ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the decision of women of childbearing age to enter the labor market. The research method used is quantitative using Binary Logistic Regression statistical analysis technique. The research data used is primary data with cross section data type. The number of respondents in this study was 1200 observations determined by the multistage random sampling method. Sampling was carried out in stages from the scope of Central Java Province, one district/city per residency was selected. The results of the study stated that the variables of age, number of children and understanding of gender had a significant effect on the decision of women of eligible couple to enter the labor market. Meanwhile, the variables of education level and family planning participation did not significantly influence the decision of women of eligible couple to enter the labor market. The family welfare variable is influential but not significant, with a statistical Z value of 1.62 but still smaller than the Z table value of 1.645. Then based on the results of the probability estimation, it can be concluded that the increasing age of an EC woman, the higher the probability of an EC woman entering the labor market, the more children an EC woman has, the lower the probability of an EC woman entering the labor market. The probability of an EC woman who has one child to enter the labor market is 43.68%, while the probability of having 5 children or more is only 21.93%. On the other hand, the higher the value of understanding about the gender of women in EC, the higher their chances of entering the labor market. EC women with an average gender understanding score of 1, have a probability of entering the labor market of 0.5 or 50%. Meanwhile, EC women with an average gender understanding value of 5 have a probability of entering the labor market of 0.5915 or 59.15%. The policy implications that need to be implemented are increasing IEC and promoting birth control through family planning programs, increasing the socialization of gender concepts and gender mainstreaming and increasing women's empowerment programs, especially in the economic sector.

Keyword: eligible couple (EC), fertility, prosperous family, gender, labor market, *binary logistic* regression.