

DETERMINAN PARTISIPASI KERJA PEREMPUAN MENIKAH DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2022

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INTISARI

Perempuan menikah memiliki opsi yang bervariasi jika dibandingkan dengan perempuan dengan status lainnya dalam angkatan kerja yakni menjadi ibu rumah tangga atau sekaligus berpartisipasi dalam pasar kerja. Akan tetapi, perempuan menikah dan bekerja menanggung peran ganda dalam kehidupannya yakni bekerja dan mengurus rumah tangga. Hal ini menyebabkan perempuan menikah tersebut tidak bisa secara totalitas untuk mengembangkan peran dalam karir dan mengurus rumah tangga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui distribusi ketenagakerjaan perempuan menikah, mengidentifikasi karakteristik perempuan menikah yang bekerja, dan mengetahui pengaruh faktor-faktor individu dan rumah tangga terhadap keputusan bekerja perempuan menikah. Variabel yang dipergunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah usia, pendidikan tertinggi, pendidikan tertinggi suami, pendapatan suami, jumlah rumah tangga, dan jumlah tanggungan anak.

Data yang menjadi dasar penelitian ini ialah *raw data* Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas) Agustus 2022. Adapun kriteria pemilihan sampel antara lain berjenis kelamin perempuan, berusia lebih dari 15 tahun, status perkawinan berupa kawin, kegiatan selama seminggu terakhir berupa bekerja, mencari pekerjaan, mengurus rumah tangga, atau bersekolah. Berdasarkan kriteria-kriteria tersebut kemudian dilakukan pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan beberapa metode seperti pembuatan peta, diagram, dan uji regresi logistik biner.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa kontribusi perempuan menikah bekerja terhadap angkatan kerja dari yang tertinggi ialah Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Kabupaten Bantul, Kabupaten Sleman, dan Kota Yogyakarta. Sementara itu, untuk kontribusi perempuan menikah terhadap angkatan kerja perempuan dari yang tertinggi ialah Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Kabupaten Bantul, Kabupaten Sleman, dan Kota Yogyakarta. Adapun karakteristik perempuan menikah bekerja di DI Yogyakarta antara lain berusia 35-39 tahun, berpendidikan SMA, tingkat pendidikan suami SMA, pendapatan suami tergolong rendah, anggota rumah tangga berjumlah tidak lebih dari 2 orang, dan dalam rumah tangga tidak terdapat tanggungan anak. Kemudian berdasarkan hasil regresi logistik biner didapatkan variabilitas 3,1% untuk perempuan menikah bekerja. Adapun variabel yang berpengaruh negatif yakni usia (0,988), tingkat pendidikan suami (0,742; 0,423; 0,411; dan 0,366), pendapatan suami (0,753 dan 0,492), dan jumlah anggota rumah tangga (0,943). Sementara itu, variabel yang memiliki pengaruh positif ialah tingkat pendidikan tertinggi (1,548; 1,702; 1602; dan 2,413) dan jumlah tanggungan anak (1,236). Juga variabel yang berpotensi tinggi mendorong perempuan menikah bekerja ialah pendidikan tinggi.

Kata kunci : ketenagakerjaan, angkatan kerja, partisipasi kerja perempuan

DETERMINANTS OF WORK PARTICIPATION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN YOGYAKARTA 2022

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ABSTRACT

Married women have varied options compared to women with other statuses in the workforce, namely being housewives or simultaneously participating in the labor market. However, married women who decide to work have a dual role, namely working and taking care of the household. This causes married women to be unable to fully develop their roles in careers and take care of the household. This research aims to determine the employment distribution of married women, identify the characteristics of married women working, and determine the influence of individuals and households on married women's employment decisions. The variables used in this research are age, highest education, husband's highest education, husband's income, household size, and number of children.

The data forms the basic of this research is raw data from the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) in August 2022. The sample selection criteria include female gender, more than 15 years old, marital status in the form of married, activities during the last week in the form of working, looking for work, taking care of the household, or going to school. Based on these criteria, data processing and analysis were then carried out using several methods such as making maps, diagram, and binary logistic regression tests.

Based on the research results, it was found that the contribution of working married women to the workforce was highest in Gunungkidul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency, Bantul Regency, Sleman Regency, and Yogyakarta City. Meanwhile, the highest contributions of married women to the female workforce are from the Kulon Progo Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Bantul Regency, Sleman Regency, and Yogyakarta City. The characteristics of married women working in DI Yogyakarta include being age 35-39 years, having a high school education, the husband's education level is high school, the husband's income is relatively low, household members number no more than 2 people, and there are no dependent children in the household. Then, based on the results of binary logistic regression, it was found that variability was 3.1% for working married women. As for variables which have a negative influence are age (0,988), husband's education level (0,742; 0,423; 0,411; and 0,366), husband's income (0,753 and 0,492), and amount household members (0,943). Meanwhile, variables that have an influence positive is the highest level of education (1,548; 1,702; 1602; and 2,413) and number of dependent children (1,236). Also a potentially high variable encourage married women to work through higher education.

Keyword : employment, labor force, women's labor participation