

ABSTRACT

The success of health development in the city of Semarang can be seen from the increase in life expectancy. Increasing life expectancy results in an aging population, so that with an increase in the number of elderly people, the burden of further dependence will increase. However, in fact, there are still many elderly residents in Semarang City who are still actively working. This condition can reflect that the elderly population is still active in the labor market and is trying not to depend on other residents.

This study aims to analyze and determine the factors that influence the participation of elderly residents in the city of Semarang. The independent variables in this study were age, gender, location of residence, marital status, level of education, household expenses, and status in the household. The type of data used is secondary data, namely the micro data of the elderly population in Semarang City taken from Susenas 2018 obtained from the Badan Pusat Statistika (BPS). The analytical method used in this study is binary logistic regression.

The results of the study showed that the variables of age, gender, level of education graduating from high school, level of education graduating from Higher Education and status in the household significantly influence the work participation of the elderly population in the city of Semarang. Whereas the variables that did not significantly affect the working participation of the elderly population in Semarang were residence location, marital status, junior high school education level and household expenditure so that these variables did not have an opportunity to influence the working participation of the elderly population in Semarang City.

Keywords : Labor participation of the elderly, age, gender, location of residence, marital status, level of education, household expenses, and status in the household