

Apakah Penerapan Layanan Transjakarta Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Meningkatkan Aksesibilitas Wanita Terhadap Kesempatan Kerja? Studi Kasus Provinsi DKI Jakarta = Do Transjakarta Bus Rapid Transit Increase Accessibility to Job Opportunities for Female? An Evidence from Jakarta

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Abstrak

Aksesibilitas yang terbatas menuju tempat kerja adalah salah satu tantangan terbesar yang dihadapi oleh angkatan kerja wanita di negara-negara berkembang. Makalah ini mengukur dampak dari peningkatan sistem transportasi perkotaan pada status pekerjaan perempuan di Jakarta, Indonesia. Ketersediaan angkutan bus cepat yang aman dan nyaman mengurangi biaya tetap (dalam hal uang dan waktu) dari perjalanan ke tempat kerja, sehingga kami memperkirakan jumlah perempuan bekerja akan meningkat setelah selesainya pembangunan busway di Ibukota. Dengan menggunakan survei sosial dan ekonomi nasional (SUSENAS) dan metode difference in difference (DID), kami menemukan hubungan positif antara status pekerjaan wanita dan peningkatan layanan transportasi perkotaan. Secara khusus, efek terbesar dan signifikan dialami oleh wanita berusia 15-29 tahun dan tidak signifikan pada pria. Selain itu, kehadiran BRT juga meningkatkan probabilitas wanita bekerja di sektor formal dan menurunkan probabilitas bekerja di sektor informal. Dapat kami simpulkan bahwa peningkatan transportasi perkotaan, sebagai proxy dari aksesibilitas, memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan angkatan kerja perempuan, khususnya di negara berkembang.

Kata kunci: Transportasi perkotaan, ketenagakerjaan, gender, evaluasi kebijakan.

Limited accessibility to workplace is one of the greatest challenges faced by women's labor force in developing countries. Low rates of female labor force participation show a significant waste of productive human resources and lead to the stagnation growth of the female labor force participation rate. This paper quantifies the impacts of improved urban transport systems on women's employment outcomes living in Jakarta, Indonesia. Since the availability of appropriate and safer bus rapid transit (BRT) reduces fixed costs of commuting to work in terms of money and time, we predict the number of employed women to increase after the completion of busway construction in the capital. Using the social and economic national survey (SUSENAS) and the difference in difference (DID) method, we found a positive relationship in employment status among urban women. In particular, the largest and significant effect is observed for women aged 15-29 years. Moreover, in terms of occupation, the presence of BRT increased accessibility to formal job and lowered probability to the informal job. We also explore a possibility that bus rapid transit did not affect the employment status of males, due high accessibility to private vehicle. Our result indicates that improved public transportation, as the proxy of accessibility, plays an important role in increasing female labor force participation, especially in developing countries.

Key words: Urban transport, employment, gender, impact evaluation.