

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study examines the influence of religiosity on the labor force participation of married Muslim women in Indonesia, given the significant gender gap in labor force participation, which has implications for the untapped economic potential of women. The urgency of this research lies in the need to understand the social and religious barriers affecting women's decisions to work, with the aim of providing insights that can contribute to more inclusive policy formulation. The purpose of this study is to analyze how religiosity, particularly that of both husbands and wives, as well as other demographic factors, influence women's decisions to participate in the labor force. The data used is secondary data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave 5, and the analysis is conducted using logistic regression methods with STATA 15. The results indicate that the religiosity of both husbands and wives does not have a significant impact on women's labor force participation. In contrast, factors such as the education level of both husbands and wives, age, and place of residence have a significant influence. The wife's education level has a positive impact on labor force participation, while the husband's education level and residence in rural areas have a negative effect. This study reveals that demographic factors play a more critical role in influencing the labor force participation of married Muslim women than religiosity.*

*Keywords: religiosity, labor force participation, married Muslim women, education, Indonesia, IFLS, STATA 15*

