

Assortative Education and Working Arrangement among Married Couples in Indonesia

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Abstract : This study aims to analyse the effect of married couples' assortative educational attainments on the division of economic activities among themselves in the household. This study contributes to the literature on women's participation in employment, especially among married women, to see whether the traditional values about gender roles in the household still continue to shape the employment participation among married women in Indonesia, despite increasing women's human capital through education. This study utilizes the Indonesian National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) 2016 and estimates the results using the multinomial logit model. Our results show that compared to high-educated educational homogamy couples, educational heterogamy couples, especially hypergamy, have a higher probability of being a single-worker type. Moreover, the high-educated educational homogamy couples have the highest probability of being a dual-worker type. Thus, we found evidence that the traditional values of gender role segregation seem to still play a significant role in married women's employment decision in Indonesia, particularly for couples' with educational heterogamy and low-educated educational homogamy couples.

Keywords : assortative education, dual-worker, hypergamy, homogamy, traditional values, women labor participation

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