



INTISARI

Fenomena norma kekerabatan level komunitas yang meliputi aturan warisan dan berkediaman pasca menikah yang berlaku di masyarakat dalam kaitannya terdapat preferensi terhadap gender anak tertentu merupakan salah satu faktor penentu terjadinya fenomena kesenjangan gender. Dalam penelitian ini, berfokus untuk melihat asosiasinya terhadap capaian pendidikan wanita. Peneliti menggunakan data *Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)* yang representatif secara nasional untuk menguji asosiasi yang terjadi di antara capaian pendidikan wanita dan variabel norma kekerabatan level komunitas yang berlaku di Indonesia. Menggunakan metode *Ordinary Least Square (OLS)* dan *ordered probit* dengan *marginal effect*, analisis pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa aturan berkediaman pasca menikah patrilokal dikaitkan dengan capaian pendidikan yang lebih buruk untuk wanita dan variabel yang berkaitan dengan provinsi asal responden dan status etnisitas orang tua responden juga berasosiasi terhadap capaian pendidikan wanita. Temuan peneliti pada topik ekonomika pembangunan ini sesuai dengan literatur antropologis yang menemukan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara hasil yang dibedakan berdasarkan gender, norma kekerabatan, dan etnis.

Kata kunci: *norma kekerabatan, capaian pendidikan wanita, etnisitas, migrasi pasca menikah, kesenjangan gender, heterogenitas.*



Abstract

The phenomenon of community-level kinship norms which includes the rules of inheritance and post-marriage residence that apply in society in relation to a preference for certain children's gender is one of the determining factors for the occurrence of the phenomenon of gender disparities. In this study, it focuses on looking at the effects and associations on women's educational attainment. Researchers used Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) data that is nationally representative to examine the effects and associations that occur between women's educational attainment and the community-level kinship norm variables that apply in Indonesia. Using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) and ordered probit method with marginal effect, the analysis in this study shows that post-marriage patrilocal residence rules are associated with poorer educational attainment for women and variables related to the respondent's province of origin and the ethnicity status of the respondent's parents as well. influential and associated with the educational attainment of women. The researcher's findings on the topic of development economics are in accordance with the anthropological literature which found that there is a relationship between outcomes that are differentiated by gender, kinship norms, and ethnicity.

Keywords: norms of kinship, women's education level, ethnicity, post marriage migration, gender gap, heterogeneity