Empowerment and mobility of women from domestic to public spaces in improving family welfare

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Abstract Women play a role in the domestic sphere as housewives and also have a big role in the public sphere. Women become strategic actors in the community (public), especially in socio-economic development. The opportunity for women to take part in the public sphere, especially in the economic field to improve the social welfare of the family, still has an imbalance. This research is to answer the problem of how the demographic characteristics of socio-economic vulnerable women, forms of empowerment are given to socio-economic vulnerable women, how is the mobility of women to increase family income through productive economic enterprises, and the constraints and support faced by socio-economic vulnerable women in developing a productive economy to improve family welfare. The approach used is qualitative with a descriptive method. Subject targets were determined purposively, namely, women who were vulnerable to socio-economic issues and who had been empowered. The research locations were determined purposively in three provinces, namely Pekanbaru City, Riau Archipelago Province, West Bandung Regency, West Java Province, and Malang Regency, East Java Province. The results of the research can describe the empowerment and mobility of women from the domestic space to the public space to improve family welfare. Research innovations mainly lie in village and urban locations. In rural locations, it can be seen that the condition of women is weaker in terms of education, income, and involvement in the business world. In contrast to those in urban areas, the conditions of education, income, and the existence of corporate social responsibility involvement are the business world in urban areas.

Keywords: empowerment, gender equality, socioeconomically vulnerable women, family welfare

1. Introduction

Based on gender differences, the August 2018 National Labor Force Survey showed that the formal sector was still dominated by men, with the proportion reaching 65.78 percent (nearly two-thirds of the share), while in August 2017, it reached 65.62 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik 2018; Amini et al 2020; Marini and Putri 2020; Purba et al 2021). Likewise in the informal sector, men also dominate, although the differences are not striking. In February 2022, the female Labor Force Participation Rate is still far below that of men, with the male Labor Force Participation Rate at 83.6 percent and women at only 54.2 percent (Indonesia’s central bureau of statistics 2022).

Furthermore, the Central Statistics Agency reports that the gender wage gap is the largest in the service business workforce group, namely 53.34 percent in 2021. This wage gap indicates that male business workers earn wages that on average, are 64 percent higher than women in 2021. The gap has narrowed slightly from 51.89 percent in 2019 (Central Bureau of Statistics 2021).

We still often encounter inequality with women, not a few of those who work earn lower salaries/income than men even though they have the same workload (Ferulano 2021). The minimum income earned by female workers can cause various problems, especially economic problems in the family, especially for women who have to bear all household needs or become the backbone of the family. This makes women vulnerable to socioeconomic problems (Ready 2018). The 2018 National Socioeconomic Survey shows that the literacy rate for men is still higher than for women, namely 97.33 percent for men and 93.99 percent for women. In the health sector, the number of women who have access to health insurance is 64.47 percent. In addition, the Labor Force Participation Rate, the Figure 1, based on 2018, Sakernas shows a fairly high difference, namely 82.69 percent for men and 51.88 percent for women (Amini et al 2020).
One definition of socioeconomically vulnerable women is the female head of the household who is usually poor due to low education; limited access to jobs, social services, sources of production, capital, credit, and land; and several kinship networks that support it (Prayitno 2020). Divorced women, who live or die, can immediately become poor. Therefore, efforts to empower women are needed to improve their skills so they can work and earn a decent income so that they can help the family economy (Carlson and Dermer 2016). One of the goals of empowering women is to create social mobility. Take the example of women in rural areas who carry out social mobility from casual farmers to factory workers. This condition is similar to Sorokin’s theory of social mobility, especially horizontal mobility. Sorokin in Coser (1977) defines social mobility broadly as the movement of people in social space. Sorokin distinguished two types of social mobility, namely horizontal mobility and vertical mobility. Horizontal mobility is a movement from one social position to another at the same level (Golovinov and Golovinova 2021). For example, a move from a farmer to a factory worker is a move from one position to another with the same degree. Meanwhile, vertical mobility is when someone moves to increase their status or level. For example, someone who was just a peddler becomes a trader by owning his shop and having subordinates help him (Nirwana 2021).

The goal of empowering women is to raise women’s awareness about gender equality so that they can realize their full potential and contribute to family well-being. There are three important reasons why women must be empowered in the context of poverty alleviation, namely (Cummings 2022): (1) women have the same interest in the development and are also users of development results who have the same rights as men (Risi et al 2022); (2) women have special interests for women themselves and children, which are not optimal if initiated by men because they require special sensitivity, related to daily life, existing socio-cultural (Horwood et al 1991); and (3) empowering involving women in development, will indirectly empower and transmit a positive spirit to the next generation, who are generally very attached to the mother figure in their daily lives (Purnama 2019).

In the context of the above, many contemporary researchers have shown that women working in poor families are always the redemptive outlet of the family economy. Women are considered to be the lifeblood of the household economy as poor women play various roles in the household (Mia 2021), including: first, as managers of household finances; second, as heads of all household chores; third, as the economic pillar of the family; fourth, as one of the important nodes of social networks in terms of social transfer, especially in times of crisis and crisis (Saeik et al 2021). Housewives have the right to work and earn income outside the home, which is mobility or a change of status from the domestic to the public sphere. This social mobility is related to the socioeconomic conditions of the family, as mobility is movement from one social class to another (Aparicio et al 2022). This means that socioeconomically disadvantaged women who receive more decent jobs and incomes, these women have the potential to contribute to meeting their needs while improving the social welfare conditions of their families (Raharjo et al 2021).

In countries with a low-end economy, many mothers are the savior of the family economy. They also seek additional family income, as their father’s income is insufficient to support the family (Nhamo and Mukonza 2020). Women in poor families are mainly women of working age. Another characteristic of women in poor households is their low level of education and limited land ownership (Bora et al 2022).

Efforts made by women to alleviate poverty by diversifying businesses and handling expenses related to fulfilling food, clothing, and social interests (Ginting and Siregar 2020). Based on the above background, the overall question of this research is how to empower and mobilize women from poor families from the domestic sphere into the public sphere to improve family
well-being. In particular, the question this study seeks to answer is: What are the demographic characteristics of socioeconomically disadvantaged women? What forms of empowerment are given to socioeconomically disadvantaged women? How mobile are women in increasing household income through productive enterprises? What constraints and support do socioeconomically disadvantaged women face in developing a productive economy to improve family well-being?

The objective of this research is to identify of demographic characteristics of socio-economic vulnerable women, to determine the forms of empowerment given to socioeconomically vulnerable women, to assess women’s mobility to increase family income through productive economic endeavors, to explain constraints and support faced by socio-economic vulnerable women in developing a productive economy to improve family welfare in urban areas.

2. Literature review

2.1. Empowerment

Empowerment is providing resources, opportunities, knowledge, and skills to citizens to increase their ability to determine their future and participate in efforts to influence the lives of their groups (Jim Ife 2016). Still, according to Jim Ife, the concept of empowerment has a close relationship with two main concepts, namely: the concept of power and the concept of disadvantage (Eldor and Vigoda-Gadot 2017). There are at least five principles of community empowerment, starting from ecological principles, social justice, local wisdom, and process, local and global (de Grosbois and Fennell 2022). A family is a collection of two or more people who live together with rules and emotional attachment, and individuals have their respective roles and are part of the family (Ife 2009).

There are three important reasons why women should be empowered in the context of poverty alleviation (Kasema 2021), namely: (1) women have the same rights as men; (2) women, have special interests towards women themselves and children, which are not optimal if initiated by men because they require special sensitivity, related to everyday life, existing social culture (Wulff et al. 2018); and (3) empowering women in development, indirectly empowering and transmitting positive enthusiasm to the next generation who are generally very attached to the mother figure in everyday life (Lassi et al. 2021).

In particular, five aspects need attention in empowering women in rural areas, including financial assistance, infrastructure related to access to technology, business development, advocacy, and assistance; the formation of behavior is associated with legal and regulatory aspects (Memon and Seaman 2021). Women’s empowerment programs in family life will be able to become the driving force for creative economic enterprises that can create increased family welfare (Harrington et al. 2015). Women are required to be able to support family resilience which can sustain family economic resilience. The number of poor people in rural areas is still higher than in urban areas. In total, the number of poor people was recorded at 26.5 million people as of September 2021 (BPS 2022).

The results of the study show that socio-economically vulnerable women have problems with the lack of access that can be obtained, such as education and services that affect their economic conditions, causing them to become poor. The role of assistance to empower is quite effective because the companion becomes a mediator who connects women’s needs to help overcome social welfare problems (Yuniar et al. 2018).

According to Jim Ife’s theory of community empowerment in his book Community Alternatives-Vision, Analysis, and Practice (1997), empowerment is defined as “providing citizens with resources, opportunities, knowledge, and skills to increase their abilities to determine their future and participate in efforts to influence the life of the group”. Contextually community empowerment is defined as a concept of economic development that contains social values (Figure 2). This concept reflects a new paradigm of development: people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable (Midgley and Conley 2010).

![Figure 2 Driving Network Patterns in Women's Empowerment. Source: Lasano (2021).](https://www.malque.pub/ojs/index.php/msj)
Empowerment driving schemes and network patterns in women's empowerment are built through government participation and responsibility with regulations, policies, and facilitation. Non-government consists of private institutions/NGOs. Society as an actor empowered by the government and non-governmental organizations. The people involved in this case are socioeconomically vulnerable women (Buchely 2012). Women are involved in various sources, knowledge, opportunities, and skills to improve their abilities and skills so they can prosper (Academy et al 2017).

Empowering women through education and raising awareness through increasing knowledge and skills to increase their strength. Community empowerment in Actors' theory, society is considered a subject capable of making changes if it is released from strong control and gets the freedom to be responsible for its ideas, decisions, and actions. That perspective is by the acronym Actors, namely authority; confidence and competence; trust; opportunity; responsibility; and support (Utami et al 2019).

2.2. Gender Equality

Today, gender equality is important in social relations, which is important for the development of society. As a result of the special attention paid to increasing women's participation in society, especially in society, there have been major changes in both social relations and legislation (Sobirovich Turdiyev Bexruz 2021). Gender equality is the main issue of development goals which has its value. Gender equality (SDG 5) is one of the goals to be achieved in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda; there are still various problems in the form of gender-based discrimination and inequality in society (Faturachman Alputra Sudirman 2022). Gender equality is one of the priority issues in the vision of sustainable development (Sustainable Development Goals), including realizing gender equality and justice, fulfilling women's rights, and eliminating all forms of violence against women. Gender equality will enable women to do anything to increase their family income. He can work outside the house anywhere and return to his home (Asmirah, Harrifudin Halim, Rasyidah Zainudin 2023). Social mobility is one of the activities that always exist in human life. Everyone always carries out social mobility because social mobility is one of the efforts to achieve primary, secondary, or even tertiary needs (Kamilutnisa 2018). Ideally, every human being has the same right to do a job. Recruitment or assignment must be given based on one's abilities (Munasarah 2022). In practice, there is still discrimination against several parties, including women. Companies need resources that have good competence so that the company's productivity will increase. Women are also able to give good performances if given the same opportunity to work. In this case, leadership that gives equal rights to women needs to be done so that women can show their competence. Various theories and scientific developments on human resources also emphasize gender equality and science-based applications should pay attention to that as well (Allyana Infante 2022).

2.3. Social Welfare

Social Welfare in Law 11 of 2009 Social Welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions (PrawiraW et al 2021). Article 34, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, mandates the state's obligation to care for the poor and neglected children. The implementation of social welfare according to Law 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare (Skubiak 2021), demands the widest possible role of the community, both individuals, families, religious organizations, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, business entities, social welfare institutions, as well as foreign social welfare institutions. Social workers help families is about creating a harmonious environment that meets the physical and social needs of family members without creating serious obstacles in the family (Clapton 2013; Kalliath et al 2022). Family welfare is the creation of a harmonious situation and the fulfillment of physical and social needs for family members without experiencing serious obstacles in the family, and in dealing with family problems, it will be easy for family members to solve them together, so standard family life can be achieved (Afrella and Amri 2018).

2.4. Legal Foundation

Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08 of 2012 Guidelines concerning Data Collection and Management of Data on Persons with Social Welfare Problems, Potential, and Sources of Social Welfare (Nuradhwati 2021). Socioeconomic Vulnerable Women are adult women who are married, single, or widowed and do not have enough income to be able to meet their daily basic needs. Criteria: a. women aged 18 (eighteen) years to 59 (fifty-nine) years; b. a wife whose husband left without clarity; c. being the main breadwinner of the family; and d. income less or not sufficient for decent living needs (Erhardt 2014). Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor is explained in Article 2 that Handling the poor is a directed, integrated, and continuous effort carried out by the government, local government, and or the community in the form of policies, programs, and empowerment activities, assistance, and facilitation to meet the basic needs of every citizen (Muharremi et al 2016). Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, mandates the state's obligation to care for the poor and neglected children.
2.5. Relevant Research

According to Khoirudin et al, Vulnerable women are a problem that needs attention because one of the factors that cause poverty is socio-economically vulnerable women whose income is below average. Low income can result in social inequality (Khoirudin 2019).

Research on the Role of Social Welfare Workers in Kendari City Regency in Empowering the Potential of Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women. The results of the study show that there are several roles for District Social Welfare Workers in empowering the potential of Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (Hashmi et al 2021).

Research on the Empowerment of Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women was conducted in Triwidadi Village, Pajangan District, Bantul Regency. The results showed that after getting empowerment through coaching, motivation guidance, social guidance, entrepreneurial skills, and innovation showed changes in behavior, and there was an increase in family welfare (Purnama 2019).

The results of A’yun and Faidati’s research (2021), Empowering Socio-Economically Vulnerable Women and identifying factors that influence the empowerment of socio-economically vulnerable women in Bantul Regency. The results showed that the process of empowering socio-economically vulnerable women in improving family welfare in Bantul Regency was quite successful. This is done through training in cooking skills, making snacks, making crafts, and trading. These empowerment activities contribute to reducing the poverty rate.

3. Research Methods

The approach used in this research is qualitative, and the use of descriptive methods is to the objectives of this research which seeks to explore various opinions and answers from socio-economic vulnerable women, families, community leaders, and stakeholders (Robinson et al 2006). Research on the empowerment and mobilization of vulnerable women from the domestic sphere to the public sphere is carried out to improve the welfare of their families (Milnor et al 2020). Making it possible to understand the mobility of this more comprehensively and in-depth (Tsapalas et al 2021).

The location of the research was determined purposively in West Bandung Regency, West Java, Malang Regency, East Java, and Pekanbaru City, Riau, with the consideration that the location has a high number of socio-economically vulnerable women and they have received empowerment (Boateng 2021).

Secondary data is data obtained using the documentation method, which collects data from books, newspapers, and magazines that are relevant to the research (Sinha et al 2021). Subject targets were determined purposively, namely, women who are vulnerable to socio-economic problems and who are already empowered. The object of research in this study is the socio-economic conditions of women who are vulnerable to socio-economic conditions before and after empowerment in increasing welfare; supporting and inhibiting factors for socio-economically vulnerable women in developing a productive economy (Hoskins et al 2021). Data collection techniques used interviews, this technique used interview guidelines to reveal the socio-economic conditions of socio-economic vulnerable women, strategies to maintain the socio-economic life of the family, and the contribution of socio-economic vulnerable women in improving family welfare. Also explored the supports and obstacles in developing a productive economy (Khan 2020).

Analysis Method; Data analysis technique using descriptive-qualitative-interpretative analysis. Qualitative data will be analyzed descriptively and then given meaning interpretative by reducing data selection, centralization, simplification, and abstraction of raw data by the research objectives (Chibuye et al 2018). The analysis model used refers to the Miles and Huberman model (2005). According to Sugiyono, data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model on the Socioeconomic Answers for Vulnerable Women sheet and interview results. Data analysis is carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Faizah and Shofiyah 2019).

4. Results and Discussion

The number of socioeconomically vulnerable women in Malang Regency is 5,026 people, while in Pagak District there are 102 socioeconomically vulnerable women in (BPS 2022). Gampingan Village and Pagak Village, Pagak Sub-District, are villages where there are quite a lot of socio-economically vulnerable women, so these villages are locations for residents to participate in empowerment to improve their welfare. The following analysis will present the results of research in these two villages. The number of socioeconomically vulnerable women in West Bandung Regency is 827,530 women, with a population aged between 15-29 years 194,948 people and those aged 45-59 years 148,265 people, in Lembang District the most is in the exact location in Cibogo Village 14, 08% of 3,856 women 827,530, or around 543 people (Aritonang 2019). In Pekanbaru City. The selection of informants was carried out using the snowball sampling technique. In terms of location of residence, the selection of informants was not limited to one particular sub-district or sub-district but came from various sub-districts in Pekanbaru City. The distribution of informants provides an overview of empowerment in various sub-districts in Pekanbaru. Figure 1, it will be known about the age of the informants in this study, most of whom are socio-economically vulnerable.
women in the three locations, and some of whom are stakeholders, sub-district social welfare workers, and also village assistants who assist socio-economically vulnerable women who receive the empowerment.

Figure 3 shows the age of the informants in three locations, namely Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City (see Board 1). It can be seen that the highest age in Malang Regency is 58%, West Bandung Regency is 55%, and Pekanbaru City is 60% which is in the age range of 31 years to 40 years. This age group is still a productive age group for working and improving the family economy. In the age range of 41 years to 50 years in Pekanbaru City, it is still quite high at 40%; in West Bandung Regency it is 15%, while in Malang Regency it is 11%. In the age range of 21 to 30 years, Malang Regency is 26% higher than West Bandung Regency, which is 25%. This age group is an age group that is still very productive, so their knowledge and skills deserve to be improved because they still have great potential. Figure 4 below will show the level of education of this research informant.

**Figure 3** Age of Empowerment and Mobility of Female Informants In Malang Regency, Bandung Regency, and New Feed City. Source: 2022 primary data processed.

Figure 4 can be seen the level of education of the informants and stakeholders in the three locations. In Malang Regency, most of them did not complete elementary school education with a total of 42%, in West Bandung Regency, most of them had senior high school education as much as 72%, in Malang Regency with high school education there were 11%. Most of the City of Pekanbaru had diploma 3 education, as much as 76%, and for Malang Regency and West Bandung Regency, each as much as 5%. There are 24% of those with bachelor’s degrees in Pekanbaru City, 5% in Malang Regency, and 6% in West Bandung Regency. They are stakeholders, SubDistrict Social Welfare Workers, and village assistants. The low level of education and the incompatibility of the expertise and skills possessed are very influential for job seekers with the qualifications required by the company. Figure 5 below shows the various types of jobs owned by women who have participated in empowerment.

**Figure 4** Informant Education Empowerment and Mobility of Women in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City. Source: Primary data processed.
Figure 5 Occupation of Women’s Empowerment and Women’s Mobility Informants in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City.

Figure 5 can be seen that most of the informants work as food sellers in Pekanbaru City as much as 55%, in Malang Regency as much as 45%, and in West Bandung Regency only 10%. Jobs as wholesalers in Malang Regency 30%, New Feed City 10%, and West Bandung Regency 5%. There are 25% of handicraft craftsmen in Malang Regency, 10% in West Bandung Regency, and 5% in Pekanbaru City. Tofu makers and dairy farmers only exist in West Bandung Regency. They get this type of work after empowering local governments such as the Office of Social Affairs, the Office of Cooperatives, micro, small and medium enterprises, and corporate social responsibility that care about women’s empowerment.

It can be seen from Figure 6 that the number of informant family members is 2 or 35% in Malang Regency, as high as 32% in West Bandung Regency, and as high as 20% in Pekanbaru City. For informants with a family of 3 members, Malang Regency accounted for 15%, West Bandung Regency 26%, and Pekanbaru City 15%. Most of the respondents were a family of four and lived in West Bandung 20% in Malang, and 15% in Pekanbaru.

Figure 6 Number of Informant Family Dependents in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and the Pekanbaru City
Source: Primary data processed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Locations</th>
<th>Stakeholder engagement</th>
<th>The Role of Stakeholders</th>
<th>Empowerment Initial Capital</th>
<th>Forms of activity</th>
<th>Empowerment Results Marketing</th>
<th>Revenue Use</th>
<th>Community Response to Empowerment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malang Regency, Gampingan Village and Pagak Village, Pagak District</td>
<td>Provincial Social Service, Cooperative Office, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, Village Head, District Social Welfare Workers, Village Facilitator</td>
<td>Providing empowerment to socio-economically vulnerable women as well as capital assistance for businesses and capital development.</td>
<td>The initial capital for empowerment is given in the form of money of IDR 3,000,000 which must be spent according to needs for business and business development, and notes on the results of the expenditure must be returned to the Provincial Social Service, always the provider of capital.</td>
<td>Empowerment and all socio-economically vulnerable women who are empowered choose empowerment regarding cooking, this is by the need assessment that is carried out before empowerment.</td>
<td>The marketing of the results of the empowerment varied, some sold in the school canteen because their husband worked as a school cleaner, some in the market, some outside the house on the side of the road, some on bicycles, and some just in front of the house.</td>
<td>1. Use d to meet daily needs 2. Paying tuition fees 3. Paying medical expenses 4. Participate in social activities such as recitations and group gatherings.</td>
<td>The community’s response was very positive and supportive, this was evidenced by buying the sales business that was carried out so that there was an increase in the economy compared to before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bandung Regency, mountainous area, and Tourism Village</td>
<td>Village government, national family planning agency, family welfare programs, Business world State Forest Company is a State-Owned Enterprise in the form of a Public Company that has the duty and authority to manage state forest resources State-owned enterprises The business world, State-owned enterprises, Telkom</td>
<td>Maker village government Policy rules. The role of women is to protect children prevent stunting and provide additional food for children. The business world facilitates social forestry facilities and infrastructure. The community participates in involving women to improve family welfare.</td>
<td>1. Village government village funds. 2. Business World 3. Funds from Family Income Increase Busi the ness amount to 5 million per year, and one group consists of 10 people.</td>
<td>1. Assistance in business and marketing. 2. Assistance In trying and marketing food products in social forests. Making knitting into various kinds of accessories (hats, jackets, clothes, vests). Sewing clothes for various needs. Manage a vegetable garden. Making snacks (candied coconut, pastries, lunkhead milk, milk candies)</td>
<td>1. Trade in a tourist forest environment. 2. Sell directly to tourists 3. Entrusted to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises center, there are tourists 4. Entrusted to the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises center. 4. Shop. 5. Retail stores, 6. National Craft Council.</td>
<td>Used to meet daily needs. For children’s education costs. For medical expenses. To participate in social activities such as recitations, and group gatherings.</td>
<td>Very useful to support family life. The wife can help improve the family economy. Provide new insights about new entrepreneurs in helping the family economy. Economic empowerment can improve the quality of life of women and have new insights because they have their income. Improving family quality. The role of women is not only in the domestic sphere but in the public sphere by selling business results and being able to manage family finances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6 can be interpreted that all informants who received empowerment have family dependencies and tend to be in large numbers. This will add to the family's economic difficulties (Mamun et al. 2021). Figure 7 below will show family income in three locations, namely in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Figure 7 Family Income in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City. Source: Primary data processed.</th>
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<td>Family Income in Malang Regency, West Bandung Regency, and Pekanbaru City. Source: Primary data processed.</td>
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</table>

Figure 7 it can be seen about the income of informants in three locations, namely in Malang district, for those who earn < Rp. 1,000,000, there are as many as 25%, in West Bandung Regency there are as many as 10%, and in the City of Pekanbaru, there are as many as 40%. There 35% of informants who earn Rp. 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 in Malang Regency, 40% in West Bandung Regency, and 20% in Pekanbaru City. Most of the informants earn Rp. 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 were in West Bandung Regency with a total of 40%, while in Malang Regency and Pekanbaru City, each only amounted to 10%. The highest income of 3,000 to 4,000,000 is in Malang Regency, with a total of 30%, while West Bandung Regency has only 15% and Pekanbaru City has 10%. There is a disparity in income between the rural areas of Malang and the urban areas of West Bandung and Pekanbaru. The mobility of disadvantaged women in urban areas affects incomes compared to rural areas, where better transport and infrastructure can increase incomes. In rural areas, the mobility of disadvantaged women is limited due to poor access to...
transport, infrastructure, and culture. Rural women’s beliefs and social norms limit mobility, so they affect income inequality, thereby hindering the economic advancement of disadvantaged rural women (Boyagoda 2020).

4.1. Supporting factors

There is support from the local government, Corporate Social Responsibility, the private sector, the family, and the community. There is stimulant assistance for business and business development, as well as assistance for informants who are women who receive empowerment and social assistance.

4.2. Obstacle factors

Empowering women is difficult to do on an ongoing basis because the implementation of activities is not complete, and assistance is not complete until they can become independent. There is a lack of commitment from the government and the community that the activity cannot be continued because the organizers only do it once. Obstacles in coordination between village officials and institutions that have not been well established, women’s empowerment activities are often only carried out once without being continuous, thus disappointing women who want to get up to gain skills to be independent.

5. Conclusions

Research on the Empowerment and Mobility of Women from Domestic to Public Spaces in Improving Family Welfare has important implications for the impact of women’s empowerment. Some of the implications of empowering economically vulnerable women include:
- Women become more socioeconomically empowered so that they can improve socio-economic welfare in terms of income and access to resources.
- Women’s empowerment has an impact on social and economic life to improve the family economy because they are trained and given skills so that they can strive to improve the economy.
- Women’s empowerment increases the participation of vulnerable women in the labor market, as well as empowers women to make decisions.
- Empowerment of socio-economically vulnerable women can reduce poverty because it can prosper the family.
- Women’s empowerment can transform socioeconomically vulnerable women who previously did not have access to become more empowered which strengthens social and economic inclusion into a productive part of society.

6. Recommendations

The existence of novelty research, namely the differences in social empowerment and women’s mobility in rural areas and urban areas, requires collaboration between the local government and the business world to empower women. Women’s empowerment has a very positive effect on improving family welfare, for local governments, so that they are given more intensive assistance so that socio-economic vulnerable women will be more empowered in developing the economy or socializing with the environment. So it is necessary to make regulations or policies that bind the involvement of all parties in women’s empowerment activities so that women can develop and be independent to improve welfare.

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Ethical considerations

Not applicable.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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