ABSTRACT

The sandwich generation is a productive age group that faces economic and social pressures because they have to bear a double burden, namely caring for elderly parents while also providing for children or siblings who are still financially dependent. This phenomenon is growing in Indonesia as the cost of living increases, the proportion of the productive population declines, and family values remain strong. Similar conditions are also seen at the regional level. This study aims to analyze the influence of economic and family factors on the probability of young workers becoming part of the sandwich generation.

This study uses primary data obtained from interviews with 100 workers aged 20-45 years old and residing in Bantarbolang Subdistrict as respondents. Data analysis was conducted using the logit regression method. The research variables included the probability of becoming a sandwich generation as the dependent variable, with the independent variables being income, financial transfers, gender, marital status, family size, education level, number of siblings, parents' living status, and parents' employment status.

The results show that income and financial transfers are positively but insignificantly related to the probability of becoming a sandwich generation. These insignificant results indicate that financial support for parents is based more on filial piety and responsibility as children than on economic conditions. The probability of becoming a sandwich generation is significantly and positively influenced by the variables of family size and marital status. Meanwhile, the probability of becoming a sandwich generation is also significantly influenced by the variables of number of siblings and parents' living status with a negative relationship. Meanwhile, other variables, namely gender, education level, and parents' employment status, have a positive and insignificant relationship with the probability of young workers becoming a sandwich generation.

Keywords: Sandwich generation, Young workers, Economic factors, Family factors, Logit regression