

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the impact of globalization, democracy, gross domestic product, and population toward gender equality in South-East Asia. South-East Asia countries or better known as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam is a region with the highest economic growth. However, the gender equality is relatively high that provides unequal opportunities for female workers to participate in economic growth and productivity improvement.

This study estimates the panel regression of the factors affecting gender equality in seven ASEAN countries from 2006 to 2012. Independent variables in this research are globalization, economic globalization, social globalization, political globalization, GDP, population and democracy. The dependent variable is gender equality.

The result show that overall globalization, economic globalization, social globalization, political globalization and democracy have positive impact toward gender equality. GDP have negative impact on gender equality while the impact of population is still ambiguous toward gender equality.

Keywords: gender equality, globalization, GDP, population, democracy