



ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN'S PAPALELE FISHERMEN TO IMPROVE THE FAMILY ECONOMY

Merlin Chrisbel Sahertian, Maria Tupamahu, Jeanee Belthia Nikijuluw

Universitas Pattimura, Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena, Poka, Tlk. Ambon, Ambon, Maluku 97233, Indonesia

[*akperlatumenten2@gmail.com](mailto:akperlatumenten2@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The husband's limited income as a fisherman causes the wife to play a role in supporting the economic life of the household. Working as papalele is the choice of fisherman's wives besides marketing the results of their husband's response, this job is easier and quicker to generate income. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors the influence papalele fishing women to improve the family economy in the nusaniwe sub-District, Ambon City. The research method used is descriptive quantitative. The sampling technique for respondents in this study was random sampling. The number of samples from this study were 120 respondents (women papalele fishermen). This respondent represents another respondent who also works as a papalele. The sample calculation can use the Slovin formula, so the number of samples used in this study is 84,567 respondents rounded up to 85 respondents. Data collection techniques used in research are using questionnaires and interviews. Multiple linear regression analysis was used in this study. The results of the study obtained simultaneously the factors of education level, husband's income and age have a significant effect on the role of fisherwomen in supporting the family economy in Nusaniwe District, Ambon City, while other factors, namely, education level, number of family dependents and age do not significantly influence the role of fisherwomen in supporting the family economy in the District Nusaniwe City of Ambon.

Keywords: age; education; family dependents; husband's income

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INTRODUCTION

It is recognized that women's participation in the public world can further enhance the development of family welfare, community prosperity, and development success (Manembu, 2015). Where the involvement of women in social and economic activities in the public sphere is able to make a major contribution to changes in their social position in the household (Zunaidi & Maghfiroh, 2021). The increasing prices of basic commodities, education and other household needs have forced housewives to rack their brains to divide or allocate their husband's money to meet their household needs (Marsha & Nurpatria, 2018). Besides that, housewives also inevitably have to think a little about helping their husbands increase their family income. One way to increase family income is to work outside the home (Verbruggen & Wang, 2019).

During the Covid-19 Pandemic, many people lost their jobs, even the opportunity to get a job was very difficult and affected the price of basic commodities and other household needs, so that the role of women was very active in finding work (International Labour Organization,

2020). Thus the researcher wants to look deeper into the causes and why women have to work and find out how much the contribution of women's income to the informal sector is in meeting their household needs (Gagnano, Simbula, & Miglioretti, 2020). So that problems in a household can be overcome and change the image that only men are the breadwinners in a household who are deeply embedded in people's lives.

The development of society shows that women play a role not only as housewives, but they participate in earning a living to meet the needs of their households (Muzakiyah & Hartoyo, 2017). The informal sector is the choice of all people in society, because everyone can enter, without the need for formal education, without there is expertise, and without complicated procedures (Karney, 2021). One of the jobs that can be done in the informal sector is papalele activity. Papalele is a form of economic activity that focuses on buying and selling. This behavior has a significant relationship in seeking additional income for the household economy. Most of these economic actors are carried out by women so that they are easily recognized in the public space (Headline Results Report, 2017).

Earning a living is not only the sole obligation of a husband. Wives and husbands are a solid team that must work hand in hand to meet the needs of the family. Therefore, a woman or wife who works as well as a housewife must be able to manage her time in such a way that all the roles she has, namely as a housewife and also as a worker, can be carried out in a balanced way. There are obstacles that will be experienced when carrying out this dual role, one of which is if women work outside the household, family affairs will be neglected and neglected. Therefore, even though a woman works outside the home, she must manage her time as well as possible in her activities and must not neglect household affairs, especially in terms of her obligations as a wife at home and caring for her children like a mother (Ruspita, 2013).

Data on the total workforce population at working age 15 years who work according to age group and gender in Ambon City, in 2017 there were 13,809 people and in 2021 there was an increase in the employment rate with a total of 201,891 people. The description of the population in the Nusaniwe sub-district has fluctuated for 5 years, looking at the age group 0-65+ where the population in 2017 was 99,397 people due to an increase compared to 2021 of 90,605 people, less than in other years due to a higher death rate. the height of newborns, residents 65+ years to the condition of the covid-19 virus.

To increase family income and fulfill household needs, women have a role in being able to increase family economic income. The number of women in the working area of Nusaniwe District, Ambon City. Data on women in the Nusaniwe sub-district, Ambon City, which was recorded in the Ambon City capil data at the end of April 2022 totaled 17,006 people with data from eight sub-districts and five villages with the largest female population in the Benteng sub-district of 2,916 and the smallest female population, namely Negeri Silale of 289 souls. Household needs are always there and even increase, regardless of the season. Every day a household needs funds to meet the needs of all its members. Therefore, the problem arises as to the role of traditional fishermen's wives or papalele mothers in managing the household economy, both in situations and conditions where husbands have income from fishing and when fishermen cannot go to sea so they have no results or income at all. Like the role of women papalele fishermen who are in Amahusu, Latuhalat, Seilale, Urimachine and Nusaniwe countries, they play a dual role in order to help their family's economy, they do it by selling fish directly, smoking fish, being housemaids, and opening food stalls. There are also quite a lot of people who work in government and even private

offices. In the countries of Amahusu, Latuhalat, Seilale, Urimachine and Nusaniwe, most of the husband's jobs are fishermen, which is a hereditary occupation. By using simple equipment, tuna body and net body. The tuna body is a fiberglass boat measuring 3GT (gross ton) with a size of 9-13m and using a 15PK engine and carrying 1-2 people to go to sea and there is also village assistance for fishing communities as well as self-owned fiberglass with a size of 15 GT (gross ton) with size 14-23m and use 40PK engines 2 pieces of machine loaded 15-30 people to go to sea. The work of fishermen and fish sellers is sometimes carried out by the community because of the educational status, which is almost an average of only elementary and junior high school graduates, so that people are no longer looking for a better job looking at the level of education. Then the results are determined by nature which is sometimes erratic where a month's income from fishing is 500,000 – 1,000,000, then for the sale of fish by fishing women a day's profit is 100-200 thousand / pan or fish container when marketed, the average dependent is in one families of 5-13 people, even the age condition that can no longer go to sea so it is very influential for fishermen and from this phenomenon the role of women is needed to support the fulfillment of the family economy.

Based on data from 5 countries for 2022, it can be seen that the participation of working women in 4 countries and 1 hamlet is 2,059 people. For the State of Amahusu as many as 905 people, for the State of Nusaniwe as many as 456 people, for the State of Seilale 235 people, for the State of latuhalat 387 people, and for Dusun Seri 47 people. However, among the 4 countries and 1 hamlet, Latuhalat country has a higher number of papaleles, namely 258 people, while in Amahusu there are only 5 people who work as papalele. Based on the description that has been described above, the researcher aims to conduct research to determine the influence of papalele fishing women in improving the family economy in Nusaniwe District, Ambon City.

METHOD

This study examines and provides empirical evidence regarding the effect of working women on education level, husband's income level, number of family dependents and age on the work of papalele fish mothers in Amahusu State, Seri Hamlet, Latuhalat Country, Silale Country and Nusaniwe Country. The population of this study were housewives whose businesses were papalele fish mothers in five countries, namely Amahusu Country, Seri Hamlet, Latuhalat Country, Silale Country and Nusaniwe Country. This research is a quantitative research. The population of this study were papalele fish women in Nusaniwe District, Ambon City.

The sampling technique for respondents in this study was random sampling, not using special characteristics, either age, level of education, or number of family members. Meanwhile, in the sample location, the researcher used a purposive sampling method with certain considerations. Four countries namely Amahusu Country, Urimachine Country, Latuhalat Country, Silale Country and Nusaniwe Country are the sample locations in this study, based on the consideration that in these countries the number of women papalele fish is more compared to other countries or sub-districts in Nusaniwe District Ambon City. The number of samples from this study were 120 respondents (women papalele fishermen). This respondent represents another respondent who also works as a papalele. The sample calculation can use the Slovin formula, so the number of samples used in this study is 84,567 respondents rounded up to 85 respondents. Data collection techniques used in research are using questionnaires and interviews. Multiple linear regression analysis was used in this study.

RESULTS

Ambon City, in this case the Nusaniwe District, has thirteen (13) villages and hamlets in it. Of the 13 sub-districts that became the research sites, namely Negeri Amahusu, Negeri Nusaniwe, Negeri Seilale, Negeri Latuhalat and Dusun Seri, Nusaniwe District, Ambon City, which according to the title of the research specifically focused on papalele women where the largest number of women as papalele workers were in the area/ the country and at the same time being the research location as well as the unit of analysis, where the research time is around 2-3 months.

Multiple linear regression is an inferential statistical analysis that aims to determine the effect of two or more independent variables on one dependent variable. Besides being able to examine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable, in regression it can also be used to predict how much the dependent variable changes when there is a change in the independent variable as indicated by the magnitude of the regression coefficient value. The results of the regression analysis are shown in Table 2. below.

Table 1.
Results of Multiple Linear Regression Calculations

Constant		3.122072
Regression coefficient	for the level of education	-0.001696
	value of Husband's Income	-0.169720
	for the number of dependents	0.001920
	for age	0.000233

Source: Data Processing Results

The regression equation above can be explained. The constant value (intercept) of 3.122072 shows that if the independent variables (education level (x1), husband's income (x2) and number of dependents (x3)) are considered constant or the same, then the effect on Y or female labor participation in increasing the family economy in Nusaniwe District is 3.12 percent. The value of the Regression coefficient for the level of education (X1) is -0.001696, meaning that if there is an increase in the level of education (X1) by one unit, it will reduce the participation of women in the workforce (Y) by 0.001696 percent. The regression coefficient value of Husband's Income (X2) is -0.0169720, meaning that if there is an increase in Husband's Income (X2) by one unit, it will decrease female labor participation (Y) by 0.0016970 percent. The regression coefficient value for the number of dependents is + 0.001920 indicating that if there is an increase in the number of dependents by one unit, it will increase female labor participation (Y) by 0.001920 percent and the age regression coefficient value is + 0.000233 indicating that if there is an increase in age by one unit, then will increase female labor participation (Y) by 0.000233 percent.

The coefficient of determination describes how much the model's ability to explain the dependent variable. Based on the results of the data processing above, it shows that the adjusted R-Squared value is 0.9875, which means that the variations of the four independent variables X1, X2, X3 and X4 are able to explain 98.75% of the Y variable. So the regression model is very good. While the remaining 1.23% is explained by other variables not examined in this study. Based on the regression, it can be seen that the t-statistic value of each independent variable, namely the Education variable, has a probability value of 0.8053, the probability value is greater than the significance value $\alpha = 0.005$. Therefore, it can be stated that the education variable has no significant effect on the participation of fishermen papalele women in improving the family economy, so the hypothesis cannot be accepted. It can be

seen that the significance value is $>$ than 0.05, or $0.80503 > 0.005$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected in other words, $H_0: \beta_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable partially does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

In the income variable 0.0000 the probability value is smaller than the significance value $\alpha = 0.005$. Therefore, it can be stated that the income variable has a significant effect on the participation of women papalele fishermen in improving the family economy, so this hypothesis can be accepted. It can be seen that the significance value is $>$ than 0.05, or $0.0000 < 0.005$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted in other words, $H_1: \beta_i = 0$, meaning that the independent variable partially has a significant influence on the dependent variable.

In the variable Number of Family Dependents with a probability value of 0.4486, it can be stated that the value of the variable number of family members has no significant effect on the participation of women papalele fishermen, because $0.4486 > 0.005$, meaning that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. Whereas for the age variable with a probability value of 0.5704, it can be stated that the variable number of family members has no significant effect because the probability value is greater than the significance level ($0.5704 > 0.005$), this means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.

The F test is used to see the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable together. Based on the table of processed data, the calculated F value is 298.6122 with a probability (Prob F-Stat) of 0.000000. this value is smaller than the significance value α (5%), so it can be concluded that the regression coefficient of education, income, number of dependents and age simultaneously affect the participation of female workers in improving the family economy in Nusaniwe District. This means that the H_1 hypothesis is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Education Level (X1) on the participation of fishing papalele women in improving the family economy

The education variable in this study states that education has no effect or is not significant on women's workforce participation in improving the family economy (Schaner & Das, 2016). This means that the education of housewives does not affect the level of participation. This is because housewives who have an education level below high school are also involved in earning a living in improving the family's economy and there are even D3 levels whose daily profession is still in the hands of fishermen in the area. Therefore what is needed is skill or skill in working as a breadwinner to improve the household economy (Schaner & Das, 2016). So that formal education does not affect the participation of housewives in increasing family income.

And it can be interpreted that the level of education does not affect the level of participation of fishermen papalele women. This result is contrary to the theory that has been explained in the early literature review, it is known that the higher a person's educational level, the higher the performance of the workforce. States that education is one of the factors that affect labor productivity (Ali & Jalal, 2018). In certain cases there is no visible link between the level of education and the participation of housewives in the informal sector, this does not mean that education is not needed but in this case, every housewife who has no education can be directly involved in informal sector activities to increase income household (Hamidi, Mukhtar, Adjril, & Damayanti, 2022). From the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers in the field, it was found that female workers, especially papalele

mothers who are in the Nusaniwe sub-district, Ambon City, do not need to be highly educated because they work according to hereditary experience regardless of education.

The author had the opportunity to conduct interviews with several people with elementary to D3 levels of education. They say that being a papalele worker does not require high education, only the intention and enthusiasm for work, because the experience gained has been passed down from parents and is an inheritance that cannot be erased. The results showed that the average education of papalele women in the Amahusu Village, Nusaniwe Village, Latuhalat Village, Seilale Village, and Seri Dusun Urimesing Village was at the high school level where according to the data obtained the highest level of education by fishing women was at the high school level.

Effect of husband's income level (X2) on the participation of women papalele fishermen in improving the family economy in Nusaniwe District. Family income is income or income received by the household concerned, both from the income of the head of the household and the income of household members (Wicaksono, Amir, & Nugroho, 2017). The income variable in this study states that the husband's income has a significant effect on the participation of women papalele fishermen in improving the family economy. This means that the husband's income is very important in meeting the economic needs of the household, when the husband's income is insufficient, what a wife does is help her husband to make a living by papalele method so that household income increases and household needs can be met. The choice to become a fish papalele is because this work is hereditary and has become a culture by coastal communities.

This is in accordance with research from Sumule, (2014) which explains that there is a link between the husband's income level and the participation of housewives in the informal sector. The results of the study explain that the husband's average income is Rp. 1,000,000 – 1,500,000 where the husband's work is mostly as a bus driver and even as an assistant fisherman where the results of services are paid according to fish income. There is also the husband's work as a civil servant and the private sector with a total income of Rp. 2,600,000 – Rp. 4,000,000.

The effect of the number of dependents (X3) on the participation of fishermen papalele women in improving the family economy

Dependents are people who are still in touch with their families and their lives are also taken care (Scott, O'Neill, & Minge, 2015). The number of dependents is the number of people (household members) who still occupy or live in the same house as the head of the household and are still the burden on the household's dependents in meeting their daily needs (Hamidi et al., 2022). The results of research in the field explain that the family dependent variable has no effect or is not significant on the participation of fishermen papalele women in improving the family economy. Field data explains that the average number of family dependents is 5 people/head of household, with a minimum of 3 family members and a maximum of 8 people. The results of this study are in line with Irmawati & Asrahmaulyana, (2021) the research title The Influence of Income, Education Level of the Head of Family and Number of Family Dependents on the Education Level of Children in North Kambang District, Lengayang District, Pesisir Selatan Regency, the results of the study are that the number of family dependents has a negative effect and does not significantly to the level of education.

Effect of Age Level (X4) on the participation of fishermen papalele women in improving the family economy

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the age level variable does not significantly influence the participation of fishermen papalele women in improving the household economy. Where the older a person is they still work as a fish seller or still carry out papalele fish activities in certain areas. This condition means that age level is not the main factor in the participation of women in supporting the household economy. In accordance with the results of interviews and data obtained, the age level of papalele women, namely 30 years - 79 years, is still carrying out activities selling fish or papalele at the sales location. However, this study is contrary to Toshkov, (2021), where age is a variable that influences income. Age is used as a benchmark in seeing a person's activities at work, where the condition of age is still productive, then it is likely that someone can work well and optimally (ILO Bureau for Employers' Activities, 2020).

The informal sector is a sector that prioritizes strong physical conditions because it uses a work system with irregular hours, and the workplace is generally outdoor, so that increasing the age of a person with good physical condition can encourage an increase in one's productivity level (Agung, Prasetya, Mukhadiroh, & Fitrahanjani, 2022). From the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that the age level variable does not significantly influence the level of participation of papalele women in increasing family economic income where the age level in the results of the study reaches the age of 79 years and still carries out fishing papalele activities in daily life. The results of research in the field showed that the average age of female fishermen in papalele was 40 years. the lowest age is 30 years and the oldest is 79 years.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the analysis that has been obtained above and the discussion of the research variables that have been carried out according to the research objectives, it can be concluded that education has no significant effect on the participation of women papalele fishermen. This can be interpreted that the level of education does not affect the level of labor productivity. Husband's income has a significant effect on women's participation in fishing papalele. This can be interpreted that the husband's income is insufficient, so what a wife does is help her husband to make a living by papalele so that household income increases and household needs can be met. The number of dependents has no significant effect on the level of participation of women papalele fishermen. And age has no effect on the participation of women papalele fishermen. where as they get older, the participation of women fishermen in papalele tends to increase.

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