

ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of educational attainment on female labor force participation (FLFP) in the ASEAN region from 2014 to 2021, employing panel data and fixed-effect regression analysis using Stata. This research using Human Capital Theory, which stated that education and experience enhance income potential, the research analyzes the interplay between education, internet access, fertility rate, and GDP growth on FLFP.

The findings reveal that education negatively insignificant on FLFP. This indicates that an increase in average education decrease FLFP. Internet access also negatively insignificant on FLFP, suggesting that greater internet access is associated with lower FLFP. The fertility rate also has a negative effect on FLFP, with a coefficient of -8.782011 and t value - 2.31, indicating that higher fertility rates correspond to reduced FLFP. Additionally, GDP growth positively influences FLFP, with t value 3.39, underscoring the role of economic growth in promoting female labor force participation.

Keywords: FLFP, Education, ASEAN, Fixed-Effect