

" 2 6

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9 36

2016

94

36

94

2010

2010

2013

SPSS Analy ze Data Reduction—Fac-
tor 94

× 36

KMO

0.665 5

71.897%

KMO

0.754

5

76.711%

" " " " 2 24

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1.

42.262%

15

-0.710

0.851

0.826

-0.339

0.772

0.539

0.763

0.763

0.419

0.746

0.582

0.520

5.

4.174% 3

0.728

0.909

0.538 35 - 59 0.465

0.907

0.793

0.735

0.751

-0.842

-0.778

1.

51.611% 16

2.

0.902

0.831

0.824

11.380%

9

0.783

0.940 16 - 34

0.769

0.779

0.669

0.772

0.595

0.570

0.572

-0.939

0.788

-0.713

-0.707

0.870

0.845

0.889

0.772

3.

0.750

8.003%

4

0.647

-0.716

-0.744

0.910

0.494

-0.688

-0.637

0.334

4.

10.089% 13
0.915 0.891
0.816 16 - 34 0.765
0.678
0.576 0.567
0.517 0.439
-0.814
-0.693
-0.682 -0.612

3.

6.105% 3
0.841
0.714
0.597

4.

4.803% 2
0.783
0.651

5.

4.103% 2
0.826 35 - 54 0.475

1a

/

1d

1e

1b

2.

+

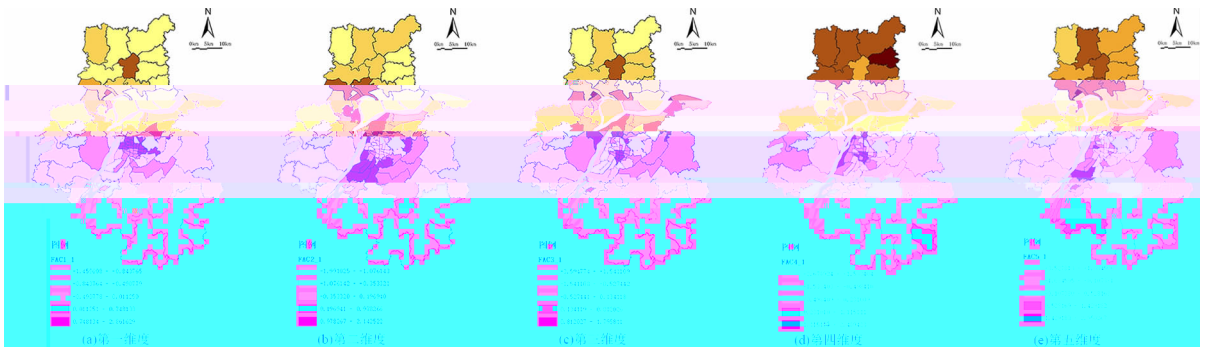
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1c

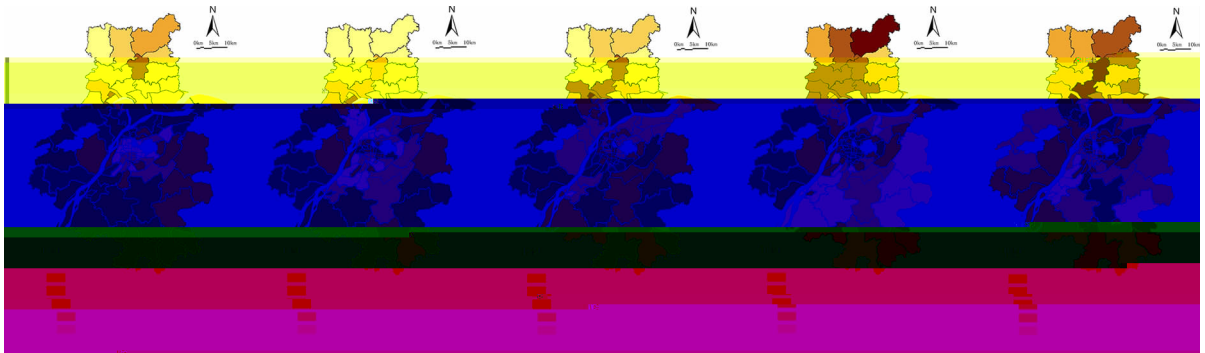
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2b

2a



1



2

2d

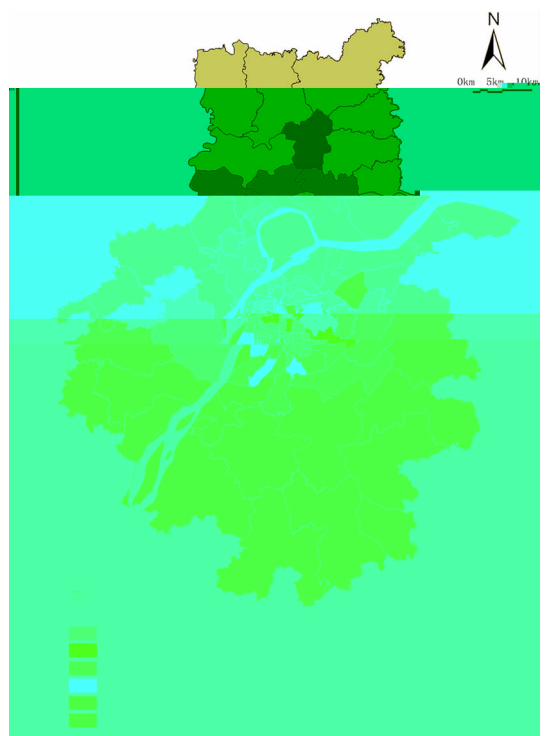
2c

2e

distance

Ward's Method

Euclidean dis-



3

4

1

1.

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3

1

2

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5

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3.

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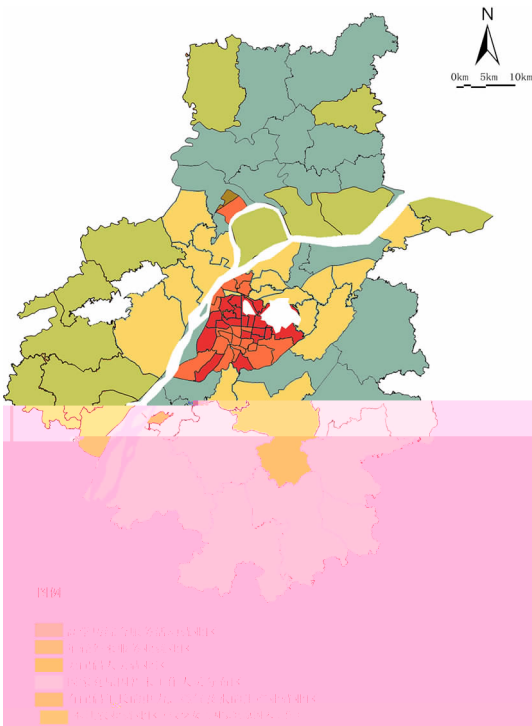
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1

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1. 074785	-0. 12864	0. 436245	0. 720048	0. 319941
2	2. 002632	-0. 22368	-0. 52441	-0. 51094	-1. 63472
3	-0. 43457	1. 134123	0. 271004	0. 313665	-0. 22428
4	0. 207824	1. 811992	-2. 77371	-0. 21499	0. 649616
5	-0. 46705	-0. 09242	0. 378793	-1. 19956	0. 447001
6	-0. 84115	-1. 26783	-0. 6739	0. 45046	-0. 23822

2

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1. 585924	-0. 16623	0. 009313	-0. 13981	0. 037792
2	0. 013921	1. 105869	-0. 1882	-0. 48714	0. 420928
3	-0. 5453	0. 6479	0. 349617	0. 055675	-1. 26489
4	-0. 50273	-0. 47271	-0. 13087	1. 059504	0. 426619
5	-0. 32235	-1. 27462	5. 05271	0. 014608	1. 047518
6	-0. 83472	-1. 32607	-0. 77752	-1. 15541	-0. 00043



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- 2010 6 43–48.
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Based on the data of the sixth population census in 2010 using the method of principal factor analysis, this paper selects multi-dimensional variables such as employment status, population quality, family roles and institutional factors to explore the different dimensions and spatial performance of male and female employment factors in Nanjing metropolitan area. The results show that: 1. The composition dimensions of employment factors of men and women show overall isomorphism and partial differences, which is reflected in the dimensions of men's manufacturing industry and women's temporary absence from work due to housework, reflecting the gender characteristics of industry types and housework. 2. The spatial structure of men's and women's employment presents an obvious circle structure, reflecting the distribution of comprehensive service industry-life service industry-manufacturing industry-agriculture industry. 3. The difference in the spatial structure of employment between men and women is particularly prominent in the "marginal" areas, which is specifically reflected in the prominence of male-dominated occupational employment areas and the identification of female family-related employment areas. 4. There is a certain overlap between the areas where women do not work for family reasons and the male manufacturing areas where women have few employment opportunities, suggesting that the marginalization of employment space is likely to further lead to the marginalization of women's employment.

employment space gender differences principal factor analysis spatial structure