

The Influence of Spending Hours of Work, Education, and Number of Family Dependents on the Income of Women Traders in the Sukawati Art Market

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Abstract

The role of women that is highlighted in development is that of women as family coaches, where women have an important role as mothers, but are also one of the human resources for development. This study aims to analyze the effect of working hours, education, number of family dependents and income of women traders simultaneously and partially on family income in Sukawati Art Market. The sampling method used was the quota sampling technique, which should represent a population of 100 female traders. Data collection used observation, interviews and in-depth interviews. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression with the help of the SPSS 22 program. The results showed that the spending hours of work, education, the number of family dependents had a simultaneous and partial effect on the income of women traders in the Sukawati Art Market.

Keywords: *Income, Spending Hours of Work, Education, Number of Dependents*

1. Introduction

In implementing the results of development and development of quality human resources, it is necessary to increase the role of women in community development both in urban and rural areas. This is because women are a potential resource whose abilities must be further developed. Nowadays, the role of women is not only as housewives, but also to earn a living because of the heavy social and economic demands of the family [Martini Dewi, 2012]. According to Fathul [2012], there are 3 (three) roles that women have in development, including women as human resources in development, as family builders, and as development. The role of women as family coaches shows that women do not only act as mothers, but also as a human resource in development through the increasing level of female labor force participation [Shabrina and Tisnawati, 2014]. Based on data that can be seen on the website of the Central Statistics Agency of Gianyar Regency, it is known that the number of women who work is quite a lot with the percentage in the trade, restaurants and hotels sector being the highest at 33.62% in 2020. One of the trade centers in the destination region tourism that contributes to the improvement of the regional economy of Bali and is commonly visited by women traders is the traditional art market. One of the most famous art markets in Gianyar Regency is the Sukawati Art Market.

The level of female labor force participation is influenced by several factors, one of which is working hours. According to Mantra [2003], working hours have a positive effect on the level of income received by a company or industry, meaning that the greater the amount of work time or working hours, the more the employee's income will be received. The second factor is the existence of family responsibilities, as stated by Dewi and Trisnawati [2018] where women's participation in economic activities is due to the large number of family responsibilities they carry. If there are a large number of unproductive family members, the burden of dependents to be carried will get heavier so that it will encourage a woman to work to meet the needs of her family. Vice versa, the higher the number of family members who are of productive age, the smaller the burden on the family will be, so that the time that will be devoted to work will also be lower.

Another factor that affects is the level of education. According to Santoso, one of the causes of increasing female labor force participation is the increase in women's education. The level of women's education has experienced rapid development, which can be seen from the high educational participation of women. The high level of women's education

has demanded high actualization from women, one of which is work [Rokhedi, 2012]. Human capital can be measured through the field of education. Education and training can be an added value for a human being. This can be explained if the higher a person's education or the more a person participates in training, the higher their abilities and skills will be [Todaro, 2000].

2. Literature Review

Bambang Pidjianto dan Mukhlis [2006]

Mention another reason that can cause women to choose to work in the informal sector is the unavailability of jobs that are appropriate to their education level and are not bound by working time. One of the many informal sector activities is trading business.

Harwati [2005]

Stating that in a poor family, the number of dependents has a positive effect on women's income, because a large number of dependents indicates a greater economic burden to be fulfilled. This condition then encourages the wife to work hard in meeting the most basic family needs.

Yoghi Citra Pratama [2014]

Stating that a low level of education will result in the absence of skills and the competence of the community to be more empowered, which results in low productivity of the community and ultimately results in minimal income, this will lead to poverty. Education level is based on years of success, the last level of formal education that has been attended by female workers.

3. Problem Formulation

The hypothesis in this study can be formulated as follows:

- a) The spending of working hours, education, and number of family dependents simultaneously affects the income of women traders in Sukawati Art Market
- b) The spending of working hours, education, and the number of family dependents has a partial positive effect on the income of women traders in Sukawati Art Market.

4. Research Methodology

The research design used in this study is an associative quantitative research design that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables [Sugiyono, 2015]. This research was conducted to determine the effect of working hours, women's education, and the number of family dependents on the income of female traders in Sukawati Art Market. The type of data used in this study consists of qualitative data and quantitative data, where the qualitative data used are theories collected through books and journals, while the quantitative data used is data on hours of work, women's education, number of family dependents, and income of women traders. The data sources used in this study were primary data by conducting observations and interviews, and secondary data was obtained from the Bali Province Central Statistics Agency, Gianyar Regency Statistics Agency, and data from the Sukawati Art Market Management Office, while other data was obtained through online books, journals and through internet media. The number of samples used in this study was determined based on the sampling quota, amounting to 100 samples. Data collection methods used were observation, interviews, and in-depth interviews. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis techniques, classical assumption testing, simultaneous testing (f test), and partial testing (t test).

5. Analysis Result

1) Descriptive Statistics Test Results

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests that have been carried out, the following points can be explained:

- a) Merchants' income (Y) is measured in rupiah units / month through the income obtained from trading by women traders at the Sukawati Art Market within a month to help meet their family needs. With an average value of 2.219.000,00, a minimum value of 600.000,00, and a maximum value of 8.500.000,00. The standard deviation of Merchants' Income is 1.418.185,99, this means that there is a difference in the value of Merchants' Income that has been studied against the average value of 1.418.185,99.
- b) Hours of work (X1) is an independent variable, the time hours of work are calculated in hours / month. The spending hours of work flow has an average value of 213,67, with a minimum value of 132,00 and a maximum value of 270,00. The standard deviation of the spending hours of work is 28,47, this shows that the difference in the spending hours of work is 28,47.
- c) Education (X2) is measured by the latest education achieved by women traders at the Sukawati Art Market in units of years, with an average value of 11,08. The minimum value is 6,00 and the maximum value is 16,00. The standard deviation of education is 2,17, this means that there is a difference in the value of education that has been studied against the average value of 2,17.
- d) Number of family dependents (X3) is the number of family dependents who are at the unproductive age (0-14 years), productive (15-64 years), and unproductive (65 years and over) as measured in person units. The average value is 1,82, the minimum value is 0,00, and the maximum value is 4,00. The standard deviation of the number of family dependents is 0.86, this means that there is a difference in the value of the number of family dependents that have been studied against the average value of 0,86.

2) Classical Assumption Test Results

The normality test used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, with the assumption that Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) is greater than the level of significance of 0.05 used, it can be concluded that the residuals of data are said to be normally distributed. From the test results, the Asymp value is obtained. Sig (2-tailed) is greater than the level of significance of 0.05 used, which is 0.180, it can be concluded that the residuals of data are said to be normally distributed.

Multicollinearity testing is carried out to detect whether there is a correlation between the independent variables, which can be seen with the tolerance value or the variance inflation factor (VIF) value. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables to detect multicollinearity, it can be seen that the Tolerance and Variance Influence values from the results of multiple regression calculations. If the Tolerance value > 0.10 and if the VIF value < 10 it means that there is no multicollinearity. From the test results, it was obtained that the VIF value = 1.963 from the variable hours of work (X1) with tolerance = 0.509, the education variable (X2), the value of VIF = 2.419 and tolerance = 0.413, and the variable number of family dependents (X3), the value of VIF = 1.497 and tolerance. = 0.668. Thus, the Tolerance value of each variable > 0.10 and the VIF value of each variable < 10 , it means that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity testing was carried out using the Glejser test. The regression equation does not contain heteroscedasticity if the parameter coefficient of each independent variable is not statistically significant with an error rate (α) of 0.05. There is no symptom of heteroskedasticity if the sig value is > 0.05 . From the test results, it is obtained the significance value of the variable hours of work (X1), namely 0.722, the education variable (X2) with a value of 0.157, and the variable number of family dependents (X3) with a value of 0.303. All independent variables have a significance value > 0.05 , so there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

3) Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the results of data processing using the SPSS program, the formulation of multiple linear regression analysis is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 9,399 + 0,409X_1 + 0,413X_2 + 0,328X_3 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Keterangan:

Y = Merchant's Income

α = Constant

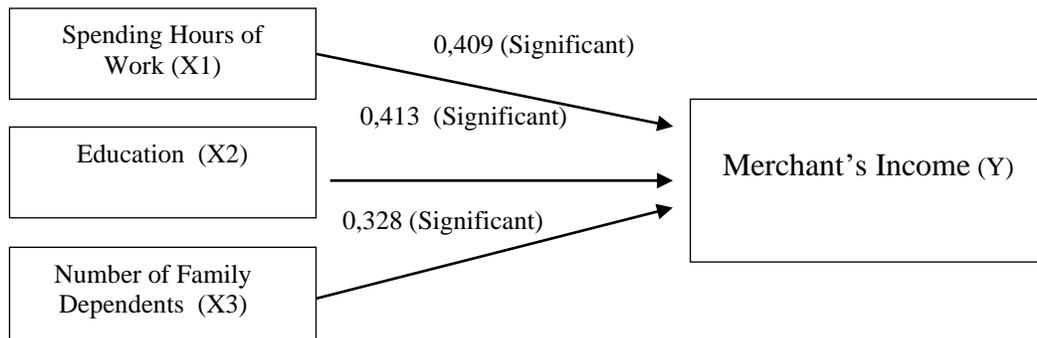
$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Regression Coefficient

X₁ = Spending Hours of Work

X₂ = Education

X₃ = Number of Family Dependents

Based on the equation of the results of multiple linear regression analysis, a picture is made that shows the relationship between the variable hours of work (X₁), education (X₂), and the number of family dependents (X₃) on the income of traders in the Sukawati Art Market, as follows:



4) Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Significance Test Results (F-Test)

The F statistical test is used to determine the feasibility of the research model. The F test basically shows whether all the independent variables included in the model have a simultaneous influence on the dependent or dependent variable. Based on the test results, it is known that the F Test value is 0,000. A significant value of 0.000 < 0.05 means that the amount of hours of work, education, and number of family dependents simultaneously affects the merchant's income. The theory of human capital helps explain the effect of hours of work, education, and number of family dependents on Merchant's Income. Human in human capital is a form of capital like machines and technology. Humans also have a role in all economic activities, such as production, consumption and transactions. Frank & Bemanke [2007] argue that human capital is a combination of education, experience, training, skills, habits, health, energy and initiatives that affect human productivity. Research conducted by Checchi [2001] states that education has an influence on income..

5) Results of Partial Regression Coefficient Significance Test (t-test)

The Influence of the Spending of Working Hours on Merchant Income

The results of the t test show that the significance value of 0.002 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ indicates that the Spending of Working Hours has a positive and partially significant effect on Merchants' Income with education level, and the number of dependents is constant. This result means that every 1 hour increase in workload will be followed by an increase in Merchant Income by 0.409 million rupiah.

The Effect of Education on Merchants' Income

The t test result shows that the significance value is 0.004 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that education has a positive and partially significant effect on Merchant's Income with the assumption of a spending of working hours, and a constant amount of responsibility. This result means that every 1 year increase in merchant education will be followed by an increase in Merchant Income by 0.413 million rupiah.

The Effect of the Number of Family Dependents on Merchants' Income

The results of the t test show that the significance value is 0.012 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that the number of family dependents has a positive and partially significant effect on merchant income, assuming a steady flow of hours of work, and a constant level of education. This result means that every 1 increase in the number of family dependents will be followed by an increase in Merchant Income by 0.328 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the t test, the results of the analysis show that the value of the multiple regression coefficient for each independent variable is positive, and the significance value of the t test on each independent variable is less than $\alpha 0.05$. The results of the test show that the amount of working hours, education, and the number of family dependents has a partially positive effect on the income of traders in the Sukawati Art Market. Human capital theory helps explain the effect of working hours, education, and number of family dependents on Merchant's Income. The working hours has a significant effect, which is explained by human capital theory and supported by statements from Kartika Candra's research [2016]. Until a certain time limit, the older the female workers are, the weaker their physical condition will be, which will be related to the income of female workers. The education variable is in accordance with the theory of human capital and Trenea Wu [2013] states that education is considered as one of the drivers of economic growth.

The portion of women involved in helping the family economy is unlimited. It is seen that women traders can maximize their household activities by internalizing public activities, while in the field women traders do many other activities besides trading, where some traders carry out other activities such as making ceremonial facilities and bringing household chores to the market. This causes conflicts between taking care of the household and contributing to increasing ability to be avoided. Women traders can also sell back ceremonial facilities that have been made while trading, this makes women's contribution in increasing their economic capacity to the maximum. The active role of women in religious activities can be circumvented without disturbing the role of women in increasing economic capacity. In getting around the religious routine, traders often set their selling hours. Women traders who usually sell from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon often postpone their operational opening hours in order to carry out their religious ceremonies with this that traders can carry out economic activities even though they have other activities..

The problem that has recently arisen is the Covid-19 disease outbreak. The covid-19 outbreak disrupted trading activities in the Sukawati art market. Disrupted trade activities are said to be limited by tourism activities by the government. The income of traders during normal time is greatly influenced by the network owned by traders (in this case, tour guides) who bring in foreigners. Traders in the Sukawati art market are very dependent on foreign buyers, this has an impact on the income of traders, although domestic tourism activities can still be carried out, the purchasing power of domestic tourists is not as high as the attractiveness of foreign tourists. Previous research also supports this result which according to Martini Dewi (2012) states using variables of age, working hours, education and number of children.

6. Conclusion

The results of the analysis carried out on the participation of women workers in merchant income regarding the case study of women traders in the Sukawati Art Market, it can be concluded that the variables of working hours, education, and the number of family dependents have a simultaneous and parial effect on the income of traders in the Sukawati Art Market. As for some suggestions that can be given are:

- 1) The government should always pay attention to the factors that affect the participation of women workers, especially in Sukawati Market, so that it can be maximized in providing economic benefits to add value to the income of traders in each business, seen from the large contribution of women to the merchant's income..
- 2) Based on the tabulation results, there is still an imbalance in the merchant's income to the number of families covered by the merchant's income. This requires special attention from the government to contribute, by helping to socialize traders to increase the income of traders, especially for women traders who have many dependents..

- 3) The observations made by the researcher saw that many traders were still lacking in expanding their trading networks (resellers). The researcher suggests that the government and traders work together to help promote traders to suppliers throughout Bali and outside Bali in order to increase the merchant network and increase the merchant's income..
- 4) Researchers who observe traders are still focused on selling only in the market and advise traders to be more active in seeking information about optimal selling methods in order to increase traders' income. In addition, the government should educate traders to modernize selling techniques by applying information technology to open export opportunities to foreign markets.

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