

ABSTRACT

Females have the same opportunities as men in terms of employment. However, females tend to be burdened with domestic work such as fertility, which affects females' decision to work. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the causal relationship between fertility and maternal working hours, especially for the informal sector.

This study uses the Instrumental Variable (IV) method with secondary data sourced from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2014 and processed using STATA 17 software. The number of observations includes 4,336 married woman with at least one child. The dependent variable is the number of hours worked per week, while the main independent variable is the number of children. The instrument variable used is a twin birth dummy.

The result state that the number of children has a negative effect on mothers' working hours per week with a coefficient of -5,199. This means that an increase of one child will decrease mothers' working hours by 5,199 hours per week. The result is significant at a significance level of 5 percent.

Keywords: female's working hours, female labor force participation rate, fertility, informal sector



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