



Contribution of Fishermen's Wives (Patorani) Income to Household Income Bontomarannu Village, Galesong Selatan District, Takalar Regency

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Received : May 05, 2026

Revised : June 04, 2026

Accepted: June 15, 2026

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the economic role and income contribution of fishermen's wives (patorani) to total household income in Bontomarannu Village, Galesong Selatan District, Takalar Regency. A survey method with purposive sampling was employed, involving 15 respondents. Primary data were collected through interviews and field observations, while secondary data were obtained from statistical reports and relevant literature. Data were analyzed using descriptive quantitative and qualitative approaches. The results show that fishermen's wives perform dual roles by managing domestic responsibilities while participating in productive activities such as fish processing, smallscale trading, and agricultural labor. The average monthly income earned by fishermen's wives was IDR 1,239,780, while the average total household income reached IDR 4,012,266. The wives' income contribution was 30.89%, which is categorized as low (<35%). Despite the relatively modest percentage, women's economic participation plays a strategic role in stabilizing household income and reducing vulnerability to seasonal fluctuations in coastal communities.

Keywords: Coastal Household, Income Contribution, Fishermen's Wives, Women's Economic Role, Patorani

INTRODUCTION

Coastal communities in Indonesia depend heavily on fisheries as their primary livelihood source. However, fishermen's income is highly vulnerable to seasonal changes, weather uncertainty, and limited production capital. This instability often affects household welfare and increases economic vulnerability. In response to these challenges, fishermen's wives play an important complementary role in sustaining household income. Previous empirical studies indicate that women in coastal areas contribute significantly to household economic resilience through income-generating activities.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of contribution varies depending on socio-economic conditions, access to resources, and local opportunities. This study aims to analyze the productive roles of fishermen's wives and measure their contribution to total household income in Bontomarannu Village. Several studies have investigated women's contribution to household income in fishing communities. Coastal women's livelihood strategies contribute significantly to family income (Nur Laila & Amanah, 2016).

Economic activities of coastal women, including fish processing and small businesses, are shown to support household income structures (Tebaiy et al., 2018; Romdhon, 2020/21). Previous research in Indonesia also indicates varying levels of contribution, ranging from low to medium in different villages (Tambani et al., 2023; Alhakim et al., 2024).

However, empirical evidence regarding the specific contribution of patorani women in Bontomarannu Village remains limited. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing their productive roles and measuring their income contribution to total household earnings.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted in Bontomarannu Village, Galesong Selatan District, Takalar Regency. A survey method was employed using purposive sampling to select 15 fishermen's wives actively engaged in income-generating activities. The contribution of wives' income was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Contribution (\%)} = (\text{Wife's Income} / \text{Total Household Income}) \times 100.$$

Contribution levels were classified as:

- Low (<35%)
- Medium (35–70%)
- High (>70%).

Data were analyzed descriptively to explain income structure and economic roles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that fishermen's wives are involved in fish processing, agricultural labor, and smallscale trading. The average wife's income was IDR 1,239,780 per month, while the average total household income was IDR 4,012,266. The contribution rate of 30.89% falls within the low category based on the predetermined classification criteria. Table 1 summarizes the income structure and contribution level.

Table 1. Summary of Household Income and Contribution

Description	Wife's Income	Total Household Income	Income Contribution (%)
Amount (IDR/Month)	Rp. 1,239,780	Rp. 4,012,266	30.89% (Low)

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The findings indicate that although the percentage contribution is relatively low, the wife's income functions as an income stabilizer, particularly during off-season fishing periods. This supports previous research stating that income diversification through women's participation enhances economic resilience in small-scale fishing households. Women's economic engagement reduces dependency on a single income source and strengthens household financial sustainability.

This finding is consistent with previous studies which state that women's involvement in fisheries households significantly contributes to income diversification and economic resilience (Hidayati & Rahman, 2021; Sari & Hadi, 2020). Income diversification strategies in small-scale fisheries are considered effective in reducing household vulnerability to seasonal shocks and production uncertainty (Arimbawa & Utami, 2019). Therefore, although categorized as low, the contribution of fishermen's wives remains economically strategic for sustaining household welfare. The contribution rate found in the present study (30.89%) aligns with previous research indicating lower contribution percentages in several areas (Permaisari et al., 2021; Fitriyana et al., 2021). However, some communities show higher contribution levels (~49%–51%) where women's economic activities are more intensive (Tambani et al., 2023; Alhakim et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Fishermen's wives in Bontomarannu Village perform dual domestic and productive roles that contribute 30.89% to total household income, categorized as low. Nevertheless, their economic participation plays a strategic role in stabilizing household finances, particularly during off-season fishing periods. Strengthening women's access to productive resources and income-generating opportunities may enhance household economic resilience in coastal communities.

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