

The Roles of Wives With Different Education Levels and Employment Status in Household Decision-Making: Evidence From Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS)

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Abstract: The role of women in the family is still a debate, particularly when associated with gender issues. Decisions in households are not made based on the husbands' voices only. The wives also play a determining role in them. This study aimed to look at the role wives play in decision-making in the household related to their education level and employment status. This study used data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). IFLS data are representative data of Indonesian people represented by 13 provinces. The data included 6,369 female participants aged 20-40 who have children and live at home with their husbands. We used multiple regression analysis with dummy coded variables to describe the role of each categorical predictor on household decision-making. The results showed that both predictors were significant ($R^2 = 0.01$, $F(3,6365) = 22.51$, $p < 0.001$). This study provides evidence that women's participation in household decision-making is positively influenced by their education level. Working women have more considerable influence in household decision-making than their homemaking counterparts.

1 INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment is one factor that influences the development of a better nation. However, several developing countries experience high gender inequality (Jayachandran, 2015). In Indonesia, there has been a patriarchal culture for a long time, giving rise to various social problems close to women's freedom and violating women's rights (Sakina, 2017). Women who have higher education are considered taboo and even scary to reach. Especially if the wife has a higher education and works, all negative stereotypes will be directed at the role of women in the household.

On the other hand, married women have an essential role in the continuity of family functions (Suharnanik, 2019). The wife has a noble role in the family as a life partner, a good adviser for her husband, and the primary source of education for her children (Mardiyana, 2017). Women have a significant influence on various decisions in the household (Yudha, 2017). They empower women in the family to maintain balance (Marks et al., 2009). This is because the family is the primary room for

forming the children's character played by the wife in providing a safe, comfortable, peaceful, and harmonious space (Mardiyana, 2017).

The characteristics of women influence a wife to play a role in making decisions in the household (Ardianto & Lisyaningsih, 2018). They are supported by the psychological characteristics of unique and dynamic women with their image and love (Nurhayati, 2016). The provisions needed as a wife are also significant. Education opportunities are one way for women to improve themselves.

Women with a higher education level have a role in making decisions related to the interests of both micro and macro family members (Setiawati et al., 2018). The opportunity for women to pursue higher education encourages their role in the domestic and public sectors by actualizing themselves through work (Putri & Lestari, 2015). However, women's education in Indonesia still requires efforts to improve. The number of women who can complete senior high school (SLTA) in the age group 19-21 years for women (51.76%) is lower than for men (72.43%) in SUSENAS (national socioeconomic survey) 2020 (Amannulloh et al., 2020).

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Apart from education level, working women have multiple roles. Working wives have a dual role as housewives and working wives (Sari & Anwar, 2019). Career women who have families must balance roles in family and work (Sabrina, 2021).

There is a widespread concern in society that there is a change in the role of working women, which will impact family survival (Levitan & Belous, 1981). According to research results (Suharnanik, 2019). Women who work are more cooperative in carrying out their roles in the household by showing their expressive character. Factors that encourage wives to work as self-actualization to develop skills and add to relationships (Lubis, 2020) or economic needs to make ends meet (Siswati & Puspitawati, 2017). Data from Badan Pusat Statistik (2019) stated that the percentage of women aged 15 years and over who worked was 49.15%, higher than the female population taking care of the household at 36.67%.

The situation of highly educated and working women does not diminish their nature as wives in the family environment. This condition indicates an opportunity for the wife to be empowered in making decisions with the same strong position as her husband (Yulianto et al., 2017). So, in this case, the wife is highly educated and works and influences decision-making in the household. Therefore, based on the description above, this study seeks to reveal the extent to which the role of a highly educated and working wife makes decisions in the household to form a prosperous Indonesian family.

2 METHODS

We used data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). The IFLS survey was conducted regularly by the Research and Development (RAND) Corporation United States starting in 1993 (Strauss et al., 2016). The survey procedures had been approved by the United States IRBs (Institutional Review Boards) (at RAND) under the ethical clearance number for IFLS5 s0064-06-01-CR01 (Strauss et al., 2016). The IFLS is a longitudinal survey with a large-scale population with a high re-interview rate compared to longitudinal surveys in other countries, with a 90.5% re-contact rate of participants (Strauss et al., 2016). IFLS participants are spread across 13 provinces. Data collection was carried out through *face-to-face interviews* by a team of IFLS interviewers with the help of CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing*) (Strauss et al., 2016).

2.1 Participant

We used data from 2014-2015. We chose participants with the criteria of female, aged 20-40 years, married, having children, and living at home with their husbands in the last six months. We used paid links (person identifier in IFLS) to collect information regarding education level, employment status, and the role of participants in household decision-making. After going through several data combinations and appropriate data sorting, finally, 6369 participants were analyzed in this study (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	%
Age	(M = 31.06)	(SD = 5.29)
20-25 years	1138	17.9
26-30 years	1697	26.6
31-35 years	2024	31.8
36-40 years	1510	23.7
Employment status		
Working	2395	37.6
Housekeeping	3974	62.4
Highest educational attainment		
Low education	2046	32.1
Middle Education	3591	56.4
High education	732	11.5
Perceived economic welfare level		
Perceived economic level 1 (the poorest)	308	4.8
Perceived economic level 2	984	15.4
Perceived economic level 3	3058	48.0
Perceived economic level 4	1804	28.3
Perceived economic level 5	170	2.7
Perceived economic level 6 (the wealthiest)	45	0.7
Residence characteristics		
Urban	3644	57.2
Rural	2725	42.8
Total	6369	100

2.2 Measures

2.2.1 Household Decision-Making

Information about the role of the wife in household decision-making is in IFLS wave 5 in book 3A section PK (household decision-making). The PK section asked respondents who were currently married and had lived with their spouse in the past six months about who made decisions within the household (Strauss et al., 2016).

There are 12 items that we used to see the role of the wife in making decisions in the household. Some of the questions include: "in your household, who makes decisions about expenditure on food eaten at home?", "in your household, who makes decisions about your children's education?" and "in your household, who makes decisions about when the husband spends socializing?".

2.2.2 Education levels

The formal education level in Indonesia consists of primary, secondary, and higher education (Undang-undang Republik Indonesia, 2003). Participant education data was obtained from IFLS wave 5 in book 3A section DL (Education). Then, categorized into three categories, namely: (1) low education, completing elementary school or the equivalent, (2) middle education, completing junior or senior high school; and (3) high education, completing higher education.

2.2.3 Employment status

Data on employment status we obtained from IFLS batch 5 book 3A section TK (Employment), with the question "What was your primary activity during the past week?" with the answer choices 'working', 'housekeeping,' and ' other.' We used participants with 'working' and 'housekeeping' answer choices.

2.3 Statistical Method

We used multiple regression analysis for hypothesis testing. Numerous regression tests the role of the predictor variable on the criterion variable by controlling for other potentially confounding variables (Gravetter & Forzano, 2016). The predictor variables in this study are education levels and employment status, while the criteria variable is household decision-making. Next, we carried out a dummy coding process for predictors with nominal data types. We used multiple regression analysis with dummy coded variables (Field, 2018) to see differences in the effect between groups in each predictor on the criterion variable.

3 RESULTS

The results of multiple regression testing showed ($R^2 = 0.01$, $F(3,6365) = 22.51$, $p < 0.001$), meaning that all predictor variables are significant (Table 2). The R square value (R^2) of 0.01 means that the wife's

education levels and employment status variables have a 1% effect on household decision-making.

Information on the results of the role of each predictor separately is shown in Table 3. The variation in the part of each predictor variable is shown by the control or adjustment of other variables in the process of multiple analyses (Field, 2018). The Unstandardized Beta value (b) provides information regarding unit changes in the dummy variable, namely from the primary category (0) to the group being compared (1). The first comparison, Low_education versus Middle_education, showed significant test results ($b = 0.224$, $\beta = 0.060$, $p < 0.05$), and Low_education VS High_education also showed results significant t-test with a positive b value ($b = 0.412$, $\beta = 0.094$, $p < 0.05$). This means that the wife's role in household decision-making increases significantly for wives with secondary and tertiary education compared to those with low education.

Furthermore, the housekeeping versus working variable results showed significant results with a positive b value ($b = 0.340$, $\beta = 0.076$, $p < 0.05$). This means that there is an increase in the role of the wife group with the status of homemakers and working mothers.

Additional analysis was carried out for the wife's perception of variables related to the family's economic situation and urban vs rural (Table 4). As a result, the wife's role in decision-making was not influenced by perceptions of the family's economic situation (poorest vs richest) ($b = 0.043$, $\beta = 0.018$, $p > 0.05$). Meanwhile, the results from urban and rural housing aspects were significant in predicting the wife's role in household decision-making ($b = 0.129$, $\beta = 0.030$, $p < 0.05$)

Table 2. Multiple Regression Hypothesis Tests

Predictor	Criterion variable: Household decision-making					
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	<i>F</i>	<i>df</i> ₁	<i>df</i> ₂	<i>Sig.</i>
Education levels, Employment status	0.102	0.010	22.51	3	6365	<0.001

Table 3. Multiple Regression Coefficients

	<i>b</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
(Constant)	9.517	0.052		184.2	<0.001
Low_education VS Middle_education	0.224	0.060	0.051	3.748	<0.001

	<i>b</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
Low_education VS High_education	0.412	0.094	0.060	4.371	<0.001
Housekeeping VS working	0.340	0.057	0.076	5.997	<0.001

Table 4. Results Analysis.

	<i>b</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
(Constant)	9.193	0.138		66.652	<0.001
Low education vs High Education	0.456	0.098	0.067	4.680	<0.001
Low education vs Middle Education	0.237	0.061	0.054	3.857	<0.001
housekeeping VS working	0.330	0.057	0.074	5.834	<0.001
Poorest vs Richest	0.043	0.031	0.018	1.378	0.168
Urban vs Rural	0.129	0.056	0.030	2.312	0.021

4 DISCUSSION

Our research aimed to determine the effect of two predictor variables, namely the wife's education level, and employment status, on the wife's role in household decision-making. Women's empowerment requires continuous social science studies to foster women's empowerment in household decision-making (Acharya et al., 2010). As a result, the wife's education level and employment status can predict the wife's role in household decision-making. The combined effect of the two predictor variables indicates the one percent role of the wife in household decision-making. A small result does not mean it is not worth interpreting or is terrible, although a small effect can have scientific significance (Grace-Martin, 2016). Women's participation in household decision-making is an important covariate that indicates strategy and outcome diversification (Sariyev et al., 2021). The wife is essential in determining the level of nutrition consumed, health, schooling, mobility, and family planning (Schultz, 1999). This encourages efforts related to access to education and employment among women to increase women's empowerment in household decision-making (Lassi et al., 2021). Women's role influences the nation's development (Lassi et al., 2021).

The percentage of variance for the two predictor variables is 0.01, so it is predicted that many other variables also influence the wife's role in household decision-making. Research by Anderson et al. (2017) on 1851 families found that the decision-making authority allocated to wives by their husbands not only revolved around education and labour activities but also related to age, women's health, and the characteristics of the decision itself.

The results indicated that the education of wives at the middle and high levels has a higher role than the group of wives with low education. The critical role of cognitive abilities justifies education improvement policies. This is evidenced by the level of cognitive ability, which is linear with a higher level of education, increasing participation in decision-making, and the quality of decisions (Lubis, 2020). Women's education has a positive effect on more egalitarian household conditions, meaning that family decisions are more balanced between husband and wife (Albert & Escardibul, 2017). The results of research conducted by Verdú and Escardibul, 2016 show that the wife's education level affects decision-making in daily shopping, expensive consumer goods, and children's needs. The role of the wife has a significant influence on the continuity of a family.

The effect of employment status showed that working wives have a more significant role in decision-making in the family. Working wives have big roles and responsibilities in the family (Nurhamida, 2013). Working wives are able to compromise with their husbands regarding all household decisions (Putri & Lestari, 2015). Even though the wife works, her role remains at home, namely as a partner for her husband and mother for her children. Working mothers are able to take the time to ensure the best nutrition for their husbands and children (Putri & Lestari, 2015).

The role of women is no less important in the household; namely, it affects the diversity of production and quality of food at home (Sariyev et al., 2021). The wife's decision-making is related to consumption patterns of nutritious food, and children's education dramatically influences family continuity (Tagat, 2020). It is supported by the results of research from (Permana et al., 2015), which shows that the wife makes energy expenditure and family consumption decisions with a tendency to minimize household expenses and provide the best. Money management is also managed by working and highly educated wives.

The results of the additional analysis of economic level variables have no effect on the wife's

role in household decision making. In general, the family's financial situation does not impact the differences on the part of the wife. Differences in wives' characteristics affect their role in household decision-making (Permana et al., 2015). Still, there are differences in decision-making regarding children's education for prosperous and less prosperous families (Seghers et al., 2019). The wife's role in decision-making has merged with that of her husband when viewed from socioeconomic status.

The residence variable showed a different effect, namely the wife in rural areas has a more significant role than the wife in urban areas. These results differ from research conducted by Chandradasa et al. (2021) in Sri Lanka, showing that women from rural areas have less autonomy in making decisions than urban women. However, research by Chandradasa et al. (2021) concluded that highly educated wives make it possible to make decisions with their husbands. Hastuti's (2016) research on households in the villages of Brayut and Kaliadem, Yogyakarta, with a lower economic level, shows that women's involvement in public decision-making does not have a large but significant influence on domestic affairs. The results of research on 1,851 households in rural Tanzania with interviews found that the level of decision-making authority in the household was left to the wife by the husband (Anderson et al., 2017). Therefore, wives in rural areas tend to have a significant role in domestic household affairs.

Studies on the demographic areas of rural and urban wives are supported by research by Bradshaw (2013), which states that urban women who work are not judged by the amount of income but imply independence and self-development. The roles of wives in urban areas vary so that decisions in the household result from a compromise with the husband. Wives in urban areas who work regularly have a portion in household decision-making.

5 CONCLUSION

The role of the wife, who has higher education and work, influences decision-making in the household. Decision-making in the family involves the wife discussing and agreeing with the husband. Socioeconomic status does not significantly affect the wife's household decision-making autonomy. However, the wife's higher education can influence quality in decision-making. The position of the working wife implies the characteristics of energetic

and expressive women who influence decision-making in the household.

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