

## Research Article

Ulul Azmi<sup>1\*</sup>, Ida Budiarty DA<sup>2</sup>

# The Influence of Marital Status on Teacher Income in Bandar Lampung City

\*Corresponding Author: **Ulul Azmi**: University of Lampung, Indonesia; [ululazmi1711021019@gmail.com](mailto:ululazmi1711021019@gmail.com)

**Ida Budiarty DA**: University of Lampung, Indonesia; [budiarty\\_ida@yahoo.com](mailto:budiarty_ida@yahoo.com)

Received: May 8, 2024; Accepted: May 13, 2024; Online: May 23, 2024 | DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47353/ijema.v1i12.128>

**Abstract:** *This research aims to analyze the influence of marital status on teacher income in the city of Bandar Lampung. This type of research is quantitative research. This research uses primary data sourced from surveys and observations. The data used in this research is cross section data from 46 State Elementary Schools (SDN) in 20 sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City. The method used in this research is the multiple linear regression model data analysis method. The research results show that marital status has a significant positive effect on teacher income in Bandar Lampung City.*

**Keywords:** *marital status, teacher income, economic welfare.*

## Introduction

According to Mankiw, in 2012 a worker's income could differ based on marital status. In general, the characteristics of workers who are married will consciously behave more responsibly in meeting the needs of themselves and their families both materially and morally so that they tend to follow applicable work regulations in an orderly manner. In terms of work productivity, married workers will work more optimally and carry out work regulations more obediently, compared to unmarried workers (Akbariandhini & Prakoso, 2020). According to previous research, married workers have the potential to earn more than single workers. A worker's marital status based on gender has a different influence on income. A woman who marries has no obvious change in her income level from before marriage. Married male workers have greater income (Mohan-Neill, 2014). There is no significant difference between married female workers and single female workers, however, from an employment perspective, women's roles will be divided with women's roles at home, resulting in lost opportunities to develop their own potential. (Vandenbroucke, 2018).

In the labor market, married female workers are actually able to compete with male workers. Female workers can be said to be able to compete based on the results of their final educational background. Based on previous research, the marital status variable from research results (Akbariandhini & Prakoso, 2020) shows that marital status has a positive and significant effect on people's income in Indonesia. Based on survey data conducted in the research content, married workers have a higher income of IDR 623,264 than single workers. In contrast to the results of research conducted by (Christopher Snyder, 2019), it was found that the income of underprivileged female workers in Sebrang Ulu II District, Palembang City had a negative and insignificant effect on marital status. Respondents in Sebrang Ulu II, Palembang City, have an average income of IDR 200,000 per week. The results of the regression carried out show that income does not have a big influence on whether female workers are divorced or single. The income of female workers is IDR 232,102.3 per week. Meanwhile, the income of divorced workers is IDR 180,241.9 per week. The nominal income of female workers of IDR 232,102.3 per week is categorized as low income and is assumed to be unable to meet the family's living needs with increasing basic needs.

The education sector of teachers who have served the country in teaching students is the focus of researchers' attention in measuring teacher welfare. The main location of research in the teacher welfare variable is nominal income. Researchers examined in more depth how marital status can influence the income and welfare of teachers in Bandar Lampung City.

## Literature Review

### Marital status

Marital status is an individual who has a legal and legal relationship with a partner of the opposite sex. In terms of work productivity, married workers are less likely to go to work and their work results are more optimal or can be said to be more professional, compared to unmarried or unmarried workers. According to Becker 1973 in marriage theory, the behavioral patterns of married workers consciously act more responsibly to earn a living for the family's material and moral needs (Akbariandhini & Prakoso, 2020).

### Income

Income is the nominal salary received by teachers as a whole. Teacher salary income is a reference for the level of welfare based on rank or class and one month's work period, as well as allowances (take home pay).

### Welfare Economics

Oscar Lange was an economist who put forward welfare measurement which said that welfare theory was obtained from the results of conventional welfare theory which calculated the income of each individual as the total amount of social welfare ( $W(u)$ ) which was denoted by the social value function (Oscar Lange, 1942). Welfare equation function:

$$W_i = \frac{\delta W}{\delta u^i} \quad (1)$$

Where,  $u^{(i)} = u^{(i)}(x_1(i), x_2(i), \dots, x_n(i))$

## Method

According to (Sugiyono, 2010), the sample is a portion of the research population. The sample for this research is teachers with civil servant status (Civil State Apparatus). The research sampling system uses a simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling is the process of taking a number of samples from the population at random, where each member of the population will have the opportunity to be selected as a sample. The sampling procedure was by lottery, there was a population of 167 public elementary schools in 20 sub-districts of Bandar Lampung City. According to (Arikunto, 2021), if the number of subjects is large, it is recommended that researchers take samples of 10-15% or 20-25% or more (Fauzia Ramadhanti Azahrah, 2021). Researchers took a sample of 10% of the total population of 1,466 to 155 respondents. Questionnaires and interviews are media for collecting research data.

## Operational Definition of Variables

### Marital status

Marital status is the status of a relationship with the respondent's partner. The marital status studied is a dummy variable, namely married and not married. Dummy variable for respondents with unmarried status. Unmarried status includes single or unmarried, divorced, widowed, and widowed.

Marital status dummy variable:

D<sub>marital status</sub> = D<sub>1</sub> for married status dummy  
= D<sub>0</sub> for the unmarried status dummy

## Income

Income is the nominal amount of money a teacher earns from the teacher's basic salary and teacher certification allowance. The unit of income is million rupiah.

## Data analysis method

Multiple linear regression data analysis is used to explain the relationship between dependent variables and independent variables in numerical data from survey results. Sequence in data processing by describing data distribution in the form of descriptive statistics, classic assumption tests including normality test, multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity test, multiple linear regression estimation, and testing the significance of the influence between variables.

## Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics are statistics used to describe data that has been obtained from surveys, without providing a general picture. In statistics, there are two groups in analyzing data, namely qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Several ways of presenting data in descriptive statistics, including tables. Tables are a form of presenting data in the form of columns and cells. According to (Martias, 2021) there are 3 types of tables used, namely:

1. Column row table
2. Contingency table
3. Frequency distribution table

## Measures of Centralization (Central Tendency)

The centrality measure is a number that describes a data distribution. Three measures of centralization that can represent data, namely:

1. Mark Average (Mean)
2. Middle Value (Median)
3. Dominant Value (Mode)

## Classical Assumption Testing

### Normality test

Normality test to formally test the existence of residuals. Statistical testing for normality tests was carried out using the Jarque-Bera method. This study chose to use the Jarque-Bera Normality Test method. Normality test decision making, if:

H<sub>0</sub> = If the Probability value is  $> 0.1$ , then the residual data is normally distributed.

H<sub>a</sub> = If the probability value is  $< 0.1$ , then the residual data is not normally distributed.

### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to detect variables that are perfectly linear in two ways, namely: based on the VIF value and the Tolerance value to detect variables that have a relationship between the research variables. Detecting multicollinearity test in this research by measuring the VIF value.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

Heteroscedasticity testing is a statistical analysis carried out to detect the relationship between different variables. Heteroscedasticity test using the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey method.

**Multiple Linear Regression Estimation**

Regression estimates were carried out using multiple linear regression models. A multiple linear regression model is a model in which the dependent variable (Y) influences two or more explanatory variables (Damodar Gujarati, 1997, p. 91). Data analysis from the research model is based on the results of linear regression estimation using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The significant value used is 0.1. The factors that influence the welfare function based on the individual's total income level can be formulated as follows:

$$Y_i = W_i \tag{1}$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + e_i \tag{2}$$

The multiple linear regression equation model in this research is as follows:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon \tag{3}$$

Researchers in determining exogenous variables follow the results of previous findings by (Mincer, 1994) and (Polachek, 2007), so that an equation is formed in the development model as follows:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Marstats}_i$$

Where:

Y<sub>i</sub> = Income

Marstats = Marital Status

**Basics of Model Formation**

According to previous literature reviews, researchers refer to the theory carried out by (Polachek, 2007) as the basis for establishing a research model for teacher well-being. The equation function performed by (Polachek, 2007) discusses welfare variables, including highest level of education, gender, and marital status. The following is the welfare equation function from (Polachek, 2007):

$$\ln Y_i = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 S_i + \alpha_2 t_i + \alpha_3 t_i^2 + \alpha_4 F_i + \alpha_5 M_i + \alpha_6 F * M_i + \alpha_7 C_i + \alpha_8 F * C_i + \alpha_9 F * M * C_i + \alpha_{10} X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Where :

lnY<sub>i</sub> = logarithm of income

S = years of schooling

t and t<sup>2</sup> = working period

F = female gender (dummy)

m = marital status (dummy)

F\*M = interaction between gender and marital status

C = number of children

F\*C = interaction relationship between gender and number of children

\*M\*C = interaction between gender, marital status, and number of children

X = exogenous variable

ε = individual random error term

**Interpretation of Analysis Results**

**1. Test the Significance of Individual Parameters**

Testing t test

The t test is used to partially test each variable. If the t statistic is greater than the t table then H0 is rejected, meaning the independent variable has a statistically significant influence on the independent variable.

Marital status

H0 : $\beta_2 = 0$ , Marital status has no effect on the income of civil servant teachers in Bandar Lampung City.

Ha : marital status has a positive and significant effect on the income of civil servant teachers in Bandar Lampung City. $\beta_2 > 0$ ,

F Test Testing

The F test is used to determine the effect of independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable.

H0: all independent variables together have no effect on the dependent variable.

Ha: all independent variables together influence the dependent variable.

**2. Coefficient of Determination**

According to Ghozali, the coefficient of determination is a test used to measure the level of the model's ability to define research variables. The coefficient of determination value is between zero (0) to one (1) Many researchers recommend using the adjusted R2 figure in analyzing estimation results (Aladdin, 2018).

**Results and Discussion**

**Analysis of Respondent Characteristics**

The researcher displays the results of research observations in a frequency table to identify the data distribution and characteristics of respondents based on the research variables used, as follows:

**Table 1. Number of Respondents Based on Marital Status**

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Marry	143	92.3
Not Married	12	7.7
Total	155	100

*Source:* Data processed by Microsoft Excel, 2024

Based on table 1, it shows that 143 respondents had a married status. Meanwhile, the marital status of unmarried was 12 respondents or 12 percent.

**Testing Classical Assumption Test Results**

**Normality test**

The normality test was carried out to determine the distribution pattern of research data. Researchers used the Jarque-Bera Test to test data normality. Data normality testing in the Eviews 10 application applies probability values to each data variable.

**Table 2. Normality Test Results**

Jarque-Bera Value	Probability	Significance Value ( $\alpha = 10\%$ )	Information
7.476639	0.023794	0.1	Data is normally distributed

Source: Eviews Data Processed Results 10, 2024

Based on the results of the residual normality test of the research data, the Jarque Bera Test value is 3.494926. The probability value is  $0.023794 > \alpha 0.1$  (greater than 0.1), it can be concluded that the normality test on the research data is normally distributed. The results of data processing for the normality test illustrate that the research regression model meets the assumptions of normality.

**Multicollinearity Test**

The multicollinearity test in this study was based on the Centered VIF value. Based on the estimated results of the multicollinearity test as follows:

**Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results**

Variable	Collinearity Statics			Information
	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF	
C	4.77E+11	12.91667	NA	-
X2_ Marstat	5.17E+11	12.91667	1,000000	Multicollinearity does not occur

Source: Eviews Data Processed Results 10, 2024

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test on the marital status variable on income, the VIF value is below 10 or  $>1$ , which means that the research variable does not have multicollinearity. Likewise, the VIF value is between  $1 \leq VIF \leq 5$ , which indicates that the research variables do not have multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test obtained a value of 1, which means that there is no multicollinearity in the research variables.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test is a test carried out to detect the presence of heteroscedasticity in the same disturbance factor. The heteroscedasticity test uses the Breusch Pagan Godfrey method.

**Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

Obs*R-Squared Value	Probability	Significance Value ( $\alpha = 10\%$ )	Information
0.422818	0.5155	0.1	Heteroscedasticity does not occur

Source: Eviews Data Processed Results 10, 2024

The regression results above show that this research is free from heteroscedasticity, due to the probability value of the marital status variable on income being greater than  $\alpha = 0.1$  (10%).

**Multiple Linear Regression**

The multiple linear regression test is a linear relationship between two or more independent variables  $X_n$  and the dependent variable. Multiple regression model data analysis was carried out to determine the direction of the positive or negative relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Zulia Agustiana, 2015). The following are the results of multiple linear regression estimates:

**Table 5. Cross-Section Data Estimation Results**

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	4885117.	690381.6	7.075966	0.0000
X_MARSTAT	1664312.	718765.2	2.315516	0.0219

Source: Eviews Data Processed Results 10, 2024

The estimation results produce a regression equation using the OLS (Ordinary Least Square) method as follows:

$$Y_i = 4885117. + 1664312 \text{ MARSTAT}_i$$

$$T\text{-Stat} \quad [7.075966][2.315516]$$

$$R\text{-Squared} = 0.033857$$

$$F\text{-Statistics} = 5.361612$$

The researcher obtained the coefficient value which can represent the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable which will be described as follows:

1. The constant (C) has a positive and significant intercept, which means that if the marital status variable is zero (0), it can affect teachers' income in Bandar Lampung City by IDR4,885,117. This figure also shows the expected average nominal level of teacher income without involving the influence of the variable X Marstat (Marital Status).
2. The MARSTAT coefficient has a positive and significant effect on teacher income of 1664312 at  $\alpha = 10\%$  (0.1). These figures show that for a teacher who is married, the teacher's income in Bandar Lampung City increases by IDR 1,664,312.

The nominal value of income for married teachers will be greater by IDR 1,664,312 + IDR4,885,117,so the income is estimated at IDR 6,549,429. Meanwhile, teachers who are not married will have an income of Rp4,885,117.

**T-Statistics Test**

The t-statistical test is a test carried out to determine whether there is a difference between the estimated value and the statistical estimated value and to test the null hypothesis. The T-Statistics test can be done by comparing the t-count and t-table, with the formula:

t-count > t-table: then H0 is rejected or Ha is accepted

t-count < t-table: then H0 is accepted or Ha is rejected



The T-Statistics test in this study uses a confidence level of 90% or  $\alpha = 0.1$  and degrees of freedom are obtained from  $df = n - k - 1$ .  $Df = 155 - 1 - 1 = 153$ . The  $df$  value in the calculation equal to  $153 = 1660$ .

**Table 6. T-Statistic Test of the Effect on Teacher Income**

Variable	T-Statistics	T-Table	Probability	Conclusion
MARSTAT	2.315516	1,660	0.0219	H0 is rejected

Source: Eviews Data Processed Results 10, 2024

Based on the table above, the t-statistical test shows that the independent variable with the null hypothesis is rejected, which means the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable in the research regression model.

**F-Statistics Test**

The statistical F test is a test of the influence of independent variables together on the dependent variable. The statistical F test can be done by comparing calculated F and table F, writing the following formula:

$F_{count} > F_{table}$ : then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted

$F_{count} < F_{table}$ : then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected

The statistical F test carried out in the study used a confidence level of 90% or  $\alpha = 10\%$  (0.1). The degree of freedom numerator value ( $df1$ ) =  $k - 1$  or ( $df1$ ) =  $2 - 1 = 1$ . Meanwhile the degree of freedom denominator value ( $df2$ ) =  $n - k$  or ( $df2$ ) =  $155 - 1 = 154$ . The resulting hypothesis:

**Table 7. Results of the F Statistical Test on the Effect of Teacher Income**

F-Table	F-Statistics	Probability	Information
2.74	5.361612	0.021913	H0 is rejected

Source: Eviews Data Processing Results 10, 2024

Based on table 7, it shows that the null hypothesis is rejected because the F-count value is 5.361612 > F-table of 2.74, so H0 is rejected with a probability value of  $0.021913 < 0.1$ , thereby rejecting H0. The F test that has been carried out in the research provides the conclusion that the independent variables MARSTAT together have a significant effect on teacher income with a confidence level of 90 percent.

**Coefficient of Determination**

The regression results show that the R-Squared is 0.033857, which means that the independent variable has 3.38% influence on the income of civil servant teachers, while the remaining 96.62% is influenced by other variables that have not been included in the research model.

**The Effect of Marital Status on Income**

Based on the results of descriptive statistics on the marital status variable, 92.3% of the respondents who had marital status were 92.3% of the total number of respondents, 155 people. Meanwhile, those who are not married are 7.7%. Research that has estimated the marital status variable shows a positive and significant effect with a coefficient value for the marital status variable of 1664312. This coefficient value is interpreted to mean that a married teacher will increase teacher income in Bandar Lampung City by IDR



1664312. The probability value of the dependent variable is 0.0219, which means the probability value is smaller than the error rate ( $\alpha$ ) value of 0.1 so that the respondent's marital status variable has a significant effect on teacher income. The researcher will display the findings based on observation data with a table comparing the condition of income level to marital status based on gender to income as follows: The findings of the marital status variable have a positive and significant effect on teacher welfare in line with the results of previous research conducted by (Akbariandhini & Prakoso, 2020).

Researchers will display the findings based on observation data with a comparison table of average income conditions based on marital status in table 8 as follows:

**Table 8. Comparison of Average Income Based on Marital Status**

Marry	Number of Respondents	Not Married	Number of Respondents
Rp. 6,549,429	143	Rp. 4,885,117	12

Source: Microsoft Excel Data Processing Results, 2024

Table 8 shows that respondents who are married have a higher income of Rp. 6,549,429 than respondents with unmarried status of Rp. 4,885,117. The comparison of average income for both marital statuses is 74.5%. Based on the empirical data findings, the researcher assumes that these findings are in line with the theory put forward by (Becker, 1973). According to Becker, 1973, someone who has a married status will increase their sense of responsibility towards family needs, thus creating a prosperous family.

## Closing

### Conclusion

Marital status has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of teachers in Bandar Lampung City. The findings of this variable are that married respondents have a better level of welfare in nominal terms. Marital status gives the impact of a greater sense of responsibility to the family to be able to meet daily needs.

### Suggestion

Married teachers need to increase their productivity at work to meet their family's needs for a prosperous life.

## References

- Akbariandhini, M., & Prakoso, A. F. (2020). Analisis Faktor Tingkat Pendidikan, Jenis Kelamin, Dan Status Perkawinan Terhadap Pendapatan Di Indonesia Berdasarkan IFLS-5. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi, Manajemen Dan Keuangan*, 4(1 (1)), 13–22. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jpeka.v4n1.p13-22>
- Becker, G. S. (1973). A Theory of Marriage: Part I. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 81(4), 813–846.
- Budiarty, I. (2019). *Ekonomi Sumberdaya Manusia*. Pusaka Media.
- Iskandar. (2017). Pengaruh Pendapatan Terhadap Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Miskin di Kota Langsa. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika*, 1(2).
- Nurhidayah, I. ., Wiradendi Wolor, C. ., & Wahyu Handaru, A. . (2024). The Influence of Organizational Culture and Work Disipline on Teachers Performance Through Work Motivation as An Intervening. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting (IJEMA)*, 1(10), 815–826. <https://doi.org/10.47353/ijema.v1i10.116>

- Oscar Lange. (1942). The Foundations of Welfare Economics. *Journal Of The Econometric Society* , 10(4), 215–228.
- Polachek, S. W. (2007). Earnings Over the Lifecycle: The Mincer Earnings Function and Its Applications. *Institute Of Labor Economics (IZA)*, 3181.
- Prasetya Nugraha, A. ., Mulyadi, M., & Suriani, S. . (2024). Customer Journey Mapping: Understanding Consumer Behavior Digitally. *Berajah Journal*, 4(2), 327–336. <https://doi.org/10.47353/bj.v4i2.322>
- Purnama, D., & Ferine, K. F. (2023). The Effect of Freedom of Learning Policy and Work Discipline on Teacher Performance with Teacher Competence as an Intervening Variable in SMA Esa Prakasa Langkat Regency. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting (IJEMA)*, 1(2), 57-70.
- Wardani, A. ., Achiriah, A., & Abidin, S. . (2023). Komunikasi Interpersonal Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Dalam Mencegah Pernikahan Dini Di Dusun Iii Sindar Padang. *Sibatik Journal: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan*, 2(4), 1227–1238. <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v2i4.781>