

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN ENHANCING FAMILY INCOME IN MAKASSAR CITY

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Abstract

This research explores the contribution of female labor to economic development in the city of Makassar, using quantitative descriptive methodology. The method applied is quantitative descriptive, with sampling involving 100 female workers in Makassar. Data was collected and analyzed using multiple linear regression techniques through SPSS software. The analysis results indicate that the variables of work duration, education level, and the number of family dependents have a significant influence on the contribution of female labor in the economy. A positive correlation was found between work duration and economic contribution, where an increase in the work duration of women is directly related to an increase in their contribution to family income. Similarly, a higher level of education is associated with increased productivity and income. Lastly, the number of family dependents positively impacts women's economic contribution, indicating that women tend to increase their income to meet the needs of a larger family. This study provides important insights into the dynamics of the female labor market in Makassar and underscores the need for policies that support the full integration of women in economic development, not only as a humanitarian issue but also as an economic efficiency strategy.

Keywords: *Female Labor, Work Duration, Age; Education Level*

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a series of efforts and policies aimed at improving the standard of living, expanding job opportunities, equalizing income distribution, enhancing regional economic relations, and transitioning from primary to secondary and tertiary economic activities (Widodo, 2006). The rapid progress in this development era requires harnessing all national potentials into a significant force that will drive a greater power to propel the nation and Indonesian society towards its goal of becoming a developed country. Generally, one of the determining factors for successful economic development is the utilization of Human Resources (HR), especially female labor. According to Kalsum (2007), Indonesia's current population is approximately 200 million, half of which are women. Recognizing this potential, including women in the development process is not merely a humanitarian act but an efficiency measure, as excluding women from the development process wastes resources and negatively impacts economic growth (Pudjiwati, 1983).

The tendency of women to enter the labor market to support their families has begun to balance the male dominance in families with the economic power of women. The urgent economic demands due to increased household needs and the opportunity to work in the formal sector have strongly attracted female labor to improve and provide additional income for family economics. This situation implies that women are now extensively involved in economic activities alongside men outside the household.

Family is the primary priority for every human being, especially women who play dual roles as homemakers and active workers. The burden of supporting the family is a major reason for housewives to help their husbands earn income. The more dependents a family has, the greater the cost required to meet family needs. The working time spent by women at their workplace also affects the income received by female workers. The longer the time devoted to work, the greater the income received by female labor. Research by Ismail and Sulaiman (2014) titled "Married Women Labor Supply Decision in Malaysia" aimed to identify the determining factors of married women's participation in the labor market based on 3520 data collected in 2011 through a field survey. The study showed that the level of education, age of women, and number of children significantly influence the labor force participation of married women.

Based on the above discussion, the researcher is interested in conducting a study to find out the factors that influence the contribution of female labor in Makassar city.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Contribution

The term "contribution" originates from the English words "Contribute" and "Contribution," meaning participation, involvement, or donation. In this context, a contribution can be both material and action-based. Material contributions, for instance, include aid provided by an individual or an institution to others for mutual benefit. According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, a contribution is a donation or a giving, implying that contribution is the act of providing support in various forms such as activities, roles, inputs, ideas, and more. In economic terms, a contribution is something given together with others for specific costs or losses, collaboratively.

In terms of action, a contribution refers to tangible actions taken by individuals or institutions that positively or negatively impact others. From these definitions, contribution can be understood as involvement by an individual or an institution positioning themselves in a role within a collaboration and providing impactful value from social and economic aspects.

Wage Theory

Wages are of utmost importance to every worker and are the primary source of income. The prospect of earning a wage motivates a person to enter the workforce and work to meet their living needs. With the wages earned, a worker can automatically finance all their life necessities, including clothing, food, and shelter. Therefore, wages must be sufficient to meet the reasonable needs of the employee and their family. According to Sadono (2017), wages are also defined as the remuneration received by a person in a work relationship, either in money or goods, through a work agreement, intended to meet personal and family needs. In economic theory, wages refer to payments received for various services provided by workers to employers.

Labor

According to Law No. 13 of 2003, Article 1, labor is defined as every person capable of performing work, both within and outside of employment relationships, to produce goods and services to meet societal needs. Based on Law No. 25 of 2007 regarding employment, the defined working age for the Indonesian population is 15 years. The labor force, or Working Age Population (WAP), consists of the Labor Force and Non-Labor Force. The Labor Force includes those who are employed and those seeking employment. The employed population is divided into fully employed and underemployed. According to Simanjuntak (1985), people who are or have been working, looking for work, and of working age engaged in other activities such as schooling and homemaking are considered labor. Mulyadi (2003) states that the labor force includes the population aged approximately 15-64 years or the population in a country that can produce goods and services, provided they are willing to participate in such activities.

Female Labor

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, "female labor refers to women who work for others and receive wages for their work." Nilakusmawati (2013) states that "female labor means women who work outside the home and receive money or income from their work." Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that female labor refers to female individuals engaged in activities at specific companies or other informal places, aiming to earn income from their work.

METHOD

This research employed a descriptive research design with a quantitative approach. Quantitative research, as defined by Sugiyono (2017), is a method based on the philosophy of positivism. It is used to study specific populations or samples, collects data using research instruments, and involves quantitative/statistical

data analysis, aiming to test predetermined hypotheses. The study's subject population consisted of female laborers working as laborers, employees, and civil servants, totaling 128,732 individuals. To determine a representative sample size, this research applied Slovin's formula with a precision level of 10% ($\alpha=0.1$). The calculation using Slovin's formula yielded a sample size of 100. The data analysis technique involved multiple linear regression using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 25 (SPSS). The analysis began with an F-statistic test to understand whether the model was suitable and whether the independent variables jointly could affect the dependent variable. This was followed by a t-statistical test to examine the partial effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Finally, a determination test was conducted to ascertain how much the independent variables could explain the exogenous variables. A higher R² value indicates a better prediction model of the proposed research model.

DISCUSSION RESULT

Multiple Linear Regression Test.

The multiple linear regression test is used to predict whether two or more independent variables (X) affect the dependent variable (Y), and to what extent these independent variables (X) influence the related variable (Y).

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	.324	.078		4.165	<.001	
Duration of Work	.001	.001	-.034	3.315	.001	
Age	-.001	.002	-.053	.662	.510	
Education Level	.110	.017	.708	6.343	.001	
Number of Dependents	.040	.014	.197	2.801	.006	

a. Dependent Variable: Contribution of Female Workers

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Based on the table above, the derived multiple linear regression equation yielded the following results: A constant of .324 indicates that if there is no Length of Employment, Age, Education Level, and Number of Dependents, then the Contribution of Female Workers would be .324. A regression coefficient of .001 signifies that each unit increase in Length of Employment will enhance the Contribution of Female Workers by .001. A regression coefficient of -.001 indicates that each unit decrease in Age will lower the Contribution of Female Workers by -.001. A regression coefficient of .110 states that each unit increase in Education Level will boost the Contribution of Female Workers by .110. Lastly, a regression coefficient of 0.040 suggests that each unit increase in the Number of Dependents will raise the Contribution of Female Workers by .040.

Hipotesis Testing

T-Statistic Test

- a. The t-statistic test for the Length of Employment variable yielded a t-value of 3.315, which is smaller than the t table value of 1.29025, with a significance level of .001. This result indicates that the Length of Employment variable does not have a partial influence on the Contribution of Female Workers in Makassar City.
- b. The t-statistic test for the Age variable resulted in a t-value of 0.662, which is smaller than the t table value of 1.29025, with a significance level of 0.510. This result shows that the Age variable does not have a partial influence on the dependent variable, which is the Contribution of Female Workers in Makassar City.
- c. The t-statistic test for the Education Level variable produced a t-value of 6.343, which is greater than the t table value of 1.29025, with a significance level of .001. This result indicates that the Education Level variable has a partial effect on the Contribution of Female Workers in Makassar City.
- d. The t-statistic test for the Number of Dependents variable yielded a t-value of 2.801, which is greater than the t table value of 1.29025, with a significance level of .006. This result shows that the Number of Dependents variable has a partial impact on the Contribution of Female Workers in Makassar City.

F Statistic Testing

The criteria for hypothesis testing using the F-statistic are as follows: if the F significance value is less than 0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted. This acceptance indicates that all independent variables simultaneously and significantly influence the dependent variable.

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.740	4	.185	26.989	.001 ^b
	Residual	.658	96	.007		
	Total	1.398	100			
a. Dependent Variable: Contribution of Female Workers						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Duration of Work, Age, Education of Level, Number of Dependents						

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Based on the F-test results, the calculated F value of 26.988 is greater than the F table value of 2.70, with a significance level of 0.001 or < 0.05 . Therefore, the variables Length of Employment, Age, Education Level, and Number of

Dependents have a significant simultaneous impact on the Contribution of Female Workers in Makassar City.

Coefficient of Determination

If the R-squared value approaches the number 1, then the independent variables are capable of providing the necessary information to predict the variation in the dependent variable. This means that a higher R-squared value indicates that the independent variables explain a larger proportion of the variance in the dependent variable, demonstrating a stronger model fit.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.728	.529	.510	.08278
a. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X2, X1, X3				

Source: Data Processed, 2023

From the table above, it is noted that the Adjusted R Square value is .529, meaning that the independent variables explain 53% of the variance in the dependent variable. The remaining 47% of the variance is influenced by other variables not included in the model.

Discussion

The research results showed that the length of employment, measured in months, affects the contribution of female labor to family income. The longer the working time, the more it implies an increase in productivity, which is expected to enhance income and thus create welfare. The workload of women is depicted through the time they devote, including both time for household work and time for work aimed at earning income.

The statistical test for the Age variable on the contribution of female labor showed no effect. As a person ages, it impacts the level of income they can achieve. Generally, as a person matures, their skills in a specific field tend to increase, as does their physical strength, which in turn should increase the income they receive. However, if the age is too advanced, it will reduce the productivity of the female worker, as productivity tends to decrease with age. This demonstrates that Age plays a crucial role in jobs in the informal sector, which heavily rely on physical ability and are greatly influenced by the age variable (Putu, 2009).

Based on the statistical test for the Education Level variable, it significantly influences the contribution of female labor to family income. This finding is in line with the theories of Simanjuntak (1985), who stated that the relationship between income level and education level exists because higher education levels typically lead to higher productivity levels in workers, ultimately affecting their income.

However, this result differs from the studies by Putu Martini Dewi (2012) and Atmaka (2008), where they found that education level significantly influenced income.

The Number of Family Dependents variable, measured in the number of children, affects the contribution of female labor. This research is supported by the study of Maulidyah Indira Hasmarini Sri Murwanti (2007), where it was found that the number of family dependents partially had a significant influence on the income of laborers who undertake non-permanent or circular migration. In this statistical test, the number of family dependents has a positive relationship and influence on the income received. This is based on the assumption that each worker will continually strive to increase their income to meet the needs of their dependents. With an increase in the number of family members dependent on the respondents, the female workers, who are the respondents of this study, also try to increase their income, for example, by working longer hours.

CONCLUSION

- a. Length of Employment: The time spent working, measured in months, has a positive impact on income contribution. This indicates that the longer a woman works, her productivity is expected to increase, which in turn can enhance income and family welfare.
- b. Age: Based on statistical testing, age does not significantly influence the contribution of female labor to family income. Although increasing age is usually associated with enhanced skills and physical strength that could potentially boost income, this factor was not found to be significant in this study. This could be due to a decrease in productivity that occurs when a woman reaches a certain age.
- c. Education Level: This research supports the theory that education level affects productivity and income. It shows that the higher the education level of a woman, the higher her productivity and income tend to be.
- d. Number of Family Dependents: This variable, measured by the number of children, has a positive impact on the contribution of female labor. The study indicates that women tend to increase their income to meet the needs of the family members they support.

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