Time Allocation and Income of Elderly Women in the Informal Sector In Pemecutan Sub-District, Denpasar Barat District

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Abstract

This research was conducted in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District. The number of samples was 109 elderly women who work in the informal sector, with the method of determining the sample, namely the probability sampling technique with the proportionate statified random sampling method. The analysis technique used in this research is path analysis. The results of this study state that 1) Age, health complaints, and education level have a negative and significant effect on working hours but the number of dependents has a positive and significant effect on working hours 2) Age and health complaints have a negative and significant effect on income, education level negative and insignificant effect on income. The number of dependents and the amount of time spent working have a positive and significant effect on income. 3) Spending working hours mediates the influence of age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents on income.

Keywords: Elderly, Informal Sector, Spending Hours of Work, Income.

1. Introduction

One indicator of the success of development can be seen from the increasing life expectancy. The current life expectancy rate in Indonesia is 70.9 years based on the results of the 2010 Population Census [1]. Increasing life expectancy has an impact on increasing the number of elderly people (elderly). Elderly according to Law Number 13 Year 1998 is someone who has reached the age of 60 (sixty) years and over [2]. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) projects the number of elderly people in 2020 to be 27.09 million or 9.99 percent of Indonesia's population[3]. productive work as well as extending average life expectancy.

The structure of the Indonesian population is said to be the structure of the old population or (aging population) if it is more than 10 percent. Population aging or population aging is an increase in the proportion of the number of elderly people in a region or country. Bali Province has entered an aging population and on the other hand, an increase in the elderly will increase the dependency ratio (depedency ratio) on the population of productive age. The increase in the number of elderly people, especially in Bali Province, has consequences that are not simple. Various kinds of challenges and the consequences of aging population have touched various aspects of life. The challenges faced by the Province of Bali of course also have an impact on Denpasar City because it is the capital of the Province of Bali. The structure of the elderly population (elderly) in Denpasar City in 2018 for the male gender, namely 13,000 people and for the female gender, namely 15,300 people [4]. This shows that Denpasar City has a high number of elderly people, especially female elderly and the problems of elderly people in urban areas will be different from those who live in rural areas. The phenomenon of increasing the number of elderly people, especially in Denpasar City, provides new challenges for the development of an area.

The relatively large number of elderly people should not become a burden for development but should be a development asset [5]. If the high proportion of the elderly population in Denpasar City is balanced with quality and quality human capital and independence, it certainly does not become a burden on the community, then the high elderly population will have a positive impact on development in Denpasar City. However, in the context as development capital, the role of the elderly is different from that of the young population, given their deteriorating physical, mental, and social conditions [6]. The main thing that needs to be considered in encouraging the empowerment and development of the potential elderly workforce is the availability of job opportunities that are suitable for the elderly workforce. Low income is also one of the reasons for the elderly population to work at old age in order to fulfill their family's needs [7].

In Indonesia, old age security, such as pension money is still very limited for those who work in the formal sector only, not for the informal sector [8]. West Denpasar Subdistrict consists of 11 villages / wards and Kelurahan Pemecutan has the highest number of elderly women working in the informal sector. Kelurahan Pemecutan is the most heterogeneous area compared to other villages / kelurahan in West Denpasar District because there are 20 ethnic groups and are dominated by Balinese and Javanese. Administratively, Kelurahan Pemecutan consists of 15 hamlets / neighborhoods and is located near the urban center so that there are many jobs in the informal sector. The high number of elderly women who work in the informal sector in the Pemecutan Village, West Denpasar District is because this can be due to the lack of job opportunities for the elderly in the formal sector because the formal sector prioritizes worker qualifications and skills [9].

An informal worker according to BPS (2018) is someone who works with the status of a self-employed job, is assisted by temporary / unpaid labor, free agricultural and non-agricultural workers, and family workers / unpaid workers. [10] In general, women's work in the informal sector usually does not provide adequate legal protection and welfare guarantees in addition to appalling working conditions and low income [11]. Not a few elderly workers who still support their children (unmarried), both biological and non-biological, who live together are the burden of their responsibility [12]. With increasing age, the decline in organ function due to degenerative processes cannot be avoided, especially in the elderly, so that the age variable greatly affects the elderly. Other important aspects that will have an impact on the quality of life of the elderly are education and health. The working hour outpouring is the number of hours of work that a person allocates as labor to achieve an economic goal. The amount of working hours spent between one elderly worker will be different from that of another elderly worker.

2. Literature Review

Hart in Kartika [13]
The difference in income opportunities between the formal and informal sectors is based on the difference between salary income and income from self-employment.

Becker [14]
Everyone has time to be allocated for work or for other activities.

3. Problem Formulation

The hypothesis of this project is:

i. Age, health complaints, and education level have a negative and significant effect on the working hours of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

ii. The number of dependents has a positive and significant effect on the work hours of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District

iii. Age, health complaints, and the level of household education have a negative and significant effect on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

iv. The number of dependents and working hours spent have a positive and significant effect on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

v. The outpouring of working hours mediates age, health complaints, education level, and the number of dependents on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

4. Research Methodology

- The data analysis technique is the path analysis technique by testing the direct effect and indirect effect of each variable on the dependent variable accompanied by a single test.

- The population in this study were elderly female workers who worked in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District, Denpasar City, amounting to 361 people who came from 15 neighborhoods / hamlets, the sample in this study 109 were determined based on the Slovin approach and the technique of determining the sampling method. probability sampling with the proportionate statified random sampling method by lottery at the time of sampling.

- Data collection methods in this study are: observation, structured interviews, in-depth interviews, and literature study.

5. Analysis Result

Value (e_1) The standard error of estimate is 0.29, which means that 29 percent of the variation in working hours cannot be explained by age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents. Value (e_2) The standard error of estimate is 0.18, which means that 18 percent of income variation cannot be explained by age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents and the amount of working hours spent. Based on the calculation of the coefficient of total determination, the result is 99 percent, which means that the variation in the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Village is influenced by factors of age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents and working hours, while the remaining 1 percent is influenced by other variables not included in the model.

Testing the direct effect of the variable age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents on the amount of work hours spent and the effect of age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents and the amount of time spent working on income is described as follows: indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.217 and a significance value of 0.007 <0.05. This means that for each additional age of 1 year, the work hours spent decreases by 0.217 per hour per week, assuming the other independent variables are constant. Health complaints have a negative and significant effect on working hours as indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.497 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. This means that for each additional health complaint 1 time, the work hours spent decreases by 0.497 per hour per week assuming the other independent variables are constant.

The level of education has a negative and significant effect on the work hours spent as indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.097 and a significance value of 0.007 <0.05. This means that for each additional level of education as much as 1 year, the work hours spent decreases by 0.097 per hour per week assuming the other independent variables are constant. The number of dependents has a positive and significant effect on the work hours spent as indicated by the path coefficient value of 0.249 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. This means that for each additional number of dependents as much as 1 person, the work hours spent increases by 0.249 per hour per week, assuming the other independent variables are constant.

Age has a negative and significant effect on income as indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.244 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. This means that for each additional age of 1 year, the income will decrease by 0.244 rupiah per month, assuming the other independent variables are constant. Health complaints have a negative and significant effect on income as indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.179 and a significance value of 0.004 <0.05. This means that for every additional health complaint 1 time, the income decreases by 0.179 rupiah per month assuming the other independent variables are constant.

The level of education has no significant effect on income as indicated by the path coefficient value of -0.007 and a significance value of 0.757> 0.05. This means that for each additional level of education as much as 1 year, the income will decrease by 0.007 rupiah per month, assuming the other independent variables are constant. The number of dependents has a positive and significant effect on income as indicated by the path coefficient value of 0.247 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. This means that for each additional number of dependents as much as 1 person, the income will increase by 0.247 rupiah per month assuming the other independent variables are constant. The outflow of working hours has a positive and significant effect on income as indicated by the path coefficient value of 0.376 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. This means that for each additional hour of work, the income will increase by 0.376 rupiah per month, assuming the other independent variables are constant.

Testing the indirect effect of the variable age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents on the income of elderly women through the outpouring of working hours. Because the z count is -2.71> -1.96 which is the z value of the table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, thus age has an indirect effect on income through the outpouring of working hours, in other words, which means the outpouring of working hours is a mediating variable. which mediates the effect of age on income. z count of - 4.30> - 1.96 which is the z value of the table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, thus health complaints have an indirect effect on income through the outpouring of working hours in other words, which means that the outpouring of working hours is a mediating variable mediate the effect of health complaints on income.

Because z count is -2.51 > -1.96 which is the value of the z table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Thus, the level of education affects income indirectly through the outpouring of working hours in other words, which means that the outpouring of working hours is a variable. mediation that mediates the effect of education level on income. z count of 4.85> 1.96 which is the value of z table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, thus the number of dependents has an indirect effect on income through the outpouring of working hours in other words, which means that the outpouring of working hours is a mediating variable that mediates the effect the amount of dependents on income.

6. Conclusions

Based on the results of the previous discussion and description, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) Age, health complaints, and education level have a negative and significant effect on the working hours of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District. The number of dependents for education has a positive and significant effect on the working hours of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District West Denpasar District.

2) Age and health complaints have a negative and significant effect on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District West Denpasar District. The level of education has a negative and insignificant effect on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District West Denpasar District. The number of dependents for education has a positive and significant effect on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

3) Spending working hours mediates the influence of age, health complaints, education level, number of dependents on the income of elderly women who work in the informal sector in Pemecutan Sub-District, West Denpasar District.

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