

## ABSTRACT

*The bargaining position of women in the household is a crucial factor in determining their welfare, as well as the welfare of their children and families. Religiosity can be one of the important factors that can influence women's bargaining position in the household. Religion and religiosity can have both positive and negative effects on women's bargaining power, depending on the particular religious beliefs and practices concerned. The purpose of the study is to analyze how religiosity affects women's bargaining position in the household.*

*This study uses a longitudinal dataset from the Indonesia Family Life Survey or IFLS 5. The sample of this study is 4,494 married women. The data that has been collected is then processed using the logit regression method. Women's bargaining position is measured by decision-making in the household while the level of religiosity is measured by the frequency of daily worship and religious activities. Age, education level, household income level, participation in community activities and savings were controlled as other factors that affect women's bargaining position.*

*The results show that religiosity has no effect on women's bargaining position in the household. Control variables such as age, education level, income level, level of participation in the community, and also wife's savings have a positive and negative influence on women's bargaining position in the household. Limitations in this study include data that is limited to 2014 and research models that have not been able to overcome endogeneity issues on religiosity variables.*

**Keywords:** *Religiosity, Women's Bargaining Position, Intrahousehold Resource Allocation, IFLS, Logit Model*

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