Partisipasi tenaga kerja perempuan dan status perkawinan = Female labor force participation and marital status

Ratnawati Dewi, author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana probabilitas perempuan dalam menentukan preferensi antara bekerja dan menikah yang dilakukan secara bersama-sama, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya dengan menggunakan data dari Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) tahun 2012. Keputusan partisipasi kerja pada seorang perempuan sangat berkaitan erat dengan keputusannya dalam status perkawinan. Status perkawinan perempuan telah diketahui akan mempengaruhi keputusan perempuan dalam berpartisipasi di pasar kerja. Metode yang digunakan adalah model sequential probit, dimana masing-masing keputusan dilakukan secara berurutan menurut model probit biner. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa berdasarkan perbandingan karakteristik daerah tempat tinggal dan tingkat pendidikan, di dapatkan bahwa probabilitas terbesar seorang perempuan dalam menentukan pekerjaan dan perkawinanya adalah probabilitas perempuan bekerja dan menikah dengan pendidikan Perguruan Tinggi dan tinggal di daerah perkotaan yaitu sebesar 65.39 persen. Sedangkan probabilitas terkecil adalah probabilitas perempuan yang tidak bekerja dan tidak menikah yang tinggal didaerah perkotaan dengan pendidikan SD yaitu sebesar 0.004 persen.;
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ABSTRACT
This study aims to determine how the probability of women in determining her preferences between work and married and the factors that influence it, using data from the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) in 2012. Decisions on a female labor forcr participation is closely related to the decision in marital status. Marital status would influence a woman's decision to participate in the labor market. The method used is sequential probit models, where each decision made in sequence according to a binary probit model. The results showed that by comparison the characteristic of the residence and level of education, found that the greatest probability is the probability of working and married women with education Universities and live in urban areas in the amount of 65.39 percent. While the smallest probability is the probability of women who do not work and are not married who live in urban areas with primary education that is equal to 0.004 percent.;This study aims to determine how the probability of women in determining her preferences between work and married and the factors that influence it, using data from the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) in 2012. Decisions on a female labor forcr participation is closely related to the decision in marital status. Marital status would influence a woman's decision to participate in the labor market. The method used is sequential probit models, where each decision made in sequence according to a binary probit model. The results showed that by comparison the characteristic of the residence and level of education, found that the greatest probability is the probability of working and married women with education Universities and live in urban areas in the amount of 65.39 percent. While the smallest probability is the probability of women who do not work and are not married who live in urban areas with primary education that is equal to

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