

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh struktur *educational hypergamy*—yakni kondisi ketika suami memiliki tingkat pendidikan lebih tinggi daripada istri—terhadap peluang istri menjadi pengambil keputusan ekonomi dalam rumah tangga di Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan data *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (IFLS) Gelombang 3 yang mencakup 4479 observasi pasangan suami-istri, penelitian ini menerapkan model *fractional logit regression* dalam tiga tahap, meliputi faktor demografis, sosial-ekonomi dan budaya, serta psikologis. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa hypergamy tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap peluang istri menjadi pengambil keputusan ekonomi, menandakan bahwa perbedaan pendidikan antara suami dan istri tidak secara otomatis mencerminkan dominasi laki-laki dalam rumah tangga. Sebaliknya, partisipasi kerja istri menjadi determinan paling kuat yang meningkatkan peluang perempuan terlibat dalam keputusan ekonomi, terutama pada kategori pekerjaan produktif seperti usaha mandiri dan pekerja keluarga. Sementara itu, usia istri menunjukkan pengaruh positif moderat, sedangkan lokasi pedesaan berasosiasi dengan penurunan peran ekonomi perempuan. Faktor etnisitas juga berperan penting, di mana kelompok etnis dengan nilai-nilai egaliter meningkatkan peluang partisipasi perempuan, sedangkan etnis dengan norma patriarkal memperkuat dominasi laki-laki. Adapun indeks kesejahteraan subjektif tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap peluang istri menjadi pengambil keputusan ekonomi. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa pengambilan keputusan ekonomi dalam rumah tangga di Indonesia lebih dipengaruhi oleh kontribusi ekonomi aktual dan konteks budaya dibandingkan oleh perbedaan pendidikan formal antar pasangan, serta mencerminkan pergeseran menuju pola relasi domestik yang lebih kolaboratif dan egaliter.

Kata Kunci: Hypergamy, Pengambilan Keputusan Ekonomi, Peran Istri, Fractional Logit, IFLS, Gender dan Rumah Tangga.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of educational hypergamy—a condition in which the husband has a higher level of education than the wife—on the likelihood of the wife being the primary decision-maker in household economic matters in Indonesia. Using data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) Wave 3, comprising 4479 observations of married couples, this research employs a fractional logit regression model in three stages, covering demographic, socio-economic and cultural, as well as psychological factors. The results show that hypergamy has no significant effect on the wife’s likelihood of being the main economic decision-maker, indicating that differences in educational attainment between spouses do not automatically translate into male dominance within the household. Conversely, women’s labor force participation emerges as the most influential determinant, significantly increasing the probability of wives’ involvement in household economic decisions, particularly among those engaged in productive work such as self-employment and family businesses. Meanwhile, the wife’s age shows a moderately positive effect, whereas rural residence is associated with a lower likelihood of female economic participation. Ethnicity also plays an important role: ethnic groups with more egalitarian cultural norms tend to enhance women’s participation, while those with stronger patriarchal traditions reinforce male dominance. Furthermore, the subjective well-being index does not exhibit a significant effect on women’s economic decision-making. Overall, the findings suggest that household economic decision-making in Indonesia is more strongly shaped by women’s actual economic contribution and cultural context than by educational disparities between spouses, reflecting an ongoing shift toward more collaborative and egalitarian domestic relations.

Keywords: Hypergamy, Economic Decision-Making, Wife’s Role, Fractional Logit, IFLS, Gender and Household.