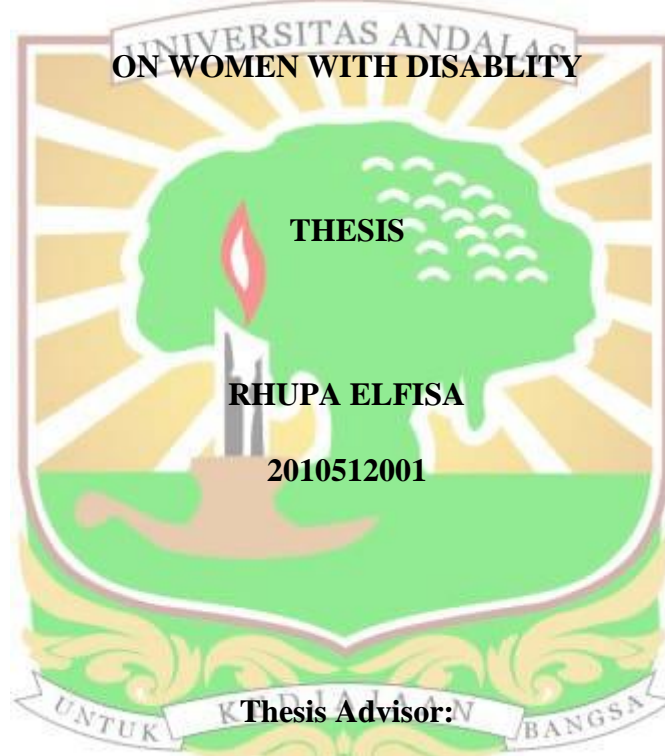




UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

ANALYSIS OF LABOR PARTICIPATION

ON WOMEN WITH DISABILITY



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Analysis of Labor Participation on Women with Disability

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this inquiry was to apply logistic regression modelling to determine the determinants of labor force participation among poor disabled women in Indonesia. The independent variables evaluated include education, income, marital status, place of living, and age, all of which have different impacts on the chances of working more than thirty-five hours in a week. The findings show that education is an important factor since the higher the qualify, the higher the chances of engaging in full-time work. Income also seems to be important, increasing the chances of engaging in any form of work across all classes of disabilities and therefore supporting the need for economic empowerment of disabled women.

In an interesting twist, it has been purported that increasing marriage rates for women is likely to result in high labor participation for women. However, this study has reached a contrary conclusion. For instance, married women, especially the disabled ones, have additional duties that make them less likely to work full time or at all, as the case may be. On the other hand, residing in an urban centre is conducive for full time employment perhaps because of easier access to amenities and job opportunities for women who can't speak or hear as this enables them to cope better with the challenges. Age also seems to be a positive characteristic where older women tend to be employed full time perhaps because they have more experience and need a job.

Policy measures are recommended in this study, that correspond to the specific difficulties of disabled women in Indonesia. The proposed measures include widening educational access, improving urban employment opportunities, and developing scaffolding mechanisms for married women with disabilities. These measures are focused on enhancing labor force participation and economic empowerment for women with disabilities in Indonesia. Hence it seeks to improve their overall quality of life.

Keywords: Disability, Women, Employment, Participation, Education, Wages, Marriage, Urban, Age

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