

Daftar Pustaka

- Abdelhadi, E. 2019. *The Hijab and Muslim Women's Employment in the United States*. Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 26-37
- Abdelhadi, E. dan Paula, E. 2018. *Do Values Explain the Low Employment Levels of Muslim Women around the World? A within – and between- Country Analysis*. The British Journal of Sociology.
- Adeyem, O.E., Kolawole, E.O., dan Akinwale, E.A. 2016. *Religion and Labour Force Participation in Nigeria: Is there any inequality among Women?* African Journal of Reproductive Health, Vol. 20, No.3, Special Edition on SDGs (September 2016), pp.75-84
- Bayanpourtehrani, G., & Kevin.s. 2012. *Female Labour Force Participation and Religion: A Cross-Country Analysis*. Bulletin of Economic Research.
- Boehnke, M. 2011. *Gender Role Attitudes around The Globe: Egalitarian vs. Traditional Views*. Asian Journal of Social Sciences, Vol.39, No.1, pp. 57-74.
- Bonney, G.E. 1987. *Logistic Regression for Dependent Binary Observations*. International Biometric Society, Vol. 43, pp. 951-973
- Borjas, G.J. 2008. LaborEconomics. New York. The McGrawHill Companies, Inc.
- Borjas, G.J. 2013. Labor Economics (6th ed). New York. The McGrawHill Companies, Inc.
- Brown, L.M. 2010. *The Relationship between Motherhood and Profesional Advancement*. Employee Relations, 32(5), 470-494.
- Clark, R., Thomas, W.R & Emily, S.A. 1991. *Culture, Gender, and Labor Force Participation: A Cross-National Study*. Gender and Society, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 47-66.
- Cherif, Feryal M. 2015. *Myths about Women's Rights: How, Where, and Why Rights Advance*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

- Chiswick, B.R. 1986. *Labor Supply and Investment in Child Quality: A Study of Jewish and Non-Jewish Women*. The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 68, pp. 700-703
- Cole, W.M. 2020. *Working to Protect Rights: Women's Civil Liberties in Cross-cultural Perspective*. Sosial Science Research, Vol. 91.
- Cooray, A. & Niklas, P. 2011. *Gender Inequality in Education: Political Institutions or Culture and Religion?* European Journal of Political Economy 27, 268-280
- Dansby, M.R & Landis. 1991. *Measuring Equal Opportunity Climate in The Military Environment*. International Journal of Intercultural Relations, Vol.15, pp. 389-405.
- Farre, L & Francis, V. 2013. *The Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Role Attitudes and its Implications for Female Labour Force Participation*. Economica, Vol.80, No.318, pp. 219-247
- Fortin, N.M. 2015. *Gender Role Attitudes and Women's Labor Market Participation: Opting-Out, AIDS, and the Persistent Appeal of Housewifery*. Annals of Economics and Statistics, No. 117/118, pp. 379-401
- Goksel, I. 2013. *Female Labor Force Participation in Turkey: The Role of Conservatism*. Women's Studies International Forum (41), p.45-54
- Goldin, C. 2006. *The Quiet Revolution that Transformed Women's Employment, Education, and Family*. NBER Working Paper No. 11953
- Gouda, M & Niklas, P. 2016. *Gender Equality in Muslim-majority Countries*. Economic Systems, pp. 683-698
- Guetto, R., Ruud, L & Stefani, S. 2015. *Religiosity, Gender Attitude and Women's Labour Market Participation and Fertility Decisions in Europe*. Acta Sociologica, Vo. 58, No.2, pp. 155-172.
- Guiso, L., Paola, S., Luigi, Z. 2003. *People's opium? Religion and Economic Attitudes*. Journal of Monetary Economics. Vol. 50, pp 225-282.

Gujarati, D. 2011. *Econometrics by Examples*. New York: Palgrave MACMILLAN

H'madoun, M. (2010). *Religion and labor force participation of women*. University of Antwerpen, Faculty of Applied Economics. Available at ideas.repec.org/p/ant/wpaper/2010007.html (Accessed on 28 October 2020)

Heineck, G. 2004. *Does Religion influence the labor supply of married women in Germany?* Journal of Socio-Economics 33, 307-328.

Khan, M.Z. 2008. *Women's rights in Islam*. Islam international Publications Limited, Islamabad, Sheephatch Lane, Tilford, Surrey, U.K.

Kriesi, I., Marlis, B., dan Stefan, S. 2010. *Variation in Job Opportunities for Men and Women in the Swiss Labour Market 1962-1989*. Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, pp. 309-323

Kurzman, C., Willa, D., Brandon, G., Karam, H., Renee, R., dan Batool, Z. 2019. *Women's Assessments of Gender Equality*. American Sociological Association, Vol. 5, pp. 1-13.

Lehrer, E.L. 1995. *The Effects of Religion on The Labor Supply of Married Women*. Social Science Research 24, 281-301

Maneschiöld, Per-Ola & Haraldsson, Bengt. (2007). *Religious Norms and Labour Supply of Married Women in Sweden*. Finnish Economic Papers. 20. 41-56.

Maulana, T.I dan Pyan, P.S. 2018. *Modul Metode Penelitian Akuntansi*. https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=Awr9DswtEH5h9mAAzMFXNyoA;_ylu=Y29sbwNncTEEEcG9zAzEEdnRpZAMEc2VjA3Ny/RV=2/RE=1635680429/RO=10/RU=https%3a%2f%2fstaff.blog.ui.ac.id%2fmarktani%2ffiles%2f2018%2f09%2fModul-STAN-1.docx/RK=2/RS=XHMG1FsGlt6hgoFdCz6b7KFve4Q- Diakses pada 31 Oktober 2020.

Menard, S. 2013. *Introduction: Linear Regression and Logistic Regression*. SAGE Publications, Inc, pp.1-18

- Mihaela, R., Osman, S., Sandu, M.L., dan Alina, B. 2014. *The Public Perception in Dobrogea of The Role of Muslim Women within The Family*. Social and Behavioral Sciences 127, pp. 796-800
- Mukherjee, A.K. 2017. *Traditional Institutions and Female Labor Force Participation: The Effect of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) in West Bengal*. International Journal of Social Economics, Vol.45, No.1, pp.43-56
- Norton, S.W & Annete, T. 2009. *Religion and Female Educational Attainment*. Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, Vo.41, No.5, pp.961-986
- Omolewa, M. 1979. *On The Writing of The History of Education in Nigeria*. Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria, Vol.10, No. 1, pp. 125-142.
- O’Sullivan, S. 2012. *All Changed, Changed Utterly’? Gender Role Attitudes and the Feminism of the Irish Labour Force*. Women’s Studies International Forum 35, pp. 223-232
- Raff, M. 2015. *The Importance of Reforming Civil Law in Formerly Socialist Legal Systems*. International Comparative Jurisprudence, pp. 24-32
- Ranson, G. 1998. *Education, Work and Family Decision Making: Finding the “Right Time” to Have a Baby*. The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 517-33.
- Seguino, S. 2007. *Plus ca change? Evidence on Global Trends in Gender Norms and Stereotypes*. Feminist Economics, 13 (2), 1-28
- Stam, K., Ellen, V & Paul, M.D. 2014. *Do Values Matter? The Impact of Work Ethic and Traditional Gender Role Values on Female Labour Market Supply*. Socia; Indicator Research, Vo. 116, No.2, pp. 593-610.
- Sidani, Y. 2005. *Women, Work, and Islam in Arab Societies*. Women in Management Review, Vol.20, No.7, pp. 498-512.
- Simanjuntak, P.J. 1985. *Pengantar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia*. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.

- Syed, J., Mustafa, O., Dilek, T & Faiza, A. 2009. *Rescuing Gender Equality from the False Dichotomies of Secularism Versus Shariah in Muslim Majority Countries*. Women's Studies International Forum, Vo. 32, Isusue 2, pp. 67-79
- Tsaniyah, A.H & Lilik, S. 2021. The Determinants of Women's Work: A Case Study in East Java. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Terapan*, Vol.6, No.1, pp. 66-81
- Lippe, T.V.D & Liset, V.D. 2002. *Comparative Rearch on Women's Employment*. *Annu. Rev. Sociol*, pp.221-41.
- Xi Chen & Suqin Ge. 2018. *Social Norms and Female Labor Force Participation in Urban China*. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Vol.46, No.4, pp. 966-987
- Van de Lippe, T. & Liset, V.D. 2002. *Comparative Research on Women's Employment*. *Annu. Rev. Sociol*. 28;221-41
- Widarjono, A. 2018. *Ekonometrika: Pengantar dan Aplikasinya*. UPP. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN
- Wooldridge, J.M. 2016. *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach*. USA: Cengage Learning
- World Bank. 2011. *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*. Washington, Dc: World Bank
- World Bank. 2013. *Gender at work: Emerging Messages*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/17105> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO. Diakses pada 4 November 2021.
- World Bank Group (WBG). 2015. *World Bank Group Gender Strategy: Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth*. World Bank, Washington, DC.