STRENGTHENING THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY THROUGH THE ROLE OF WOMEN ON THE COAST OF THE ROKAN RIVER ROKAN HILIR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The sturdy economic pressure on the coastal area urges the exploitation of child labor and women. The state of poverty that is experienced by the paupers leads to the formation of intergenerational inheritance of poverty. The role of women is crucial in strengthening the household economy specifically in rural areas. Therefore, this study aims to ascertain the role of women on the coast of the Rokan River in assisting the household economy and what factors influence this role in strengthening the household economy. The variable of the role of women in this study is work decisions. This study uses logistic regression for its approach. The dependent variables assume Y=1 if women decide to work and Y=0 if women decide not to work. The variable of education level and husband income influence the women's decision to work while the variable of marital status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and the number of dependents do not influence the women's decision to work. The education level and husband income variables have an odd ratio of around 2,161 and 0,917 which means if the education level increases by 1 level, then the women's opportunity to work increases by 2,161 times, and if the husband's income increases by Rp.100.000, then the women's opportunity to work increases by 0,917 times.

Keywords: Economic pressure, Households, Women, Coastal, Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

The coastal area remains identical to the poverty issue. The women on the coastal area have the ability to be the empowerment mover for societies in the area. In this case, a woman is the household member could support their family income. Therefore, their efforts to level up the welfare of societies on the coastal areas become a meaningful study for the coastal area development (Setyawati & Ningrum, 2018). The coastal area in Riau Province that is still classified as the area with the poorest people is Rohkan Hilir Regency. Several areas in Rokan Hilir Regency are traversed by the Rokan River. This river has the main river, with a depth of 6 meters to 8 meters and a length of 350 km, this river crosses Rimba Melintang Sub-district, Bangko Sub-district, and Tanak Putih Sub-district (Pemerintah Kabupaten Rokan Hilir, 2021).

According to the data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Riau Province in 2020, it shows that the number of paupers in Rokan Hilir is 51,97 million people, which is the third highest number of poor people in Riau Province (BPS, 2020). The women's position in strengthening the household economy is soaring due to the demands of family responsibilities for improving their family welfare and the shifting formation of men's and women's position in fulfilling the economic needs of the family. This shift occurs if the women function in economic activities and work to earn a living (Hakimatus Tsaniyah & Sugiharti, 2021).

Based on the economic perspective, women's position is still quite low in improving the population welfare in coastal areas, men and women have the ability but the women's abilities are not optimally actualized, and the weak participation of the population, especially women in making a decision, because normally the pauper populations hardly get involved in making a decision (Manembu, 2017). Traditionally, the role of women is still regarded as non-economic or domestic activities, namely the women's role as housekeepers and taking care of children, however, that is not supposed to be the case. Along with the changing times and the society's condition that is more dynamic create the role of women has shifted as well (Fairuza et al., 2022).

In the past, the male group had the role of breadwinner (public and economic roles), while the female group had to stay at home by carrying out domestic roles. However, it's not like that anymore. Women actively get involved in the economic and public activities like men

previously. Women's position in the family economic activities is a universal phenomenon that has been happening for a long time and reaching almost all socio-economic systems of societies. This indicates that women do not only function in the household, but also function in economic and public affairs. (Tuwu, 2018).

Susanti & Patonah (2020) mentioned that there are many factors that cause women work outside their home to assist the household economy and family needs together, striving to get their own income and have their own finances; work is a matter of pride for women because they can buy something without asking their husbands; have their own income and self-confidence; have their own contentment because by working they can help the family's economy, can learn something new, skills and knowledge are always optimize continuously, and relive their feeling of saturated and boredom with daily activities.

In addition, other reasons that cause women to play a role in earning a living are the husband's low income, increased family needs, the number of dependents, the children's education cost, and the women's desire to have a proper life and the willingness to do self-actualization by means of working (Juita et al., 2020). A study from Yuni et al., (2015) showed that several factors that can influence women's participation in working are not the same between urban and rural areas The results show that the marital status, religion, poverty level, and income per capita are the significant determinants in the rural sector, meanwhile, age and literacy are the significant determinant factors in the urban. A study conducted by Christoper et al., (2019) showed that age, marital status, the number of dependents, the number of household workers, education level, the length of effort, and desire to assist their husbands have an influence on married women's participation in work.

These results are also shown by Setyaningrum et al., (2019), in their research they stated that the tendency of women of working age who decide to participate in strengthening the household economy by working is greater than women who have toddlers, unmarried status or divorce status, economically poor status, not as a head of household, living in urban areas and education is less or equal to high school/equivalent. In increasing the family income on the coastal area, women have a dual role, namely as a housewives who do household chores

and also work to earn a living to assist their husbands meet their daily needs (Nurlaili & Muhartono, 2017). Even, there is a woman who become the main breadwinner in the family because her husband does not work or work seasonally, so that the family only hopes wife's income who works. Therefore, woman have a vigorous role in strengthening the household economy. (Setyawati & Ningrum, 2018).

Most of the studies above discuss the women's role in both urban and rural areas, however, there are a few studies that discuss the women's role in strengthening the household economy on the river coastal, especially women who live in along the river. Therefore, this study aims to analyze women's role in strengthening the household economy on the coast of the Rokan River. Through this study, it will be known what factors can influence the women's role in strengthening the household economy, so that it can be a consideration and suggestion to the regional government in planning and formulating the policy for strengthening the household economy on the coast of the Rokan River.

Gender is a concept that identifies the differentiation between men and women not from a biology point of view. The causes of gender differences are a lot, including: the formation of mindset, being socialized by communities, being strengthen and built socio-culturally with the religious and states teachings. Gender inequality basically is not a big problem as long as it does not cause injustice. (Arbain et al., 2017). Gender is something that refers to the roles that exist in activities between men and women socially and culturally. In society's view, men act as superiors while women are at the subordinate level (Ramírez & Ruben, 2015). The socio-economic welfare of the communities can be shown by the state of socio-economy or the state of the family in the community. The role of women is important in supporting the economic welfare of the family, women can work independently both outside the home and outside the home with the knowledge and skills they have (Hanum & Safuridar, 2018). The family can divide the role in financial management and task between men and women. Men and women nowadays are able to work for earning a living in an agreed share. The role of women in the household is important to support the economic family welfare. (Biroli & Satriyati, 2021).
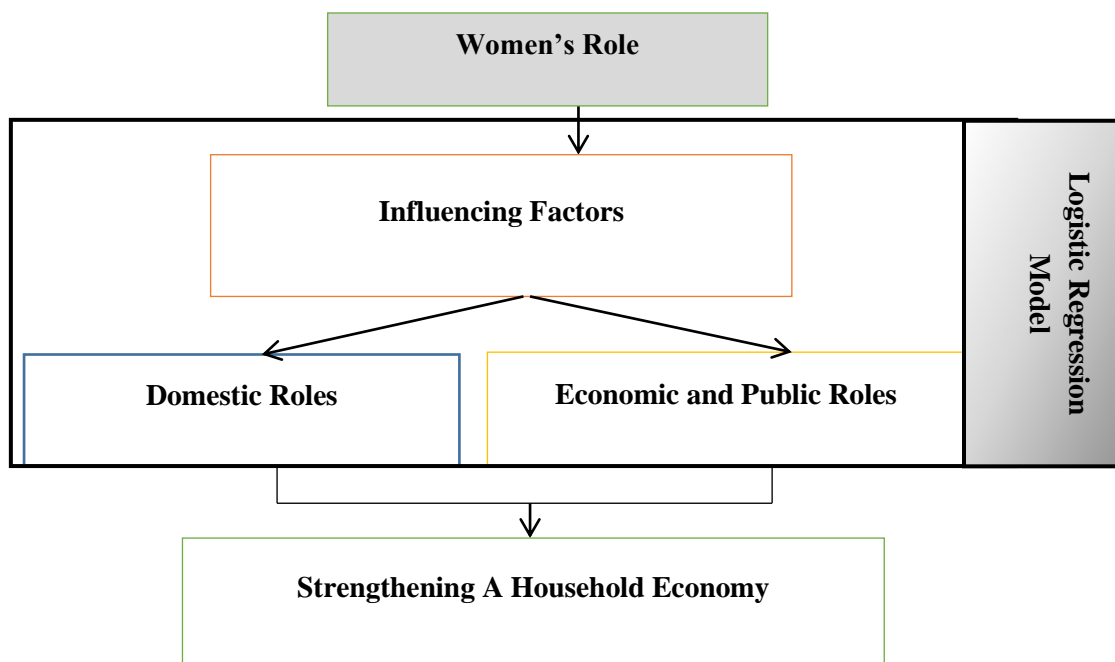
Figure 1. Research Framework

Based on the perspective view of the type of work, it can be seen that the type of work between men and women has experienced a balanced, where women are not only working in the domestic sector but also in the public sector. The equality can be seen in the type of work between men and women. They can share the task together so that it is not determined by gender (Biroli & Satriyati, 2021). Along with the development of the times, it is seen that a lot of women have double roles in the household. Most women work because the condition of their economic household is not good so they are compelled to work to fulfill their needs. In addition, some women also work because of their personal interests, namely to fulfill their own desire (Khomisah, 2017).

The marital status is one of the reasons that influence women to play a role in the economy, especially married women and housewives to decide to work (Hastuty, 2016). The factors of marital status and living with husbands or not are one of the reasons they participate in the world of working Married women have a greater opportunity in making decisions to work than unmarried women or other statuses (Kaarib et al., 2019). The marital status has a positive relationship with women's decision to work.

The working age is 18-65 years old. Every country has different standards in terms of working age limits, depending on the situation of the country and the economy itself. Countries with increasingly advanced economies will set a higher minimum working age limit (Hakimatus Tsaniyah & Sugiharti, 2021). The law that regulates the minimum age limit in Indonesia is in the Basic Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Manpower. As age increases, the labor force participation rate increases both in urban and rural areas In accordance with a study conducted by Kholijah (2020) which states that the higher a person's age, the more that person is in productive age so that they have a great desire to work.

Education level affects women's desire to participate in work. The higher the women's education level, the more willingness they have to work compared to women who just stay at home to take care of their families. With the reason that, their knowledge develops and can help the family economy (Kaarib et al., 2019). Most of women stated that the education level becomes the main reason for them to work outside home (Hastuty, 2016).

The role of women cannot be separated from their natural duties as a mother. So, when they decided to work, the number of toddler ownership who are still under five years old becomes one consideration in making the decision to work. Astudy from Setyaningrum et al., (2019) said that when a woman of working age does not have toddler dependents, so that her opportunity to have working status is getting smaller compares to those who have toddler dependents.

A large number of dependents in a family can affect the amount of family expenses so that more income must be generated. This is because the larger number of dependents in the family will

require a lot of consumption, so that it will make women decide to work with the aim of getting additional income. It can be said that families who have a large number of family dependents will result in the amount of income needed being even greater. If the income earned is not enough, there will be a problem of poverty (Hanum & Safuridar, 2018). Husband's income is also a factor that influences a woman's decision to work or not. Because the husband's low income is an impetus for women to get a better life, and there is an incentive for these women to actualize themselves through their role as working women. (Juita et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study is a quantitative descriptive study sourced from primary data. A primary data is a data that is obtained directly from its resource. In this study, the primary data source used is the information from women who live in Tanak Putih Sub-district, and live along the Rokan River.

Table 1. Total Respondents per-Urban Village

Urban Village	Women Population	Respondents
Sedinginan	2808	20
Teluk mega	1530	11
Ujung tanjung	4969	36
Teluk berembun	462	4
Rantau bais	2096	15
Sintong	1914	14
Total	13779	100

The population in this study are women from Tanah Putih Sub-district Rokan Hilir who live close to the Rokan River. The Sub-district of Tanah Putih has 18 Urban Villages, sothe taken population taken is only the villages that are directly located near from the Rokan Rover flow namely the Urban Village of Sedinginan, Teluk Mega, Ujung Tanjung,Teluk Berembun, Rantai Bais and Sintong. The total of population is 13779 people.

In this study, the following Slovin formula is used in the sampling technique, namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + N.e^2)}$$

Description,
n : Number of Samples
N : Total Population
e : Error Tolerance
So, based on this formula, the sample size can be calculated which in this study is:

$$n = \frac{13779}{(1 + 13779.(0,1)^2)} = 99,28$$

Fulfilled into 100 respondents, which are divided by per-Urban Village according to table 1.

This study uses biner logistic regression model data analysis technique. This model analysis aims to ascertain the factors that have a significant effect on the women's role in strengthening the households on the coast of the Rokan River, Sub-district of Tanah Putih. This method was chosen because the standard analytical method used is a dichotomous result variables (Hosmer & Lemeshow, 2000). The dependent variables that are used 1 or 0, where 1 means that it acts in economy, and 0 means that it does not act in the economy.

Hosmer & Lemeshow (2000) explained that the logistic regression model with $P(Y = 1) = \pi(x)$ is:

$$\pi(x) = \frac{\exp(g(x))}{1 + \exp(g(x))}$$

With $g(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_p x_p$
Description,
$\pi(x)$ = The probability of an event is 1
β_0 = Constanta
β_i = Logistic Regression Coefficient $(i = 1,2,...,p)$
p = The number of predictor variables

The function in the above equation is non-linear, therefore in order to make it the linear function,

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then it has to be done logit transformation as follow:

$$logit\ [\pi(x)] = \ln\left[\frac{\pi(x)}{1 - \pi(x)}\right] = g(x)$$

$$g(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_p x_p$$

The function in the above equation is non-linear, therefore in order to make it the linear function, then it has to be done logit transformation as follow:

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

The women's role in strengthening the household on the coastal area of the Rokan River can be seen from their participation in work. If a woman works, it means that woman takes an economic and domestic role (dual role), because naturally women have to do a domestic role no matter what (taking care of household affairs) although they have participated in the economic role. In this study, women's role in strengthening household economy are represented by working and not working which is then used as the dependent variable (Y). If the women work, they are given the number 1 (Y=1), and if the woman does not work, she is given the number 0 (Y=0).

There are several factors that influence the women's role in strengthening the household economy on the coastal area of the Rokan River. The factors that are analyzed included the marital status (X1), age (X2), education level (X3), the number of toddler ownership (X4), the number of dependents (X5), and husband's income (X6). The analysis of factors that influence the women's decision in strengthening the household economy on the coastal area of the Rokan River is carried out by using logistic regression analysis which is a method of analyzing the relationship pattern between predictor variables and categorical response variables.

Overall Model Fit Test

In order to test the overall-model fit, it will be seen from the value of *Log Likelihood Value* which will be compared between the value of *Log Likelihood Value bloc number* = 0 with the value of *Log Likelihood Value block number* = 1. This test is carried out by calculating the difference in the value -2 *Log Likelihood block number* = 0 with the value of -2 *Log Likelihood Value block number* = 1. The decision taken is based on the value of *Log Likelihood Value,* if the -2 *Log Likelihood* on *block number* = 0 is greater than the value of *Log Likelihood Value* on *block number* = 1, then there is a decrease in the result where it shows that the regression model is getting better, on contrary, if the value increases, the regression model is not getting worse (Ghozali, 2018)

The hypothesis to assess the overall model fit is as follows:

H_0 : The model is hypothesized fit with the data
H_1 : The model is not hypothesized fit with the data

Table 2. Overall Model Fit

Description	Value
-2Log Likelihood *block number* = 0	135,372
-2Log Likelihood *block number* = 1	91,429

Source: The Processed Primary Data (2022)

In this study, overall model fit can be seen from the table 2. In that table, the value of -2 *Log Likelihood block number* =0 is 135,372, and after the independent variables are included in the regression model, the value of -2 *Log Likelihood block number* = 1 is equal to 91,429. Based on this regression results, there is a decreased in the value between -2 *Log Likelihood block number* =0 and *block number* =1 of 43,943.

Based on the explanation above, since the value of -2 *Log likelihood block number*=0 is greater than the value of -2 *Log likelihood block number* = 1, which causes a decrease, therefore it can be inferred that H_0 is accepted, meaning that the hypothesis in the model is fit with the observation value, meaning that adding the independent variable into the model will make the regression model better.

Goodness of Fit Test

Hosmer and Lemeshow's *Goodness of Fit Test* will be used to asses the feasibility of regression model that will be measured by *chi square value*.

The hypotheses in this test are as follow:

H_0 : The observation data is fit with the model means there is not a significant

difference between model and data, so that the model can be regarded fit.

H_1 : The observation data is not fit with the model means there is a significant difference between model and data, so that the model cannot be regarded fit (Ghozali, 2018).

The dule of Hosmer and Lemeshow's *Goodness of Fit Test* is based on the probability value (*P-value*) < 0,05, it means there is a significant difference between the model and the observation data, that causes the model cannot be used to estimate the observation value. On the other hand, if in Hosmer and Lemeshow's Test, its *P-value* ≥ 0,05, it means there is no a significant difference between model and value observation, so it can be inferred that the model is useful to estimate its observation value.

Table 3. *Hosmer and Lemeshow Test*

Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
7,847	8	0,449

Source : The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Table 3 shows *Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness of Fit Testm,* which shows the value of *chi-square* is 7,847 with a significancy of 0,449. This indicates that there is no a significant difference between model and its observation value.

The Determinant Coefficient (The Value of *Nagelkerke's R Square*)

The determinant coefficient is useful to explain the variability of independent variable that is seen from the value of *Nagelkerke R Square*.

Table 4. Model Summary

-2 Log Likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
91,429	0,356	0,479

Sumber : The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Table 4 shows that the Nagelkerke R Square value is 0.479. This indicates that the ability of the independent variables, namely marital status, age, educational status, number of children under five, number of dependents, and husband's income in explaining the dependent variable, namely the decision of women to take a role in strengthening the household economy on the coastal area of the Rokan River (decision to work) is 47.9%. Meanwhile, other variables outside of this study model explain 52.1%.

Metrics Classification

To estimate the accuracy of the model, a classification matrix can also be used. The metrics classification is obtained by calculating the true and false estimation values in dependent variables. The metrics classification can depict the estimated power of the logistic regression model that is used to predict the women's decision to work on the coast of the Rokan River.

Table 5. Classification Metrics Table

Observed		Predicted of Work Decision		Percentage Correct
		Do not work	Work	
Work Decision	Do not work	28	13	68,3
	Work	9	50	84,7
Overall Percentage				**78,0**

Sumber : The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Table 5. shows the model's ability in forecasting the decision to work or not is 78%. From the table above, the probability of women on the coast of the Rokan Rive choosing to work is 84,7 of the total sample of 100 data. Meanwhile, the possibility of women on the coast of the Rokan River choosing not to work is 68,3% of the total sample of 100 data.

Logistic Regression Model

Table 6. The Results of Logistic Regression Model

	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
X_1	- 0,349	0,821	0,181	1	0,670	0,705
X_2	0,029	0,036	0,652	1	0,419	1,029
X_3	0,771	0,243	10,096	1	0,001*	2,161
X_4	-0,618	0,555	1,239	1	0,266	0,539
X_5	0,147	0,220	0,448	1	0,503	1,158
X_6	-0,087	0,021	17,275	1	0,000*	0,917
Constant	-0,170	1,902	0,008	1	0,929	0,843

*Significant Tarif 5% (0,05)
Sumber : The Processed Primary Data (2022)

Based on parameter values (B) in the table 6 above that are the logistic regression results, a logistic regression equation can be stated as follows:

$$\ln\left[\frac{\pi(x)}{1-\pi(x)}\right] = -0,170 - 0,349X_1 + 0,029\,X_2 + 0,771X_3 - 0,618X_4 + 0,147X_5 - 0,087X_6$$

Or you can use the derivative formula from the above equation to become:

$$\pi(x) = \frac{\exp\left(\begin{array}{c}-0,170 - 0,349X_1 + 0,029\,X_2 \\ +0,771X_3 - 0,618X_4 \\ +0,147X_5 - 0,087X_6\end{array}\right)}{1 + \exp\left(\begin{array}{c}-0,170 - 0,349X_1 + 0,029\,X_2 \\ +0,771X_3 - 0,618X_4 \\ +0,147X_5 - 0,087X_6\end{array}\right)}$$

Hypothesis Test

In the hypothesis test, Wald's statistical test will be carried out which is useful to determine the partial effect of the independent variables towards dependent variable. The decision making in testing this hypothesis uses a 5% significance level (α) with the hypothesis criteria based on the significancy namely null hypothesis is accepted if *p-value* is greater than a 5% significance level (sig-t > 0,05), then it can be concluded that the independent variable does not influence the dependent variables. On the other hand, the null hypothesis is rejected if *p-value* is lower than a 5% significance level (sig-t <0,05), then it can be concluded that there is an influence between the independent variable and dependent variable.

Based on the table 6 in column *Sig*, it can be seen that the independent variables significantly influence the women's decision to play a role in strengthening the household economy on the coast of the Rokan River are X_3 and X_6, namely the education level and husband's income variables. Meanwhile, the marital status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and the number of dependents do not significantly influence the women's decision to play a role in strengthening the household economy on the coast of the Rokan River.

In order to see the independent variables effect on dependent variable in the logistic regression model is by looking the value *Exp(B)* or also known as *odds ratio*. Variables that have the effect on women's decision to work on the coast of the Rokan River are the education level and husband's income. The education level has an *odds ratio* of 2,161, and the value on column B is positive, meaning that if the women's education level on the coast of the Rokan River increases by 1 level, the tendency of these women to decide to work increases by 2,161 times. While, the value of *exp (B)* or *odds ratio* in the husband's income variable is 0,917 and on column B is negative, meaning that if the husband's income from women on the coast of the Rokan River increases by Rp. 100.000, therefore the tendency of women to decide to work decreases by 0,917 times.

Discussion

The variables of the marital status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and the number of dependents do not influence significantly the women's decision to work on the coast of the Rokan River. That means, the women on the coast of the Rokan River do not consider the marital

status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and the number of dependents in making a decision to work and play a role as reinforcement in the family economy.

In terms of the marital status, this is caused by the job opportunity for unmarried, married, and widowed women are almost the same in that area, so that they can decide to work with any marital status. Meanwhile, the age does not influence the women's decision on the coast of the Rokan River to work, based on the field data, it is figured out that a lot of elderly women on the coast of the Rokan River who remain working to assist strengthen their family economy. Based on the study conducted, there are 100% respondents from elderly women who remain working.

The number of toddler ownership dependents do not significantly influence the women's decision to work, because most of women who are respondents are women who do not have toddlers, then the number of toddler ownership does not influence them to make a decision to work and women on the coast of the Rokan River do not also have many children dependents. The average number of dependent of respondents is 2 children, then their dependents do not become a burden from them.

The education level positively and significantly influences the women's decision to work on the coast of the Rokan River. This means that the variable of education level influences the women's decision in coast of the Rokan River to work or not. The higher education level the women have, the more likely women to make a decision to play a role in the family economy by means of working. This result is accordance with the research results from Majid & Handayani (2012s), Rantau & Zain (2013), Christoper et al. (2019), Kaarib et al., (2019), dan Hastuty (2016) that stated the education level significantly and positively influence the women's decision to work. The higher women's education level, the greater their desire to work.

The husband's income negatively and significantly influences the women's decision to work on the coast of the Rokan River. This means that the variable of husband's income influences the women's decision on the coast of the Rokan River to decide to work or not. The lower husband's income or zero husband's income, the more likely women to decide to play a role in the family economy by means of working. This result in this study is in line with a research by Juita et al. (2020) that inferred the husband's low income makes women decide to work, in order to help fulfilling their household economy.

CONCLUSION

The factors that influence women's role in strengthening household economy on the coastal area are education level and husband's income. The education level has a positive effect of 2,161, that means if the women's education level increases by 1 level, then the women's opportunity to play a role on the household economy by working increases by 2,161 times. Meanwhile, if the income of women's husband on the coast of the Rokan River increases by Rp. 100.000. then the women's opportunity to play a role in strengthening the family economy increases by 0,917 times. The variable of the marital status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and the number of dependents do not influence the women's decision on the coast of the Rokan River to play a role in strengthening their households. This means in making a decision to work, women on the coast of the Rokan River do not consider the marital status, age, the number of toddler ownership, and their number of dependents.

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