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Factors That Influence the Amount of Working Time of Workers in Central Lombok Regency

Lala Tinawuri Pramuditha[1], LulukFadliyanti[2], Vici Handalusia Husni [3]

[1,2,3] Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: This research aims to evaluate the factors that influence the working time of workers in Central Lombok district, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency. In this case, the number of variables used are age, income, gender, and working time. The data used in this research comes from SAKERNAS data for August 2022 with the number of respondents used being 586 respondents. The analytical tool used in this research uses the multiple linear regression analysis method where the data processing software used is IBM SPSS Statistics 22 software. Based on the processing results, the results obtained are that the variable factors wage and gender have a positive and significant effect on the amount of working time of the population in Central Lombok Regency, while the age variable does not significantly influence the working time of workers in Central Lombok Regency.

KEYWORDS: working time, women, working women, income, working time

I. INTRODUCTION

Central Lombok Regency is one of the districts located in the West Nusa Tenggara Province. This district is located in the central part of the West Nusa Tenggara region and is one of the best tourist destinations on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. In Central Lombok district, workers work in the formal and informal sectors. The formal sector consists of workers who work in offices, banks, hospitals, etc., while the informal sector works in rice fields, doing business, etc. In this informal sector, workers spend a lot of time working both indoors and outdoors.

There are several factors that influence the amount of time worked, including age, income and gender. According to research, these factors influence the amount of work time. Based on the phenomenon above that has been described, the formulation of the problem raised by the researcher includes (1) How does age influence the amount of time spent working in Central Lombok Regency?; (2) How does income influence the amount of time spent working in Central Lombok Regency?; (3) How does gender influence the amount of time spent working in Central Lombok Regency?

Working time allocation or division of working time is one of the important things for workers, especially for the working population. When doing work, of course there are several things that are the main keys to working so that women's work time is balanced. There are several main factors for women working, one of which is to fulfill their daily lives and increase economic income in the family, especially for women who are married or married. In doing a job, of course there is sweat that must be paid for by the business owner or factory where the woman works.

From the variables above, income for workers is classified into two, namely rewards or remuneration for the production output that has been produced. Income is adjusted to the worker's working hours. If working hours increase, income tends to increase, and vice versa, if working hours are low, income tends not to increase (Robiyanto & Ayu Nyoman Saskara, 2020) .

Gender is also something that can influence a person's level of productivity. Because in general the level of productivity of men is higher than that of women. This is influenced by factors such as not being physically strong, involving emotional feelings, or biological factors such as maternity leave (Desanti & Ariusni, 2021). Income is defined as compensation or remuneration for factory employees who have done manual work and rely more on physical strength and the amount is usually determined on a daily, unit or piece basis. (Wuryanti & Yusuf, 2015).

Age is one of the factors that influences the amount of working time. Usually the age factor influences the worker's productivity period. Especially young workers because they tend to have a higher level of productivity compared to older workers whose physique is weak and their movement space is limited (Parengkuan, 2019) . Based on this problem, the author was interested in

conducting research on the working time of workers in Central Lombok Regency and also to find out the level of significance of the variables studied by the author.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Income is the amount of responsibility given to workers as a form of compensation for the amount of time they have worked. The higher the income received, the more time spent working will reach the maximum level. However, if there is still an increase in income, the amount of working time will decrease (Waridin, 2013). Income is given based on the daily performance that workers have carried out. Usually this practice is found in a factory (Wuryanti & Yusuf, 2015).

There is a positive relationship between age and time spent working. Throughout the productive age range from 18 to 65 years. The age of the workforce is sufficient to determine success in carrying out work, both physical and non-physical. In general, workers who have entered old age have weak physical strength and limited movement so that productivity decreases, on the other hand, young workers have strong physical abilities and are not weak, so productivity increases. "A person's age factor can determine a person's level of productivity in doing work. In general, as a person ages, his income will increase. When the productive period has passed, physical strength decreases, so that productivity and income also decrease. The age factor greatly influences work which relies heavily on the strength and physical abilities of the workforce (Ni Putu Popi & Purwanti, 2018).

The gender of the workforce is no less important in increasing the work of workers. Gender can increase a worker's productivity. From the productivity level, men's productivity levels are higher than women's, causing men to have more opportunities to get work time than women (Desanti & Ariusni, 2021) Gender is a difference between women. with biological males from the moment a person is born. Biological differences and biological functions between men and women cannot be exchanged. The functions remain the same between men and women. Just like when performance in the field is dominated by men while women dominate more in a company. Because the majority of men's productivity and energy tends to be greater than women's, but in certain circumstances women's productivity levels are higher than men's because women tend to be more thorough, patient, diligent and diligent in their work (Kartika et al., 2019) .

III. METHOD

This research uses SAKERNAS data for August 2023 with a total of 554 respondents. Respondents were limited to people who had worked in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia with an age range of 15-65 years. The following is a description of the variables used in this research:

a. Working Time Hours (Y): The respondent's number of working hours per week in hours
b. income (X_1): The amount of income the respondent received in the last week. with the unit of income being rupiah.
c. Age (X_2): Respondent's age expressed in years.
d. Gender (X_3): Respondent's gender, gender is worth 1 if male and 2 if female.

In this data analysis method, the author uses the multiple linear regression analysis method. Multiple linear regression analysis itself is an analysis aimed at two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable with the aim of finding out whether the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable. Usually the regression analysis that researchers often use in analyzing data is multiple linear regression analysis because multiple linear regression analysis itself means the number of independent variables used as estimators of the dependent variable is more than one variable (Wasilaine et al., 2014)

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \varepsilon_i$$

Where:

Y_i	: Working time of individual$i$
β_0	: Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$	:Dependent variable coefficientX_{1i}, X_{2i}, X_{3i}
X_{1i}	: income of individual i
X_{2i}	: age of individual$i$
X_{3i}	: gender of individual$i$
ε_i	: individual error$i$

In this research, researchers use hypothesis testing to find out whether the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable under study. A research hypothesis is a statement that is a temporary answer to a problem formulation that is conjectural in nature but based on previous theories or findings (Zaki & Saiman, 2021) .

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.518	0.268	0.267	17.80889

Source : processed data (2024)

Table 2. Coefficients

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR
(CONSTANT)	19.599	1.851***
INCOME	0.00000007916	0.000***
AGE	0.030	0.027
GENDER	-2.524	0.895***

**** if P<0.01, ** if P<0.05 and * if P<0.1*

***Source**: processed data (2024)*

From the results of data processing using IBM SPSS Statistics, regression results were obtained which will be detailed as follows: This research uses the classic assumption test of multiple linear regression. In this research, the classical assumption test is used to determine residual normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity in the regression model. **Significance** is the magnitude of the probability or opportunity to make an error in making a decision in a study. If the test uses a significance level of 0.05, it means a maximum error of 5% is obtained. Therefore, 95% of decisions are correct.

The classical assumption test is used as a statistical requirement that must be met in multiple linear regression analysis based on Ordinary Least Squares (OLS). To ensure that the regression model obtained is the best in terms of estimation accuracy, absence of bias, and consistency, classical assumption testing is required. This classic assumption test is carried out to ensure that the regression equation used is appropriate and valid. So before carrying out multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing, it is necessary to carry out several classical assumption tests. With the aim of determining whether the regression model used is free from deviations in assumptions and meets the requirements necessary to ensure optimal regression quality.

The Normality Test is a test used to assess whether in a regression model, confounding or residual variables follow a normal distribution. In this normality test, the method used is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula, with the criterion that data is considered normally distributed if the significance value is greater than 0.05, and vice versa, if the significance value is less than 0.05, then it can be concluded that the data not normally distributed. that is, from the processed data, results are obtained if the variable wage (X_1) and gender (X_3) are not normally distributed because the significance value is less than 0.05, while the age variable (X_2) is normally distributed because the significance value is more than 0.05 .

The multicollinearity Test: This test aims to ensure that the regression model has a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables used. If the regression model being tested has a high or perfect correlation with the independent variables, the regression model will be declared to contain multicollinear symptoms. The regression model is declared good if there is no correlation between variables. Multicollinearity tests can be detected using several methods, namely: a. R2 value and t statistical value Symptoms of multicollinearity appear if the R2 value is above 0.80 and the F test rejects the null hypothesis, but has a small t statistical value or in other words there are no significant independent variables.

The heteroscedasticity test : This test aims to test whether the regression model has unequal variances from one residual observation to another. Heteroscedasticity arises because there are unequal variances in the regression model variables. Meanwhile, homoscedasticity will appear if the regression model has the same value. The expected regression model in the heteroscedasticity test is the residual from one observation to another which is constant or homoscedasticity or the absence of heteroscedasticity.

The heteroscedasticity test can be carried out using several methods, one of which is the Glejser method. Glejser Method This method is carried out by regressing the independent variable used on the absolute value of the residual. If there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the absolute value of the residual then there is a heteroscedasticity problem.

The equation used in this method is as follows:

$|ui| = \alpha + \beta X1 + \upsilon 1$ Information: $|ui|$ = absolute residual value Based on data processing, results were obtained which will be explained as follows:

a. Based on the calculation results, the sig value is obtained. smaller than 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), which means rejecting Ho and

accepting Ha. This shows that the income variable has a significant effect on women's working time in Central Lombok Regency. So, the reality in BPS shows that if craftsmen's income increases, the amount of working time will also increase. Because workers will tend to increase their working hours if the level of wages offered also increases. Apart from that, the income coefficient is positive, which means that as income increases, the amount of working time will increase. The higher the wage, the higher the amount of working time. The wage variable has a positive and significant effect on the amount of working time. This is because the wages earned will increase if the amount of working hours is high and the wages earned are calculated based on the number of working days and working hours devoted. So, the higher the number of days worked and the time worked, the higher the wages (Fachry et al., 2021) .

b. Based on the calculation results, a significant value was obtained greater than 0.05 (0.269 > 0.05), which means accepting Ho and rejecting Ha. This shows that the age variable has no significant effect or has a negative effect on women's working time in Central Lombok Regency. The population's age and working time have an inverse or unidirectional ratio. This means that the older a person gets, the less time they devote to work (Fachry et al., 2021) .
c. Based on the calculation results, the significance value obtained is smaller than 0.05 (0.225<0.05), which means accepting Ha and rejecting Ho. This shows that the gender variable has a significant or positive effect on women's working time in Central Lombok Regency. This breaks the assumption that men have duties and obligations as the backbone of the family. women are usually engaged in low-productivity jobs. Women's job search periods are shorter than men's, indicating that women are more easily absorbed by employment opportunities, even jobs with low productivity, such as factory workers and home workers (Hartoko, 2015)

CONCLUSIONS

The amount of working time for women in Central Lombok Regency is influenced by factors such as income, age and gender. The income variable (X1), based on the results of research conducted by the author, has a positive relationship or significant influence on the amount of working time of workers in Central Lombok Regency. Age variable (X_2) based on the results of research conducted by the author, the age variable has a negative relationship or in other words is not significant to the amount of working time among workers in Central Lombok Regency. The gender variable (X_3) based on the results of research conducted by the author, the gender variable has a positive relationship or in other words has a significant effect on the amount of working time among workers in Central Lombok Regency (Riana & Sasana, 2013)

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