ABSTRACT

The population in Semarang is increasing every year caused by the increasing minimum wage of Semarang which is the highest among several other cities. However this increase is not followed by the labor participation rate increasement in Semarang. The number of labor participation rate tends to fluctuate due to the growth difference between labor force and non-labor force. The influence of labor participation rate is caused by several factors such as education, skill and the main function of gender. The conclusion based on the fact above disclose that there is particular reason why the society decides to work or vice versa. The labor force participation rate indicates the offer of employment, which is the essential in socioeconomic development and has an effect on decreasing poverty and distribution income. Therefore, this research analyzes the demographic factor and socioeconomic which influence decision making of labor to work in Semarang.

This research aims to analyze the demographic factor and socioeconomic which influence decision making of labor to work in Semarang. The variables examine from this research are gender, age, education, marital status, job training, and spouse participation. The research object is the labor and non-labor in Semarang with 100 samples. The type of data are primary and secondary data. The analysis method that used in this research is "Binary Logistic Regression".

The result shows that the four variables (gender, age, education, marital status) have the positive and significant impact on the decision making of labor either to work or not. In the other hand both job training and spouse participation are not significantly impact to decision making of labor to work.

Keywords: Gender, Age, Education, Marital Status, Job Training, Spouse Participation, Worker Participation Decision