# Analysis of Factor Affecting Family Welfare with Female Heads of Household in Pemecutan Kelod Village

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*Abstract-* Welfare is the essence of development, which is a planned effort to realize change. A prosperous family is defined as being able to meet proper physical and mental needs and having a harmonious and balanced relationship with family members. This study aims to analyze the effect of family members, types of work, and education simultaneously and partially on the welfare of the female heads of households in the Pemecutan Kelod. The number of samples could be as many as 111 female household heads using the proportionate stratified random sampling method. Data collection is carried out by means of observation, interviews, and in-depth interviews. The collected data were then analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis techniques with dummy and non-dummy variables. The results showed that the number of household dependents, type of work, and education had a significant effect on the welfare of families with female heads of households in the Pemecutan Kelod.

*Index Terms*- Welfare; Single parent; Number of haousehold dependents; Type of work; Education

## I. INTRODUCTION

Welfare is the essence of a development, which is a planned effort to realize change. A country basically directs its development to three main things: improving the welfare of people's lives, increasing the availability and distribution of basic needs for the community, and increasing the ability of the community to access various services. A development process is said to be successful if every resident participates in contributing to encouraging development, both female and male residents. Women have an important role in development because they can increase the economic growth of a country.

The importance of the contribution of male and female populations in development is an effort to realize one of the Sustainable *Development Goals* (SDGs), namely gender equality and women's empowerment (Noviani and Marhaeni 2019). Women are resources that have an important role in improving economic welfare, especially in a family (Faridyah, 2020). Gender refers to the attributes, expectations, and social, behavioral, and cultural norms associated with being female or male (*UN Women* in the World Bank, 2012). Male workers are more open to technicians and leaders with higher wage standards because they are considered to have higher productivity (Nuraeni & Suryono, 2021). The gender role attached to men as breadwinners and heads of households while women are housewives is a standard format that is closely attached to the mindset of society and seems difficult to penetrate by the reality of an increasingly changing era (Hartono and Yasa, 2017). This is also because the still strong *patrilineal* family system in society causes a general tendency to declare that the head of the household is male, resulting in the existence of women as heads of households facing discrimination in social life. Gender equality in the family will at least bring benefits, such as helping the family financially. The support of wives who work to increase family income will certainly strengthen the family economy so that it is more independent and prosperous. So far, economic problems have often been a trigger for quarrels in the family that lead to divorce and fail to create a prosperous family.

The problems faced by a single parent are not only limited to economic problems; they must also switch to a new role as a single parent after being left by their partner (Van Gasse and Mortelmans, 2020). The problem of single parents is so pronounced that for years, single parent families have been associated with reduced educational potential, psychopathological disorders, cognitive and social problems, a lack of control over negative emotions, and drug abuse (Vercellino, 2017). Single parents, in order to meet their economic needs, will look for any job in order to meet their daily needs. This is because women have few opportunities in the job market, and besides that, minimal education and low literacy rates also make it difficult for women to get jobs (Hartono and Yasa, 2017). This is in line with research conducted (Marynissen et al., 2019), which states that women tend to still do part-time jobs more often than male workers. In addition, Suwena et al. (2022) stated that women tend to work more in the agricultural sector than men, both as farm laborers and family workers. The problem faced by female heads of households working in the agricultural sector is that the contribution of income to improving family welfare is still considered small.

Bali, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, cannot be separated from these conditions. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2022, the percentage of women in Bali Province who become the most heads of households is in Denpasar City, which is 14.14 percent in 2021. Denpasar City has had the highest average percentage in recent years. The existence of female heads of households is still visible among the many families belonging to middle families in Bali Province (Hartono and Yasa, 2017).

Table 1. Number of Heads of Households by Gender and Villages in West Denpasar District in 2021

| Village | Male Head of Family | Female Head of Family |
|---|---|---|
| Dauh Puri | 2.052 | 425 |
| Pemecutan | 4,973 | 583 |
| Padang Sambian | 6.438 | 658 |
| Padang Sambian Kelod | 4.475 | 594 |
| Pemecutan Kelod | 7.788 | 1.054 |
| Dauh Puri Kauh | 3.222 | 433 |
| Dauh Puri Kelod | 2.789 | 464 |
| Dauh Puri Kangin | 1.039 | 207 |
| Tegal Harum | 2.873 | 454 |
| Tegal Kertha | 4.011 | 527 |
| Padang Sambian Kaja | 3.872 | 452 |

*Source:* Denpasar City Population and Civil Registration Office 2022

Table 1 shows that Pemecutan Kelod village is an area with women as the highest heads of families in West Denpasar District. The high number reflects that the existence of women as the head of this household needs to be considered in order to strive for the welfare of their families. This is because female heads of households are vulnerable to various problems, including poverty, violence, problematic children, and various diseases, according to Riyadh (2012). Based on the 2020 National Socioeconomic Survey of the Central Statistics Agency, it was revealed that the majority of women who are heads of households live below the poverty line. This is in line with research conducted by Nieuwenhuis and Maldonado (2018), which found that single parents, namely mothers, are among the most vulnerable to poverty.

Geisler & Kreyenfeld (2019) revealed that female heads of households tend to live with children who tend to be young, and there are more women than men as heads of households. Family welfare is also influenced by the type of work that the head of the household is engaged in. Work as a farmer is one alternative to being able to maintain life because this work is done without requiring high knowledge but relying on energy. Every community member who works in the agricultural sector always expects an increase in their welfare. However, a female head of household who works in the agricultural sector has a tendency to earn less income than a female head of household who works in non-agricultural positions with high positions, such as civil servants, self-employed, traders, jobs in industry, services, and others.

The level of education is one of the measures commonly used to determine the quality of human resources. Based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2020, it shows that female heads of households have a higher percentage of not having a diploma, which is 36.99 percent, compared to male heads of households, which is 16.12 percent. This illustrates that female heads of households have lower education than men who become heads of households, even though education is one indicator of a person's quality and capacity in order to increase opportunities to get a job or improve welfare. Dhewanata and Saskara (2022) revealed that the level of education has a significant negative impact on unemployment. A higher level of quality education is able to make it possible for someone to get a job or open up jobs so as to reduce unemployment and indirectly improve people's welfare.

The limitations of the female head of household in optimizing her role as the main breadwinner and caregiver of the family need to be considered. The existence of a female head of household should be a concern when the female head of household does not have the ability to work or improve family welfare accordingly, so that things that might happen, such as poverty, abandoned children, or others, cannot be avoided. If a single parent is unable to recover immediately and takes on the arduous task of being the head of the household as well as a mother to strive for the welfare of her family, this is the main reason why this study is conducted on female heads of households. This is the reason for researchers to examine "Analysis of Factors Affecting Family Welfare with Female Heads of Households in Pemecutan Kelod Village".

H1: "The number of dependents in the household, the type of work, and education simultaneously affect the welfare of the family with the head of the female household in Pemecutan Kelod Village."

H2: "The number of dependents in the household negatively affects the welfare of the family with the female head of household in Pemecutan Kelod Village."

H3: "The type of work of female heads of households working in the non-agricultural sector has higher welfare than in the agricultural sector."

H4: "Education has a positive effect on the welfare of families with female heads of household in Pemecutan Kelod Village."

## II. METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach and was associative. This research was conducted in Pemecutan Kelod Village, West Denpasar District, by considering data from the Denpasar City Population and Civil Registration Office. The choice of this location is because Pemecutan Kelod Village is an area where women are the heads of most households, especially in West Denpasar District. The independent variables in this study were the number of family members $(X_1)$, type of work $(X_2)$, and education $(X_3)$. The dependent variable in this study is family welfare (Y). The population in this study is women as heads of families in Pemecutan Kelod Village, West Denpasar District, which is 1,054 female households. The determination of the sample in this study used the Slovin approach, which obtained a research sample of 110.5, or, if rounded, 111 female heads of households. The sample collection method used in this study is the *Probability Sampling* technique, namely *Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling.* The types of data in this study are qualitative and quantitative, sourced from primary and secondary data. Data collection in this study used observation, structured interviews, and in-depth interviews. Research instruments used by researchers when collecting data include questionnaires, interview guidelines, and *check lists.* The data analysis method used in this study is dummy and non-dummy multiple linear regression analysis. Regression models that include both quantitative and qualitative variables are called covariance models (ACOV) (Sugiyono, 2014), and the equation model in this study is as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 DX_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \mu i$

Information:

| | |
|---|---|
| Y | = Family welfare |
| α | = Constant (intercept value) |
| $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ | = Regression coefficient of each independent variable |
| $X_1$ | = Number of household dependents |
| $DX_2$ | = 1: type of work in the non-agricultural sector |
| | 0 : types of work in the agricultural sector |

Assuming the type of work in the non-agricultural sector has a fixed income, so that the income is greater than in the agricultural sector.

| | |
|---|---|
| $X_3$ | = education |
| μi | = error |

## III. RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

### A. *Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Resulst*

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis used to determine the magnitude of the influence of independent variables in this study are the number of household dependents $(X_1)$, type of work $(X_2)$, and education $(X_3)$ on Family Welfare (Y) with a female head of household in Pemecutan Kelod village. The calculation of *dummy* and *non-dummy* multiple linear regression coefficients was carried out using *SPSS 29.0 for Windows software*, the results shown in Table 2 resulted in the multiple linear regression equation as follows:

**Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | Collinearity Statistics | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 16.550 | 1.758 | | 9.414 | <.001 | | |
| | Jumlah Tanggungan Rumah Tangga | -1.481 | .422 | -.207 | -3.509 | <.001 | .997 | 1.003 |
| | Jenis Pekerjaan | 6.144 | .847 | .564 | 7.252 | <.001 | .571 | 1.750 |
| | Pendidikan | 1.280 | .386 | .258 | 3.314 | .001 | .570 | 1.754 |

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

*Source:* Primary data processed, 2023

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ŷ | = | $16.550 - 1.481 X_1 + 6.144D X_2 + 1.280 X_3$ |
| Sb | = | (0.422) (0.847) (0.386) |
| T | = | (−3.509) (7.252) (3.314) |
| sig | = | (0.000) (0.000) (0.001) |
| $R^2$ | = | 0.620 F = 60.718 |

*B. Simultaneous testing (F test)*

**Table 3. F Test (Anova)**

**ANOVA[a]**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 2068.710 | 3 | 689.570 | 60.718 | <.001[b] |
| | Residual | 1215.182 | 107 | 11.357 | | |
| | Total | 3283.892 | 110 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pendidikan, Jumlah Tanggungan Rumah Tangga, Jenis Pekerjaan

*Source:* Primary data processed, 2023

Test F can be seen in the ANOVA Table 3 table, which shows a significance value of 0.000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ and the F value of the table of 2.69. So it can be concluded that $H_0$ is rejected, which means that the number of household dependents, type of work, and education have a simultaneous effect on the welfare of the family with the female head of household in Pemecutan Kelod village. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Purwanto and Taftazani (2018), which states that the number of household dependents, type of work, and education can affect the level of family economic welfare; this happens not directly but involves other aspects such as income and expenses. The larger number of household dependents will result in large household expenses as well. This shows that if the number of household dependents increases, it will reduce the welfare level of families with female heads of household. In Syahyani's research, et al. (2022) stated that education and type of work have a real and significant influence on the real level of 99 percent of family welfare. Other studies, such as those conducted by Utomo and Rahani (2013), revealed that female heads of households who are better educated tend to have better income levels as well. Sihombing (2021) also revealed that education and the type of work play a role in family welfare with a female head of household.

*C. Partial testing (t test)*

**Table 4. t Test (Anova)**

**ANOVA[a]**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 2068.710 | 3 | 689.570 | 60.718 | <.001[b] |
| | Residual | 1215.182 | 107 | 11.357 | | |
| | Total | 3283.892 | 110 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Kesejahteraan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pendidikan, Jumlah Tanggungan Rumah Tangga, Jenis Pekerjaan

*Source:* Primary data processed, 2023

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the variable number of household dependents (X1) affects welfare. This can be seen from the t-test < $t_{table}$ or -3.509 < -1.659 with a significance value of 0.001 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. Then the number of household dependents has a negative and significant effect on the welfare of the family with a female head of household. This means that with every additional household dependent, the welfare of the family will decrease due to the high cost of household needs such as school fees, meals, and others. The greater the number of household dependents, the more the allocation of funds for each member will decrease if it is not balanced with sufficient income, which will certainly affect the level of family welfare.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Lailatunnazmi and Ikhsan (2022), which states that the variable number of household dependents has a negative influence on family welfare. The number of dependents in unproductive households, both due to old age and those who do not work even though they are in the productive age category, also contributes to lower welfare (Anuz et al., 2023). According to Wulandari and Wiranat (2022), the number of household dependents greatly determines the number of family needs. So that in families with a large number of members, there will also be many needs (Rungkat et al., 2020). According to Fesanrey and Tuhulola (2022), the size of family dependents is a heavy burden faced by the head of the household. The number of dependents in the household is closely related to welfare. In developing countries like Indonesia, many people think that many children have a lot of sustenance or are an investment. Although the increase in income is used to increase the number of children, it is better that the increase in income is used to increase the quality of children's lives through education. So that it will open opportunities for children to get better jobs in the future.

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the type of work variable affects welfare. This can be seen from the t-test > $t_{table}$ or 7,252 > 1.659 with a significance value of 0.001 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. The type of work has a positive and significant influence on family well-being. If the female head of household works in the non-agricultural sector, the level of welfare is better

because, in general, her income is higher than that of female heads of household who work in the agricultural sector. This is supported by Gautama and Yasa's (2020) research, which reveals that heads of families who work in the agricultural sector have low welfare because they generate low income because the work done is erratic. Agriculture is one of the informal sectors used to improve the family economy (Suwena et al., 2022). The type of work can affect the size of income so that it will indirectly affect the level of welfare of a family.

Female heads of households working in the agricultural sector have a greater chance of having lower welfare, or, in other words, female heads of households working in the non-agricultural sector have a higher level of welfare. This is in line with Octaviani and Monika's (2022) research: heads of households working in the non-agricultural sector have a greater tendency to prosper than heads of households working in the agricultural sector. Heads of households working in the agricultural sector with limited education have low productivity in achieving welfare (Utomo and Rahani, 2013).

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that educational variables affect welfare. This can be seen from the t-test > t-table 3,314 > 1.659 significance value of 0.001, which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the results of the analysis, the level of education has a positive and significant influence on the welfare of families with female heads of households in Pemecutan Kelod village. The results of this study show that the higher education taken by female heads of household in the past has an impact on better family welfare in the present. The results of this study are in line with Sujana and Rini (2023), who state that educational variables have a positive and significant effect on family welfare. Aini et al. (2018) revealed that the level of education has a positive and significant effect on family welfare. The amount of insight and knowledge gained through education can be used to develop one's potential to achieve a prosperous life (Dharmayanti et al., 2017). The high level of education can make female heads of households more aware of the importance of health, resulting in better family welfare (Calys Tagoe *et al.,* 2015). In addition, Shahreza and Lindiawatie (2021) found that the higher the educational background of the head of household or parents, the higher the educational expectations that parents want to provide for their children.

Low education makes it difficult for people to find jobs due to limited knowledge and skills (Anuz et al., 2023). The expansion of opportunities to obtain higher education means opening up economic opportunities to seek improvement and ability in the family. Basically, quality human resources can be a productive workforce. This is reinforced by the fact that a highly educated workforce will be able to compete for decent work so that a decent income can also be obtained (Maulana, 2013).  So that with a high level of education, it will be able to increase job opportunities to get a job in accordance with his education and a decent income to meet his needs.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion and description, several conclusions can be drawn, namely that the number of household dependents, the type of work, and education simultaneously affect the welfare of the family with the head of the female household in Pemecutan Kelod village. The number of dependents in the household has a negative and significant effect on the welfare of the family with a female head of household in Pemecutan Kelod village. This means that the higher the number of household dependents, the lower the level of welfare will be. The type of work of female heads of households who work in the non-agricultural sector has a higher level of welfare than female heads of households who work in the agricultural sector. The education of female heads of households has a positive effect on family welfare in Pemecutan Kelod village. This means that the higher the education of the woman as the head of the household, the greater the tendency of the family to prosper.

The government is expected to pay more attention to the problems faced by female heads of households, one of which is recording the number of heads of households regularly. In addition, the government is expected to provide socialization and training to female heads of households to improve their abilities, experience, and *skills*. In addition, the government should also facilitate female heads of households, one of which is by providing financial assistance to support business capital for female heads of households who have trading businesses. In addition, the government is also expected to provide better jobs. For the next research, it is expected to be able to look for other variables that can affect the welfare of families with female heads of households, such as consumption patterns, age, family support, and so on, so that the research Furthermore, it can refine previous research.

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