Expenditure Patterns and Women's Status in Households in Bengkulu Province

Elis Tyaningsih, Ketut Sukiyono*, and Nola Windirah

Department of Agricultural Socio-Economics, Faculty of Agriculture University of Bengkulu
*Corresponding author: ksukiyono@unib.ac.id
Article info: Submitted: 2024-04-29, Accepted: 2024-05-30, Publish: 2024-06-01

ABSTRACT: This study aims to 1) analyze the pattern of household food and non-food expenditure in Bengkulu Province; 2) analyze the factors that influence household expenditure patterns in Bengkulu Province; 3) Analyze the status of women in households in Bengkulu Province. This research was conducted in Bengkulu Province. This study uses secondary data from the SUSENAS (National Socioeconomic Survey). The analysis model used in this study is OLS multiple linear regression using the Shazam application. The results of the study show 1) that the most significant expenditure is on food expenditure, namely 52%, while non-food expenditure is 48%; 2) the educational status of women has a higher percentage of 40%, equal to 34% and lower than men by 26%. Meanwhile, the employment status of women has a higher percentage of 46%, equal to 41% and lower than men by 13%; 3) the factors that influence the pattern of household food expenditure are the purchase price of fish, the purchase price of cigarettes and the number of family members. The factors that influence the pattern of non-food expenditure are the purchase price of fish, the purchase price of eggs, the purchase price of cigarettes, women's employment status, women's education status, number of family members, total asset ownership, and home ownership status.

Keywords: women status, household expenditure, food expenditure, non-food expenditure

INTRODUCTION

Household expenditure is an activity that humans cannot separate. Expenditure is spending a certain amount to buy all consumption needs (Arida, *et al*. 2015). Household expenditure is divided into food expenditure and non-food expenditure. Indonesia consists of 34 provinces, one of which is Bengkulu Province, which has a yearly household expenditure level. From year to year, the volume of household expenditure in Bengkulu Province continues to increase. It was triggered by the rising prices of household consumption goods and an increase in Bengkulu Province's population. The income sources for the Bengkulu Province population are diverse, ranging from farmers, traders, private sector civil servants, and so on. Humans were created with two genders: women and men. Therefore, it is hoped that the different genders can complement each other in every way. However, some think only men have an essential role in the public sector and women only focus on the household domain (Fadeiye and Olonegan, 2001).

A significant income will increase consumption in the family. Conversely, when income is small, family consumption expenditure is also low (Fadillah, 2014). Generally, earning a living is the duty of men, especially those who have become husbands (Prasekti, 2017). All household needs are getting bigger, so the husband's income cannot meet all the family's needs. Therefore, it is not uncommon for us to meet women, especially women who are already married or married; both those who are still married and widowed have a dual role in the household. Hattas (2011) said five factors have an impact on household expenditure patterns,

namely (a) economy, (b) education level, (c) total family members, (d) environment, and (e) age. The wife is responsible for taking care of household chores only. However, nowadays, most wives, besides taking care of the household, also have the responsibility to help their family's economy. Likewise, women who are widows are responsible for earning a living and taking care of their families. Based on these problems, the researchers researched households in Bengkulu Province.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Types and Sources

This study uses secondary data from the SUSENAS (National Socioeconomic Survey) of Bengkulu Province for 2020. Other data sources include BPS, journals, and other sources.

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis methods used in this research are descriptive and quantitative. Descriptive analysis is used to explain and describe the status of women in households in Bengkulu Province. Quantitative analysis determines the amount of food and non-food expenditure in households and the factors influencing household expenditure in Bengkulu Province.

Analysis of Household Spending Patterns

Household expenditure is the value spent on all needs in a certain period (week). Total household expenditure can be obtained by calculating food and non-food expenditures. The formula used is (Amaliyah and Handayani 2011):

$$TP = PP + PN \qquad (1)$$

Note: TP: Total household expenditure (IDR/week), PP: Household food expenditure (IDR)/week), and PN: Household non-food expenditure (IDR/week)

While the following formula can measure the analysis of the proportion of food expenditure:

$$Qp = Kp/TP \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

Note: Qp: Food expenditure ratio (%), Kp: Household food consumption expenditure (IDR/week), and TP: Total household expenditure (IDR/week)

Variable Measurement Scale

Women's Educational Status

Women's educational status will be compared with their husband's education. This method has been implemented by Sukiyono, et al (2008). Hendrik (2011) explained that there is a possibility that someone who has a higher school level will indeed earn a higher income as well. Yanti and Murtala (2019) stated that the number of family members and education significantly affect household consumption expenditure. The amount of income is obtained through effort and hard work. Based on BPS Bengkulu Province data, the educational level of the population of Bengkulu Province is still low. The average education taken by the people of Bengkulu Province is 8.84 years, equivalent to Elementary School (SD) (BPS, 2020).

Table 1. Educational Status of Women

Wife Education / Husbands Education	0 – 9	> 9
0 - 9	1	1
> 9	0	1

Dm1 : 1 = When Women's Education is higher than Men's, 0 = Others (0-9)
Dm2 : 1 = When Women's Education is the same as Men's, 0 = Others (0-9 or >9)

Employment Status of Women

Table 2. Employment Status of Women

Wife Work / Husband's Occupation	Main Group 0 - 3	Main Group 4 - 9
Main Group 0 - 3	1	0
Main Group 4 - 9	1	1

Dm1: 1 = When a woman's job is higher than that of a man 0 = Others (4-9)
Dm2: 1 = When Women's Occupation is the same as Men's 0 = Other (0-3 or 4-9)

Dais (2018) states that in this case, the job considered safer is working as a civil servant than a non-PNS (non-Civil Servant). Direja (2021) said

that the woman's age influences married women's work participation, education, marital status, household expenses, number of family members, husband's education, and location of residence. The striking difference between civil servants and non-PNS lies in the income earned.

Someone who works as a civil servant will earn a higher salary than someone who works as a non-PNS. Someone who works as a civil servant will feel safer because the income earned will be more stable than someone who works as a non-civil servant.

Analysis of Factors Influencing Household Expenditure Patterns

$$PPRT = \beta_o + \beta_1 HRB_1 + \beta_2 HRI_2 + \beta_3 HRT_3 + \beta_4 HRR_4 + \beta_5 HRD_5 + \beta_6 UMW_6$$
$$+ \beta_7 SPK_7 + \beta_8 SPD_8 + \beta_9 JAK_9 + \beta_{10} JKA_{10} + \beta_{11} JKK_{11}$$
$$+ \beta_{12} SKR_{12} + u_1 \cdots \qquad (4)$$

$$PNRT = \beta_o + \beta_1 HRB_1 + \beta_2 HRI_2 + \beta_3 HRT_3 + \beta_4 HRR_4 + \beta_5 HRD_5 + \beta_6 UMW_6$$
$$+ \beta_7 SPK_7 + \beta_8 SPD_8 + \beta_9 JAK_9 + \beta_{10} JKA_{10} + \beta_{11} JKK_{11}$$
$$+ \beta_{12} SKR_{12} + u_1 \cdots \qquad (5)$$

Note : PRT : Household expenses (Rp/week); PPRT : Household food expenditure (Rp/week); PNRT : Household non-food expenditure (Rp/week); HRB : Purchase Price of Rice (Rp/kg); HRI : Purchase Price of Fish(Rp/kg); HRT : Purchase Price of Eggs(Rp/item); HRR : Purchase Price of Cigarettes (Rp/stick); HRD : Purchase Price of Meat(Rp/kg); UMW : Female Age(years); SPK : Women's Occupational Status; SPD : Women's Educational Status; JAK : Number of Family Members (people); JKA : Total Asset Ownership; JKK : Gender of Head of Family; and SKR : Status of House Ownership

$\beta 0$ = constant

u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 = Error term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9, \beta_{10}, \beta_{11}, \beta_{12}, \beta_{13},$ = Estimated parameters

Classic assumption test

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity in the model causes the value of high and independent aspects that are not significantly more or nonexistent. According to Gujarati, and Porter (2013), cited by Juliansyah and Ulfa (2018), a correlation matrix between aspects, namely with a unit root test between independent aspects not exceeding 0.80.

Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Gujarati (2003), cited by Juliansyah and Ulfa (2018) test, White Heteroscedasticity was used to test the heteroscedasticity problem by looking at the value of the chi-square (X2).

Criteria:

- If $X^2_{Statistics} < X^2_{table}$, then there is no indication of heteroscedasticity

- If $X^2_{Statistics} > X^2_{table}$, then there is an indication of heteroscedasticity

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The description of the grouping of the average number of food and non-food expenditures for households in Bengkulu Province in 2020 is as follows Table 3.

From Table 3, the average amount of food expenditure by households in Bengkulu Province is IDR 483,210/week or 52 percent (%), with the most consumed commodity coming from prepared food and beverages worth IDR 114,450 / week or 12 percent (%). The proportion of food expenditure on cigarettes and tobacco is the second highest after beverages and processed foods, namely 8 percent (%). Commodities of food, drinks, and cigarettes are always the most expendable from the food group, as presented in Table 3 Cigarette and tobacco expenditure

consumption of rice, fruits, vegetables, and side dishes. Saliem and Ariningsih (2008), as a whole, a high percentage of smoking expenditure needs to be watched out for, considering that smoking is not recommended from a health perspective. Ichsan, et al. (2021) states that the consumption

expenditure required by a household will vary depending on how many family members there are. Households with relatively large incomes have more non-food expenditure patterns than food (Meidina and Marhaeni, 2019).

Table 3. The Average Number of Household Expenditures per Week in the Province Bengkulu

Item group	Amount (IDR)/week	Percentage (%)
Grains	69,224	7
tubers	4,419	0
Fish	41,120	4
Meat	20,979	2
Eggs and Milk	26,496	3
Vegetables	50,324	5
Nuts	8,125	1
Fruits	26,438	3
Oil and coconut	14,842	2
Beverage Ingredients	16,145	2
spices	8,129	1
Other Consumption Materials	8,038	1
Food and Beverages Become	114,450	12
Cigarettes and Tobacco	74,479	8
Total of Food expenditure	483,210	52
Housing and household facilities	213,452	23
Goods and services	98,354	11
Clothing, footwear and headgear	32,277	3
Durable goods Taxes, fees and	58,680	6
Insurance Party and ceremonial needs	30,454	3
Others	13,566	1
Number of Non-Food expenditure	446,783	48
Total expenditure	929,993	100

Source: Secondary data processed in 2022

Meanwhile, for non-food expenditure, an average amount of IDR 446,783/week or 48 percent (%), with most of the commodities coming from housing and household facilities as much as IDR 213,452/week or 23 percent (%). So, the total household expenditure in Bengkulu Province is IDR 929,993/week. Thus, it can be concluded that the most significant pattern of household expenditure in Bengkulu Province is food expenditure so that Bengkulu Province can be categorized as a household with a low income. This explanation is similar to the explanation of BPS (2020), which states that if someone has a lower income, they will prioritize food consumption. So conversely if someone has a higher income, they will allocate it for non-food purposes.

Classic assumption test

The classic assumption test is one of the tests that must be performed on multiple linear regression equations. It determines any deviation symptoms in the food and non-food expenditure equations. Two tests, the multicollinearity test, and the heteroscedasticity test, must be carried out in multiple linear regression with cross-section data types.

Multicollinearity Test

Symptoms of multicollinearity that occur in the model can be seen from the value of the correlation matrix in the output processed by the analysis tool Shazam ver.10, using the pcor command. Symptoms of multicollinearity that occur in the model can be seen from the value of the correlation matrix in the output processed by the analysis tool Shazam ver.10, using the pcor

command. There are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the two-equation models, namely food expenditure and non-food expenditure. The following is the output correlation matrix for food and non-food household expenditures using analytical tools Shazam ver.10.

Table 4 Correlation Matrix Value of Household Expenditure Between Independent Variables

	HRB	HRI	HRT	HRR	HRD	UMW	SPK	SPD	JAK	JKA	JKK	SKR
HRB	1.0000											
HRI	-0.0661	1.0000										
HRT	0.0704	0.0300	1.0000									
HRR	-0.0892	-0.1002	0.0161	1.0000								
HRD	-0.0485	-0.0148	-0.0003	0.0216	1.0000							
UMW	0.0043	0.0138	0.0020	0.0138	-0.0150	1.0000						
SPK	0.0155	-0.0301	0.0114	- 0.0025	0.0056	-0.0189	1.0000					
SPD	0.0126	0.0193	0.0064	- 0.0061	-0.0171	0.2134	- 0.1347	1.0000				
JAK	0.0044	-0.0041	0.0124	0.0000	-0.0183	0.0122	0.0219	0.0013	1.0000			
JKA	-0.0404	-0.0268	0.0113	- 0.0036	0.0158	0.0174	0.0034	-0.0139	-0.0269	1.0000		
JKK	-0.0220	-0.0010	-0.0086	- 0.0052	0.0303	0.0000	- 0.0219	-0.0127	-0.0061	0.0045	1.0000	
SKR	-0.0113	-0.0253	-0.0139	0.0053	0.0110	0.0221	0.0257	0.0452	-0.0204	0.0443	0.0015	1.0000

Source: Secondary data will be processed in 2022

Heteroscedasticity Test

Ghozali (2011) explains that the heteroscedasticity test tests whether there is an unequal residual variance from one observation to another in a regression. If the variable from the residual of one observation to another is still homoscedasticity; otherwise, if it is different, it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model has no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Gujarati (2013) states that the presence of heteroscedasticity symptoms results in a change in the dependent variable, which causes the error to change as it increases or decreases.

Following are the values chi-square calculated from the two equations obtained according to the white test:

Table 5. Chi-Square Value (X2) Model of Household Food Expenditure and Non-Food

Household expenses	X^2 - count	X^2 - table	Conclusion
Food	748.510	1074.68	Accept H0
Non Food	748.510	1074.68	Accept H0

Source: Secondary data processed in 2022

Statistic test (t-test)

Table 6. Factors Influencing Food and Non-Food Household Expenditures

Variable Name	t-statistics Household Expenses		Conclusion	
	Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food
HRB	0.7524	1.0090	Accept H0	Accept H0
HRI	-2.8770	-4.9440	Reject H0	Reject H0
HRT	-1.4480	-2.0610	Accept H0	Reject H0
HRR	-7.0490	-11.8500	Reject H0	Reject H0
HRD	-1.5730	-1.7760	Accept H0	Accept H0
UMW	0.6932	0.3008	Accept H0	Accept H0
SPK	-1.6650	-2.1510	Accept H0	Reject H0
SPD	0.1373	2.1770	Accept H0	Reject H0
JAK	1.5960	3.0650	Accept H0	Reject H0
JKA	2.5460	4.9690	Reject H0	Reject H0
JKK	0.2862	0.4907	Accept H0	Accept H0
SKR	-1.6700	-2.9870	Accept H0	Reject H0

Source: Secondary data processed in 2022. Note: t_{table} = 1.960

The results of estimating the factors that influence household expenditure with the OLS method can be seen in Table 6. The estimation results are used as a guide to see which independent variables affect the dependent variable, namely household expenditure. In the food expenditure equation, there are three influential variables, and in the non-food expenditure equation, there are eight influential variables. The variable is significant if the t-count value > t-table and vice versa. Partial tests were carried out on each independent variable in the food expenditure equation using the t-test, showing six significant variables with a 95 percent confidence level. With the provision that if the independent variable has a t-count value more significant than the t-table value, the independent variable is said to have a statistical effect.

Hypothesis testing

Model of Household Food Expenditures

$$PPRT = \frac{530,3000C}{(37,5700)} + \frac{1,9025HRB}{(22,5320)} - \frac{0,7804HRI*}{(0,2716)} - \frac{0,1015HRT*}{(0,0702)} - \frac{0,0727HRR*}{(0,0103)}$$

$$- \frac{0,3297HRD}{(0,2099)} + \frac{0,1772UMW}{(0,2560)} - \frac{12,2810SPK}{(7,3870)} + \frac{0,9727SPD}{(7,0950)} + \frac{3,9403JAK}{(2,4730)} +$$

$$\frac{5,3396JKA*}{(2,1000)} + \frac{3,1738JKK}{(11,1000)} - \frac{25,8250SKR}{(15,4800)}$$

$$R^2 = 0,0152$$

The table above indicates that three variables (HRI, HRR, and JKA) influence food expenditure. However, in this equation, the value of R is obtained, which is relatively low at 0.0152. R-value: This explains that in the food expenditure equation, the independent variable can only explain the dependent variable of 1.52%, and the remaining 98.48% is influenced by other independent variables not present in this research model. According to Wuryandari (2015), several other independent variables are the area of residence, lifestyle, and income. Munidestari et al, (2022) states that income is a variable that significantly influences a household's consumption expenditure. The higher the income, the better the pattern of food consumption so that nutritional intake is fulfilled.

Model of Non-Food Expenditures

$$PPRT = \frac{129,4600C}{(5,8270)} + \frac{0,3955HRB}{(0,3927)} - \frac{0,20804HRI*}{(0,0421)} - \frac{0,0224HRT*}{(0,0109)} - \frac{0,0189HRR*}{(0,0016)}$$

$$- \frac{0,0577HRD}{(0,0325)} + \frac{0,0119UMW}{(0,0397)} - \frac{2,4612SPK*}{(1,1460)} + \frac{2,3923SPD*}{(1,1000)} + \frac{11737JAK*}{(0,3835)} +$$

$$\frac{1,6161JKA*}{(0,3257)} + \frac{30,8440JKK}{(1,7220)} - \frac{7,1627SKR*}{(2,4010)}$$

$$R^2 = 0,0426$$

The non-food expenditure equation has an R2 value of 0.0426. The R2 value explains that in this equation, the independent variables can explain the dependent variable of 4.26%, and the remaining 95.74% is explained by other variables that are not present in this research model. In the table above, eight variables have a statistical effect: HRI, HRT, HRR, SPK, SPD, JAK, JKA, and SKR. According to Wuryandari (2015), several other independent variables, namely the area of

residence and the education level of the head of the family, according to Hanun (2018), are income variables. Munidestari et al, (2022) states that income is an aspect that significantly impacts a household's consumption expenditure.

Analysis of Women's Status

Status is generally divided into two, namely, social status and economic status. Social status in this study is related to a woman's education, while her financial status is related to work. Working women have a huge role in meeting family needs (Tuwu, 2018). Marnisah (2017) said that formal education is an indicator that influences someone getting a job. It is hoped that education can increase the success of someone who works. Aswiyati (2016) concluded that women in the household, among others, occupy positions as life partners, lovers, and mothers. Jacobus et al, (2018) explains that JKA has a positive effect on households. The percentage of women's high or low educational and employment status is obtained through the variable measurement scale explained in the previous sub-chapter. In this study, the status of women, education, and employment had a higher percentage than men. Educational status occupies a higher position by 40%, lower by 34%, and equal to 26% for men; This means that women's education is 6% higher than men's. Employment status occupies a higher position by 46%, lower by 41%, and equal to men by 13%, meaning that women's employment is 5% higher than men's. So, it can be concluded that the status of women relatively influences households in Bengkulu Province more than men. The percentage of women's status comparison results can be seen in the following picture.
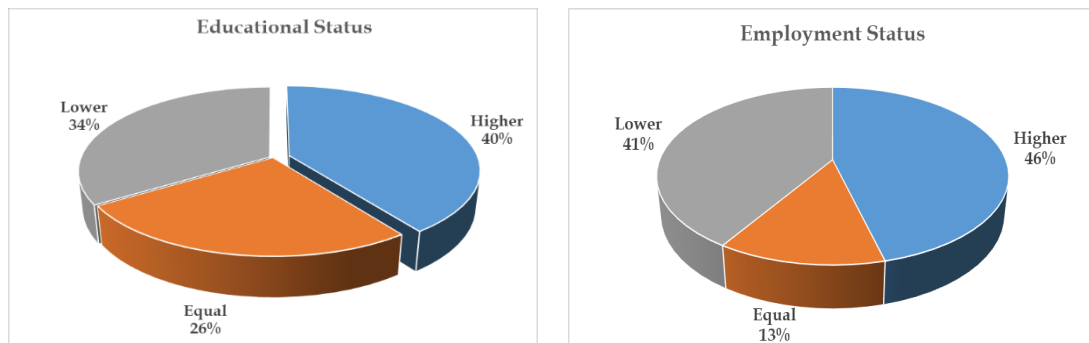

Figure 1. Status of Women

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter regarding household expenditure on food and non-food items in Bengkulu Province 2020, the conclusions are as follows: Total food expenditure in Bengkulu Province in 2020 is Rp.483,210/week, or 52%, while total non-food expenditure is Rp.446,783/week, or 48%. Thus, it can be concluded that the pattern of household expenditure in Bengkulu Province with the highest amount of expenditure is food expenditure (52%). The factors that influence the pattern of household food expenditure are the purchase price of fish, the purchase price of cigarettes, and the number of family members. Meanwhile, the factors that influence the pattern of non-food household expenditure are the purchase price of fish, the purchase price of eggs, the purchase price of cigarettes, women's employment status, education status of women, number of family members, total assets owned, and house ownership status. The educational status of women is 40% higher than men's, equal to 34%, and lower than men's, 26%. Women's employment status is 46% higher than men's, the same as 41%, and lower than men's by 13%. It indicates that women have a higher level of education and employment than men in households in Bengkulu Province.

SUGGESTION

In 2020, the pattern of household spending in Bengkulu Province shows that more money was spent on food than non-food needs. It indicates that the population's income level is still

low. Therefore, the government is expected to provide jobs for residents in Bengkulu Province.

It is hoped that residents of Bengkulu Province, especially females, will improve their education. Increased education is believed to encourage people to get job opportunities with higher salaries. Someone with a high income will have more wealth or assets than someone with a low income. Then, it is hoped that the Bengkulu Provincial Government will help provide various scholarships to make it easier for residents who wish to continue their education and experience financial difficulties.

Future researchers should add other variables, such as income, lifestyle, and area of residence, to generate a better value R-square.

REFERENCES

Amaliyah, H. dan Sugiharti Mulya Handayani. (2011). Analisis Hubungan Proporsi Pengeluaran dan Konsumsi Pangan dengan Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Padi di Kabupaten Klaten. Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Agribisnis. 7(2):110-118.

Arida, A., Sofyan, dan Fadhiela Keumala. 2015. Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Berdasarkan Proposi Pengeluaran Pangan dan Konsumsi Energi (Studi Kasus pada Rumah Tangga Petani Peserta Program Desa Mandiri Pangan di Kecamatan Indraouri Kabupaten Aceh Besar). Jurnal Agrisep. 16(1):20-34.

Aswiyati, I. (2016). Peran Wanita dalam Menunjang Perekonomian Rumah Tangga Keluarga Petani Tradisional untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Desa Kuwil Kecamatan Kalawat. Jurnal Holistik. 9(17) :1-18.

[BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2020). Konsumsi dan Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Provinsi Bengkulu. Badan Pusat Statistik, Bengkulu.

[BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2002). Klasifikasi Baku Jenis Pekerjaan Indonesia. BPS. Jakarta.

Dais, C. 2018. Analisis Perbandingan Karakteristik Pegawainegeri Sipil (Pns) Dan Non Pns Dilihat Dari Model Motivasi Abraham Maslow Dan Tipe Pegawai Berdasarkan Mbti (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator)Serta Tingkat Kepuasan Kerja Pegawai Di Dinas Perumahan Kawasan Permukiman Dan Pertanahan Kabupaten Bogor. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Pakuan. Bogor. Skripsi (Unpublish)

Direja, S. 2021. Partisipasi Wanita Menikah di Provinsi Banten Tahun 2020. Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi. 11(1):75-87.

Fadillah. (2014). Pendapatan dan Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Nelayan Obor di Kota Bandar Lampung. Jurnal JIIA. 2(1):71-76.

Fadeiye, J.O. and C.E Olonegan. 2001. Education a Panacea for Women Empowerment. Jurnal of Education Development. 1(2):64-69.

Gujarati, N.D dan Porter, D.C. (2013). Dasar-dasar Ekonometrika. Ed. Ke-5. Raden Carlus Mangusong. Jakarta.

Hanum, N. (2018). Pengaruh Pendapatan, Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga dan Pendidikan Terhadap Pola Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Nelayan di Desa Seuneubok Rambong Aceh Timur. Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika. 2(1):75-84.

Hatta, J.A. 2011. Hubungan Sumber Konflik dan Pengaturan Jam Kerja Fleksibel dengan Pencapaian Kerja Auditor. Media Riset Akutansi. 1(2):73-91.

Hendrik. (2011). Analisis Pendapatan dam Tingkat Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Nelayan Danau Bawah di Kecamatan Dayun Kaupaten Siak, Provinsi Riau. Jurnal Perikanan dan Kelautan. 16(1):21-32.

Ichsan, W.M., Jiuhardi dan Rachmad Budi Suharto. 2021. Pengaruh Pendapatan dan Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga terhadap Konsumsi Buruh (Studi Terhadap Buruh Angkut di Pasar Segiri Samarinda). Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Mulawarman. 6(3):1-6.

Juliansyah, Hijri and Shaleha Ulfa (2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pemberdayaan Industri Kecil Masyarakat Di Kecamatan Baktiya

Kabupaten Aceh Utara. Jurnal Ekonomi Regional Unimal. 01(01): 30-37. https://ojs.unimal.ac.id/index.php/ekonomi_regional/article/view/590/pdfJacobus, H.E., P. Kindangen, dan Een N. Walewangko. (2018). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Memengaruhi Kemiskinan Rumah Tangga di Sulawesi Utara. Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Daerah. 19(3):103.

Marnisah, L. (2017). Analisis Tingkat Pendidikan dan Kemampuan Tenaga Kerja Perempuan terhadap terjadinya Diskriminasi Upah pada Sektor Industri Sedang di Kota Palembang. Jurnal Kajian Gender dan Anak. 12(1):1-8.

Meidina, T.A.C. dan A.A.I.N. Marhaeni. (2019). Pengaruh Kepemilikan Aset, Ketersediaan Infrastruktur, dan Pendidikan Terhadap Pendapatan dan Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga miskin. Buletin Studi Ekonomi. 24(1):1-16.

Munidestari, F., Djaimi Backe dan Novian. (2022). Analisis Pola Konsumsi Pangan Padi-padian dan Umbi-umbian Rumah Tangga do Provinsi Riau. Jurnal Agribisnis. 24(1):1-10.

Prasekti, Y.H. 2017. Peran Wanita Tani Dalam Menunjang Perekonomian Rumah Tangga Keluarga Petani. Jurnal Agribisnis. 13(15):1-16.

Saliem, Handewi P dan Ening Ariningsih. (2008). Perubahan Konsumsi dan Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga di Perdesaan: Analisis Data SUSENAS 1999-2005. Makalah disampaikan pada Seminar Nasional "DINAMIKA PEMBANGUNAN PETANIAN DAN PERDESAAN". Bogor: Pusat Analisis Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian. 19 November 2008

Sukiyono, K., Cahyadinata, I.& Sriyoto (2008). Status wanita dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga nelayan dan petani padi di kabupaten muko-muko provinsi Bengkulu. Jurnal Agro Ekonomi, 26(2), 191-207. DOI: 10.21082/jae.v26n2.2008.191-207

Tuwu, D. (2018). Peran Pekerja Perempuan dalam Memenuhi Ekonomi Keluarga Dari Peran Domestik Menuju Sektor Publik. Jurnal Hasil-hasil Penelitian. 13(1):63-76.

Wuryandari, D.R. (2015). Faktor-faktor yang Memengaruhi Pengeluaran Pangan, Pendidikan dan Kesehatan Rumah Tangga Indonesia. Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia. 10(1):27-42.

Yanti, Z. dan Murtala. (2019). Pengaruh Pendapatan, Jumlah Anggota Keluarga dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Kecamatan Muara Dua Kota Lhokseumawe. Jurnal Ekonomi Indonesia. 8(2):72-81.