

# Analysis of the fulfillment of decent living needs of indigenous Papuan traders at the Central Market of Timika, Central Papua

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the extent to which Indigenous Papuan (OAP) traders at the Timika Central Market in Central Papua are able to meet the standards of a Decent Living Needs (Kebutuhan Hidup Feasible/KHL), particularly in relation to their income and family responsibilities.

**Research/methodology:** A mixed-method approach was employed, combining quantitative data from 73 respondents via structured questionnaires and qualitative insights through in-depth interviews and direct observation. The analysis utilized descriptive statistics to assess income and expenditures, and benchmarked them against the standard living needs set by national regulations (Permenakertrans RI No. 13/2012).

**Results:** The findings indicate that 87.67% of the OAP traders earned incomes sufficient to meet the KHL standards for their household size, while 12.33% were found to be below the KHL threshold due to high family dependency ratios. The most significant income sources came from selling local agricultural products, crafts (e.g., *noken*), and forest-based commodities. Challenges included limited access to capital, lack of managerial and digital literacy, and minimal government support.

**Conclusions:** Most OAP traders at Timika Central Market meet the Decent Living Needs standard, but some remain vulnerable due to low income and high family burdens. Strengthening government support is essential to improve their welfare and business sustainability.

**Limitations:** The study is geographically limited to one market in Central Papua and focuses only on OAP traders, which may not fully represent conditions in other informal trading centers across Papua or Indonesia.

**Contribution:** This study provides empirical evidence of the socioeconomic struggles and resilience of Indigenous traders in the informal economy. It highlights the need for tailored policies and empowerment programs, and contributes to the literature on local economic development, informal labor markets, and indigenous livelihoods.

**Keywords:** *Decent Living Needs, OAP Traders, Timika Central Market*

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## 1. Introduction

The primary factor for an individual's survival is meeting their basic needs. The increasing demand for living necessities drives individuals to do many things in order to fulfill these needs. To meet all their needs, humans are required to work. Work is a social activity aimed at producing something to fulfill

one's needs. To ensure their needs are met, income becomes a determining factor in fulfilling those needs, which in turn ensures family welfare. Financial stability is a supporting factor for family welfare, enabling the fulfillment of present and future needs (Hasanah, Fatkar, Afriza, & Shadiq, 2024).

Family financial stability can be achieved through work. Human needs, which are varied and diverse, increase with the development of education and technology. To fulfill these needs, people work to earn income. One important activity for fulfilling human needs is work. However, in today's globalized era, obtaining formal employment is very challenging due to the need for specific skills, work experience, and adequate educational background. Formal sector jobs are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, leading people to work in the informal sector (Kamelia & Nugraha, 2021). According to sector, jobs are divided into two categories: informal and formal. Formal sector jobs include all incomes regulated by the government, while informal sector jobs involve incomes that are not regulated by any specific rules (Nugraha et al., 2023). Small vendors, such as Papuan vendors, are an example of informal sector work.

Papuan vendors, commonly referred to as "Mama-mama Papua," typically work in the Timika Central Market. They sell produce from their farms, hunted goods, and noken crafts. Generally, the condition of Papuan vendors in terms of quality is concerning. The Timika Central Market, located in Central Papua, serves as the economic hub for the local community, especially for the Indigenous Papuan vendors (OAP). The market functions not only as a place for buying and selling but also as a place for social and cultural interactions for the community (Wahida & Abdulahanaa, 2020). In the context of regional economic development, the presence of local vendors in the informal sector plays a strategic role that cannot be overlooked. This contribution demonstrates the importance of the informal sector in supporting local economic growth and creating job opportunities.

OAP vendors, who primarily sell local commodities, must be supported by local economic development. Local economic development is intended to develop local potential through partnerships between communities, governments, and the private sector. This is something that has not yet been felt by OAP vendors. Economically, local development is highly beneficial as it leads to increased economic activities utilizing local resources, creating cooperation with local stakeholders, allowing businesses to survive global changes, and benefiting from government support, leading to sustainable economic growth. Local economic development also has the potential to provide employment opportunities and improve the quality of the workforce. The economic growth of Mimika Regency is driven by trade activities in the Timika Central Market. Informal sector trade, especially OAP vendors, is considered poor due to their low income levels. However, this sector continues to survive and its numbers continue to grow.

The challenges faced by informal sector traders, especially Papuan women vendors (OAP vendors), are quite complex, ranging from access to capital, entrepreneurship training, to product marketing. According to a study by Seputro et al. (2021), the lack of access to information and technology is a factor that limits the growth of Papuan women traders. This shows that even though the potential exists, traders have not been able to fully maximize the opportunities available in the market. Characteristics of the informal sector include relatively small production volumes, individual activities or family assistance, and the use of simple technology. Typically, informal sector work is done independently with very low levels of formal education. The productivity and earnings are relatively low compared to formal sector workers. Unlike the formal sector, informal sector workers do not receive labor protections. Their support is merely to earn income, not profit, relying on local potential to create job opportunities. It is encouraged that productive family members also participate in earning income to ensure a decent standard of living. The ability to meet a family's decent living needs is highly dependent on the income (wages) earned. Wage and welfare policies have been implemented by the government. This is outlined in the Minister of Manpower Regulation PP Number 78/2015 concerning Minimum Wage. The minimum wage set must fulfill basic physical needs for a decent living, such as food. The wage level an individual receives depends on the quality of service and effort provided. The wage is determined by: 1) the minimum living cost for the worker and their family, 2) the minimum wage as

defined by law, 3) the marginal productivity of labor, 4) agreements made by labor unions and employer unions, and 5) the type of work (Yono, 2021).

In this study, the author will use both qualitative and quantitative approaches to explore the conditions of OAP vendors. Data will be collected through surveys, interviews, and the analysis of relevant documents. Through this approach, the author will gain a comprehensive understanding of the situations faced by OAP vendors and how they adapt to market changes. Based on the above descriptions, the author aims to research the existence of OAP vendors at the Timika Central Market to understand the fulfillment of their decent living needs. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Manpower Regulation No. 13 of 2012, which includes 60 components of the calculation for Decent Living Needs, a single worker requires 3000 calories per day for a month. In determining the minimum wage, besides productivity and economic growth, decent living needs are also a factor considered (Fatimah & Handayani, 2021). Decent Living Needs also serve as a standard for minimum needs for single workers (Fahrudin & Sumitra, 2019).

Workers' expenses based on their status will be the reference in this study. Worker status includes: single, married couple, married couple with one child, married couple with two children, married couple with three children, and married couple with four children. Income levels are closely related to Decent Living Needs. In other words, income is a tool to meet Decent Living Needs. As stated in the 1945 Constitution, Article 27, paragraph (2), which reads: "Every citizen has the right to work and to a decent living." Therefore, it can be determined whether OAP vendors in Timika Central Market meet the standard of decent living when measured using Decent Living Needs standards as described above. To meet the standard of decent living, the income of OAP vendors in Timika Central Market must exceed the Decent Living Needs threshold based on their category.

The problem faced here is that the selling prices of goods at Timika Central Market are still very low, resulting in low incomes for OAP vendors. Another issue is that the number of dependents in the family is high, which inversely correlates with the income earned. Therefore, research needs to be conducted regarding the fulfillment of decent living needs for OAP vendors. In conclusion, this study can provide support for the development of OAP vendors in Papua and serve as a useful source of information for researchers, academics, and policymakers. Thus, efforts to increase the income and welfare of OAP vendors can be realized, and Timika Central Market can function optimally as the driving force of the regional economy.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Role Theory**

A role is a dynamic aspect of position (status). When an individual fulfills their rights and obligations according to their position, they are performing a role (Hadiansyah & Hairi, 2023). The distinction between position and role is for the sake of scientific knowledge. Both cannot be separated because one depends on the other, and vice versa. There is no role without a position, nor a position without a role, especially for Indigenous Papuans (OAP).

Since 2001, Papua and West Papua have obtained special autonomy status (Otsus). Papua through Law No. 21 of 2001, and West Papua through Law No. 35 of 2008. According to the Indonesian Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy, Chapter I, Article 1, it is stated that "Indigenous Law Communities are the original Papuan people who, from birth, live in a specific area and are bound by and subject to a particular customary law with a strong sense of solidarity among its members." Meanwhile, "Indigenous Papuans are people who are from the Melanesian ethnic group consisting of the original tribes in Papua Province and/or those accepted and recognized as Indigenous Papuans by the Papuan Indigenous Community."

### **2.2 Trade Theory**

The Republic of Indonesia Law No. 7 of 2014 on Trade states: "Trade is a system of activities related to the transaction of goods and/or services within the country and beyond the national borders with the

aim of transferring rights over goods and/or services to obtain rewards or compensation." From this explanation, it can be concluded that trade activities are essentially economic activities that are interconnected with each other, as the main activity in trade is the production of goods by producers for consumers, with the aim of obtaining compensation or profit through the exchange of goods and services. Both producers and consumers benefit.

### **2.3 MSME Theory**

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are business activities that expand employment opportunities and play an essential role in the process of income distribution, encouraging economic growth, and achieving national economic stability (Zakiyah, Khafidah, & Muzdalifah, 2023). According to Law No. 20, 2008, the general provisions of MSMEs are as follows:

- a. Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria of Micro Enterprises as regulated in this Law.
- b. Small Enterprises are independent productive businesses carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of medium or large enterprises and meet the criteria for Small Enterprises as defined in this Law.
- c. Medium Enterprises are independent productive businesses carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of small or large enterprises, with net assets or annual sales figures as defined in this Law.

### **2.4 Informal Sector Theory**

Indigenous Papuan vendors (OAP) are traditional traders who are part of the informal sector. Therefore, a study of the informal sector theory is necessary. The informal sector is the "shadow economy" that operates in small, efficient units that are consistent with the characteristics of migrants (Etim & Daramola, 2020). Furthermore, Nursyamsu, Irfan, Mangge, and Zainuddin (2020) explain that the "shadow economy" refers to all economic activities not covered by government statistics and thus are not subject to national rules or taxes.

The informal sector is viewed as an increasingly significant force for both local and global economies, as stated in the vision of WIEGO (Women In Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing), which asserts that the majority of workers globally now work in the informal sector, and its proportion continues to grow as a result of globalization: the mobility of capital, the restructuring of goods and services production, and labor market deregulation are pushing more workers into the informal sector. According to Suardi, Nasution, and Nasution (2019), the informal sector is characterized by easy entry, reliance on local resources, small-scale operations, labor-intensive processes, adaptive technologies, skills obtained outside the formal school system, and its lack of direct regulation with competitive market characteristics.

### **2.5 Income Theory**

Income is an essential element in trade businesses, as it is important to know the amount of income earned during the operation of a business (Sarifudin & Larasti, 2023). In economic terms, income is the compensation for the use of production factors owned by household and business sectors, which can take the form of wages/salaries, rents, interest, and profits (Walean, Rorong, & Tolosang, 2022). Income is an increase in assets that leads to an increase in owners' equity but is not due to new capital from the owner nor an increase in assets caused by growing liabilities (Rafidah, 2019).

Income greatly influences the sustainability of a company. The higher the income earned, the greater the company's ability to finance all its expenditures and activities (Basri, Nurdin, Fahmi, & Albetris, 2022). An individual's or household's condition can be measured by the concept of income, which represents the total amount of money received over a specific period. Another definition of income is the amount of earnings from work, typically calculated yearly or monthly. Therefore, income reflects the economic position of a family in society. In essence, income received by individuals or business entities is influenced by various factors, such as education level, work experience, working capital, working hours, access to credit, labor, family dependents, types of goods sold, and other factors.

## 2.6 Labor Theory

Labor (manpower) refers to the population within the working age range (15-64 years) or the total population in a country that can produce goods and services if there is demand for their labor and if they perform well in these activities (Suwardi, 2016). Labor is generally available in the labor market and is typically ready to be utilized in the production of goods and services. Employers or labor recipients require workers from the labor market. When labor works, they receive wages or salaries. Skilled labor is a valuable human resource needed by every company to achieve its goals.

The large number of the population and the workforce, on the one hand, represents a reliable human resource potential but, on the other hand, also poses significant problems affecting various sectors. Labor is a crucial factor in the production process or in development activities as it is labor that drives other resources to produce goods and services. Labor comes from the population, but not all members of the population are considered labor; only those who have reached a certain age can be considered part of the workforce or potential labor.

## 3. Research Methodology

This study uses a mixed methods approach that combines both quantitative and qualitative methods to gain a comprehensive understanding of the fulfillment of decent living needs for Indigenous Papuan vendors (OAP) at the Timika Central Market, Central Papua. The study was conducted at the Timika Central Market during 2024. Primary data was collected through the distribution of closed and open-ended questionnaires to OAP vendors, as well as in-depth interviews to explore information regarding business challenges and the support they need. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from official documents, statistical publications, and relevant government regulations, including the Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 13 of 2012 regarding the Components and Phases of Achieving Decent Living Needs.

The population in this study consists of all active OAP vendors at the Timika Central Market, and the sample was purposively drawn with 73 respondents. Data collection techniques include direct observation of trade activities, questionnaires to obtain income and expenditure data, and interviews to gather qualitative data regarding the vendors' experiences and expectations. Data was analyzed using descriptive quantitative analysis to measure income and expenditure levels and calculate the fulfillment of decent living needs (KHL). Additionally, thematic qualitative analysis was used to explore the issues faced by vendors in developing their businesses. The study also defines operational variables such as income, expenditure, and KHL standards to ensure the accuracy of the analysis.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Research Results

#### 4.1.1 Types of Products Sold by OAP Vendors

The types of products sold by OAP vendors at the Timika Central Market are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Types of Products Sold by OAP Vendors for Income to Meet Decent Living Needs**

No	Type of Goods Sold	Quantity (People)	Persentase (%)
1	<b>Kategori Food/Drink</b>		
	Galangal/Lemongrass/Itch Leaf/Indian Bay Leaf/Chili/Gedi/Grated Papaya/Papaya Leaf/Papaya Flower/Cassava Leaf/Patatas Fern/Banana Heart/Banana Leaf/Coconut Leaf	22	30,14%
	Patatas/Cassava/Salak/Pineapple/Taro/Patatas Leaf/Banana, Sago	29	39,73%
	Pork	5	6,85%
2	<b>Handicraft Categories</b>		
	Noken	10	13,70%
3	<b>Other Categories</b>		
	Betel Nut	5	6,85%
	Ant Nest	2	2,74%
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

"Table 1 shows that the respondents sell goods such as vegetables and spices (galangal, lemongrass, itch leaf, Indian bay leaf, chili, gedi, grated papaya, papaya leaf, papaya flower, cassava leaf, patatas fern, banana heart, banana leaf, and coconut leaf) at 30.14%, or 22 respondents. For tubers such as patatas, cassava, salak, pineapple, taro, patatas leaf, and banana, the percentage is 39.73%, or 29 respondents. The percentage for Pork is 6.85%, or 5 respondents. For the category of handicraft business in the form of noken, it is 13.7%, or 10 respondents. For other types of business, Betel Nut is 6.85%, or 5 respondents, and Ant Nest is 2.74%, or 2 respondents. Based on the data above, the percentage of goods production types for income to meet the livelihood needs of OAP traders according to their category can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 2. Type of Goods Sold by OAP Traders for Income to Fulfill Livelihood Needs Based on Business Production Types**

Category of Business Production Type	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
Food/Drink	56	76,71
Handicrafts	10	13,70
Others	7	9,49
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 2 shows that respondents in the Food/Drink business category account for 76.71%, or 56 respondents. Respondents in the Handicrafts business category account for 13.7%, or 10 respondents, and for the Others business category, which includes Betel Nut and Ant Nest sales, it accounts for 9.49%, or 7 respondents

#### 4.1.2 Main Income Level of OAP Traders

##### 1) Main Income of OAP Traders

The income obtained by OAP traders is the primary income from their own sales activities. Based on the type of business production carried out by the OAP traders to obtain their goods, it is known that the goods sold by OAP traders are obtained through farming and hunting activities. The main income level of OAP traders by production type can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3. Main Income of OAP Traders to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

No	Business Category	Average Income		Business Costs	Total Average Income
		Per day/ per sale	Per month		
1	<b>Food/Drink Categories</b>				
	Galangal/Lemongrass/Itch Leaf/Indian Bay Leaf/Chili/Gedi/Grated Papaya/Papaya Leaf/Papaya Flower/Cassava Leaf/Patatas Fern/Banana Heart/Banana Leaf/Coconut Leaf	Rp 150.000	Rp 3.000.000		Rp 3.000.000
	Patatas/Cassava/Salak/Pineapple/Taro/Patatas Leaf/Banana/Sago	Rp 300.000	Rp 6.000.000		Rp 6.000.000
	Pork	Rp 1.500.000	Rp 7.500.000		Rp 7.500.000
2	<b>Handicraft Categories</b>				
	Noken	Rp 200.000	Rp 4.000.000	Rp 600.000	Rp 3.400.000
3	<b>Other Categories</b>				
	Betel Nut	Rp 200.000	Rp 4.000.000		Rp 4.000.000

Ant Nest	Rp 200.000	Rp 4.000.000	Rp 4.000.000
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Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

"Table 3 shows that the average income per day/per sale from goods such as vegetables and spices (galangal, lemongrass, itch leaf, Indian bay leaf, chili, gedi, grated papaya, papaya leaf, papaya flower, cassava leaf, patatas fern, banana heart, banana leaf, and coconut leaf) is Rp. 150,000/day. With 20 days of sales, the average monthly income is Rp. 3,000,000. This is different from the income from tubers (patatas, cassava, salak, pineapple, taro, patatas leaf, and banana), which is Rp. 300,000/day. With 20 days of sales, the average monthly income is Rp. 6,000,000. For the sale of pork, the income is Rp. 1,500,000/per sale, with 5 sales per month, resulting in an average monthly income of Rp. 7,500,000.

Table 3 also shows that for the sale of noken, the average income per day is Rp. 200,000. With 20 days of sales, the average monthly income is Rp. 4,000,000. After subtracting production costs of Rp. 600,000/month, the average income for OAP traders selling noken is Rp. 3,400,000/month. For the sale of Betel Nut and Ant Nest, the average income per day is Rp. 200,000. With 20 days of sales, the average monthly income is Rp. 4,000,000. Based on the results above, the average main income of OAP traders can be seen in Table 4."

**Table 4. Average Main Income of OAP Traders to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

Average Income Utama Pedagang OAP (Rp)	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
3.000.000 – 4.000.000	39	53,42
4.100,00.000 – 6.000.000	29	39,73
>Rp.6.000.000	5	6,85
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 4 shows that the average main income of OAP traders ranges from Rp. 3,000,000 to Rp. 7,500,000. A total of 39 respondents, or 53.42%, have an average main income between Rp. 3,000,000 and Rp. 4,000,000. Next, the average main income of respondents is between Rp. 4,100,000 and Rp. 6,000,000, which includes 29 respondents or 39.73% of OAP traders. A total of 5 respondents, or 6.85%, of OAP traders receive an average main income of > Rp. 6,000,000.

## 2) Side Income of OAP Traders

Side income is obtained from other family members. The data on other family members who have income and their types of work can be seen in Table 5 and Table 6.

**Table 5. Other Family Members of OAP Traders with Income to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

Other Family Members with Income	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
Yes	44	60,27
No	29	39,73
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

Table 5 shows that there are 44 other family members working to help increase the income, or 60.27%, while 29 people, or 39.73%, do not have family members who assist in increasing the income. The types of work pursued by family members can be seen in Table 6.

**Table 6. Types of Work of Other Family Members of OAP Traders with Income to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

Types of Work	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
Farming	26	35,62
Hunting	3	4,11

Handicrafts	2	2,74
Sago Seller	5	6,85
Ant Nest Seller	2	2,74
Betel Nut Seller	6	8,22
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 6 shows that the types of work of other family members include 26 respondents, or 35.62%, who have side jobs as farmers. There are 3 respondents, or 4.11%, who are involved in hunting. There are 2 respondents, or 2.74%, working as sellers of noken (handicrafts) and ant nests. There are 5 respondents, or 6.85%, who are sago sellers, and 6 respondents, or 8.22%, who are betel nut sellers. Based on the interview results, in one family, there can be more than one family member with a job to earn additional income."

**Table 7. Average Side Income of OAP Traders to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

<b>Average Side Income of OAP (Rp)</b>	<b>Quantity (People)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
100,00.000 – 500.000	3	6,82
600.000 – 1.000.000	21	47,73
1.100,00.000 – 1.500.000	17	38,64
1.600.000 – 2.000.000	2	4,55
2.100,00.000-2.500.000	1	2,27
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 7 shows that of the 44 respondents with side income, 3 respondents, or 6.82%, receive an average side income of Rp. 100,000-Rp. 500,000. A total of 21 respondents, or 47.73%, receive an average side income of Rp. 600,000-Rp. 1,000,000. There are 17 respondents, or 38.64%, who receive an average of Rp. 1,100,000-Rp. 1,500,000. Two respondents, or 4.55%, receive a side income with an average of Rp. 1,600,000-Rp. 2,000,000, and one respondent, or 2.27%, receives a side income with an average of Rp. 2,100,000-Rp. 2,500,000.

### 3) Total Income of OAP Traders

Total income is the sum of the main income and side income used to meet livelihood needs. The total income of OAP traders can be seen in the table below.

**Table 8. Total Income of OAP Traders to Fulfill Livelihood Needs**

<b>Average Total Income of OAP Traders (Rp) (Rp)</b>	<b>Quantity (People)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
3.000.000 - 4.000.000	16	21,92
4.100,00.000 – 5.000.000	16	21,92
5.100,00.000 – 6.000.000	23	31,51
6.100,00.000 – 7.000.000	8	10,96
7.100,00.000 – 8.500.000	10	13,70
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 8 above shows the average total income, both from main income and side income of the family. Respondents who have a total income between Rp. 3,000,000 and Rp. 4,000,000 account for 16 respondents, or 21.92%. Similarly, respondents who have a total income between Rp. 4,100,000 and Rp. 5,000,000 make up 16 respondents, or 21.92%. A total of 23 respondents, or 31.51%, have a total income between Rp. 5,100,000 and Rp. 6,000,000, while 8 respondents, or 10.96%, have a total income between Rp. 6,100,000 and Rp. 7,000,000. Additionally, 10 respondents, or 13.70%, have a total income between Rp. 7,100,000 and Rp. 8,500,000.

### 4) Expenditures



Expenditures refer to the income spent to fulfill basic living needs. The fulfillment of basic livelihood needs by the respondents is as follows:

a. Expenditure on Food Needs (Food and Drink)

The respondents' expenditures for food needs, specifically for food and drink, can be seen in the table below.

**Table 9. Expenditure on Food Needs**

Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
500.000-1.000.000	16	21,9
1.100,00.000-2.000.000	47	64,4
2.100,00.000-3.000.000	10	13,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

"Table 9 shows that 16 respondents, or 21.9%, have an average expenditure for food and drink between Rp. 500,000 and Rp. 1,000,000. A total of 47 respondents, or 64.4%, have an average expenditure for food and drink between Rp. 1,100,000 and Rp. 2,000,000, and 10 respondents, or 13.7%, have an average expenditure for food and drink between Rp. 2,100,000 and Rp. 3,000,000.

b. Expenditure on Clothing Needs

The respondents' expenditure for clothing needs, in this case, for clothing, can be seen in Table 10.

**Table 10. Expenditure on Clothing Needs/Apparel**

Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
50.000-200.000	36	49,3
210.000-400.000	36	49,3
410.000-600.000	1	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 10 shows that 36 respondents, or 49.3%, have an average expenditure for clothing/apparel between Rp. 50,000 and Rp. 200,000 and between Rp. 210,000 and Rp. 400,000. Meanwhile, 1 respondent, or 1.4%, has an average expenditure for clothing/apparel between Rp. 410,000 and Rp. 600,000.

c. Expenditure on Housing Needs

The respondents' expenditure for housing needs, in this case, for housing or household facilities, can be seen in Table 11.

**Table 11. Expenditure on Housing Needs/Housing**

Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)	Quantity (People)	Percentage (%)
50.000-400.000	58	79,4
450.000-800.000	1	1,4
850.000-1.200.000	14	19,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 11 shows that 58 respondents, or 79.4%, have an average expenditure for housing needs between Rp. 50,000 and Rp. 400,000. Meanwhile, 1 respondent, or 1.4%, has an average expenditure for housing needs between Rp. 450,000 and Rp. 800,000, and 14 respondents, or 19.2%, have an average expenditure for housing needs between Rp. 850,000 and Rp. 1,200,000.

d. Expenditure on Education Needs

The respondents' expenditure for education needs can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. Expenditure on Education Needs

<b>Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)</b>	<b>Quantity (People)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
No Expenditure	7	9,6
100.000-500.000	58	79,4
600.000-1.000.000	5	6,8
1.100.000-2.000.000	3	4,11
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

"Table 12 shows that 7 respondents, or 9.6%, have no expenditure for education needs. A total of 58 respondents, or 79.4%, have an average expenditure for education needs between Rp. 100,000 and Rp. 500,000, 5 respondents, or 6.8%, have an average expenditure between Rp. 600,000 and Rp. 1,000,000, and 3 respondents, or 4.11%, have an average expenditure for education needs between Rp. 1,100,000 and Rp. 2,000,000.

e. Expenditure on Health Needs

Based on the interview results, for health needs, 73 respondents, or 100%, spend Rp. 50,000.

f. Expenditure on Other Needs

The respondents' expenditure for other needs can be seen in Table 13. The 'other needs' referred to here are transportation, recreation, and savings.

Table 13. Expenditure on Other Needs

<b>Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)</b>	<b>Quantity (People)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
50.000-200.000	36	49,3
250.000-400.000	36	49,3
450.000-600.000	1	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 13 shows that 36 respondents, or 49.3%, have an average expenditure for other needs between Rp. 50,000 and Rp. 200,000, and between Rp. 250,000 and Rp. 400,000. Additionally, 1 respondent, or 1.4%, has an average expenditure for other needs between Rp. 450,000 and Rp. 600,000. Based on the expenditure details for fulfilling basic livelihood needs above, the total expenditure of the OAP trader respondents can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14. Average Total Expenditure of OAP Traders to Fulfill Livelihood Needs

<b>Expenditure Amount (Rp/Month)</b>	<b>Quantity (People)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
500.000-2.000.000	15	20,1
2.100.000-4.000.000	52	71,2
4.100.000-6.000.000	5	6,8
6.100.000-8.000.000	1	1,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

"Table 14 shows that 15 respondents, or 20.1%, have a total expenditure for fulfilling livelihood needs between Rp. 500,000 and Rp. 2,000,000. A total of 52 respondents, or 71.2%, have a total expenditure for fulfilling livelihood needs between Rp. 2,100,000 and Rp. 4,000,000, and 5 respondents, or 6.8%, have a total expenditure for fulfilling livelihood needs between Rp. 4,100,000 and Rp. 6,000,000. Additionally, 1 respondent, or 1.4%, has an average total expenditure for fulfilling livelihood needs between Rp. 6,100,000 and Rp. 8,000,000.

#### 4.1.3 Decent Living Standards

The analysis of the decent living standards (KHL) of OAP traders is made based on the total income adjusted to the standard of decent living needs that has been calculated. The KHL standard for Mimika Regency is calculated based on the expenditure per capita per year in the Central Papua Province. The expenditure per capita per year in the Central Papua Province is Rp. 7,809,000 (BPS, 2022). Therefore, the expenditure per capita per month is Rp. 650,750. Based on the total expenditure per month, the KHL standard can be calculated. Referring to this KHL standard, the category of whether or not the living needs of OAP traders are fulfilled can be seen in Table 15.

Table 15. Analysis of Decent Living Needs of OAP Traders

Trader Categories	KHL Standard (Rp)	Average Income (Rp)	Feasibility	Total	%
Single	650.750	3.000.000	Feasible	2	2,7,4
Husband and Wife	1.301.500	6.000.000	Feasible	4	5,48
Husband and Wife with 1 Child	1.952.250	4.863.636	Feasible	11	15,07
Husband and Wife with 2 Children	2.603.000	5.695.000	Feasible	20	27,40
Husband and Wife with 3 Children	3.253.750	4.929.167	Feasible	12	16,44
Husband and Wife with 4 Children	3.904.500	5.879.167	Feasible	12	16,44
Husband and Wife with 5 Children	4.555.250	5.750.000	Feasible	3	4,11
Husband and Wife with 6 Children	5.206.000	5.090.000	Tidak Feasible	5	6,85
Husband and Wife with 7 Children	5.858.750	4.337.500	Tidak Feasible	4	5,48
<b>Total</b>				<b>73</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025

Based on Table 15, it shows that 64 respondents, or 87.67%, of OAP traders have a feasible income to meet the KHL, while 9 respondents, or 12.33%, do not have a feasible income to meet the KHL. Based on the KHL Standard and the Average Income of OAP traders, the percentage of KHL fulfillment in relation to income can be calculated. The percentage of KHL fulfillment against income can be seen in Table 16.

Table 16. Feasible Fulfillment of Livelihood Needs Against OAP Income

Trader Categories	Average Income (Rp)	KHL Standard (Rp)	Percentage (%)
Single	3.000.000	650.750	21,69
Husband and Wife	6.000.000	1.301.500	21,69
Husband and Wife with 1 Child	4.863.636	1.952.250	40,14
Husband and Wife with 2 Children	5.695.000	2.603.000	45,71
Husband and Wife with 3 Children	4.929.167	3.253.750	66,01
Husband and Wife with 4 Children	5.879.167	3.904.500	66,41
Husband and Wife with 5 Children	5.750.000	4.555.250	79,22
Husband and Wife with 6 Children	5.090.000	5.206.000	100,00,28

Husband and Wife with 7 Children	4.337.500	5.858.750	135,07
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*Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2025*

Table 16 shows the percentage of feasible living needs (KHL) relative to the income of respondents in the Single and Husband and Wife categories, which is 21.69%. For the Husband and Wife with 1 child category, the percentage is 40.14%, and for the Husband and Wife with 2 children category, the percentage is 45.71%. Meanwhile, for the Husband and Wife with 3 Children and Husband and Wife with 4 Children categories, the percentages are 66.01% and 66.41%, respectively. For the Husband and Wife with 5 children category, the percentage is 79.22%, and for the Husband and Wife with 6 children and Husband and Wife with 7 children categories, the percentages are 102.28% and 135.03%, respectively.

#### **4.1.4 Challenges Faced by OAP Traders**

Based on interviews with OAP traders, the main challenges they face include communication limitations, limited access to capital, lack of technological knowledge, limited managerial skills, and insufficient support from the government for OAP traders. These challenges are shared problems that must be resolved as part of efforts to improve businesses for OAP traders.

#### **4.1.5 Efforts to Improve OAP Traders' Businesses**

The efforts that OAP traders must make to improve their businesses include improving skills through training and mentoring from the government

### **4.2 Discussion**

Respondent characteristics refer to the traits of individuals who are the subjects of the study. As explained above, the characteristics of respondents include gender, age, educational level, duration of trading, business category, and the number of family dependents.

Based on gender, it shows that the highest number of respondents is female, with 83.56% or 61 individuals. In general, the role of married women is as a wife and mother. This differs from the reality of OAP traders, because in the local social context, they not only fulfill their roles as wives and mothers but also as breadwinners, either as the primary or secondary income earners. The cause of the double burden for Papuan women as income earners is the customs and traditions that have become local rules. Gender differences form the basis for the division of labor according to local customary laws. According to these customs, women are not just homemakers but can also do other work, such as farming, taking care of livestock, and even selling them. Women play a role as breadwinners because of the poor economic conditions of their families, so women take on the responsibility of fulfilling their family's living needs.

Age greatly affects the physical ability to manage a business (Damayanti, Karno, & Ilham, 2023). The majority of respondents in Pasar Sentral Timika are over 56 years old, with 39.73% or 29 individuals. This indicates that the most OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika are over 56 years old. This is because they still need to meet their living needs, and trading has been a part of their life for over 10 years, making it a habit that is hard to leave.

Education level is a measure of the education path a person has taken. It determines knowledge and thinking patterns. According to the research results, the highest education level of OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika is no schooling (TS), with 68.49% (50 people). This shows that education is not important to them, so education does not influence their business. For them, being able to count is enough. The low education level of OAP traders makes it difficult for them to communicate with customers, as most of them still speak their local language. The most important thing for them is arithmetic so they can conduct buying and selling transactions despite communication limitations.

Experience refers to the length of time a business owner has been running their business. Based on the research, 86.30% or 63 OAP traders have more than 10 years of experience. This indicates that these traders have a lot of experience, which becomes capital for success, measured by their ability to analyze past business conditions and processes.

The number of people living in a household is a family dependent. Households with many members have higher expenditures to meet daily needs. Small families typically consist of 2 to 4 people, while

large families consist of more than 4 members. The highest number of dependents among OAP traders is 4 people, with 27.40% or 20 individuals. The total number of small family dependents is 37 people, or 56.68%, while the total number of large family dependents is 36 people, or 49.32%. The number of family dependents impacts the fulfillment of the KHL, where the KHL increases with the higher number of dependents. The smaller the family dependents, the fewer the KHL costs incurred

#### **4.2.1 Type of Business Production of OAP Traders**

The type of business production refers to the various goods sold by OAP traders at Pasar Sentral Timika. According to the research, the types of business production by OAP traders at Pasar Sentral Timika fall into 3 categories:

- a. Food/Drink Category: includes vegetables such as water spinach, gedi, grated papaya, papaya leaves, papaya flowers, cassava leaves, patatas leaves, bamboo shoots, paku-paku, banana heart; spices like galangal, lemongrass, kaffir lime leaves, fish orange, itch leaves, Indian bay leaves, chilies, banana leaves, and coconut leaves; tubers like patatas, cassava, and taro; fruits like pineapple, bananas, and salak; and pork. Some traders also sell raw sago.
- b. Handicraft Category: includes noken.
- c. Other Categories: includes Betel Nut, red fruit, and Ant Nest.

The percentage of the Food/Drink business category among OAP traders is 76.71% or 56 traders, which is higher than the other categories. This is in line with Tarru, Goni, and Purwanto (2021), who explained that the goods sold by Papuan women are from their own gardens, such as tubers, corn, lemongrass, galangal, fruits, and vegetables. While the noken bags, which are handicrafts, as well as Ant Nest, sago, and Betel Nut are obtained through distributors. The high percentage of the Food/Drink category sold by OAP traders is because vegetables, spices, and tubers are obtained from the traders' own gardens. In general, OAP traders farm to produce goods for sale. They also typically make use of non-wood forest products such as bamboo shoots, semi-nests, red fruit, and itch leaves as part of their products. For pork, OAP traders obtain it through hunting

#### **4.2.2 Income Level of OAP Traders**

Income is calculated from the average earnings after deducting the cost of purchasing goods sold in one day and multiplying it for a month. In addition to income from sales, they also receive side income from other family members working (Saefullah et al., 2023). Based on the research, the highest total income received by OAP traders is between Rp. 5,100,000 - Rp. 6,000,000, with 31.51% or 23 individuals. However, some traders also earn a total income between Rp. 6,100,000 - Rp. 7,000,000, with 10.96% or 8 individuals, and 13.70% or 10 individuals with a total income between Rp. 7,100,000 - Rp. 8,500,000. To see if the income received by OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika meets the KHL Standard, it must be adjusted with the KHL Standard based on monthly expenditure.

#### **4.2.3 Feasible Living Needs of OAP Traders**

According to the research data, 87.67% or 64 OAP traders have feasible income to meet the KHL Standard, while 12.33% or 9 OAP traders do not have feasible income to meet the KHL Standard. This is due to the large number of family dependents, which increases the living needs required. According to ), 66% of street vendors in Cilegon City have met the standard, while the remaining 33% have not, because their living needs exceed the KHL Standard. Satarudin, Suprianto, and Daeng (2020) stated that 54% of street vendors in Mataram City were considered feasible, and 45% were not, because their family needs were greater than the KHL Standard.

Based on the research findings, the percentage of feasible living needs (KHL) relative to the income of respondents in the Single and Husband and Wife categories is 21.69%. This indicates that the income of OAP traders in the Single and Husband and Wife categories is relatively high compared to the feasible living needs, so respondents in these categories are considered feasible in fulfilling the KHL. For the Husband and Wife with 1 Child category, the percentage is 40.14%, and for the Husband and Wife with 2 Children category, the percentage is 45.71%, meaning the income of OAP traders in these categories is still high compared to the required living needs, so respondents in these categories are also considered feasible in fulfilling the KHL. For the Husband and Wife with 3 Children, Husband and Wife with 4 Children, and Husband and Wife with 5 Children categories, the percentages are 66.01%, 66.41%, and 79.22%, respectively, indicating that the income of OAP traders in these categories is still

sufficient to meet the required living needs. For the Husband and Wife with 6 Children and Husband and Wife with 7 Children categories, the percentages are 102.28% and 135.03%, meaning all the income of OAP traders is used to meet their feasible living needs (KHL), leaving no remaining income allocated for other life needs. This condition causes OAP traders to live on the edge of poverty.

#### **4.2.4 Business Challenges of OAP Traders**

The trading activities of OAP traders are a form of small-scale business. This business is important for the economy because it provides employment. According to the research findings, the main challenges faced include limited service, communication limitations, limited access to capital, lack of technological knowledge, limited managerial skills, and insufficient support from the government. Salehuddin, Maswati, and Samar (2021), stated that small businesses generally have weak characteristics. Therefore, development efforts and support from local governments are needed.

#### **4.2.5 Efforts to Improve OAP Traders' Businesses**

Based on the research findings, the support from the local government for OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika is limited to providing selling spaces. According to the traders, the local government has never provided any support or assistance to them. In fact, it is the responsibility of the local government to encourage small businesses to develop. The government can encourage OAP traders to grow through outreach programs and training to improve their skills and knowledge.

For example, the Mimika Regency Government provides capital assistance through the Department of Industry and Trade to support OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika, funded by the Special Autonomy Fund. The government also conducts training and coaching to improve the competency of SMEs in Papua, especially in business management, marketing, and production. The "Productive Papua" development strategy also includes efforts to create self-sufficient villages, aiming to ensure food availability and the potential of natural resources, including in the agriculture sector. The government facilitates the creation and expansion of markets, both locally and regionally, to improve local traders' access to markets.

The government can provide mentoring to local traders, including guidance in financial management, marketing, product quality, as well as providing information related to product prices, market opportunities, and business funding as part of the empowerment efforts. Traders can also utilize social media to promote their products, including handicrafts and agricultural products. In addition to training, mentoring from market managers is also important. The managers can guide traders in facing modernization challenges, such as using technology to manage and promote their businesses. Additionally, periodic performance evaluations are necessary. By monitoring traders' performance, the quality of service at the market can be improved while maintaining the existence of OAP traders. However, the improvement of facilities and infrastructure must be enhanced, as it influences empowerment.

### **5. Conclusion**

The types of goods sold by OAP traders at Pasar Sentral Timika include: 1) Food/Drink category, such as vegetables, tubers, kitchen spices, sago, and pork; 2) Handicraft category, such as noken; 3) Other categories, such as Betel Nut and Ant Nest. The income level of OAP traders at Pasar Sentral Timika includes: 1) Rp. 5,100,000-Rp. 6,000,000, 23 traders (31.51%); 2) Rp. 3,000,000-Rp. 4,000,000 and Rp. 4,100,000-Rp. 5,000,000, 16 traders each (21.92%); 3) Rp. 7,100,000-Rp. 8,500,000, 10 traders (13.70%); 4) Rp. 6,100,000-Rp. 7,000,000, 8 traders (10.96%).

The level of feasible living needs fulfillment for OAP traders is 87.67% considered to meet the KHL standard, and 12.33% do not meet the KHL standard due to family dependents exceeding the KHL standard. The challenges faced by OAP traders in developing their businesses are limited services, communication barriers, limited access to capital, lack of technological knowledge, limited managerial skills, and insufficient support from the government. The efforts to improve the businesses of OAP traders in Pasar Sentral Timika are through outreach programs and training to improve their skills and knowledge. The government can also provide business capital assistance to help OAP traders develop their businesses.

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