Global Academy of Business Studies (GABS)
Vol 2, No 1, 2025, 1-17 https://doi.org/10.35912/gabs.v2i1.3446

Analysis of income levels and factors influencing the sale of indigenous Papuan vegetables in Sentani Pharaa Market, Jayapura District

Amos Randalinggi[1], J. Ary Mollet[2], Hans Z. Kaiwai[3]
Cenderawasih University, Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia[1,2,3]
arandalinggi@gmail.com[1], julius.mollet@gmail.com[2]

Article History
Received on 17 May 2025
1st Revised on 23 June 2025
2nd Revised on 7 July 2025
Accepted on 11 July 2025

Abstract
Purpose: This study investigates the factors influencing the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency, in line with Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy, which seeks to improve Papuan welfare through economic empowerment.
Methodology: A quantitative approach was applied using multiple linear regression analysis. Primary data were collected from 49 vendor respondents through questionnaires. The independent variables analyzed include business capital, length of business, working hours, and education.
Results: The analysis shows that business capital, length of business, and education have a significant positive effect on income, contributing 8%, 12.5%, and 30.5%, respectively. Meanwhile, working hours did not significantly influence income, accounting for only 5.8%. Together, the four variables explain 46.8% of income variation, while 53.2% is affected by external factors such as market conditions, social networks, and product quality.
Conclusion: The findings highlight that education and business capital are the most decisive factors for income growth. Longer working hours and years in business alone are insufficient without adequate capital and knowledge.
Limitations: The study is limited to 49 respondents from one market, which may restrict generalization. Other factors such as cultural norms and supply chain constraints were not considered.
Contribution: This research adds to the literature on indigenous economic empowerment and provides recommendations for policymakers to enhance access to education, training, capital, and market infrastructure for Papuan vendors.

Keywords: *Business Capital, Education, Income, Indigenous Papuan Vendors, Length of Business, Working Hours*

How to Cite: Randalinggi, A., Mollet, J. A., & Kaiwai, H. Z. (2025). Analysis of income levels and factors influencing the sale of indigenous Papuan vegetables in Sentani Pharaa Market, Jayapura District. *Global Academy of Business Studies*, 2(1), 1-17.

1. Introduction

Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua is a special policy aimed at improving services, accelerating development, and empowering all people in Papua Province to be on par with other regions. The government continues to vigorously implement efforts in various sectors, including the economy, politics, and socio-cultural development. One of the key areas of development currently promoted by the government is the economic development sector, alongside healthcare, education, and infrastructure (Priyani, 2019; Saiba, 2019). Economic development focuses on government policies to ensure employment opportunities and sustainable economic growth for indigenous Papuans, enabling them to thrive in their own land by harnessing the economic potential of their surroundings. The primary

objectives of economic development include controlling inflation and improving the living standards of the Papuan people. However, a major issue in economic development is the unequal distribution of income, caused by factors such as the underdeveloped craft industry, traditional markets, and small-medium enterprises (SMEs) (Raya et al., 2021; Wijaya, Rahyuda, Yasa, & Sukaatmadja, 2019).

According to Stewart (2022) and Nordhagen et al. (2023) markets play a crucial role in meeting the needs and generating income for households (consumer households, producer households, and the government). They also create job opportunities, with many people relying on market-based economic activities for their livelihood and daily needs. Markets serve as public service venues that meet the community's needs and are the economic center of society. Additionally, market prices reflect the level of inflation and act as a criteria for determining government policies, thus functioning as a price stabilization mechanism. Traditional markets are the economic centers where lower-middle-class individuals find their needs and income (Herman, 2021; Usman, 2019).

Economic growth in Papua Province has shown continuous progress since the implementation of special autonomy. This progress is due to the efforts of each regency in Papua to develop its economic potential, with one significant economic driver being the establishment of markets across the region, predominantly filled by indigenous Papuan vendors, including many local women. Women are more likely to develop small trading businesses, though modest, driven by the economic demands of their households, thereby playing a significant role as income earners. This positive impact contributes to economic development, particularly in Jayapura Regency.

Sentani City District, located within Jayapura Regency, has over one modern market and one traditional market (known as the old Sentani market), where indigenous Papuan vendors trade agricultural, marine, and fishery products. Commonly sold agricultural products include vegetables, tubers, smoked fish, areca nuts, fruits, snakehead fish, lake fish, and sea fish. These commodities are primarily sold at the Pharaa Sentani market by indigenous Papuan women, referred to as "Mama-mama" vendors (Ramadhan & Padang, 2022). Vendors in traditional markets generally start their businesses with their own capital, without assistance from the government or financial institutions, such as banks or credit organizations. As a result, vendors are limited to operating their businesses using their own resources.

Most vendors in traditional markets do not have high levels of education. The majority have completed only secondary education or, in some cases, did not finish elementary school. They are compelled to become market vendors to earn a living (Begari, 2017). This situation shows that many people choose to become vendors in traditional markets, which do not require advanced education or specialized skills. However, becoming a market vendor requires cleverness, creativity, and experience to understand how to develop the business effectively. Some vendors rely solely on their courage to sell, even without prior knowledge of commerce. These vendors take risks, either profit or loss, with the principle that they have made the best effort for satisfactory results (Giraldo, Garcia-Tello, & Rayburn, 2020).

In addition to capital and education levels, trading experience plays a crucial role and affects business performance. This experience allows vendors to generate sufficient income to meet their family's needs and continue their trade. Vendors also generally have different working hours, with some starting from dawn until late afternoon, while others operate from morning to night. These variations in working hours differentiate the level of income and the vendors' well-being. Indigenous Papuan "Mama-mama" vendors in the Pharaa Sentani market play an essential role in supporting their families while fulfilling their household needs. Their business ventures are relatively simple and do not require special skills or significant capital (Herman, 2021; Kadir, Rahmanto, Idris, & Ali, 2020). Therefore, these vendors contribute to family income and household management. The potential for increasing family income can lead to better household welfare. Given the aforementioned factors, the author is interested in conducting research titled **"Analysis of Factors Influencing the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vegetable Vendors at the Pharaa Sentani Market".**

2. Literature review

2.1. Markets and Market Classification

A market is a place where people with the desire to fulfill their needs, the money to spend, and the willingness to buy meet (Swastha, 2001). According to Purnomo, Otten, and Faust (2018); (Rosita, Irmanelly, & Ermaini, 2020) the concept and meaning of a market are quite broad, encompassing both economic and socio-cultural dimensions. Economically, a market is a place where supply and demand meet, with sellers offering goods and buyers willing to purchase them at mutually agreed prices. From a socio-cultural perspective, markets are places for social interaction across various strata. Interestingly, the venue for trade, whether managed by the government or private sector, is determined by the market administrators, with the role of the vendors being equally important (Anifowose et al., 2025).

2.2. Income Theory

According to Wulandari (2021) income refers to the total cash or non-cash income received by an individual or household over a specific period. It does not include money received from another person, such as in the form of goods, subsidized rice, etc. Income received consists of the sale of goods and services produced by a business. A vendor's income can be seen through their total revenue, which is the producer's income from each sale made. This can be calculated by multiplying the number of items sold by the unit price of the goods. According to Septiantoro and Utomo (2015) the following formula is used:

$$TR = P \times Q \quad \text{.....(2.1)}$$

TR = total revenue

P = price

Q = quantity

Thus, a vendor's income is obtained from the number of items sold at an agreed-upon price between the seller and the buyer. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that market vendors' income is generated from the number of goods sold, multiplied by the unit price of each item according to its type. Profit is the difference between total revenue and total costs. Mathematically, it can be written as follows:

$$\pi = TR - TC \quad \text{.....}$$

π = Keuntungan

TR = Total pendapatan

TC = Total biaya

A merchant is an individual who trades, exchanging goods not produced by themselves to make a profit (Sairdama, Matakena, Roy, & Kogoya, 2023). In traditional markets, merchants are divided into two categories: kiosk traders and non-kiosk traders. According to Najib, Rifa'i, Putri, and Rachman (2024) a merchant is someone who engages in selling, crafts, or small-scale trades. Merchants are categorized as follows: 1. Wholesale Merchants – Merchants involved in the distribution chain between farmers and retailers. 2. Retail Merchants – Merchants who sell products directly to consumers. Merchants in traditional markets are further divided into two groups: 1. Kiosk Merchants – Merchants who own and operate kiosks in the market. 2. Non-Kiosk Merchants – Merchants who operate outside of kiosks, such as indoor or outdoor stands.

2.3. Relationship Between Variables

2.3.1. The Relationship Between Capital and Vegetable Vendor Income

Capital is an essential input (production factor) in determining income levels. However, it does not mean that capital is the only factor that can increase sales. In this regard, capital is one of the factors influencing income levels for vendors (Braun, 2024). Capital is one of the economic production factors.

Success cannot be achieved without business capital. Capital influences the increase in the number of goods or products sold, thereby boosting income. The income of an individual or group is highly dependent on the ownership of production factors. The greater the capital or production factor owned, the higher the likelihood of increased income.

2.3.2. The Relationship Between Length of Business and Vegetable Vendor Income

The length of time someone has been in business affects their professional skills. The longer they have been trading, the more knowledge they gain about consumer tastes or behaviors. Business expertise improves, and relationships with customers become stronger. The longer a vendor is in business, the higher their income will be. In other words, the longer an entrepreneur has been in business, the more their knowledge grows, which influences their income levels (Gebru, Leung, Rammelt, Zoomers, & van Westen, 2019; Hutabarat & Suasih, 2023).

2.3.3. The Relationship Between Working Hours and Vendor Income

Working hours refer to the time spent running a business, measured by the number of hours an individual spends at their workplace each day. The length of the workweek varies for each person due to several factors, including financial reasons. The more working hours sacrificed, the greater the productivity and the higher the labor income (Wahyono, 2017). The number of hours worked affects income. The longer a vendor works, the higher their income. Full-time work increases opportunities for vendors to develop their businesses. Conversely, when vendors work part-time, their opportunity to generate higher income decreases (Saputra & Irawan, 2024).

2.4. Conceptual Framework

Currently, the number of indigenous Papuan vendors is rapidly increasing. Quantitatively, their numbers are growing day by day, despite the rise of modern trade. In the Pharaa Sentani market, there are over 120 indigenous Papuan vendors. Assuming that the population continues to grow and the economic challenges faced by both migrant and indigenous Papuans remain, many people opt for informal sector businesses due to the relatively low capital required. This study aims to examine factors influencing vendors' income, which ultimately impacts their basic needs (Bless & Dampa, 2021; Herman, 2021).

Income is the primary goal of indigenous Papuan vendors, and this income can be influenced by various factors, including age, which reflects productivity and influences income levels. The second factor is education, which can affect decision-making in business and innovation in their operations. The third factor is working hours, which is influenced by the volume of products offered. The fourth factor is the length of time in business, as the productivity of vendors is directly related to the duration of their operations. Lastly, capital plays a key role, where an increase in capital will improve the capacity and scale of production, leading to higher income (Auliyah & Santoso, 2022). The research framework focuses on the factors affecting the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market.

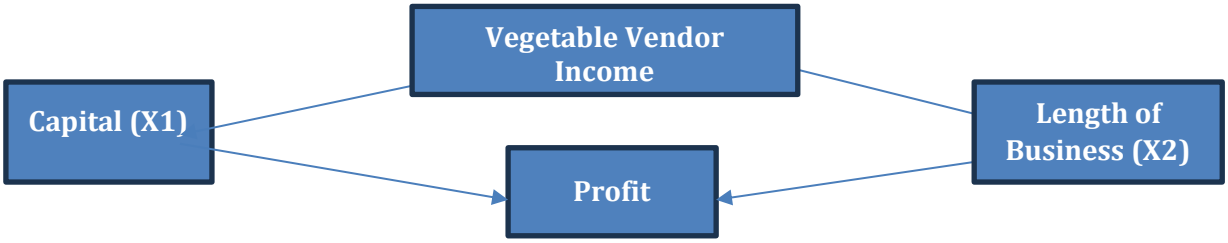

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework
Source: Author's Thought Process, 2025

2.5. Hypotheses

1) It is hypothesized that the variables of business capital and working hours have a positive and significant effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market.

Ho: $\beta_1 = 0$	Business capital does not affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.
Ha: $\beta_1 > 0$	Business capital positively affects the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

2) It is hypothesized that the variable of business duration has a positive and significant effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market.

Ho: $\beta_2 = 0$	Business duration does not affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.
Ha: $\beta_2 > 0$	Business duration positively affects the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

3. Research methodology

3.1. Research Location and Timeframe

In this study, the author selected Jayapura Regency in Papua Province as the research location. The research was conducted over a period of more than 3 months, from January to March 2025.

3.2. Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study consists of both primary and secondary data (Dedi, Toyib, & Wanimbo, 2016):

1) Types of Data
   Primary data were obtained through the distribution of questionnaires and direct observations in the field. Primary data sources are those collected directly from the research subjects without any intermediaries, by gathering information directly from the respondents. Secondary data were obtained through documentation and literature review with the help of printed media, the internet, and field notes. Secondary data sources are indirect data sources that provide additional information and reinforce the research findings.
2) Data Sources
   The data sources in this study include interviews using questionnaires, with the interviews conducted with indigenous Papuan women (mama-mama) who sell at the Pharaa Sentani market.

3.3. Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2017) the population is the generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics, determined by the researcher to be studied and from which conclusions are drawn. The population refers to the entire set of characteristics or units that are the object of the research measurement. In this study, the population consists of 120 vendors. A sample is a subset of the population that has certain characteristics or conditions. The sampling technique used in this study is simple random sampling, allowing the researcher to randomly select samples, ensuring that each element of the population has an equal chance of being chosen (Noor, Tajik, & Golzar, 2022). Once selected randomly, the sample was distributed to indigenous Papuan vendors selling vegetables.

3.4. Analysis Methods

This study employs two methods: descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis. The descriptive analysis method aims to provide a description or overview of the social and economic conditions regarding the variables and population to answer the first objective. All data collected is compiled, processed, and presented in table format. The data is also interpreted, allowing a clearer understanding of the issues at hand. These problems are analyzed using relevant theories. The quantitative analysis technique used in this study includes profit analysis, where profit is calculated as: Profit = TR – TC, where TR is total revenue, calculated by multiplying the unit price by the quantity of sales. TC is total cost, which consists of fixed and variable costs, including costs like purchasing vegetables and transportation (Akhmadi, 2021; Ilmi, Ukasyah, Putri, & Adiyanto, 2023). The variable costs are calculated as follows: Profit is derived from the difference between total income and total costs for a single production cycle. To analyze and determine the factors influencing vegetable vendor income in Jambi City (Case Study of Aur Duri Market), regression analysis is used. The linear regression method

predicts how much the dependent variable changes in response to independent variables (Sugiyono, 2017). The multiple linear regression formula is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e$$

Where:
Y = Income
a = Constant
b_1-b_3 = Coefficients of the Variables
X_1 = Business Capital
X_2 = Length of Business
e = Error term

1) F-Test
The F-test is a statistical test used to determine whether the independent variables (predictors) significantly affect the dependent variable (outcome) simultaneously. In this study, the hypothesis to be tested is: Ho: Independent variables do not simultaneously affect the dependent variable. Ha: Independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. The F-test is performed by comparing the F-calculated value with the F-table value. If the F-calculated value is greater than the F-table value, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. Conversely, if the F-calculated value is smaller than the F-table value, Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. The decision rules for this test are as follows:
Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted if F-calculated > F-table at α = 0.05
Ho is accepted, and Ha is rejected if F-calculated < F-table at α = 0.05

2) T-Test
The t-test is used to examine the strength of the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable. In this study, the t-test will show whether the independent variables (such as business capital) have a partial effect on the dependent variable (income). The hypothesis tested for this research is: Ho: The independent variable does not significantly affect the dependent variable. Ha: The independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. This test is performed by comparing the t-calculated value with the t-table value. The decision rule for this test is as follows:
Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted if t-calculated > t-table at α = 0.05
Ho is accepted, and Ha is rejected if t-calculated < t-table at α = 0.05

3) Coefficient of Determination (R^2)
The coefficient of determination indicates the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables. In other words, R^2 shows the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable (Y) can be explained by the linear effects of the independent variables (X).

3.5. Operational Definitions
Operational definitions refer to the specific meanings of the variables being observed (Sintha, 2020). The operational definitions used in this study are as follows:

1. Income refers to the net income received by the vendor in one month, expressed in Indonesian Rupiah (Rp).
2. Net Income refers to the income received by the vendor after deducting costs such as capital for purchasing vegetables, transportation, food, and other expenses over one month, calculated in Indonesian Rupiah (Rp).
3. Capital refers to the fixed costs incurred daily by each vendor, expressed in Indonesian Rupiah (Rp).

Length of Business refers to the duration the vendor has been in business, expressed in years.

4. Results and discussions

4.1. Result

4.1.1. Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the respondents in this study were based on vendors in the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency, totaling 49 individuals. Based on this data, the respondents' characteristics are analyzed by age, gender, and income. The socio-economic characteristics of the indigenous Papuan vendors are as follows:

Table 1. Age Distribution of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

No	Age (years)	Number (people)	Percentage (%)
1	36-45	33	67.3
2	46-55	10	20.4
3	56-65	4	8.2
4	Above 66	2	4.1
	Total	**49**	**100**
No	**Gender**	**Number**	**Percentage**
1	Male	2	4.08%
2	Female	47	95.92%
	Total	**49**	**100%**
No	**Business Capital**	**Number**	**Percentage**
1	Less than Rp 500,000	29	59.18%
2	Rp 500,000 - Rp 1,000,000	18	36.73%
3	Rp 1,000,000- Rp 5,000,000	2	4.08%
	Total	**49**	**100%**

Source: Field Data, 2025

4.1.2. Income Levels of Vegetable Vendors in Papua

Vendors' income is calculated monthly by accumulating daily income with the assumption of 24 working days per month. Below is the descriptive statistics of monthly income for indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

Table 2. Calculation of Vegetable Vendor Income Level (N=49)

Respondent	Gross Income (TR)	Costs (TC)	Net Income (Rp)
1	525.000	130.000	395.000
2	450.000	140.000	310.000
3	300.000	110.000	190.000
4	360.000	100.000	260.000
5	600.000	115.000	485.000
6	450.000	130.000	320.000
7	620.000	140.000	480.000
8	540.000	110.000	430.000
9	430.000	100.000	330.000
10	520.000	115.000	405.000
11	510.000	110.000	400.000
12	420.000	100.000	320.000
13	440.000	115.000	325.000
14	350.000	130.000	220.000
15	300.000	140.000	160.000
16	460.000	110.000	350.000
17	720.000	100.000	620.000
18	450.000	110.000	340.000
19	340.000	100.000	240.000
20	640.000	115.000	525.000
21	540.000	130.000	410.000

22	430.000	140.000	290.000
23	520.000	110.000	410.000
24	510.000	100.000	410.000
25	420.000	110.000	310.000
26	440.000	100.000	340.000
27	350.000	115.000	235.000
28	300.000	130.000	170.000
29	460.000	140.000	320.000
30	640.000	110.000	530.000
31	540.000	100.000	440.000
32	430.000	110.000	320.000
33	520.000	100.000	420.000
34	510.000	110.000	400.000
35	420.000	100.000	320.000
36	440.000	115.000	325.000
37	350.000	130.000	220.000
38	640.000	140.000	500.000
39	540.000	110.000	430.000
40	430.000	100.000	330.000
41	520.000	110.000	410.000
42	510.000	100.000	410.000
43	420.000	115.000	305.000
44	440.000	130.000	310.000
45	350.000	140.000	210.000
46	640.000	110.000	530.000
47	540.000	100.000	440.000
48	430.000	110.000	320.000
49	520.000	100.000	420.000
Total	**23.225.000**	**5.635.000**	**17.590.000**
Average	**464.500**	**112.700**	**351.800**

Source: Field Data, 2025

Table 2 shows that from the 49 respondents, the average daily gross income of vegetable vendors is Rp 464,000, with an average cost of Rp 112,200. Therefore, their daily net income reaches Rp 351,000. These calculations show that vegetable vendors are earning a profit from their sales activities at the Pharaa market.

4.1.3. Factors Affecting the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors at the Pharaa Sentani Market

Linear regression analysis is used to test the factors that influence the income of indigenous Papuan vendors. Since business capital and length of business are ordinal data (ranked results), they were first converted into interval data using the Method of Successive Intervals (MSI) before being processed with linear regression analysis. Additionally, the vendors' income data were transformed using natural logarithm (Ln) to minimize violations of regression assumptions.

4.1.4. Classical Assumption Test

Before conducting hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression analysis, several assumptions must be met to ensure that the regression results are not biased. These assumptions include normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroskedasticity test. All these tests were performed using SPSS IBM Statistics 26 software.

1) Normality Assumption Test

The normality assumption is crucial in testing the significance of the regression coefficients. If the regression model is not normally distributed, the conclusions drawn from the test may be questionable, as the t-test statistic in regression analysis is derived from a normal distribution. In this study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample test was used to test the normality of the regression model.

Table 3. Normality Assumption Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		49
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.45985050
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.120
	Positive	.120
	Negative	-.088
Test Statistic		.120
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.075[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 3, the probability value (Asymp. sig. 2-tailed) from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0.075. Since the probability value from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than the 5% error level (0.05), it can be concluded that the regression model is normally distributed. A visual representation of the normal probability plot can be seen in Figure 2 below.

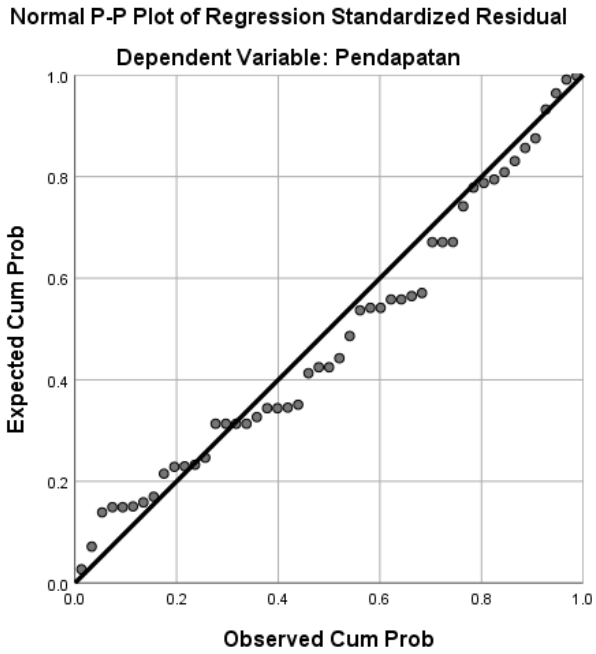

Figure 2. Normal Probability Plot

The graph above reinforces the conclusion that the regression model is normally distributed, as the data distribution remains around the diagonal line.

2) Multicollinearity Assumption Test

Multicollinearity indicates a strong correlation among two or more independent variables in a regression model. The presence of multicollinearity makes the regression coefficients unreliable and increases the standard error. In this study, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was used as an indicator to detect multicollinearity among the independent variables.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Assumption Test

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Capital	.962	1.040
	Length of Business	.940	1.064

a. Dependent Variable: Income

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

The VIF values in Table 4 indicate no significant correlation between the independent variables, as all VIF values are below 10 and tolerance values are greater than 0.1. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no multicollinearity issues among the independent variables.

3) Heteroskedasticity Assumption Test

Heteroskedasticity refers to the unequal variance of residuals across observations in a regression model. A good regression model should be free from heteroskedasticity. In this study, heteroskedasticity was tested using Spearman's rank correlation method (Gujarati & Porter, 2009; 380), correlating the independent variables with the absolute residuals. If the correlation coefficient is significant at the 5% error level, heteroskedasticity is indicated. The following table shows the significance values of the correlation coefficients for the independent variables against the absolute residuals.

Table 5. Heteroskedasticity Assumption Test

Correlations			
			Absolut Residual
Spearman's rho	Capital	Correlation Coefficient	-.271
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.060
		N	49
	Length of Business	Correlation Coefficient	.113
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.441
		N	49

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 5, the significance values for the correlation coefficients between the independent variables and absolute residuals are all greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no heteroskedasticity issues in the regression model. Since all three regression assumptions have been tested and met, it can be concluded that the regression model satisfies the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) conditions.

4.1.5. Results of Regression Equation Estimation

To determine the functional relationship between business capital and the length of business on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors, multiple linear regression analysis was used. Based on the data processed using SPSS 26 for Windows, the regression results are as follows:

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13.547	.372		36.384	.000
	Capital	.178	.084	.237	2.116	.040
	Length of Business	.209	.079	.299	2.632	.012

a. Dependent Variable: Pendapatan

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

From the unstandardized coefficients (B) in Table 6, the following regression equation can be formed: **$Y = 13{,}547 + 0{,}178\ X_1 + 0{,}209\ X_2 + e$** The coefficients in this equation can be interpreted as follows:

1) The constant of 13.547 indicates the average income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency, when business capital (X1), length of business (X2), working hours (X3), and education (X4) are all zero.
2) The regression coefficient for capital (X1) is positive at 0.178, indicating the income increase for indigenous Papuan vendors when business capital increases by one unit. This means that the higher the business capital, the higher the income of the vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.
3) The length of business (X2) has a positive regression coefficient of 0.209, showing the increase in income for indigenous Papuan vendors when the duration of the business increases by one unit. This means that the longer a vendor has been in business, the higher their income at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.6. Estimation of the Determination Equation

The coefficient of determination is calculated to determine the extent to which business capital and the length of business, simultaneously, affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency. The coefficient of determination is obtained through data processing using SPSS 26 for Windows software, as presented in the table below:

Table 7. Simultaneous Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.684[a]	.468	.419	.48030

a. Predictors: (Constant), , Lama_Usaha, Modal,
b. Dependent Variable: Pendapatan
Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 7, the R-square value is 0.468, known as the coefficient of determination (KD). This means that 46.8% of the change in the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market is simultaneously influenced by business capital. In other words, business capital and the length of business simultaneously contribute 46.8% to the income of the vendors. The remaining 53.2% is influenced by other factors beyond business capital and business duration. Next, partial coefficients of determination are calculated to determine the extent of the influence of each independent variable (business capital and length of business) on the dependent variable (income of indigenous Papuan vendors). The coefficient of determination is obtained by multiplying the standardized coefficient with the zero-order correlation, as presented in the following table.

4.1.7. Simultaneous Test

The simultaneous hypothesis to be tested is the effect of business capital and the length of business on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors. To test whether business capital and the length of business simultaneously affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors, the following statistical hypotheses are used:

Ho: All $\beta_i = 0$	Business capital and the length of business do not simultaneously affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura
Ha: Some $\beta_i \neq 0$	Business capital and the length of business simultaneously affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency

To test this hypothesis, a simultaneous test is conducted using the F-test, which is obtained from the ANOVA table as presented below:

Table 8. ANOVA Table for Simultaneous Effect on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regresion	8.911	4	2.228	9.657	.000[b]
	Residual	10.150	44	.231		
	Total	19.061	48			

a. Dependent Variable: Pendapatan
b. Predictors: (Constant), Lama_Usaha, Modal,
Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 8, the $F_{calculated}$ value is 9.657 with a significance level approaching zero. The F_{table} value at the 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with 4 and 44 degrees of freedom is 2.584. Since $F_{calculated}$ (9,657) is greater than F_{table} (2,584), Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted at the 5% significance level. This means that business capital and the length of business simultaneously have a significant effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.8. Analysis of the Effect of Business Capital on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

The first partial hypothesis to be tested is the effect of business capital on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors. Before testing the hypothesis, the strength of the relationship between business capital and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is analyzed using correlation analysis. Based on the data processing, the correlation coefficient between business capital and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market is as follows:

Table 9. Correlation Between Business Capital and Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

Correlations

		Income	Modal
Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.336*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.018
	N	49	49
Capital	Pearson Correlation	.336*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	
	N	49	49

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 9, the correlation value between business capital and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is 0.336. This shows that business capital has a weak relationship with the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. The positive correlation coefficient indicates that as business capital increases, the income of indigenous Papuan vendors also increases. A summary of the test results on the effect of business capital on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is shown in the table below:

Table 10. Summary of the Test on the Effect of Business Capital on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

Influence	**$T_{calculated}$**	**Sig.**	**$t_{table\ (df=44)}$**	**Ho**
8,0%	2,116	0,040	2,015	Rejected

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 10, the tcalculated value for the effect of business capital on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is 2.116, with a significance value of 0.040. Since the tcalculated value is greater than the t_{table} value and the significance value is less than 0.05, Ho is rejected at the 5% significance level, meaning Ha is accepted. It can be concluded that business capital positively affects the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.9. Analysis of the Effect of Length of Business on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

The second partial hypothesis to be tested is the effect of the length of business on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors. Before testing the hypothesis, the strength of the relationship between the length of business and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is analyzed using correlation analysis. Based on the data processing, the correlation coefficient between the length of business and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market is as follows:

Table 11. Correlation Between Length of Business and Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

Correlations

		Income	Length of Business
Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.418**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	49	49
Length of Business	Pearson Correlation	.418**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	49	49

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 11, the correlation coefficient between the length of business and the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is 0.418. This shows that the length of business has a moderate/strong relationship with the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. The positive correlation coefficient indicates that the longer the business, the higher the income of the vendors. A summary of the test results on the effect of the length of business on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is shown in the table below:

Table 12. Summary of the Test on the Effect of the Length of Business on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

Influence (%)	$t_{calculated}$	Sig.	$t_{table\ (df = 44)}$	Ho
12.5%	2.632	0.012	2.015	Rejected

Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2025

In Table 12, the t-calculated value for the effect of the length of business on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors is 2.632, with a significance value of 0.012. Since the t-calculated value is greater than the t_{table} value and the significance value is less than 0.05, Ho is rejected at the 5% significance level, meaning Ha is accepted. It can be concluded that the length of business positively affects the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency.

4.2. Discussion of Research Results

The discussion of the research results is used to answer the research question regarding how business capital and the length of business affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market in Jayapura Regency, both partially and simultaneously.

4.2.1. The Effect of Business Capital on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

The majority of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market in Jayapura Regency still rely on minimal business capital. With such limited capital, it is evident that the vendors' ability to increase sales is constrained. Based on the regression analysis, it was found that business capital has a significant positive effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. It was found that business capital contributes 8.0% to the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. The larger the business capital, the higher the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. This result is consistent with previous research by Dewi and Suci (2023) which found that business capital has a positive and significant impact on the income of vendors at the Kalibukbuk market, Buleleng. Similarly, the research by Kussoy, Walewangko, and Londa (2021) on

the factors affecting vendor income in the Serasi market, Kotamobagu, found that business capital is a dominant factor influencing vendor income.

4.2.2. The Effect of the Length of Business on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

Most indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market in Jayapura Regency have been engaged in their trading business for over two years. With this substantial business experience, the vendors are well-versed in their business operations. The regression analysis revealed that the length of business has a significant positive effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. It was found that the length of business contributes 12.5% to the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. The longer the business, the higher the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. This finding is consistent with research by Nugroho, A. (2018), which shows that the length of business significantly influences the income of small vendors, contributing 15%. Similarly, research by Dhamayanti et al. (2020) found that business experience has a positive effect on income, contributing 14%. Dharmawan and Marna (2025) also found that the length of business significantly influences the income of vendors, with a contribution of 13%. Soemardianto (2023) indicated that the length of business contributes 11% to the increase in vendor income.

4.2.3. The Simultaneous Effect of Business Capital and Length of Business on the Income of Indigenous Papuan Vendors

The regression analysis revealed that business capital and the length of business simultaneously affect the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market in Jayapura Regency. The synergy between business capital and the length of business accounts for 46.8% of the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market. The remaining 53.2% is influenced by other factors beyond business capital, length of business, working hours, and education. These factors include: Market Conditions: Fluctuations in supply and demand in the market can affect sales. Seasonal changes, consumer trends, and local economic conditions may have a significant impact on income. Access to Capital: In addition to available business capital, access to financing sources, such as loans from banks or microfinance institutions, can influence the vendors' ability to expand their businesses. Social Networks and Relationships: Relationships with customers, suppliers, and other vendors can affect sales levels. Strong networks can provide advantages in accessing information and support. Product Quality: The quality of the goods sold, including price and variety, can influence consumer attraction and lead to higher sales. Infrastructure and Location: The market's location and the condition of its infrastructure, such as accessibility and supporting facilities, affect the number of visitors and shopping comfort. Marketing Strategies: How vendors promote their products, whether through social media, discounts, or other promotions, can influence product visibility and appeal. Managerial Skills: The vendors' ability to manage their business, including finance, stock, and customer service, contributes to their business success. Macroeconomic Conditions: Factors such as inflation, government policies, and general economic conditions can affect consumers' purchasing power and, ultimately, vendors' income. Availability of Resources: Access to raw materials and natural resources necessary for the business can also affect vendors' ability to meet consumer needs. Policy Changes: Government policies regarding trade, taxation, and business regulations can affect the business environment and vendors' competitiveness.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the research findings on the factors affecting the income of indigenous Papuan vendors who are unable to provide a diverse range of commodities for sale at the Pharaa Sentani market in Jayapura Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The income analysis shows that the average net profit per day is Rp 351,800. Therefore, vegetable vendors are profitable in their daily sales activities.
2. Business capital has a significant positive effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market, Jayapura Regency. Similarly, the length of business also has a significant positive effect on the income of indigenous Papuan vendors at the Pharaa Sentani market.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions of the research, several suggestions can be made:

1. Education Improvement: The government and related institutions should implement training and education programs to improve the skills of vendors, enabling them to better manage their businesses and provide a wider variety of commodities.
2. Access to Capital: Efforts should be made to improve vendors' access to financing, such as microloans or capital assistance programs, so they can expand their businesses and increase their product stock.
3. Product Diversification: Vendors are encouraged to expand the range of commodities offered to attract more customers and increase income.
4. Infrastructure Improvement: The government should focus on developing market infrastructure, such as facilities and accessibility, to support trade activities and attract more visitors.
5. Mentorship Programs: Mentorship programs should be provided to help vendors with marketing strategies and business management, thereby improving their competitiveness in the market.

References

Akhmadi, A. (2021). Analisa Cost and Revenue Hubungannya dengan Profit Margin Hasil Pertanian Sayuran Kacang Panjang dan Mantimun pada Usaha Pertanian Sayuran Mandiri Kelurahan Jembatan Mas Kecamtan Pemayung Kabupaten Batang Hari. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi, 21*(1), 421-429. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v21i1.1342

Anifowose, T. E., Oke, T. I., Oyedele, O. I., Fadeyi, A. A., Alagbe, T. O., & Adebayo, O. A. (2025). Markets in Africa. The Example of Sapon Traditional Market: An Evolution of Cultural Values in the Spatial Planning of Oke-Ona, Abeokuta. *Social Evolution & History, 24*(1), 95-112. doi:https://doi.org/10.30884/seh/2025.01.05

Auliyah, F., & Santoso, R. A. (2022). The Effect of Capital, Working Hours, and Prices on Income of Fish Traders During The 2019 Corona Virus Disease. *Innovation Research Journal, 3*(1), 26-33. doi:https://doi.org/10.30587/innovation.v3i1.3715

Begari, P. (2017). Education Level of Street Vendors and its Impact on Performance of the Activity: A Case Study of Hyderabad, Telangana. *International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS), 7*(7), 436-443.

Bless, F., & Dampa, D. (2021). Analisis Tingkat Pendapatan Pedagang Sayur-sayuran Pada Pondok Menetap di Kelurahan Amban Kabupaten manokwari. *Sosio Agri Papua, 10*(2), 189-196. doi:https://doi.org/10.30862/sap.v10i2.155

Braun, E. (2024). Capital is Not a Factor of Production but Organizes the Allocation and Distribution of Resources in Capitalism. *The Review of Austrian Economics*, 1-21. doi:https://doi.org/10.1007/s11138-024-00655-1

Dedi, S., Toyib, J. R., & Wanimbo, D. (2016). The Role of Papuan Women Trader in Increasing Family Income in Traditional Market of West Papua Province. *KnE Social Sciences, 1*(1), 95-102. doi:https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v1i1.440

Dewi, N. N. T. U., & Suci, N. M. (2023). Pengaruh Modal, Tingkat Pendidikan dan Lama Usaha terhadap Pendapatan Pedagang Pasar Tradisional Kalibukbuk Kecamatan Buleleng. *Prospek: Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis, 5*(1), 47–52. doi:https://doi.org/10.23887/pjmb.v5i1.49987

Dhamayanti, M., Tarigan, R., Fadlyana, E., Prasetyo, D., Amalia, N., Rusmil, V. K., . . . Kartasasmita, C. B. (2020). Immunogenicity and safety of Quadrivalent Influenza HA vaccine in Indonesian children: An open-labeled, bridging, clinical study. *Vaccine, 38*(5), 993-1000. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.12.008

Dharmawan, F., & Marna, J. E. (2025). The Effect of Business Capital, Working Hours, and Length of Business on the Income of Street Vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City. *Sibatik Journal: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan, 4*(7), 1065-1078. doi:https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v4i7.2821

Gebru, K. M., Leung, M., Rammelt, C., Zoomers, A., & van Westen, G. (2019). Vegetable Business and Smallholders' Food Security: Empirical Findings from Northern Ethiopia. *Sustainability, 11*(3), 743. doi:https://doi.org/10.3390/su11030743

Giraldo, M., Garcia-Tello, L., & Rayburn, S. W. (2020). Street Vending: Transformative Entrepreneurship for Individual and Collective Well-Being. *Journal of Services Marketing, 34*(6), 757-768. doi:https://doi.org/10.1108/JSM-08-2019-0322

Herman, H. (2021). Analysis of Factors Affecting Traders' Income on Traditional Markets in Indonesia. *ADPEBI International Journal of Business and Social Science, 1*(1), 28-36. doi:https://doi.org/10.54099/aijbs.v1i1.31

Hutabarat, W. B., & Suasih, N. N. R. (2023). The Influence of the Number of Buyers, Length of Business, Type of Merchandise and The Use of E-Commerce on The Income of Kreneng Folk Market Traders in Denpasar. *Jurnal Simki Economic, 6*(2), 486-496. doi:https://doi.org/10.29407/jse.v6i2.376

Ilmi, N. A. L., Ukasyah, A. U. H., Putri, I. M. M., & Adiyanto, M. R. (2023). Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis as a Short-Term Profit Planning Tool at Bobo Bakery & Café. *Proceeding International Conference on Economy, Management, and Business, 1*(1), 1147-1161.

Kadir, A., Rahmanto, M. I., Idris, U., & Ali, A. (2020). The Process of Economic Change of the Papuans in Jayapura. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 575*(1), 1-14. doi:https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/575/1/012040

Kussoy, R. I., Walewangko, E. N., & Londa, A. T. (2021). Analisis Faktor Modal Usaha, Lama Usaha, Dan Pendidikan Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Di Pasar Serasi Di Kotamobagu. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 21*(2).

Najib, F., Rifa'i, A., Putri, A. A., & Rachman, T. M. R. (2024). Strategies and Challenges of Grocery Traders in Facing Online Market Competition. *Perspektif: Journal of Social and Library Science, 2*(3), 100-110. doi:https://doi.org/10.70489/perspektif.v2i3.376

Noor, S., Tajik, O., & Golzar, J. (2022). Simple Random Sampling. *International Journal of Education & Language Studies, 1*(2), 78-82. doi:https://doi.org/10.22034/ijels.2022.162982

Nordhagen, S., Lee, J., Monterrosa, E., Onuigbo-Chatta, N., Okoruwa, A., Lambertini, E., & Pelto, G. H. (2023). Where supply and demand meet: How consumer and vendor interactions create a market, a Nigerian example. *Food Security, 15*(6), 1505-1519. doi:https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-023-01397-x

Priyani, A. P. (2019). Implementasi Tugas Dan Wewenang Majelis Rakyat Papua Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2001 Tentang Otonomi Khusus Papua. *El-Iqthisady: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 56-69. doi:https://doi.org/10.24252/el-iqthisadi.v1i2.11726

Purnomo, M., Otten, F., & Faust, H. (2018). Indonesian Traditional Market Flexibility Amidst State Promoted Market Competition. *Social Sciences, 7*(11), 238. doi:https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci7110238

Ramadhan, M. F., & Padang, N. S. (2022). Analisis Tingkat Kesejahteraan Pedagang Mama-Mama Papua setelah Pindah ke Pasar Sentral Kabupaten Mimika. *JURNAL KRITIS (Kebijakan, Riset, dan Inovasi), 6*(1), 1-20.

Raya, A. B., Andiani, R., Siregar, A. P., Prasada, I. Y., Indana, F., Simbolon, T. G. Y., . . . Nugroho, A. D. (2021). Challenges, open innovation, and engagement theory at craft smes: Evidence from Indonesian batik. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 7*(2), 121. doi:https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7020121

Rosita, R., Irmanelly, I., & Ermaini, E. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima (Studi Kasus Wisata Taman Jomblo Kotabaru Jambi Pasca Pandemi Covid-19). *Eksis: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Bisnis, 11*(2), 118-124. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.33087/eksis.v11i2.203

Saiba, H. (2019). Muatan Kepentingan Orang Asli Papua dalam Peraturan Daerah di Provinsi Papua Dan Papua Barat. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum: ALETHEA, 2*(2), 79-96. doi:https://doi.org/10.24246/alethea.vol2.no2.p79-96

Sairdama, S. S., Matakena, S., Roy, M., & Kogoya, Y. (2023). Analisis Pendapatan Pedagang Pati/Tepung Sagu pada Pasar Sental Kalibobo dan Pasar Karang Tumaritis di Distrik Nabire Kabupaten Nabire. *Jurnal Cakrawala Ilmiah, 2*(10), 3975-3982. doi:https://doi.org/10.53625/jcijurnalcakrawalailmiah.v2i10.5887

Saputra, I., & Irawan, E. (2024). Pengaruh Jam Kerja Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pendapatan Usaha Mikro Yang Di Moderasi Oleh Kur. *Pusat Publikasi Ilmu Manajemen, 2*(1), 30-42. doi:https://doi.org/10.59603/ppiman.v2i1.287

Septiantoro, U. O., & Utomo, C. (2015). Analisa Penetapan Harga Jual Unit Rumah pada Proyek Perumahan Griya Suci Permai Baru, Gresik. *Jurnal Teknik ITS, 4*(1), 6-10. doi:https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373539.v4i1.8771

Sintha, L. (2020). Importance of Break-EVEN Analysis for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. *International Journal of Research-GRANTHAALAYAH, 8*(6). doi:https://doi.org/10.29121/granthaalayah.v8.i6.2020.502

Soemardianto, K. D. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Lama Usaha dan Jam Kerja terhadap Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kawasan Darmo Permai Surabaya Tahun 2021. *Economie: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi, 5*(2), 139-150. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.30742/economie.v5i1.3432

Stewart, D. W. (2022). Marketing's Contribution to Consumer Welfare: A Research Agenda. *Journal of Consumer Affairs, 56*(4), 1423-1432. doi:https://doi.org/10.1111/joca.12495

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Swastha, B. (2001). *Manajemen Pemasaran Modern*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

Usman, S. (2019). Analisis Jenis Usaha dan Laba Atas Biaya pada Pedagang di Kabupaten Manokwari. *Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen, 13*(3), 189-195. doi:https://doi.org/10.19184/bisma.v13i3.13771

Wahyono, B. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang di Pasar Bantul Kabupaten Bantul. *Jurnal pendidikan dan ekonomi, 6*(4), 388-399.

Wijaya, P. Y., Rahyuda, I. K., Yasa, N. N., & Sukaatmadja, I. P. (2019). Dilemma of Innovation in Silver craft SMEs in Gianyar Regency of Bali Province, Indonesia. *Revista Espacios, 40*(22).

Wulandari, N. (2021). Analisis Pengaruh Modal dan Upah Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pendapatan Usaha Kecil Menengah Kerajinan Kayu di Dusun Rejoso Kecamatan Junrejo Kota Batu. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi JIE, 5*(3), 596-607. doi:https://doi.org/10.22219/jie.v5i3.18756