

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abraham, A. Y., Ohemeng, F. N. A., & Ohemeng, W. (2017). Female labour force participation: evidence from Ghana. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 44(11), 1489–1505. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-06-2015-0159>.
- Alzúa, M. L., Cruces, G., & Lopez, C. (2016). Long run effects of youth training programs: experimental evidence from argentina. 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecin.12348>.
- Andlib, Z., Sarfraz, M., & Kamran, M. (2022). Does the gender of the head of the household affect the labour market outcomes for females? an empirical analysis for pakistan based on labour force survey. 2(2), 0–2. <https://doi.org/10.15611/aoe.2022.2.04>.
- Bianchi, S. M., & Milkie, M. A. (2010). Work and family research in the first decade of the 21st century. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72(3), 705–725. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2010.00726.x>.
- Borjas, G. J. (2016). Labor Economics. New York: *McGraw-Hill Education*.
- Cai, L. (2018). Dynamic Labour Supply of Married Australian Women. *Labour*, 32(3), 427–450. <https://doi.org/10.1111/labr.12122>.
- Choi, S., Li, H., & Ogawa, K. (2023). Upper secondary vocational education and decent work in Indonesia: A gender comparison. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 101(January), 102833. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2023.102833>.
- Da, D., Oliveira, R., & Silva, D. (2025). Who benefits from job training programs? Evidence from a high-dosage program in Brazil \$. *Journal of Development Economics*, 175(March 2022), 103476. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103476>.
- Dembele, S. C., & Patrice, R. (2025). *Gender-related factors influencing women employment in Burkina Faso*. August. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-09-2024-0803>.
- Denzler, S., Ruhose, J., & Wolter, S. C. (2025). Economics of education review labour market effects of work-related continuous education in Switzerland – evidence from administrative data. *Economics of Education Review*, 107(July), 102683. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2025.102683>.
- Fan, X., & Sturman, M. (2019). Has higher education solved the problem?

examining the gender wage gap of recent college graduates entering the workplace. *Compensation and Benefits Review*, 51(1), 5–12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886368719856268>.

Faridi, Chaudry, & A. (2010). Munich personal RePEc archive the socio-economic and demographic determinants of women work participation in pakistan: evidence from bahawalpur district. 24(2), 353–369.

Gujarati (2013). Single-equation regression models. In *Introductory Econometrics: A Practical Approach*. New York: McGraw-Hill Education.

International Labour Organization. (2006). Konvensi-Konvensi Ilo tentang kesetaraan gender di dunia kerja. 1–108. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/ilo-convention-gender-equality-world-work?lang=id>.

Khanie, G. (2019). Education and labor market activity of women: The case of Botswana. *Journal of Labor and Society*, 22(4), 791–805. <https://doi.org/10.1111/wusa.12455>.

Kusnul, M., Pingit, S., & Biner, A. R. L. (2014). *Model regresi logistik biner stratifikasi pada partisipasi ekonomi perempuan di provinsi*. 3(1).

Morar, N., & Awawda, S. (2024). Does women's higher education reduce wage inequality? Evidence from Palestine using repeated cross-sectional data. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-03620-2>.

OECD Economic Surveys: Indonesia 2024, *OECD Economic Surveys*, *OECD Publishing, Paris* (Vol. 2024, Issue November). (2024). https://www.oecd.org/id/publications/survei-ekonomi-oecd-indonesia-2024_9d9fdbd2-id.html.

Osundina, O. A. (2019). *Sustainable development : Does improvement in education and health of women improve female labour force participation rate ? March*, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.1961>.

Paramita, R. W. D., Rizal, N., & Sulistyan, R. B. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Jawa Timur: Widya Gama Press.

Seneviratne, P. (2019). Married women's labor supply and economic development: Evidence from Sri Lankan household data. *Review of Development Economics*, 23(2), 975–999. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12581>.

Subrata, S. A. H. A., Sultana, A., & Saha, S. K. (2022). Determinants of female labor force participation in Tr22 sub-region. *Yönetim ve Ekonomi Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 20(4), 415–427.

<https://doi.org/10.11611/yead.1219926>.

Sugiyono. (2013). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta CV.

Susilo, Yuniashri, E., & Handrito, R. P. (2024). Women's tendency in work involvement: a study of female labour force in Indonesia. *Economics and Sociology*, 17(1), 151–165. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2024/17-1/10>.

Sutradhar, R., Sarker, K., & Hossain, E. (2017). Socioeconomic and demographic factors associated women's labor force participation in rural Bangladesh. *13*, 129–137.

Tashiro, S. (2015). Is being single better? an analysis of employment structure and wages of Japanese female workers. *Australian Journal of Labour Economics*, 18(3), 239–254.

Wooldridge, J. M. (2016). *Introductory Econometrics*. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

Yang, C., Fu, H., & Li, L. (2016). The effect of family structure on female labor participation - empirical analysis based on the 2011 china health and retirement longitudinal study. *Asian Social Work and Policy Review*, 10(1), 21–33. <https://doi.org/10.1111/aswp.12072>.

Yang, J., Zhang, L., & Zhu, J. (2025). China economic review decision-making as cognitive household labor: Higher education expansion, women empowerment , and their intra-household decision-making responsibility. *China Economic Review*, 89(November 2024), 102313. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2024.102313>.

