

Internal and External Factors of Labor on the Consumption of Female Labor in Makassar

ADINDA A.M.A.P YUNUS¹, FATMAWATI², PAULUS UPPUN³

¹(Economics Department, Economics and Business Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

²(Economics Department, Economics and Business Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

³(Economics Department, Economics and Business Faculty, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)

Abstract:

Background: Consumption is one indicator of well-being, consumption is an activity to meet the needs of life to satisfy an individual's desires. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of work experience and to analyze the difference between additional working hours and no additional working hours on women's consumption, both directly and indirectly through income.

Materials and Methods: The objects in this study are women who work in the formal sector, are single, aged 20 to 35 years, and live in Makassar City. The analytical method used in this study is the least squares method.

Results: The results of this study indicate that work experience has a positive and significant effect on women's consumption, both directly and indirectly through income. Then there is no difference between additional working hours and no additional working hours directly on women's consumption. Indirectly, there is a difference between additional working hours and no additional working hours on women's consumption through income.

Key Words: Consumption, Income, Work Experience, Time Allocation, Female Labor

Date of Submission: 14-01-2023

Date of Acceptance: 29-01-2023

I. Introduction

Consumption is a very important component of an economy. Consumption includes all expenses used to meet their needs such as clothing, food and beverages, entertainment, education, and others¹. Consumption is an activity to meet the needs of life to satisfy the desires of an individual.

Consumption spending needs special attention to increase economic growth. This is because consumption expenditure is the largest contributor to national income. The amount of consumption expenditure is half of the Gross Domestic Product². One component of Aggregate Demand that has a direct impact on driving Aggregate Demand is consumption. So it can be said that consumption is one of the economic drivers of a country.

Consumption is also an indicator of welfare. The greater the individual consumption of an area, it can be said that the area is prosperous³. So that the development of the level of welfare can be observed by looking at the amount of expenditure allocated for food and non-food. Based on Table no 1 regarding the average monthly per capita expenditure by expenditure group in Makassar City in 2021, shows that non-food consumption expenditure is greater than food consumption. This shows that there are indications of an improvement in the level of welfare of the people of Makassar City.

Table no 1: Average Monthly Per Capita Spending (Rupiah) According to Expenditure Groups in Makassar City in 2021

No	Expenditure Groups	Food	Non-Food	Total
1.	500.000 – 749.999	349.085	279.532	628.617
2.	750.000 – 999.999	455.509	423.411	878.920
3.	1.000.000 – 1.499.999	620.761	608.049	1.228.810
4.	>1.500.000	1.006.257	1.785.252	2.791.252
	Average	647.269	841.816	1.588.023

Source: BPS of Makassar City, 2021 Susenas Results

Increased consumption will have a positive impact on the economy in the short term. However, an increase in consumption that occurs if it is not followed by an increase in the quality of human resources, in the long run, will result in inflation. Demand Full Inflation occurs as a result of increased demand for goods and

services in general, causing price changes⁴. An increase in consumption must be followed by an increase in the quality of human resources so that it will have a good impact on the economy in the short and long term.

Then, women are individuals who consume the most compared to men⁵. Among several social statuses, career women consume the most. These career women are women who pursue a job based on their expertise to make ends meet. Career women will continue to be encouraged to adapt to their work environment compared to women who do not work. So that this adjustment encourages the consumption of career women⁶.

Makassar City is an area with a larger female population than male. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency regarding the population in 2020, the total female population is 714,817 people while the male population is only 709,060 people. It can be said that Makassar City has the potential to have large consumption expenditures when viewed from the total female population⁷.

In the labor market, women are one of the human resources that have a significant contribution to the labor supply. One indicator of an increase in the workforce can be proven in the increase in the number of jobs that are usually dominated by male workers, gradually being dominated by female workers⁸.

So it cannot be denied that women, who make up more than half of the total population of Indonesia, are a very large potential development resource. However, in general, the role of women in various socio-economic activities seems to be neglected. Even though women also have a large impact on the economy through their household consumption expenditure⁹.

Several factors can affect the consumption of female labor, both internal and external factors. Internal factors include aspects that come from within the workforce such as education, moral character, age, and health aspects. Internal factors owned by the workforce can also be referred to as Human Capital owned. Human Capital is an investment made by individuals to increase their productivity. This concept states that human capital is an ability that is inherent in humans. Human Capital can be measured through the fields of education, health, and work experience owned by an individual¹⁰.

Work experience is one aspect of human capital. Work experience shows the extent to which a master of the field of work has been occupied so far. The more work experience a person has, the greater the needs desired by the workforce. This is apart from human nature whose desires will continue to increase over time. So that the workforce will increase labor consumption to meet its growing needs. Then the amount of work experience you have will increase the expertise or skills of the workforce which will ultimately increase their income¹¹.

In addition to internal factors, external factors also affect the consumption of female labor. External factors include aspects that come from outside the workforce such as income, number of dependents, and amount of time they have for work¹². One of the external aspects that affect consumption is working hours.

Working hours are the time spent working for all jobs¹³. Women workers will try to make ends meet by working. So that the increase in working hours carried out by working women is expected to meet their consumption expenditure. Then the more time a person has to work, the greater his income will be. This large income will be used by workers to meet their consumption needs.

Theoretically, the most important determinant of consumption is income. The amount of income can affect consumption¹⁴. The greater a person's income, the more consumption will also be greater. An increase in income will increase the purchasing power of an individual so that the ability to consume will also be large.

Based on the description above, it can be said that increasing public consumption is important in driving the economy. Then, women are considered as individuals who consume more than men for both married and unmarried women. So it is important to analyze the effect of work experience and time allocation on the consumption of female workers in the city of Makassar.

II. Literature Review

Consumption Theory

Consumption is an activity of using or using goods and services in terms of meeting the needs of life carried out by individuals. The prosperity of an individual can be seen by the quantity and quality of consumption. The more goods and services consumed by an individual means the level of prosperity is high. Likewise, the better the quality of goods and services consumed by an individual, the higher the level of prosperity¹⁵.

According to Keynes, income is the main factor influencing individual consumption. Keynes also said that even though there is no income, consumption will still exist, which is called autonomous consumption. There are three characteristics of the consumption function. First, income has a positive effect on consumption. When income increases, individual consumption will also increase.

Then the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC), namely the increase in consumption due to an increase in income by one unit. The magnitude of the MPC is between zero and one. Thus, MPC is the change in consumption made by individuals as a result of changes in disposable income. Disposable income is income that has been deducted by taxes. Next is the Average Propensity to Consume (APC) or the average consumption

tendency will fluctuate when income rises. In other words, APC decreases in the long run and the marginal propensity to consume is less than the average propensity to consume.

In contrast to what was said by Sukirnowho said that consumption is not only influenced by household income¹⁶. However, several factors can affect consumption. First, expectations of the situation in the future. If someone expects that his income will increase in the future, it will encourage his consumption in the present. Second, in the analysis of aggregate spending, the most important thing is the consumption of the country's population. So that consumption is not determined by the income earned by a person, but by the income of the population as a whole. This shows that population size can also affect household consumption. Third, the price level greatly affects the amount of one's consumption. When the price increases, people will reduce their consumption and vice versa.

Theoretical Relation of Work Experience on Income and Consumption

Work experience, namely the types of work that have been done can provide great opportunities to do better work. The more work experience a person has, it can be said that the person is more skilled at work. Work experience influences a person's mindset and attitude in acting and working and in achieving his work targets¹⁷.

Then to see the extent to which a person's mastery of the field of work he is engaged in can be through his work experience. Work experience is measured by looking at how long the worker spends doing a job. In other words, the more work experience someone has, the higher the skill level at work so their productivity will also be high. Vice versa, someone with little work experience will have fewer skills at work¹⁸. Work experience is a reflection of work skills. In other words, work experience is a person's working period so it makes the person skilled at work. The more work experience one has, the more skilled the worker will be in carrying out the work. So with a lot of work experience, a person is expected to be able to get a job according to his expertise. If a person works according to his expertise, he will have the opportunity to earn a large income. So work experience is positively related to income¹⁹.

Work experience shows a measure of the length of time or working period taken by a person so that he can do a job. Someone with a lot of work experience will try to improve the quality of his life to support his work. So work experience can increase workers' consumption of both food and food consumption to improve their quality of life of workers²⁰.

Theoretical Relation of Time Allocation on Income and Consumption

Becker's theory which is called A Theory of the Allocation of Time states that a person will have time to be allocated to work and carry out other activities²¹. So that all time is not only allocated to carry out daily activities such as eating, recreation, sleeping, and others. But time can also be allocated for activities to maximize revenue. This means that if there is a decrease in income it will affect a decrease in time for consumption activities because in this condition time will be considered to be expensive.

According to Desak and Made, women are currently needed in many areas of community life so women are not only needed in the family environment²². There are several reasons for women choosing to work, such as: First, women want to be independent in the economic field and try to finance their life needs as well as the needs of their dependent family members. Second, there are demands for additional family income. Third, there are many women's jobs that encourage women to work. These three reasons are factors that affect women's working hours.

Time allocation is a decision that is chosen by someone between work and leisure. The more working hours a person has, the more it will affect his income²⁰. This is in line with research conducted by Widiana et al which shows that working hours have a positive and significant effect on income²³. So it is expected that workers can take advantage of their working hours to earn a large income. These long working hours will have a good impact on the welfare of the working family.

Then, according to Ananda his research shows that if the workforce extends their working time, the workload will also be heavy²⁴. This results in workers requiring appropriate caloric intake. This intake is met through consumption activities. So that the higher the hours worked, it can affect the size of food and non-food consumption.

Theoretical Relation of Income on Consumption

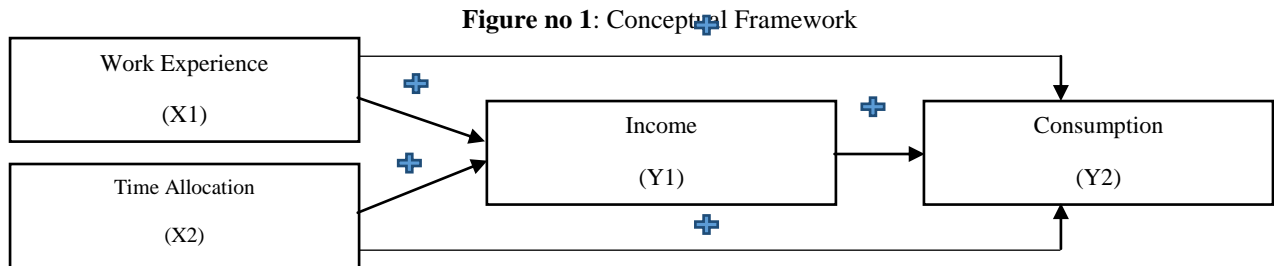
According to Samuelson, income is the receipt received by a person or group from the results of donations, both the result of the thoughts and energy given by someone so that they are entitled to receive remuneration²⁵. Income can also be defined as all the money earned from services received by a person or household within a certain period of economic activity. Income that is an absolute right owned by a worker is called Disposable Income. This income is disposable income that has been deducted from taxes.

Income is the wage or salary given to workers for having done a job. Income is closely related to the work that is owned by someone. The income earned by workers will be used to meet their daily needs. Income can be a benchmark for the level of workers' living standards²⁶.

Then, according to Randi in his research that one of the characteristics of successful human development is a human quality²⁷. So that this cannot be achieved without a guarantee of life for himself and his family. A person can support himself and his family through the income he gets from his work. This income will eventually be used to improve the quality of life by consuming an item.

III. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework in this study consists of two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variables consist of work experience (X₁) and time allocation (X₂). Then the dependent variable consists of income (Y₁) and consumption (Y₂).



IV. Methodology

This research was conducted in the city of Makassar. Makassar City was used as the survey location for various reasons. The main assumption of the problem of working women in the city of Makassar is that they can represent the strata of types of work as well as the structure of urban society in general.

In this study a survey method was used, namely collecting information from respondents who were expected to represent the entire population. Information was collected from respondents in the survey method. The unit of analysis for this research is unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 35 years, who have a permanent job and have regular consumption expenses, and live in the city of Makassar. Thus the population in this study are all working women who work in the formal sector. The sampling method was carried out by proportionate stratified random sampling. This study uses primary data as the main data.

The technique for calculating the number of samples in this study uses the Slovin formula. The Slovin formula is a formula used to calculate the minimum sample size when the behavior of a population is not known with certainty. Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics, the number of female workers in the formal sector in 2021 is 126,607 people. The sample population with a 5% margin of error is at least 399 people. So by looking at the existing conditions, this study used 200 samples of female workers in the formal sector.

The analytical method used in this study is the least squares method. Based on the framework that has been stated previously, in simple terms the conceptual framework can be expressed in the simultaneous equation for estimating linear regression as follows:

$$Y_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \mu_1 \tag{1}$$

$$Y_2 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_1 + \beta_2 X_1 + \beta_3 X_2 + \mu_2 \tag{2}$$

Where, X₁ is work experience measured by the length of time a person has worked in the formal sector, in years; X₂ is the time allocation measured by the dummy variable 1 is there are additional working hours and 0 is there are no additional working hours; Y₁ is Income measured by the total labor income and non labor income within 1 month, measured in rupiah; Y₂ is consumption, which is the total consumption expenditure of female workers, both food and non-food, in 1 month, measured in rupiah; α₀, β₀ and are constants, while α₁, α₂, β₁, and β₂ are respectively the parameters to be estimated; μ₁ and μ₂ are random error terms.

The form of the system of functional equations in the simultaneous model with reduced form is as follows:

$$Y_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \mu_1 \tag{3}$$

$$Y_2 = \Omega_0 + \Omega_1 X_1 + \Omega_2 X_2 + \Omega_3 X_3 + \Omega_4 X_4 + \mu_{12} \tag{4}$$

Where, α₀ and Ω₀ (β₀ + α₀β₁) are constants; α₁ and Ω₁ (β₂ + α₁β₁) is the total effect of X₁ on Y₁ and Y₂; α₂ and Ω₂ (β₃ + α₂β₁) is the total effect of X₂ on Y₁ and Y₂; μ₁₂ = μ₂ + μ₁β₁ is the composite random error.

From the description of the three reduced form equations above, the coefficients of direct and indirect effects of both exogenous and endogenous variables on the consumption variable (Y₂) can be identified. Therefore, to prove the research hypothesis, the estimation of the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects will be carried out by simultaneous linear regression analysis with a probability level of α = 0.05.

V. Results and Discussion

To analyze the effect of human capital and time allocation on women's consumption, a simultaneous linear regression is performed which estimates the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects. In this simultaneous linear regression analysis, the endogenous variables are income (Y_1) and consumption (Y_2), while the exogenous variables are work experience (X_1) and time allocation (X_2).

Based on the simultaneous linear regression analysis, the calculation results are obtained as shown in Table no 2. The R square y_1 value is 0.092, meaning that 9.2 percent of the variation in changes in income variables can be explained simultaneously by variations in changes in work experience and time allocation variables. The remaining 90.8 percent is determined by variables or other factors outside the model. In observing the results of estimated income, all variables, namely work experience and time allocation, show an effect with a significance level of 5 percent.

Table no. 2: The Estimate Results of Income and Consumption of Women Workers

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficients	T-Statistic	Probability
Work Experience (X_1)	228339.089*	2.332	0.021
Time Allocation (X_2)	1615685.887*	3.621	0.000
Constanta (Y_1)	4039506.215	10.559	0.000
Work Experience (X_1)	79905.869*	2.147	0.033
Time Allocation (X_2)	-22343.040	-0.129	0.897
Income (Y_1)	0.827*	31.570	0.000
Constanta (Y_2)	-435361.707	-2.442	0.015

*) Significant at $\alpha = 5\%$; $R^2_{y_1} = 0,092$; $R^2_{y_2} = 0,847$

Note: Test results using the SPSS program

Furthermore, the R square y_2 value is 0.847, meaning that 84.7 percent of the variation in consumption variable changes can be explained simultaneously by variations in changes in work experience, time allocation, and income variables. The remaining 15.3 percent is determined by variables or other factors outside the model. In observing the results of the estimation of the women's consumption function, the variable that shows no significant effect is time allocation. While the work experience and income variables show an effect with a significance level of 5 percent. As for knowing the results of the estimation of the magnitude of the direct effect (direct effect), indirect effect and total effect of each variable can be seen in Figure no 1 following the hypothesis previously described.

The findings of this study indicate that work experience has a direct positive and significant effect on women's consumption. This shows that an increase in work experience will increase the consumption of these workers. This can be caused because women workers will certainly want an increase in their standard of living. Efforts to increase this can be done by increasing consumption to continue to fulfill his desires for quality of life. So that a lot of work experience will increase the consumption of female workers.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by NeniErawati which explains the effect of work experience on student consumption behavior²⁸. The results show that someone who has work experience will be able to manage his consumption and finances. A lot of work experience will increase a person's consumption to achieve the expected standard of living.

Then, the findings of this study indicate that work experience has a positive and significant effect on women's consumption through income. A lot of work experience will increase the income of female workers. This shows that work experience is an important subject possessed by workers. This is proof that a lot of work experience can improve the skills of workers.

This is in line with research conducted by Ni Made Sri Muliani and AA AyuSuresmiathi which explains the effect of work experience on productivity to support the income of woodcarving craftsmen²⁹. The results show that a lot of work experience can improve the skills of wood craftsmen so they can increase their income.

The findings of this study indicate that there is no difference between women's consumption of additional working hours and no additional working hours. This can be caused because overtime is usually done while still being paid for by the office where they work. So that the addition of working hours does not interfere with the consumption of female workers. This shows that the average respondent's workplace in this study still pays attention to the welfare of its workers so that it does not add to the burden on the female worker.

Furthermore, this study found that there was a difference between additional working hours and no additional working hours on consumption through the income of female workers. This shows that many working hours will be able to increase the income of female workers. It can be said that the working hours provided by the office where female workers work in this study are additional income earned by female workers which they can later use to finance their consumption.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Dance Amnesi which explains the effect of working hours on women's income in poor families in Kapal Village³⁰. The results show that working hours

for women can increase their income. Vice versa, a decrease in working hours will reduce the income of women, especially in the informal sector.

The findings of this study indicate that income has a positive and significant effect on women's consumption. This shows that high income can increase the purchasing power of female workers which she uses to fulfill their daily needs. Income is a source of income earned by female workers in financing their consumption. So that female workers will consume according to the income they have. This finding is in line with Keynes' theory which states that income is the main factor that determines consumption, the level of consumption is high or low based on the amount of income¹⁴.

VI. Conclusion

Work experience, either directly or indirectly through income, has a positive effect on women's consumption. The implication is that women workers need to have a lot of work experience. This work experience can improve the quality of work and can boost the income of women workers. Women with work experience have a good quality of life compared to those without work experience.

Then there is no direct difference in the additional hours of work for women's consumption. While indirectly there is a difference in the additional working hours of women's consumption through income. , the implication is that women workers need to increase their working hours to be able to increase their income. The amount of overtime that is owned by female workers is expected to increase the standard of living of female workers.

Income shows the effect on women's consumption. Based on this description, the implication is that female workers must be more productive to be able to earn a large income. This large income can be a source of income used to finance consumption. So that an increase in income will certainly increase the quality and quantity of consumer goods from female workers.

References

- [1]. Hanum.2017. Analysis of the Influence of Income on Consumption Behavior of Samudra University Students in Langsa City.Ocean Economics Journal,Vol.1, No.2.
- [2]. Sukurno, Sadono.2000 Modern Macroeconomics: Development of Thought From Classical to New Keynesian.King of GrafindoPustaka.Jakarta.
- [3]. Supatmaningsih.Tuti.2018. Patterns and Behavior of Household Consumption in the Perspective of Islamic Economics in Makassar City.Journal of Shari'ah and Law,Vol. 16, No. 2.
- [4]. Muttaqim, Hakim et al.2019. Inflation, Interest Rates and Consumption in Aceh Province.Journal of Economics, Finance, Banking, and Accounting, Vol. 11, No. 2.
- [5]. Mufidah, NurLailatul.2006. Consumption Patterns of Urban Communities: Descriptive Study of Foodcourt Utilization by Families.BioCulture.Vol.1, No.2.
- [6]. Ratna, Ikhwan, HidayatiNasrah.2015. The Effect of Income Levels and Education Levels on Consumptive Behavior of Career Women in the Government of Riau Province.Journal of Women, Religion, and Gender, Vol 14,No. 2.
- [7]. Salaa, Jeiske.2015. The Dual Role of Housewives in Improving the Family Economy in Tarohan Village, Beo District, Talaud Islands Regency.Holistic Journal Vol. 8, No. 15.
- [8]. Tumanggor, Sa'ir and Effendi Sulaiman.2009. Factors Affecting the Level of Labor Force Participation of Women in Medan City.Journal of Social Sciences (d/h madani), Vol.10, No. 1.
- [9]. Rembet, Meileyani G.T, et al.2020. Analysis of the Role of Women in the Household Economy in Popontolen Village, Tumpaang District, South Minahasa Regency.Efficiency Scientific Periodical Journal,Vol 20, N0. 3.
- [10]. Todaro P. Michael.2000. Third World Economic Development Volume I, Jakarta Publisher: Erlangga.
- [11]. Ukkas, Imran.2017. Factors Influencing Labor Productivity for Small Industry in Palopo City.Journal of Islamic Education Management. Vol. 2, No. 2.
- [12]. Tambun, Maria Christina Angelino, et al.2020. External Factors and Internal Factors Influencing Food Consumption in Overseas Students at SebelasMaret University, Surakarta.Agrista Journal.SebelasMaret University,Vol. 8, No. 3.
- [13]. Giri, PuruCitrayani, Made HenyUrmilaDewi.2017. Analysis of Factors Influencing Go-Jek Driver Income in Denpasar City, Bali.Udayana University Development Economics E-Journal,Vol. 6, No. 6.
- [14]. Keynes, John Maynard.1936. The General Theory of Work, Interest and Money.Palgrave Macmillan.Great Britain.
- [15]. Hanum, Nurlaila.2018. The Influence of Income, Number of Family Dependents and Education on Consumption Patterns of Fishermen's Households in SeuneubokRambong Village, East Aceh.Ocean Economics Journal, Vol 2, No.1.
- [16]. Sukurno, Sadono.2000 Modern Macroeconomics: Development of Thought From Classical to New Keynesian.King of GrafindoPustaka.Jakarta.
- [17]. Abriyani, Puspaningsih, 2004. "Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction and Performance of Manufacturing Company Managers", Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Auditing, Jakarta.
- [18]. Muzahid, Mukhlisul.2014. The Influence of Level of Education, Quality of Training, and Length of Work Experience of Employees on the Quality of Financial Reports of Regional Work Units (Skpd) in North Aceh District.Accounting Journal,Vol. 2, No. 2.
- [19]. Amron, Taufik Imran.2009. Analysis of Factors Influencing Labor Productivity Cellular Telecommunications Outlet Makassar City.Journal of the Indonesian Nobel College of Economics.
- [20]. Putra, PutuMahendraSydona et al.2019. Capital Influence Analysis.Age, Working Hours, Work Experience, and Education on Fishermen's Income in Kedonganan.Udayana University Development Economics E-Journal,Vol. 8, No. 2.
- [21]. Becker, Gary S. 1965. Time Allocation Theory.Journal of Economics, Vol. 75, No. 299: 493-517.
- [22]. Nilakusumawati, DesakPutuEka and Made Suliswati.2012. Study of Factors Influencing Women to Work in the City of Denpasar.Journal of Population and Resource Development,Vol. 8, No. 1.
- [23]. Widiana, I WayanAgus, I WayanWenagama.2019. The Effect of Working Hours and Work Experience on Employee Income and Welfare in the Roof Tile Industry.Udayana University Economics and Business E-Journal.772-804.

- [24]. Ananda, FathiaRizky.2015. Analysis of Socio-Economic Effects on Consumption Expenditure of Poor Families (Study of Coastal Communities in Gisikcemandi Village and Tambakcemandi Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency).Journal of Student Studies FEB UniversitasBrawijaya,Vol. 4, No. 1.
- [25]. Samuelson, Nordhus.2004. Macroeconomics, 17th Edition. Jakarta: PT.Global Educational Media.
- [26]. Lumintang, Fatmawati M. Income Analysis of Rice Farmers in Teep Village, East Langowan District.Journal of Economics, Management, Business and Accounting Research, Vol. 1, No 3.
- [27]. Giang, Randi.2013. The Effect of Income on the Consumption of Construction Workers in Pineleng District.EMBA Journal, Vol. 1, No 3.
- [28]. Erawati, Neni.2017. The Influence of Financial Literacy, Learning in Higher Education, and Writing Experience on the Financial Behavior of Students of the Faculty of Economics, State University of Surabaya.Journal of Accounting Education (JPAK),Vol. 5, No. 1.
- [29]. Muliani, Ni Made Sri and A.A AyuSuresmiathi.2015.The Influence of Work Experience on the Productivity of Craftsmen to Support the Income of Woodcarving Craftsmen.Udayana University Development Economics E-Journal, Vol. 5, No. 5.
- [30]. Amnesia, Tari.2013. Analysis of Factors Influencing Women's Income in Kapal Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency.Udayana University Economics and Business E-Journal.

ADINDA A.M.A.P YUNUS, et. al. "Internal and External Factors of Labor on the Consumption of Female Labor in Makassar." *IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF)*, 14(1), 2023, pp. 22-28.