



Women's Contribution to the Household Economy; (Special Study: In Ohoi Ohoitel, North Dullah Island District, Tual City)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the role of women, particularly housewives, in improving household economic conditions and their involvement in informal economic activities. The research employs a quantitative approach, utilizing data presented in the form of explanations or descriptions. The findings show that mothers are the most active in both domestic and public roles, dedicating 13.72 hours per day, followed by daughters (10.66 hours), fathers (8.73 hours), and sons (8.42 hours). The lower participation of sons is attributed to their relatively young age. Household income significantly influences well-being and consumption patterns, highlighting the need for support in education, training, and financial assistance. In Ohoi Ohoitel, the average income of mothers is Rp1,066,609.20 per month, while fathers earn Rp1,230,000.00, indicating a relatively balanced economic contribution within the family.

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government continues to promote village-based (Ohoi) development through various programs emphasizing improvements in health, welfare, and gender equality as part of sustainable development efforts. Globally, these initiatives align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality). However, Indonesia still faces challenges in poverty alleviation and gender equality implementation (Dzulqarnain et al., 2022; Viratama et al., 2025).

At the national level, this vision is reflected in the President's Asta Cita agenda, especially points 3 and 4, which emphasize the creation of quality jobs, women's empowerment, and gender equality (Tlogopayung, 2024). Women's empowerment has been shown to contribute significantly to poverty reduction and family welfare improvement, particularly through their roles in household economics.

Women not only fulfill domestic responsibilities but also actively participate in the public sphere, engaging in both formal and informal sectors – as traders, farmers, MSME actors, or freelancers. However, their economic contributions are often underrecognized, especially in regions with limited education and economic access.

In Ohoi Ohoitel, located in Pulau Dullah Utara District, Tual City, Maluku, women play a crucial role in supporting household income through activities such as processing marine products, farming, trading, and handicraft production. Nevertheless, their participation remains constrained by low educational levels, limited access to training and capital, and patriarchal cultural norms that restrict women's decision-making power at both family and community levels.

Therefore, it is essential to examine the contribution of women to household economics in Ohoi Ohoitel, so that their roles may gain formal recognition and serve as a foundation for designing empowerment programs suited to local potentials and needs.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Definition of Contribution

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2005), contribution refers to participation, involvement, or the act of giving support in the form of ideas, energy, or material resources. Chulsum et al. (2006) explain that contribution may take the form of economic efforts that generate income to support family needs. Novi (2010) defines contribution as an individual's involvement in fulfilling social and economic roles within the family to improve life efficiency and effectiveness. Contributions can manifest in various forms such as ideas, professionalism, leadership, and financial support.

Definition of Women

Etymologically, the term woman (perempuan) derives from the word empu, meaning "skilled" or "capable" (Hamka, 1996). Biologically, women possess reproductive functions, while socially they play vital roles in family and community life. Susanti (2013) notes that women often work to support

household economies, especially when the husband's income is insufficient. Hanum (2017) emphasizes that in the modern era, women actively create additional income opportunities through entrepreneurship and creative work. Women's contributions now extend beyond domestic roles into various public and economic sectors, significantly supporting household income (Tuwu, 2018). Socially, women's roles are shaped by gender, a social construct defining distinctions between men and women. The pursuit of gender equality aims to eliminate discrimination and ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in social and economic development (Farida, 2013).

Level of Household Economic Income

Income is a key element in improving people's welfare through the production of goods and services. Rahardja and Manurung (2005) define income as the total monetary or non-monetary earnings received by an individual or household within a specific period. Sukirno (2005) adds that household income comprises the combined earnings of all family members, used to meet collective needs.

Sources of income include wages or salaries, ownership of assets, and government assistance (Case & Fair, 2007). Women's income contribution reflects their financial participation in supporting household expenses through employment or entrepreneurship (Fatin, 2018). The household economy encompasses the management of essential needs—such as food, education, and healthcare—financed collectively from household income.

Conceptual Framework

Time allocation within households involves the division of activities between women (housewives and daughters) and men (fathers and sons) across both domestic and public sectors. Time use in these two sectors tends to vary, with women generally spending more time on domestic tasks, while men are more engaged in public or income-generating activities. The public sector is commonly associated with cash earnings, whereas the domestic sector is considered non-monetary, as its activities primarily serve the needs of household members.

Time allocation is presumed to influence the household income level derived from agricultural and non-agricultural activities. The role or contribution of women can thus be measured by the monetary value of their income generated from public-sector work relative to the total household income.

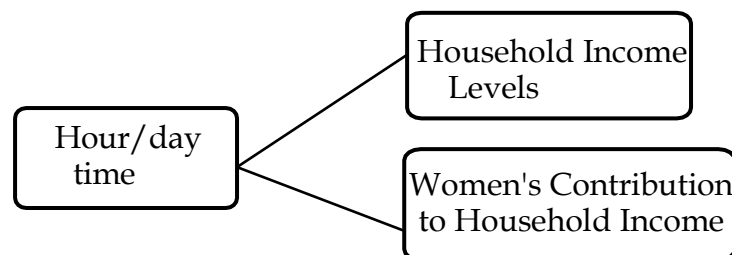


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, which integrates both qualitative and quantitative research methods. According to Creswell (2010), mixed methods research combines qualitative and quantitative approaches within a single study to obtain more comprehensive findings. Similarly, Sugiyono (2021) defines mixed methods as the integration of quantitative and qualitative techniques to produce valid, reliable, and objective data.

Research Location and Duration

The research was conducted in Ohoi Ohoitel, Pulau Dullah Utara District, Tual City, over a period of approximately one month, from December 2024 to January 2025.

Types and Sources of Data

This study primarily uses quantitative data, which are numerical in nature. The quantitative approach involves measurable variables analyzed using statistical or numerical techniques (Kuncoro, 2013).

The main data source is primary data, obtained directly from respondents through questionnaires and interviews (Kuncoro, 2013).

Data Collection Methods

Data were collected through three main techniques:

1. Questionnaires, distributed to respondents to obtain quantitative data.
2. Interviews, conducted to gather qualitative insights and clarify responses.
3. Documentation, used to support primary findings with secondary data.

Sampling Method

The sampling technique used is census sampling, where all population members are included as research samples (Sugiyono, 2015). In this study, all 30 households in Ohoi Ohoitel involving women as wage earners were selected as the sample.

Data Analysis Techniques

The study applies descriptive analysis using both primary and secondary data. Data were processed systematically through several stages, including editing, entry, coding, cleaning, and analysis, conducted with Microsoft Excel.

1. Time Allocation Analysis

The study compares the number of hours allocated by women (housewives and daughters) and men (fathers and sons) in domestic and public activities using cross-tabulation to identify gender-based differences in time use.

2. Economic Contribution Analysis

The economic contribution of women to household income was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Economic contribution (\%)} = \frac{\text{Respondent's Income (Rp/month)}}{\text{Family income}} \times 100\%$$

Revenue is the difference between revenue (TR) and expenses expressed by formula:

$$\pi = \text{TR} - \text{TC}$$

Description : π = Net income (Rp)

TR = (Total receipts) (Rp)

TC = Total Cost (Rp)

Secondary data, including general and socioeconomic information about the research area, were also presented descriptively (Soekartawi, 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Domestic and Public Labor Divisions

Time Allocation for Domestic Activities

Domestic activities are a scope of women's activities related to activities or activities in the household, in domestic activities how a woman plays a role in taking care of the household which is assisted by families such as husbands, daughters and boys.

Women's domestic role is a social role related to internal household activities, such as cooking, taking care of children, cleaning the house, serving husbands. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that a large division of household chores is done by wives and daughters, where wives or housewives do work from the time they wake up to go back to sleep such as cooking, taking care of children, cleaning the house. Washing clothes, shopping for daily necessities and household supplies, sweeping the yard, taking bathwater, and washing dishes are all done by the wife and done wholeheartedly.

Table 1. Domestic Activities (Indoors) in Ohoi Ohoitel Kematamata, North Dullah Island, Tual City.

Yes	Activities	Mother	Activities	Daughter	Activities	Father	Activities	Son
	Cook	2.00	Help with homework	1.40	Help with homework	1.37	Help with homework	0.38
	Cleaning the house	2.17	Learn	1.29	Socialize	0.93	Play	1.50
	Caring for children	1.98	Play	1.26		0		0
	Other activities	0.57		0		0		0
	Total	6.72		3.95		2.30		1.88

Sumber: data primer setelah di olah 2025

Based on the data in Table 11 in ohoi ohoitel domestic activities (in the home), it describes the division of roles in household work between family members: mother, daughter, son, and father. The data shows that mothers have the most dominant role in domestic activities, with a total of 6.72 times the needs of families are increasing day by day. To find out how much income contribution women make. Girls followed with a total time of 3.95, then boys with a total time of 2.30, and fathers with a total time of 1.88.

The details of domestic activities are: cooking; mothers are the most active (2.00), followed by girls (1.40), boys (1.73), and fathers (0.38). Housekeeping: mother (2.17), daughter (1.29), son (0.93), father (0.57). Caring for children: mother (1.50), daughter (1.98), son (0.43), father (1.26). Other activities: mother (1.50), daughter (0.28), boy (0.43), father (0.67).

This data reflects that the responsibility of housework is still dominated by women, especially mothers and daughters. However, the contribution of boys and fathers shows that participation is still low

This division of tasks based on gender is often influenced by social and cultural norms that consider domestic work as women's responsibility. However, it is important to encourage equality in the division of household tasks so that all family members, regardless of gender, can contribute equitably. This not only eases the burden on one party but also teaches the values of cooperation and responsibility to children.

Time Allocation for Public Activities

According to Ruslan, (2016) the role of the public is a management function that assesses public attitudes, identifies organizational policies and procedures for the benefit of the public, and plans an activity program. It can be said that women's relationship with activities outside the home other than household matters, such as work, business innovation, and others. The role of women in domestic work and work in the field of earning a living is not always at the same time as the magnitude of women's influence inside and outside their household, it is necessary to pay attention to the factors of family authority and personal resources that men and women connect in their families.

Table 1. Public Activities (Outdoors) in Ohoi Ohoitel North Dullah Island District, Tual City.

No	Activities	Mother	Activities	daughter	Activities	father	Activities	Son
	Social activities	1.63	School	5.60	Working outside the home	6.43	School	5.40
	Working outside the home	5.93	Extraculicules	1.11	Social activities	0.00	Extraculicules	1.13
		0		0		0		0
		0		0		0		0
	Total	7.57		6.71		6.43		6.53

Source: primary data after processing 2025.

Table of 12 public (outside the home) activities in ohoi ohoitel that illustrate the distribution of time spent by family members (mother, father, daughter, son) in various activities outside the home.

The summary of public activities in ohoi ohoitel is: mothers: social activities (1.63) with total hours (7.57), girls: school (5.60), extracurriculars: (1.11) with total hours (6.71), fathers: working outside the home: (6.43) with total hours (6.43), boys: school: (5.40), extracurriculars: (1.13) with total hours (6.53). Children (both girls and boys) spend almost the same amount of time on school and extracurricular activities. Meanwhile, mothers have more time for social activities than other family members. And you focus on work outside the home.

Total Domestic and Public Time Allocation

This study refers to the allocation of domestic and public time in the division of time of individuals, especially women between domestic (domestic) and activities outside the home (public) such as working or participating in social activities. This concept is important to understand the dual role that many women play in their daily lives.

According to Ehrenberg, Smith, (2011), time allocation is an individual's decision to divide time for various activities, including work and enjoying free time. In a day, after subtracting time for rest and personal needs (about 8 hours), there are 16 hours left that can be allocated for other activities. For women, this time is often divided between:

- Work time outside the home (public): income-generating activities, such as working in an office or a tradesman
- Working time at home (domestic): activities such as cooking, cleaning, and taking care of children.
- Leisure time: time for relaxation or other personal activities.

This research shows that women often face challenges in dividing their time between domestic and public roles. From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that working housewives must manage their time efficiently to meet the demands of these two contribution roles.

Table 2. total time allocation (domestic and public) in Ohoi Ohoitel North
Dullah Island District, Tual City.

Mother	daughter	Father	son	
3.63		7.00	7.80	5.78
8.10		2.40	0.93	2.63
1.98		1.26	0	0
13.72		10.66	8.73	8.42

Source: primary data processed 2025.

Table 13, Based on the data obtained, it can be seen that mothers are the most active figures in carrying out domestic and public roles, with a total time spent of (13.72), hours per day. This fact shows that mothers have dual responsibilities, namely taking care of the household while contributing to family economic activities. On the other hand, girls also participated in the war, albeit

in a smaller portion of time, namely (10.66), hours per day. Meanwhile, the father allocates his time as much as (8.73), hours per day, and the boy records the least time, which is (8.42), hours per day, which should be used for light domestic work. The low participation of boys is due to their age being relatively easy and not yet mature enough to engage in these activities.

In view of the structure of customs in Ohoi Ohoitel, there is a clear difference in treatment between women and men in public and domestic spaces. In the public sphere, men play a dominant role as traditional leaders, clan heads (fam), and decision-making in customary deliberations. They also have inheritance rights to customary land and are actively involved in the implementation of various customary ceremonies. Meanwhile, women generally do not have formal positions in customary structures and are not directly involved in the decision-making process. However, in the domestic space, women play a very important role. They are responsible for managing the household, educating children, and preserving cultural and moral values in the family. Women also fought as a symbol of peace and the binding of inter-family relations through marriage, although their social status remained following a patrilineal structure. Thus, the customary system in Ohoi Ohoitel reflects a patriarchal division of gender roles, where men dominate the public sphere, while women fight strategic wars in the domestic and sociocultural spheres.

Household Income Levels

Definition of Household Income Level

In general, household income in Ohoi Ohoitel refers to the total amount of income received by all household members in a certain period of time, usually in one month or one year, this income can come from various sources, such as:

- Salary or wages from permanent or non-permanent employment
- Business or entrepreneurial income
- Income from investments, such as interest or dividends
- Transfers from the government, such as social assistance and subsidies
- Other income, such as property rent or family remittances

Function and Importance

Household income is important in determining household consumption levels, spending patterns, savings, and investments. Income level is also the main indicator in assessing the economic welfare of a family and can be used in public policy making such as:

- Determination of the poverty line
- Subsidy and social assistance policies
- Regional development planning

Income Level Classification

Income levels are often classified into several categories, including:

- Low income

- Middle-income
- High income

This classification usually differs depending on the country or region, and is usually adjusted to local price standards and living needs.

Judging from the existing work, the role of housewives can be grouped into three parts, namely upper, middle, and lower levels. From the author's data, the income can be described as follows.

Table 3. Respondent household income level in Ohoi Ohoitel, North Dullah Island District, Tual City.

Income (Rp/Month)	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
450.000-1.500.000	11	33
1.500.000-3.000.000	10	30
3.000.000-6.000.000	9	27
Total	30	100

Source: primary data processed in 2025.

Based on the results of the research in table 14 above, the level of household opinion in Ohoi Ohoitel. It can be seen from how much income is generated in one month, namely: Income Retang from 450,000-1,500,000 Rp/month: as many as 11 households (33%) are in the income category of lace. As for the income of 1,500.00-3,000,000 Rp/month: as many as 10 households (30%) are included in the middle income category. Meanwhile, from an income of 3,000,000-6,000,000 Rp/month: it is in the high income category.

From the number of respondents: a total of 30 households were respondents in this survey. Percentage (%): shows the proportion of each income group to the total respondents. It can be concluded that the people in Ohoi Ohoitel have a relatively low poverty rate.

Women's Contribution to Household Income

Women's Contribution to the Household Economy

Women's contribution to household income in ohoi ohoitel. It is an important aspect of economic and social analysis. Women's role in the household economy is not only limited to the income they generate, but also encompasses a broader impact on family and community well-being.

Referring to the total income earned by all family members (husbands), wives and children who contribute economically, this source of income can come from various sectors, both formal and informal, reflecting the diversity of economic activities carried out by family members to meet the common needs.

Table 4. Women's contribution to household income in Ohoi Ohoitel North Dullah Island District, Tual City.

No	Income/Expenses	Mother	Father	daughter	son	Total (Mother + Father)
1.	Income	1,066,609.20	1,230,000.00	-	-	2,296,609.20
	Contribution (%)	46.44	53.56	-	-	100.00
2.	Production	712,666.67	956,666.67	-	-	1,669,333.33
	Contribution (%)	42.69	57.31	-	-	100.00
3.	Balance	353,942.53	273,333.33	-	-	627,275.86
	Contribution (%)	56.43	43.57	-	-	100.00

Source: data after processing 2025.

From table 15 above, it can be stated that the average income of a housewife is IDR 1,066,609.20/month, while the average income of a father is IDR 1,230,000.00/month, so the total of the entire family in one month with an average of IDR 2,296,609.20.

However, the above explanation shows that the family's income and expenses mostly come from the mother and father, with a balanced contribution between the two. Children do not contribute in terms of income and expenses because they are not yet able to work or take care of finances. A positive balance shows that the family has a surplus after expenses, with the mother having a slightly higher balance compared to the father.

Food and Non-Food Expenditure Structure

These food and non-food expenses can help families plan and manage their finances more efficiently. Food expenditure focuses on basic needs necessary for survival, while non-food expenditure includes various needs that contribute to the quality of life and family welfare.

Table 5. Food and non-food expenditure in Ohoi Ohoitel North Dullah Island District, Tual City.

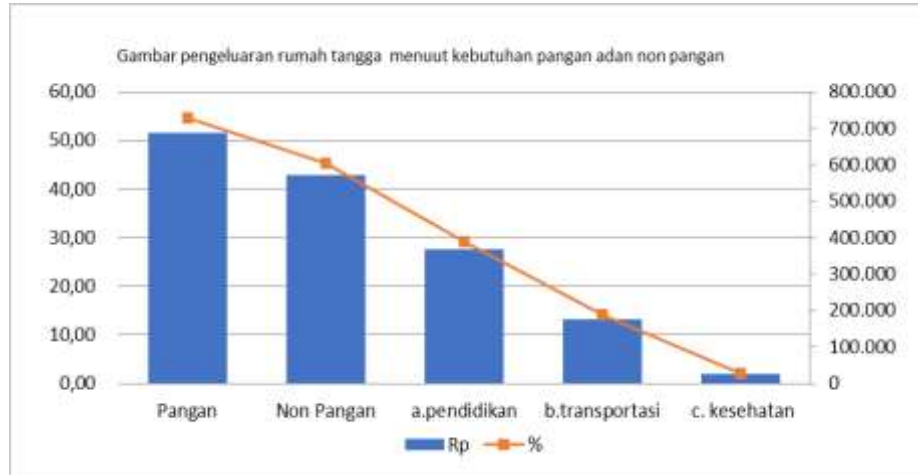
Expenses/ month	Fee (Rp/month)	Percentage (%)
Food	686,207	54.61
Non Food	570,333	45.39
a. Education	366,500	29.17
b. transportation	177,000	14.09
c. Health	26,833	2.14
Total	1,256,540	100.00

Source: Primary data processed 2025.

Table 16, shows that the family's monthly expenditure is mostly allocated to food needs (53.61%), while non-food expenditure accounts for 45.39% of the total expenditure. Among non-food expenditures, education is the largest component, followed by transportation and health. Total monthly expenses

reached IDR 1,256,540, which reflects the family's budget allocation for various needs

Figure 1. Household expenditure diagram according to food and non-food needs.



Respondents' Poverty Rate

The poverty level is a measure that describes the economic welfare condition of the respondents in a study, especially seen from their ability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. This categorization is usually based on specific criteria. Such as income brought by the poverty line, limited access to basic services, or asset ownership. In the context of the study, the poverty level of the respondents shows the percentage of the number of individuals or households that are classified as poor compared to the total respondents studied, and is an important indicator to assess the level of welfare and the direction of the necessary socio-economic policies.

Table 6. Respondent household poverty in Ohoi Ohotel, North Dullah Island District, Tual City

Status Miskin	Number (people)	%
Poor	25	83
Not poor	5	17
Total	30	100

Source: Primary Data processed 2025

From the table above, it can be concluded that of the total respondents: 25 people (83%) are classified as poor. And as many as 5 people (17%) are not poor. This data shows that the poverty rate of respondents in Ohoi Ohotel is very high.

Based on the data above, it is known that out of a total of 30 respondents, as many as 25 people or 83% are in the poor category, while only 5 people or 17% are included in the non-poor category. This percentage shows that most of the respondents are in a disadvantaged economic condition. This high poverty rate indicates that the majority of respondent households experience limitations in meeting basic needs such as food, education, and access to decent work. This can affect their participation in economic and social activities and is an important

concern in the planning of community empowerment programs. This data also reinforces the need for policy investments that are more in favor of the poor to encourage improved welfare.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion presented, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Time Allocation in Domestic and Public Activities

The findings show that mothers are the most active figures in both domestic and public roles, spending a total of 13.72 hours per day. This indicates that mothers bear a dual responsibility – managing household duties while simultaneously contributing to the family's economic activities. Daughters also play a role, although with a smaller time allocation of 10.66 hours per day. Meanwhile, fathers spend 8.73 hours per day, and sons record the lowest participation at 8.42 hours per day, mainly for light domestic tasks. The low involvement of sons is primarily due to their relatively young age and limited maturity to engage in such activities.

2. Household Income and Welfare

Household income serves as the foundation of family welfare, consumption patterns, and socioeconomic status. To improve living standards, investments in education, training, and financial support are necessary to enhance income generation and promote more equitable income distribution among family members.

3. Women's Contribution to Household Income

The average income of women in Ohoi Ohoitel, Pulau Dullah Utara District, is Rp 1,066,609.20 per month, while the average income of men is Rp 1,230,000.00 per month. The total average household income therefore amounts to Rp 2,296,609.20 per month. This shows that both mothers and fathers contribute significantly and relatively equally to the household economy, reflecting a balanced economic partnership within the family.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that women's economic empowerment be strengthened through skills training, access to microfinance, and entrepreneurship programs to enhance their income and independence. A more equitable division of domestic responsibilities among family members should also be encouraged to reduce the double burden on mothers. In addition, improving education and vocational training can help increase household income and overall welfare. Support from local governments and community organizations is essential to implement gender-responsive development programs

FURTHER STUDY

While future research should further examine the long-term effects of women's economic contributions on family and community well-being.

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