

## **ABSTRACT**

A great number of labors can become a great asset for Indonesian economic growth, especially female labors that have lower value of Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) compared to male labors, therefore, it is necessary to to conduct analysis to improve women participation especially the working age women with married status to participate actively in economic activity (working).

This study aims to analyze the determinants of decisions of working age women with married status involved in economic activities in Indonesia using Sakernas 2017 data. The dependent variable is the decision of working age women to involve in economic activity (working) and the independent variables are education, residence, age, household members, toddler existence, domestic position, training and certificate.

The results of binary logistic regression in this study indicate that the variables of education, residence, age, domestic position, training and certificate have a significant positive effect on the decision of working age women with married status to actively involve in economic activity (working), whereas the variable of household members and toddler existence have a significant negative effect on the decision of working age women with married status to actively involve in economic activity (working). Efforts of all parties involved are needed to improve the participation of female labors, in this case goverment as the policy-maker, husband as the partner of life, and also the women themselves to improve their participation in economic activities in Indonesia.

Keywords: female labor, labor force, economic activity