. They are more inclined to invest the time, energy and financial resources spent on giving birth to children into the realization of self-worth, so they will choose to have fewer children or birth control, and their fertility desire is generally low.

In terms of current fertility status, the analysis results show that women 's current fertility number is positively correlated with fertility desire. More than 50 % of the respondents in this survey have one child and 28.5 % have two children. The fertility desire of women with one child is higher than that of women without one child, which is closely related to the gender preference. Li Ying and Liu Anchang's research shows that women 's gender preference is mostly the case: the first child is a boy, and the second child is a girl; the first child is a girl, and the second child is a boy. It can be seen that both sons and daughters are still the fertility preference of most women. [11] Therefore, influenced by gender preference, women with one child have a higher fertility desire. Women who have given birth to two children are the largest potential group for having three children. Some of the families in this group have a good economic foundation, a small reproductive economic burden, and have the ability to reproduce the family population, so they also have the willingness to have three children.

The smaller the change of women 's family status after childbirth, the lower the three-child fertility desire. For every grade unit of family status after childbirth, the three-child fertility desire decreases by 99.6%. Compared with rural and urban areas, in order to be recognized by husbands and in-laws, some rural women hope to improve their status in the family through childbirth, and their willingness to have a third child is relatively high; urban women usually have a stable income, have stronger family bargaining power, and pay more attention to protecting their own rights and interests. Therefore, childbirth has less effect on improving their family status. It may even be because they cannot provide direct economic support for the family after childbirth. Sometimes they are not protected and valued by the family, and their emotional and spiritual aspects cannot be paid attention to and comforted. The family status is reduced, which inhibits women 's willingness to reproduce.

The results of regression statistics show that women pay more attention to the negative impact of rebirth on their physiology. For every grade increase in the degree of physiological impact of fertility, the willingness to have three children decreased by 67.8 %. The impact of fertility on women 's physiology is obvious. During pregnancy, edema, vomiting, itching are very uncomfortable reactions, and what makes women talk more is childbirth pain. In the medical pain index, this kind of pain is second only to burn and burning pain, and many women even think that it has reached the point of " Pain does not want to live. " Contemporary women 's acceptance of the physiological changes brought

about by these births has declined, and physiological effects have become an important negative factor affecting women 's willingness to reproduce.

Table 4. Logistic regression analysis

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95%CI Lower limit	95%CI Upper limit
Age	.006	.102	.003	1	.953	1.006	.824	1.228
Education	-.267	.124	4.642	1	.031	1.306	1.024	1.665
fertility status	.375	.181	4.316	1	.038	1.455	1.021	2.073
Salary	.038	.131	.082	1	.775	1.038	.803	1.343
Reproduction decision-making power	-.345	.190	3.288	1	.070	.708	.488	1.028
Family status	-.996	.166	36.210	1	.000	.369	.267	.511
Workplace	-.343	.174	3.897	1	.048	.710	.505	.998
Physiology	-.678	.243	7.769	1	.005	.508	.315	.818
Psychology	.192	.202	.911	1	.340	1.212	.817	1.799
Social communication	-.102	.204	.248	1	.619	.903	.606	1.348
Consciousness	-.069	.156	.194	1	.659	.934	.688	1.266

5. Discussions

According to the results of regression statistics, now discusses the influence path of women 's three-child fertility intention from three factors: women 's career development, family status change.

5.1 The higher the status of women in the workplace, the lower their willingness to have a third child.

The development of women 's workplace can reflect the status difference between men and women in the workplace. The better the development of women 's workplace, the greater the impact of reproductive activities on their careers, which in turn affects women 's willingness to have three children. The reasons are mainly reflected in two aspects:

Fertility has led to lower wages for women and blocked promotion channels. The statistical results show that 58.5 % of women believe that the impact of childbirth on the workplace is mainly reflected in ' missing job promotion ', 57.3 % believe that ' salary reduction ', and 44.8 % believe that ' it is difficult to return to the workplace after rebirth '. For female individuals, childbirth will increase the ' wage penalty ' for women and reduce women 's wages to a certain extent. The " wage penalty " of women 's fertility is simply that the wage income of women who give birth is lower than that of women who do not give birth, or the wage of women returning after giving birth is lower than that before giving birth. The wage cost of childbirth is different in different female groups. The wage cost of childbirth is the largest for women working in the state-owned sector, engaged in management and technical work, and highly educated women. Studies have found that for female workers in the urban system, for every additional child born, their total annual personal income will decline by 14.4 %. [12] Fertility will also cause obstacles to women 's promotion. Pregnant women need to ask for maternity leave, daily check-ups also need to ask for leave, in the private sector, many female employees go back to work after maternity leave, they found that they missed the promotion opportunities, even the original position has been occupied, because of birth and interruption of occupation caused by reproductive anxiety makes professional women into a " dare not live " dilemma.

Birth brings gender discrimination in the workplace. The results of statistical analysis showed that 33.1 % of women believed that ' gender discrimination in the workplace increased '. Zhang Yongying, a researcher at the Women 's Institute of the All-China Women 's Federation, said: ' From our research after the two-child policy, the liberalization of the birth policy will indeed aggravate the phenomenon of gender discrimination in employment to a certain extent. From the perspective of employers,

women of childbearing age will be regarded as potential multiple births, thus affecting the recruitment of women. ' [13] From the perspective of traditional family division of labor, Chinese women are more likely to play an important role in the family than men. Women should not only bear the burden of fertility, but also pay a lot of effort to raise and educate their children; not only to assume the role of motherhood, but also to assume social roles, especially professional roles. On the premise of a certain amount of time, the time and energy of women 's work and family show a relationship of mutual exclusion. Once a female worker is pregnant, the employer 's production efficiency and profits are bound to be affected, which will lead to the employer is not willing to recruit women. Under the background that the fertility-friendly labor market has not yet formed, the problem of female employment discrimination has become increasingly prominent, and the sunk cost of fertility is high, which inhibits women 's fertility desire.

There are many studies on the influence of workplace development on fertility desire. This study focuses on the relationship between the difference of male and female workplace status and female fertility desire. Fertility activities have a greater impact on women 's career development, widening the development gap between men and women in this field, and increasing invisible discrimination against women in the market. With the increasing difference in the status of men and women in the workplace, women will choose to give up childbirth to a certain extent in order to achieve career aspirations.

5.2 After childbirth, women 's family status decreased, reducing the willingness to have three children.

The change of women 's family status is mainly reflected in the influence of fertility on the relationship between husband and wife.57.7 % of the respondents think that the world space of husband and wife is compressed after childbirth, 55.4 % think that the personal development of husband and wife is unbalanced, 46.4 % think that the division of labor between men and women is more obvious, 40.9 % think that the economic pressure of husband and wife will be greater. Fertility has a great impact on family relations, and women pay more attention to the development of space and both men and women.

For women, fertility will undergo a qualitative change in their personal roles. From girls to mothers, they must not only quickly adapt to changes in appellation, but also face many changes and self-positioning. After many women become mothers, most of the intuitive feelings are the decline of family status, for many reasons.

If the man neglects women 's family labor and emotional contribution, he thinks that this is the obligation of the wife. The housewife also becomes a ' boiled woman ', and the couple 's feelings are getting colder and colder. In the interview, women repeatedly mentioned that ' I take my children outdoor activities every day, early education classes, and play with children, while my husband is tired every day and is paralyzed on the sofa. It reflects the motherhood dilemma and gender anxiety contained in the current popular " widowed parenting " discourse. After childbirth, the father 's participation in parenting is too low, the space between the two is compressed, and the economic strength gap increases. The pattern of female family-work " double-shoulder " and " double shift " responsibility reflects the gender equality in the private sphere, and then reflects the deep-rooted gender cultural regulation. [14] In this regard, feminism refutes the narrow definition of ' work ' in traditional sociology that ' work ' is only regarded as paid labor in the labor market dominated by men and believes that the domestic work performed by women in the family should not be excluded from the scope of ' work '. The cost of such care, services and labor received by husbands from their wives is much lower than the value of these services or products in the market. Gender inequality in a sense arises from the husband 's occupation of his wife 's labor. [15] Women who give up their self-worth for the sake of the family, their contribution to the family is taken for granted, and they become the relatively weak party in the family after giving birth. Weakening the contribution of women in the family will directly lead to excessive pressure on women of childbearing age in the process of parenting, thus creating a prohibitive psychology for the birth of two children and three children.

Many scholars have studied the relationship between family and fertility desire, and found that family economic status, family size, family housing debt and other aspects have an impact on fertility desire. There are relatively few studies discussing women 's willingness to have a third child based on changes in family status between men and women. Some studies have concluded that an increase in women 's family identity will significantly increase their willingness to have a third child. This paper mainly discusses women 's fertility desire from the change of family status of men and women, and studies women 's fertility desire from the dynamic change of identity. The study found that the reduction of women 's family status is mainly reflected in two aspects. On the one hand, men are less involved in parenting activities. After the two-person world space is compressed, the mutual understanding and acceptance between the two sides are weakened. At the same time, when women 's role in family direct economic support is reduced, the other party takes their family labor as a matter of course, and the relative reduction of women 's family status inhibits women 's willingness to reproduce.

6. Conclusions and suggestions

Through the questionnaire survey, this paper uses the binary logistic regression analysis to explore the influence of the status difference between men and women in different fields and the unique experience of women on their third-child fertility intention from the perspective of women, and draws the following conclusions:

Gender status differences between men and women in different fields will affect women's three-child fertility desire. The difference in gender status between men and women in the workplace reduces women 's willingness to have three children. The higher the status of women in the workplace, the lower their willingness to have three children. The difference in gender status between men and women in the family field reduces women 's willingness to have a third child. After childbirth, women's family status decreases and their willingness to have a third child decreases.

Women 's unique experience will affect women 's willingness to have three children. Women 's physiological experience has an inhibitory effect on the three-child fertility desire. Women pay more attention to the negative impact of fertility on physiology and inhibit their three-child fertility desire.

In addition to the above two aspects, women 's education level and current fertility status are also important factors affecting the three-child fertility willingness. Education level has a negative impact on women 's three-child fertility willingness, and the current number of births has a certain degree of promotion on fertility willingness. Women 's three-child fertility intention is closely related to social group norms, family support and personal physiological experience.

Acknowledgments

This paper was supported by National University Student Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program Project Grant (Project Number: S202210497093)

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