

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemandirian perempuan di Indonesia dengan menggunakan data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2017. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan regresi logistik ordinal dengan kemandirian ekonomi dan psikologis sebagai variabel dependen, sementara variabel independennya meliputi karakteristik sosio-demografis dan ekonomi perempuan, karakteristik suami, serta paparan media massa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan umur, jenjang pendidikan, dan kuintil kekayaan akan meningkatkan kemandirian ekonomi dan psikologis perempuan. Tinggal di perkotaan, semakin sering mengonsumsi media massa, dan menikah pada usia legal juga berkontribusi positif terhadap kemandirian perempuan. Sebaliknya, memiliki banyak anak cenderung mengurangi kemandirian perempuan karena membatasi partisipasi di pasar kerja, sehingga meningkatkan ketergantungan pada suami. Adapun, pendidikan suami tidak ditemukan berpengaruh terhadap kemandirian ekonomi dan psikologis perempuan.

**Kata kunci:** Kemandirian perempuan, Pemberdayaan perempuan, Kesetaraan gender, Regresi logistik ordinal, Jumlah anak, Paparan media massa, SDKI

## ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the factors influencing women's independence in Indonesia using data from the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey. The analysis was conducted using ordinal logistic regression with economic and psychological independence as the dependent variables, while the independent variables included the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of women, the characteristics of their husbands, and media exposure. The results showed that increasing age, education level, and wealth quintile enhance women's economic and psychological independence. Living in urban areas, more frequent mass media consumption, and marrying at a legal age also positively contribute to women's independence. In opposite to that, having many children tends to reduce women's independence by limiting their participation in the labor market, thereby increasing dependence on their husbands. Additionally, the husband's education level was not found to affect women's economic and psychological independence.

**Keywords:** Women's independence, Women's empowerment, Gender equality, Ordinal logistic regression, Number of children, Mass media exposure, DHS