

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the influence of income level, education level, age, and number of family dependents on the outpouring of working hours of women heads of informal workers' families. The population in this study is female residents who have worked in Gomong Village, Mataram City and have family dependents. The determination of the sample using Random Sampling is the taking of sample members from the population is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population with 29 respondents. The data collection method used observation and interviews. Data analysis using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that simultaneously the variables of income level, education level, age, and the number of family dependents had a positive and significant effect on the outpouring of working hours of women heads of informal workers' families in Gomong Village, Mataram City. Partially, the variables of income level, education level, age, and number of family dependents also had a positive and significant effect on the outpouring of working hours of women heads of informal worker families in Gomong village, Mataram City.

KEYWORDS: Income Level, Education Level, Age, Number of Children, Informal Workers

I. INTRODUCTION

The family is a small institution that is the earliest place of residence and development of human resources and will be followed up with various efforts. In an effort to fulfill his obligations, a husband must work to meet the needs of his wife and children. However, in this day and age, not a few wives participate in earning a living to cover the needs of the family or even play the role of the head of the household. The head of the household is defined as one of the household members who is responsible for meeting daily needs in the household or the person who is elderd/considered/appointed as the head of the household (Herfina, 2009). An interesting social phenomenon in Indonesia today is the increasing number of female heads of households. So far, the known head of the family is a man. As mentioned in the Marriage Law number 1 of 1974 in articles 31 and 34. The definition of the head of the family is currently undergoing a shift in society. Cultural values and religious teachings that stipulate the division of roles between husband and wife are beginning to be questioned again, because they are no longer relevant to the real conditions that are happening today (Adhiaksa, 2019).

There are many things that are behind women to help support the family economy. First, women are left divorced or died by their husbands (widows). They have to work hard to earn a living in place of their husband's role so that their daily living needs can be met, especially for those who have children. Second, women who are still married but their husband's income is not enough to meet the needs of their family or their husbands are unable to work due to illness or disability. Third, women who live alone and have to replace the role of their parents because they are no longer able to work. Such conditions require women to be able to support the family economy (Putri et al., 2014).

The high divorce rate that occurs in West Nusa Tenggara has caused many women to become the head of the family. Women who are supposed to be housewives, as a result of divorce, have to slam their bones in facing the family. The number of women who are the heads of families is quite high (Adhiaksa, 2019). From the available data, women who are the heads of households reach 16.5 percent of the total families in Indonesia. This means that in NTB, there are around 14,535,071 female heads of families registered in 2025 (BPS, 2025).

In more detail, the number of Women Heads of Families in Mataram Regency/City can be seen based on each sub-district in table 1.1 below.

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

Table 1.1: Number of Women Heads of Families by District in Mataram City in 2024

No.	Districts	Number of Female Households
1	Ampenan	6.201
2	Mataram	5.213
3	Cakranegara	4.871
4	Sekarbela	3.530
5	Selaparang	5.238
6	Sandubaya	4.420
	Mataram City	29.473

Source : Population and Civil Registration Office *Mataram City, 2024*

Based on table 1.1, it can be explained that in 2024 the number of women heads of families in Mataram City will be 29,473 people. The highest number of women heads of families is found in Ampenan sub-district with 6,201 people. Meanwhile, the lowest number of women heads of families is in Sekarbela District with 3,530 people. The number of women heads of families in Mataram District is 5,213 people and in Cakranegara District is lower than Mataram District by 4,871. And in Selaparang District, the number of 5,238 people is higher than Sandubaya District of 4,420 people.

Selaparang District is one of the sub-districts in Mataram City, which has the second highest number of Women Heads of Families after Ampenan District which totals 5,238 in 2024. For more details on the number of Women Heads of Families in Selaparang District by Village in 2024, please see table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: Number of Women Heads of Families by Village in Selaparang District in 2024.

No.	Village	Number of Female Households
1	West Mataram	389
2	Dasan Agung	898
3	Monjok	869
4	Karang Baru	844
5	Rembiga	751
6	Gomong	290
7	Dasan Agung Baru	297
8	East Monjok	361
9	West Monjok	539
	Selaparang District	5.238

Source : Population and Civil Registration Office Mataram City, 2024

Based on table 1.2, it can be explained that in 2024 the number of women heads of families in Selaparang District will be 5,238 people. West Mataram Village has a total of 389 women heads of families, followed by Monjok Village with 869 people, then Karang Baru Village with 844 people and Rembiga with 751 people. Then after that there is also Dasan Agung Baru Village with the number of Women Heads of Families as many as 297 people, then followed by East Monjok Village as many as 361 people and West Monjok as many as 539 women heads of families. The highest number of women heads of families is found in Dasan Agung Village, which is 898 people, while the lowest number is found in Gomong Village with 290 people.

The participation of women heads of families to work is motivated by the problem of meeting the needs of life, where there is no existence of husbands who used to be the main breadwinners, the role of women heads of families is very necessary as a source of income to meet family needs. A common problem faced by most women heads of families who enter the world of work is the difficulty of getting a job with a decent level of income and ensuring work safety and welfare facilities. The small trade sector is a job opportunity that many women heads of families enter because this sector does not have binding rules and working hours that can be adjusted by women heads of families (Adhiaksa, 2019).

The concept of the informal sector was first put forward by "Hart" developed by the International Labor Organization (2003) who said that those involved in the informal sector are generally poor, mostly in the main productive age, are poorly educated, earn below the minimum wage and low business capital, and that this sector provides the possibility for vertical mobility. In developing countries, most informal workers are absorbed into the agricultural and trade sectors. In urban areas in

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

Indonesia, in particular, informal economic activities are dominated by the trade, transportation, and service sectors, such as street vendors (PKL), scavengers, and motorcycle taxi drivers (Satriawan, 2022).

According to Manning, et al. (1984) the average worker in the informal sector is older and has lower education and economic status, more from farming families or families where the head of household also works in the informal sector. Relatively many workers in the informal sector start working at a relatively young age and have remained informal since they started working. Working hours for informal workers are more varied than in the formal sector, and their average income and earnings per hour are lower than those for workers in the formal sector (Satriawan, 2022).

Wage increases mean an increase in income. With a higher economic status, a person tends to increase consumption and enjoy more leisure time, which means reducing working hours (income effect). On the other hand, rising wage rates also mean that the price of time has become more expensive. The higher value of time encourages families to substitute their leisure time for more work, increase the consumption of goods. The increase in time is called the substitution effect of the increase in wage levels (Kiranasari, 2011).

Payaman (1996) revealed that there are several factors that affect a person's working hours in addition to wages (non-wage), namely population variables, including: gender, age, and the number of family dependents. Women's participation in the labor force tends to be different for each age group, influenced by marital status and differences in education levels. If the number of children or families who are dependents is getting larger, the demand to earn wages to be able to meet their needs is also getting bigger so that the working hours become longer (Kiranasari, 2011).

Outpouring of working hours is the number of working hours used in earning income. The outpouring of women's working hours will affect the level of decision-making in their families and is formed by factors that can determine the influence of the outpouring of women's working hours themselves. The main factor that affects women's working hours is age. Age has an important role that can affect the outpouring of working hours. This is supported by research (Wanda, 2022) which states that age has a real effect on women's working hours. Age is a benchmark for a person to be fit or not to work, because the older a person is at the productive age, the more he is required to work because he has responsibilities, to earn a living, for himself and his family (Simanjuntak, 1985c). Age has a relationship with a person's responsibility for the supply of labor. The older a person is, the greater his labor supply. As long as they are still in productive age, the higher a person's age, the greater the responsibility beared, although at a certain point the supply will decrease along with increasing age (Ronald, 2009). The theory argues that as long as female workers are of productive age, the outpouring of working hours will increase and the older a woman is, the more her hours of work will decrease (Simanjuntak, 1985b).

Education is also a vital need for a person's life, especially women. A high level of education will provide greater opportunities for women heads of families to get decent positions and jobs, so that they can increase their time to work on more decent jobs. The higher a person's level of education, the more hours of work will be increased. This result is also in line with the opinion of G.S Becker (1976) in human capital theory who states that a more educated workforce will have higher productivity because education can provide the skills and expertise needed at work.

Astuti (2014) stated that households headed by women are generally in a state of deprivation. This faces obstacles in meeting basic needs in the family because with limited ability they have to find income for their family members. Especially if they are in a poor state, then the state of survival of their living needs is difficult and far away to achieve their viability. To obtain decent living needs, it means that all the minimum basic needs needed should be met even at the minimum level of meeting the needs of life (Adhiaksa, 2019).

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting further research on "analysis of the number of hours of work of female informal workers of heads of families in Gomong Village, Mataram City."

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Employment

Employment is everything related to labor before, during, and after the working period. while labor is everyone who is able to do work to produce goods and/or services both to meet their own needs and for the community (Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower., 2003).

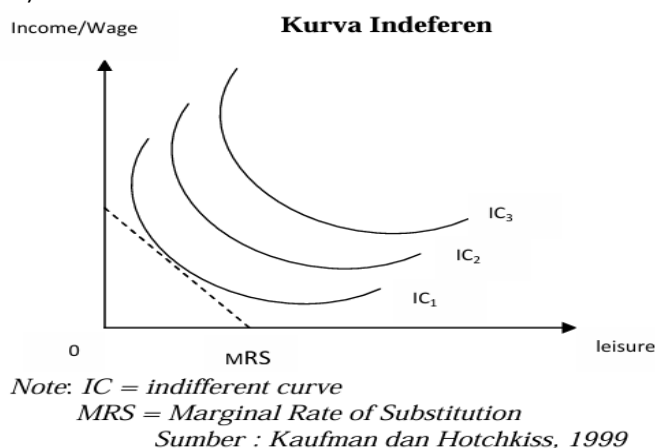
Labor is one of the most important factors of production in addition to natural resources, capital, and technology. When viewed in general, the definition of labor concerns humans who are able to work to produce goods or services and have economic value that can be useful for the needs of society. Physically, the ability to work is measured by age. In other words, people of working age are considered capable of working (Adhiaksa, 2019).

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

Classical theory states that in order to maximize profits, each entrepreneur uses factors of production in such a way that each factor of production used receives or is rewarded with the value of marginal value added from the factor of production. This means that the employer employs a certain number of employees in such a way that the value of a person's marginal income increase is equal to the wages that person receives (Simanjuntak, 1996b).

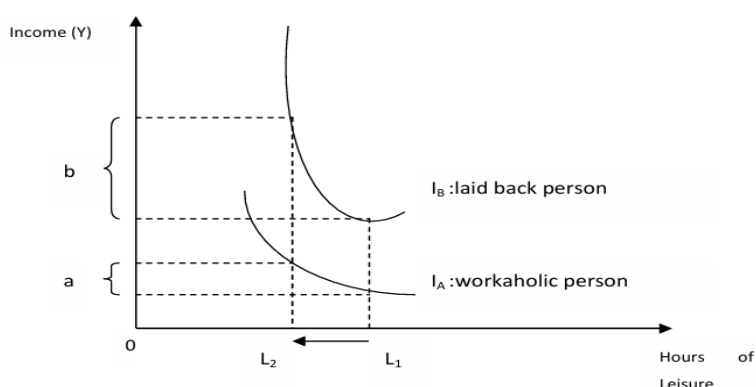
B. Labor Leisure Choice Theory

There are two things that a person is likely to do, namely work and leisure. Work is doing activities that will earn income while leisure is another activity that is a non-market activity (Kiranasari, 2011). Individual preferences for leisure or working to earn a living are shown by the indifference curve in Figure 2.1 which illustrates a combination of income and leisure that provides unequal levels of satisfaction. There are four characteristics of an indifference curve, namely first, the indifference curve has a negative slope or decreases to the right. Second, each inference curve in the form of a convection indicates an increase in the Diminishing Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS) between leisure and income. MRS shows the willingness of individuals to exchange between income and leisure (Kiranasari, 2011).



Third, each inference curve shows a different level of satisfaction, the further to the right, the higher the satisfaction rate. The higher the level of satisfaction, the more income and leisure obtained. Fourth, the inferent curve never intersects. If there is an intersection, it means that there is an inconsistency of individual preferences (Kiranasari, 2011).

From Figure 2.2, curve I A shows workaholic person or income/work. Preferer is an individual who is willing to exchange more leisure time just to increase his income a little, while the curve I B shows a laid back person or leisure preferer meaning that individuals who are willing to exchange their time to work relatively more with rest time (Kaufman and Hotchkiss, 1999) (Kiranasari, 2011).



C. Women's Working Hours

Hours of work are the number of hours worked by women to do work inside and outside the household. The length of work in each week for each person is not the same (Adhiaksa, 2019).

(Sumarsono, 2008) said that a woman who works will be faced with various types of work, managing the household, working for a living to increase her family's income and so on will take up a lot of the time available to her. The main problem faced is how they allocate the time available in these various activities, both in managing the household and earning a living (Adhiaksa, 2019).

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

D. Factors that affect Women's Working Hours

Income Level is the main reason for a person to work. Because the level of income will affect the fulfillment of the basic needs of the population concerned, the amount of income obtained by women as the head of the family to meet the needs in their families.

Education level is the most important thing in a person's life, with education a person can compete in the job market. This illustrates that the wages or income received by workers are highly dependent on the quality of human capital owned by workers, productivity is also higher, so the wages or income or remuneration that the workers receive from the results of work are getting greater (Adhiaksa, 2019).

Age has a relationship with a person's responsibility for the supply of labor. The older a person is, the greater the labor supply. As long as they are still of productive age, the higher the age, the higher the labor supply. Although at a certain point the labor supply will decrease as the older age increases (Simanjuntak, 1985a).

The number of children in the family is the number of souls who occupy one house and are still dependents for the female head of the family in meeting the needs of their families. In general, families with many children are found in a low socioeconomic level, the more children a family has, the more likely it is to affect the number of dependents in the family (Ahmadi, 2004).

E. Women Head of the Family in Various Perspectives

In the Indonesian Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning marriage, article 31 paragraph (3) which expressly states that "the husband is the head of the family and the wife is the housewife", and article 34, "the husband is obliged to protect his wife and the wife is obliged to manage the household as well as possible". The article provides justification that the husband's position as the head of the household (leader) has the responsibility of providing for his family, so that their duties are in the public domain. Meanwhile, the wife is a housewife in charge of the domestic realm, taking care of children and husband. The government's policy in this article increasingly legitimizes various forms of injustice for women. The division of public and domestic duties is considered a form of discrimination against women, plus there is a lack of respect for domestic work. The existence of this domestication occupies women as the second sex (Adhiaksa, 2019).

F. The Role of Women Heads of Families in Development

The female head of the family acts as the backbone of the family, so she is the main breadwinner. With the demands of circumstances that require the work of the female head of the family (Pekka), it means that there is a source of financial or financial income that will be used to meet all the living needs of the family members. And this can strive for a better quality of survival for families such as in food, clothing, board, health and education.

In addition, the role of women heads of families in society who work because they want to provide benefits to others, for example by doing non-profit or non-profit social work, in other words not to seek profit for themselves. He works only to be a blessing to others, both through the income he earns, and through the skills/knowledge he imparts to others.

Broadly speaking, the role of women in development is from a gender perspective. The community must also see men and women as citizens and human resources who both have rights, obligations, positions, and opportunities in the development process, both in the life of the family, nation, and state. Striving for the role of women in gender-sensitive development, intended to realize gender equality and justice in various areas of life and development.

III. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is quantitative research. This research was conducted in Goson Village, Mataram City. This study has a population of 290 informal workers Women Head of Families, so the researcher took a sample of 10% of the population. So that the sample taken in this study is 29 informal workers of women heads of families in Goson Village, Mataram City (Arikunto, 2006).

The data collection methods used were observation and interviews This study used an analysis tool in the form of multiple linear regression methods. The multiple regression analysis model is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Description:

Y = Outpouring of Working Hours

α = Constant

$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3$ = Regression Coefficient on each Independent variable

X1 = Income Level

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

- X2 = Education Level
- X3 = Age
- X4 = Number of Children
- eit = error term

A. Classic Assumption Testing

This test consists of normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation tests. and The test requirement to obtain a good regression model is that the data distribution is normal or close to normal.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity detection is to test whether there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. If there is a correlation, it is called a multicollinearity problem (Ghozali, 2011). A good regression model should not have correlations between independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from one residual observation to another. If the variance from the residual of one observation to another observation is fixed, then it is called homoskedasticity and if the variance is different it is called heteroskedsticity. A good regression model is one that has homogeneity or heteroscedasticity does not occur (Ghozali, 2011).

Normality Test

Normality detection is used to test whether in the regression model, the two variables (free or bound) have a normal distribution or at least close to normal (Ghozali, 2011). The basis for the decision is (Ghozali, 2011): If the data (points) are spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line or the histogram graph shows a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model meets the assumption of normality.

Autocorrelation Test

The Autocorrelation Test is a statistical analysis used to see whether or not there is a correlation between one period (t) and the previous period (t-1). A good regression model is one that does not have a correlation between one period and the previous period, if there is a correlation, it is called a correlation problem.

B. Statistical Test

Partial Effect Significance Test (T-Test)

The t-test is used to test the significance of the relationship between the X and Y variables, whether the independent variables really affect the bound variables separately or partially (Ghozali, 2011). The basis for decision-making (Ghozali, 2011) is to use the probability of significance number, namely: If the probability of significance is > 0.05 , then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. However, if the probability of significance < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Model Accuracy Test (F Test)

In this study, the F test was used to determine the level of significance of the influence of independent variables together (simultaneously) on dependent variables (Ghozali, 2011). The basis for decision-making (Ghozali, 2011) is to use the probability of significance number, namely: If the probability of significance is > 0.05 , then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. However, if the probability of significance < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) essentially measures how far a model is able to explain the variation of bound variables (Ghozali, 2011). The value of the Coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A small R^2 value means that the ability of independent variables to explain the variation of bound variables (labor absorption) is very limited. And vice versa, a value that is close to one means that the variables are free to provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the bound variable (Susilo, 2015).

C. Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test process functions as a means to determine the effectiveness of a questionnaire in research. The goal is to ascertain whether the questions in the questionnaire are able to accurately reflect the desired measurements. A questionnaire is said to be valid if it successfully reveals the desired information (Sujarweni, 2022:178).

The purpose of reliability testing is to find out whether a measuring instrument will consistently deliver the same results when used repeatedly. A questionnaire is said to be reliable if a person's answer to a statement is consistent or stable over time (Sujarweni, 2022:178).

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Classic Assumption Test

Autocorrelation Test

Table 1. Autocorrelation Test result

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,369 ^a	,136	-,028	31,476	1,917

a. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Anak, Tingkat Pendapatan, Usia, Tingkat Pendidikan

b. Dependent Variable: Curahan Jam Kerja

The results of the regression analysis for the autocorrelation test showed that the Durbin-Watson value was 1.917 which means that $1.743 < 1.917 < 2.257$ (no autocorrelation symptoms occurred) because the upper limit value (DU) was smaller than the Durbin Watson value and the Durbin Watson value was smaller than the 4-DU value.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test result

Coefficients ^a								
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	8,847	52,666		,168	,868		
	Tingkat Pendapatan	,031	,048	,165	,643	,527	,621	1,611
	Tingkat Pendidikan	8,144	9,157	,277	,889	,384	,424	2,357
	Usia	,388	,807	,148	,480	,636	,435	2,299
	Jumlah Anak	2,841	7,209	,086	,394	,698	,873	1,146

a. Dependent Variable: Curahan Jam Kerja

The results of regression analysis for the multicollinearity test can be known through the Tolerance and VIF values. The Tolerance values of the four independent variables in this study are all more than 0.100 or (>0.100) and the results of the calculation of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value also show that the value of the independent variables are all less than 10.00 (<10.00), so it can be concluded that in this regression model there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between independent variables.

Normality Test

Table 3. Normality Test result

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
N		26
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	28,84815665
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,206
	Positive	,206
	Negative	-,161
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,053
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,218

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

The results of the regression analysis from the normality test can be seen in the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) which shows that the value is 0.218 (>0.05) then it can be concluded that the data is distributed normally, because the significance value obtained is greater than 0.05.

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

From the results of statistical calculation using SPSS 13, an F-statistical value of 68.538 was obtained with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05). If viewed from the significant value of F, it is obtained that the value of F of the table with $df = 29 - 4 - 1 = 24$ is 2.78. Thus, the value of F is obtained from the calculation $> F$ of the table which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the variables of Income Level (X1), Education Level (X2), Age (X3), and Number of Children (X4) simultaneously (together) have a significant effect on the Outpouring of Working Hours (Y) of Female Informal Workers of Heads of Families in Gomong Village, Mataram City.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,964 ^a	,929	,915	3,46235

a. Predictors: (Constant), JUMLAH ANAK, TINGKAT PENDAPATAN, USIA, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN

It is known that the Adjusted R Square value of 0.915 means that the variables of income level, education level, age, and number of children have a combined influence of 91% on the variable of Working Hours and the remaining 9% are influenced by other variables outside of this study.

D. Validity and Reliability Test

Table 8. Validity Test

		Correlations					
		Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	TOTAL
Y	Pearson Correlation	1	,298	,296	-,109	,009	,505**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,139	,119	,574	,964	,005
	N	29	26	29	29	29	29
X1	Pearson Correlation	,298	1	,303	,235	,165	,986**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,139		,132	,249	,419	,000
	N	26	26	26	26	26	26
X2	Pearson Correlation	,296	,303	1	-,605**	,250	,206
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,119	,132		,001	,191	,283
	N	29	26	29	29	29	29
X3	Pearson Correlation	-,109	,235	-,605**	1	-,137	-,199
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,574	,249	,001		,479	,300
	N	29	26	29	29	29	29
X4	Pearson Correlation	,009	,165	,250	-,137	1	-,211
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,964	,419	,191	,479		,271
	N	29	26	29	29	29	29
TOTAL	Pearson Correlation	,505**	,986**	,206	-,199	-,211	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,005	,000	,283	,300	,271	
	N	29	26	29	29	29	29

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table above, it can be seen that the variables of Working Hours and Income Level can be said to be valid because the variables have a value of r calculated $> r$ of the table, namely $(0.505 > 0.367)$ and $(0.986 > 0.367)$ and a sig value. < 0.05 ($0.005 < 0.05$) and ($0.000 < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that each question item in the questionnaire related to the two variables is declared valid. In contrast to the variables of Education Level, Age, and Number of Children, the three variables have a value of r calculated $< r$ of the table and a value of sig. > 0.05 , so it can be concluded that each question item in the questionnaire related to the three variables is declared invalid.

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

Table 9. Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,157	5

Based on the table, it is known that Cronbach's alpha value is $0.157 < 0.367$, it can be concluded that the results of the reliability test on all variables are unreliable because Cronbach's alpha value is smaller than the r-calculated value. This means that the questionnaire data used is not yet reliable and the answers from the respondents are inconsistent.

D. DISCUSSION

The Effect of Income Level on Working Hours

The value of the regression coefficient of Income Level (X1) with the Outpouring of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of the Head of Family is 0.031. These results can be interpreted that every increase in the income of informal workers of Women Heads of Families by Rp. 1,000 will increase the Outpouring of Working Hours of informal workers of Women Heads of Families by 0.031 hours/week. The results of this research test are supported by the results of research from (Kiranasari, 2011) which states that the higher the monthly wage of the respondents, the higher the outpouring of working hours carried out. This means that the increase in wages makes the value of time expensive and a person will spend more time working.

In accordance with the theory that says that the factor that affects the outpouring of working hours is one of the income itself. The higher the income level, the more hours worked by women heads of families to work in the informal sector. This is because the increase in wage levels makes the value of leisure time more expensive. The value of more expensive free time will encourage a person to substitute his free time for more work. The increase in working time is called the substitution effect of the increase in the wage rate which means that a person will replace his free time with working time (Sumarsono, 2003).

The Influence of Education Level on the Outpouring of Working Hours

The value of the regression coefficient of Education Level (X2) with the Outpouring of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of the Head of Family is 8.144. These results mean that if the number of school years increases for one year, it will increase the Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of Heads of Families by 8,144 hours/week. The results of this study are in accordance with research from (Anggreni et al., 2022) which said that education level variables have a partial significant effect on the outpouring of women's working hours in Denpasar City. The results of the test can mean that if the level of education increases, the outpouring of women's working hours in Denpasar City will increase.

The higher a person's level of education, the more hours of work will be increased. This result is also in line with the opinion of G.S Becker (1976) in human capital theory who states that a more educated workforce will have higher productivity because education can provide the skills and expertise needed at work.

The Influence of Age on Working Hours

The value of the Age regression coefficient (X3) with the Hours of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of the Head of Family is 0.388. These results show that every increase in the number of informal workers for women heads of families by 1 year will increase the number of working hours for women informal workers as heads of families by 0.388 hours/week. These results are in accordance with research conducted by (Anggreni et al., 2022) which said that the age variable had a partial significant effect on the outpouring of women's working hours in Denpasar City.

This result is also in line with Payaman's (1985) theory which states that age has a relationship with a person's responsibility for his job offer. The older a person is, the greater the supply of labor. As long as they are still of productive age, the older the female head of the family, the more time will be devoted to work. Until finally her age continues to increase until she reaches the non-productive age, then the woman will decrease her productivity due to her declining physical abilities.

The Effect of the Number of Children on the Outpouring of Working Hours

The value of the regression coefficient of the Number of Children (X4) with the Outpouring of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of the Head of Family is 2.841. These results show that every increase in the number of children of informal workers of women heads of families by 1 person will increase the number of hours of informal workers of women heads of families by 2,841 hours/week. This result is in accordance with research conducted by (Marita, 2013), which said that the variable number of family dependents affects the outpouring of women's working hours.

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Number of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers Head of Family in Gomong Village, Mataram City

The existence of children and other family members whose entire living needs are dependent on the respondent causes an increase in monthly expenses allocated to meet the family's living needs. Women as part of the family have an important role in the family economy. The greater proportion of family members who are not working causes women as the main breadwinner or supporter/extra in the family to volunteer to work. The number of family dependents also influences how the family regulates who works, goes to school and takes care of the household (Simanjuntak, 1985c).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of statistical analysis and regression analysis as well as the discussion that has been described in the previous chapter, the conclusions that the researcher can convey are:

1. Partially, the variables of Income Level, Education Level, Age, and Number of Children have a positive and significant effect on the Hours of Work of Female Informal Workers of Heads of Households. Therefore, it is hoped that more attention will be paid to women's facilities and access to education to improve the quality of their work so that they can help improve the welfare of their families. In addition, in terms of income, it is hoped that women heads of informal worker families can be given capital assistance through microcredit so that people can try to work independently/self-employed.
2. In addition, simultaneously the variables of Income Level, Education Level, Age, and Number of Children also have a positive and significant effect on the Outpouring of Working Hours of Female Informal Workers of Heads of Households. Therefore, people of productive age who cannot work for health reasons so that their health can be guaranteed by improving services or access to health to women heads of families, especially those who are expected to be able to increase their productivity so that they can improve the standard of living of their families through the income obtained. On the other hand, women with a large number of family dependents, if the family members are of productive age and able to work, they are encouraged to take part in training so that their lives are more productive and do not burden other family members.

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