



## The Effect of Divorce Law Implementation and Access to Economic Resources on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency

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### ABSTRACT

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This study aims to analyze the effect of divorce law implementation and access to economic resources on women's economic independence in Blitar Regency. This study uses a quantitative method with a survey approach and multiple linear regression analysis to determine the relationship between the variables studied. The results showed that both the implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources have a significant influence on women's economic independence. These findings indicate the importance of policies that support women's economic empowerment after divorce, as well as the need to increase access to economic resources such as skills training, access to credit, and social support to increase women's economic independence

## **INTRODUCTION**

Economic independence is an important indicator of improving the quality of life of individuals, especially women. Economic independence describes an individual's ability to fulfill their needs without relying on others, be it a spouse, family, or other parties. For women, economic independence is associated not only with financial freedom but also with improved social status, more independent decision-making, and the ability to manage personal life better (Kabeer, 1999).

In the Blitar District, the phenomenon of divorce is often a factor that affects women's level of economic independence. Divorce, although a way to end domestic disharmony, often has a greater negative impact on women, especially in the economic aspect. Based on data from the Blitar Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the divorce rate in this region continues to increase every year, which has an impact on the increasing number of women who have to manage the family economy after divorce. Divorce not only impacts the emotional and social aspects but also has implications for financial uncertainty for many women. In many cases, divorced women experience difficulties in accessing the economic resources necessary to sustain themselves and their children, which can hinder their ability to achieve economic independence (Uunk, 2004).

After divorce, many women face major challenges, such as reduced income, loss of spousal economic support, and difficulties in re-entering the workforce (Lundberg & Pollak, 2003). One of the main reasons is their limited access to vital economic resources, such as education, skills training, and access to credit or business capital. Divorced women are often hampered by social stereotypes and gender discrimination, which exacerbates their inability to obtain decent and stable employment (Agarwal, 1994). In addition, traditional roles in society that place women as housekeepers often limit them in terms of acquiring technical or financial skills that could enhance their competitiveness in the job market.

This study aims to explore two main factors that influence women's economic independence after divorce, namely the implementation of divorce laws and access to economic resources. These two factors are considered important as they can provide a clearer picture of the constraints faced by women after divorce, as well as the opportunities available to them in achieving economic independence. The implementation of divorce law includes aspects such as child custody, alimony, and division of joint property that can help or hinder the process of economic empowerment of post-divorce women. Meanwhile, access to economic resources, such as skills training, access to venture capital, and social support, are determining factors that enable women to rebuild their economic lives after divorce.

Several theories related to women's economic empowerment and divorce provide the basis for this study. Economic empowerment theory, according to Sen (1990), focuses on the ability of individuals to have control over economic resources and make decisions that affect their lives. In the context of divorce, this theory is relevant to illustrate how access to economic resources can

increase women's economic independence. In addition, the theory of gender inequality proposed by Walby (1990) highlights how existing social structures and legal policies often exacerbate gender inequality, including in economic aspects, which can have a worse impact on women after divorce.

Through this research, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of how these two factors, namely the implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources, interact with each other and affect the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency can be obtained. This understanding will contribute to the formulation of policies that can help improve the economic independence of post-divorce women and provide practical recommendations to improve their quality of life.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Implementation of Divorce Law and Women's Economic Independence**

The implementation of divorce law can have a significant impact on women's economic independence. Based on previous studies, divorce often affects women's social and economic status. Effective divorce laws have the potential to provide greater protection for women, including rights to maintenance, division of joint property, and child custody. Several studies have shown that when women have clear access to their rights after divorce, they are better able to manage their household economy independently.

On the other hand, weak implementation of divorce laws can lead to financial insecurity and economic dependency. Research by Leopold (2018), for example, shows that the implementation of divorce laws often leaves women trapped in poverty and dependent on ex-spouses or family.

H1: The implementation of a good and fair divorce law has a positive effect on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency.

### **Access to Economic Resources and Women's Economic Independence**

Access to economic resources, such as education, skills training, employment, and credit, largely determines women's economic independence. In many societies, women face structural barriers that reduce their access to these resources, which in turn affects their ability to be economically independent.

Research by Shetty & Hans (2015) revealed that women's access to education and skills training is highly correlated with their ability to be economically independent. In addition, economic empowerment through access to credit or business capital can accelerate the process of independence for recently divorced women. Kabeer (2021) adds that access to an inclusive labor market and policies that support women in starting a business can be important factors in increasing their economic independence.

H2: Access to economic resources (such as education, training, and business capital) has a positive effect on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency.

### **Women's Economic Independence in Social and Economic Contexts**

In Blitar District, as with many other regions in Indonesia, patriarchal culture often limits women's role in the economy. However, along with social and economic development, there is an increasing trend of women's

participation in the world of work and entrepreneurship. Gottfried (2013) explains that although women's roles in formal and informal work are increasing, many of them still depend on their husband's or family's income for survival. In the context of divorce, women in Blitar often face difficulties in accessing economic resources, which impacts their economic independence.

However, there is also evidence that local government policies, such as micro-enterprise assistance or skills training, can help post-divorce women to become economically independent. Research by Jinia (2016) shows that microcredit systems have a positive impact on women's empowerment and that they encourage women involved in them to participate in household decision-making.

H3: There is a positive and significant relationship between the implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources on women's economic independence in Blitar Regency.

The following is a conceptual framework of research on the Effect of Implementation of Divorce Law and Access to economic resources on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency.

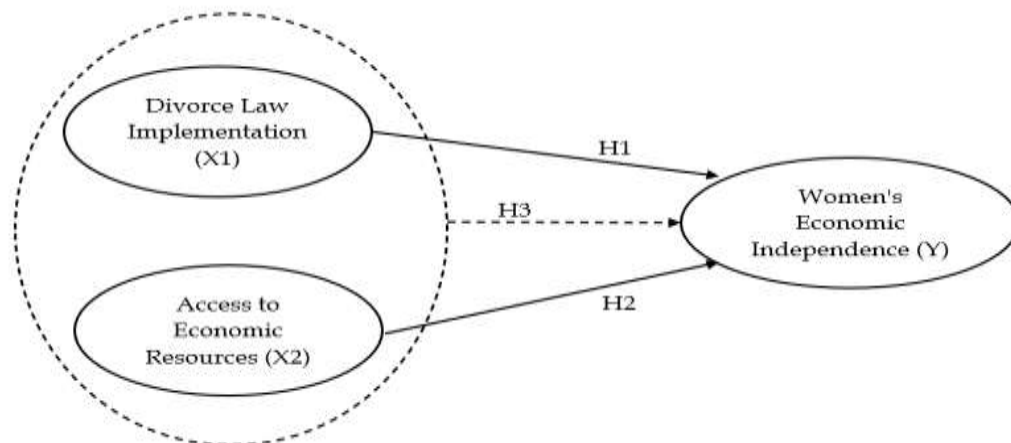


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

## METHODS

For research with the title "The Effect of Divorce Law Implementation and Access to Economic Resources on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency", the methodology used must be able to test the influence between existing variables systematically and reliably. The following is an explanation of the research methodology that can be applied to this research.

### Research Approach

This research uses a quantitative approach. Its aim is to measure the relationship between two independent variables (implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources) and one dependent variable (women's economic independence). The quantitative approach allows for the collection of numerical data and statistical analysis to test the hypotheses that have been formulated.

### **Population and Sample**

The population in this study were divorced women in Blitar Regency aged between 20-50 years who had experience going through the divorce process and faced challenges in achieving economic independence. The sample was drawn using purposive sampling, with the criteria being women who had been divorced in the last 1-5 years, had an independent income or business (either through formal or informal employment), and were willing to provide information related to their experience with divorce law and access to economic resources. The total sample size in this study was 113 respondents.

### **Data Collection Technique**

The main data collection in this study was conducted through a questionnaire distributed to the selected respondents, which contained closed-ended questions with a Likert scale to measure their perceptions of divorce law implementation, access to economic resources, and economic independence. The questionnaire consisted of three sections: first, demographic data (age, education, occupation, number of children, and length of divorce); second, regarding the implementation of divorce laws, such as maintenance rights, division of joint property, and child custody; third, regarding access to economic resources, including employment opportunities, education, skills training, and ability to manage finances and businesses after divorce.

### **Data Analysis**

The first data analysis in this study was carried out with validity and reliability tests to ensure the reliability of the instrument. Data is said to be valid if the  $r$  count is more than the  $r$  table (Field, 2018), while reliability can be measured using Cronbach's Alpha; if Cronbach's Alpha  $\geq 0.70$ , then the data is said to be reliable (Hair et al., 2010).

Furthermore, the test carried out is the classical assumption test, in which a normality test is carried out to ensure data distribution. The simultaneous effect of the independent variables on economic independence was tested using multiple linear regression, with the F test to test the significance of the model as a whole and the t-test for the effect of each independent variable. All analyses were conducted using statistical software such as SPSS to obtain accurate and valid results.

## **RESULTS**

### **Validity Test**

The validity test aims to measure the extent to which the instrument (e.g., questionnaire or interview) used in the research can measure what should be measured. In this context, the validity of the instrument must be able to measure the effect of divorce law implementation, access to economic resources, and women's economic independence. The validity test results of X1, X2, and Y are presented in the following table.

Table 1. X1 Validity Test Results

Item	$r_{table}$	$r_{count}$	Description
X1.1	0.361	0.661	Valid
X1.2	0.361	0.631	Valid
X1.3	0.361	0.732	Valid
X1.4	0.361	0.462	Valid
X1.5	0.361	0.528	Valid
X1.6	0.361	0.732	Valid
X1.7	0.361	0.518	Valid

Table 2. X2 Validity Test Results

Item	$r_{table}$	$r_{count}$	Description
X2.1	0.361	0.469	Valid
X2.2	0.361	0.508	Valid
X2.3	0.361	0.584	Valid
X2.4	0.361	0.573	Valid
X2.5	0.361	0.430	Valid
X2.6	0.361	0.505	Valid
X2.7	0.361	0.634	Valid

Table 3. Y Validity Test Results

Item	$r_{table}$	$r_{count}$	Description
Y1.1	0.361	0.556	Valid
Y1.2	0.361	0.462	Valid
Y1.3	0.361	0.556	Valid
Y1.4	0.361	0.788	Valid
Y1.5	0.361	0.563	Valid
Y1.6	0.361	0.437	Valid
Y1.7	0.361	0.544	Valid

Based on the results of the given validity test, all items in the three variables (X1, X2, and Y) proved to be valid. Each item has an  $r_{count}$  value greater than the  $r_{table}$  value (0.361), which indicates that all items in these tables (X1.1 to X1.7, X2.1 to X2.7, and Y1.1 to Y1.7) meet the validity criteria and can be used in further analysis. Thus, no items need to be discarded or revised based on this validity test.

### Reliability Test

In this study, the reliability test was carried out on variables X1, X2, and Y to assess the internal consistency of the instruments used. The reliability test results are presented in the table as follows:

Table 4. X1 Reliability Test Results

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.739	8

Table 5. X2 Reliability Test Results

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.712	8

Table 6. Y Reliability Test Results

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.727	8

The reliability test results for variables X1, X2, and Y show that all three have Cronbach's Alpha values greater than 0.7, which indicates that the instruments used to measure each variable are quite reliable. Variable X1 has a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.739, X2 of 0.712, and Y of 0.727, all of which show a good level of internal consistency. Thus, these three measurement instruments can be relied upon for use in further research, as they have an adequate level of reliability and demonstrate a good ability to measure the construct in question.

#### **Classical Assumption Test**

##### **Normality Test**

In The One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results on unstandardized residuals show the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.107. In this test, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) states that the residual data follows a normal distribution. To interpret this result, we compare the Asymp. Sig. value with the significance level (e.g., 0.05). Thus, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the residual data follows a normal distribution. This means that the residual data in this analysis does not show significant deviations from the normal distribution, so the assumption of normality can be considered fulfilled. This condition is important to ensure the validity of the statistical analysis used, such as regression or other tests that depend on the assumption of data normality.

##### **Multicollinearity Test**

An analysis of the independent variables is carried out to ensure that the regression model built does not experience multicollinearity problems. This test is important to ensure that no strong linear relationship between independent variables could affect the estimated regression coefficients. The multicollinearity test results are presented in Table 10 as follows:

Table 8. Multicollinearity Test Results

	Tolerance	VIF
X1	0.367	2.726
X2	0.367	2.726

Multicollinearity test results show that for variables X1 and X2, the Tolerance value is 0.367 and VIF is 2.726, respectively. Tolerance values greater than 0.1 indicate that there is no serious problem with multicollinearity between X1 and X2, while VIF values smaller than 10 also indicate that there is no significant indication of multicollinearity between the two variables. Overall,

these results indicate that the regression model used does not suffer from severe multicollinearity, so the relationship between the independent variables X1 and X2 can be considered stable and does not interfere with the results of the analysis.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

In regression analysis, one of the important assumptions that need to be tested is heteroscedasticity, a condition where the variance of the residuals is not constant. To test the presence of heteroscedasticity, an analysis is performed by visualizing the residuals against the predictor values through a scatterplot.

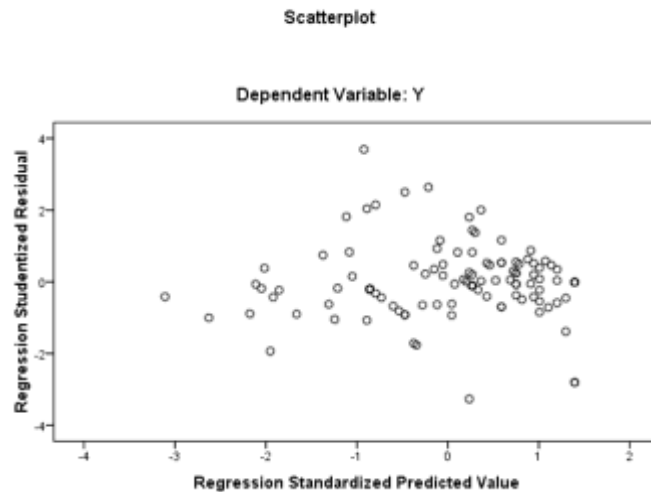


Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The scatterplot above shows the results of the heteroscedasticity test, which is used to identify whether there is inconstant variation (heteroscedasticity) in the residuals of the regression model. The dots on this graph are scattered without a clear pattern, indicating that there is no systematic relationship between the dependent variable and the residuals of the model.

This random distribution of points indicates that the residuals have relatively uniform variance across the range of predicted values, which indicates that there is no significant heteroscedasticity problem in the tested model. In this case, the regression model can be considered valid in terms of the heteroscedasticity assumption, which is important for the reliability of parameter estimation.

### T-test and Multiple Regression Analysis

#### The t-test

In regression analysis, the t-test determines whether each independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. The t-test results for each independent variable are presented in Table 9 as follows:

Table 9. t-Test Results

	t	Sig.
X1	4.678	0.000
X2	7.585	0.000

Table 9 presents the results of the t-test used to test the significance of the relationship between two variables, namely X1 and X2. The t-test results for variable X1 show a t-value of 4.678, with a very low significance level (Sig.) of 0.000. This p-value, which is smaller than 0.05, indicates that variable X1 has a significant effect on the dependent variable tested. This means that the relationship between X1 and the dependent variable does not occur by chance and can be considered significant in this statistical analysis.

Likewise, the t-test results for variable X2 show a t-value of 7.585, with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, which is also much smaller than 0.05. This indicates that the X2 variable also has a significant influence on the dependent variable under study. Overall, these results show that both variables, X1 and X2, have a statistically significant influence on the analyzed variable, so the relationship between these two variables and the dependent variable can be considered relevant and does not occur by chance.

#### **F test**

The F test is used to test the significance of the model as a whole. This test determines whether at least one of the independent variables has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The results of the F Test are presented in Table 10 below:

Table 10. F Test Results

	F	Sig.
Regression	185.189	0.000

In regression analysis, the F test is performed to test the overall significance of the regression model used. Based on the F test results table, the F value obtained is 185,189 with a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000. A significance value that is smaller than the commonly used significance level, which is 0.05, indicates that the regression model tested has a significant effect on the dependent variable. In other words, there is strong evidence that this regression model is able to explain the variation in the data well.

This result implies that there is at least one independent variable that significantly affects the dependent variable, making the regression model worthy of acceptance and use for further analysis. Overall, this F-test provides strong statistical support for the validity of the regression model being tested, indicating that the model is not just a fluke but actually relevant in explaining the relationship between the variables involved.

#### **Multiple Regression Analysis**

The influence of independent variables (X1, X2, and X3) on the dependent variable is evaluated in multiple regression analysis. The regression analysis results are presented in Table 11 below:

Table 11. Multiple Regression Analysis Results

Unstandardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error
Constant)	1.609	1.363
X1	0.382	0.082
X2	0.573	0.076

Based on the results above, the multiple regression model can be written with the following formula:

$$Y = 1.609 + 0.382X1 + 0.573X2 + e$$

Based on the table results, the coefficients obtained are as follows:

Constant (Intercept): The coefficient value for the constant (intercept) is 1.609, with a standard error of 1.363. This means that if all the independent variables (X1 and X2) are zero, then the predicted value of the dependent variable (Y) is estimated to be 1.609. The relatively large standard error value indicates that the estimation of the constant coefficient is less precise, which affects the level of predictive accuracy of the whole model.

The coefficient for X1: The unstandardized coefficient for the variable X1 is 0.382 with a standard error of 0.082. This coefficient indicates that every one-unit increase in X1 will increase the value of YY by 0.382, assuming that X2 remains constant. The standard error value, which is smaller than the coefficient, shows that the estimation of the effect of X1 on Y is quite stable and reliable.

The coefficient for X2: The unstandardized coefficient for the variable X2 is 0.573 with a standard error of 0.076. This indicates that every one-unit increase in X2 will increase the value of YY by 0.573, assuming that X1 remains constant. As with X1, the effect of X2 on Y is quite significant because the standard error value is relatively small compared to the coefficient.

### Test of Correlation Coefficient and Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 12. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary	
Adjusted R Square	0.767

The Adjusted R Square result of 0.767 indicates that about 76.7% of the total variation or variability in the observed data can be explained by the model that has been applied. This indicates that the regression model used is quite effective in describing the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in this study, with most of the variability in the data successfully explained by the factors included in the model. However, there is about 23.3% of the variation cannot be explained by the model, which may be caused by factors other than the variables included or by irregularities in the data that the model cannot accommodate. In other words, although the model provides a fairly good explanation of the phenomenon under study, there is still room for improvement, both through the addition of other relevant independent

variables and improvements in the accuracy of the model in order to provide more comprehensive and precise results.

## DISCUSSION

### **The Effect of Divorce Law Implementation on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency**

Based on the t-test results for variable X1, which shows a t-value of 4,678 with a very low significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, it can be concluded that the implementation of divorce law has a very significant influence on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency. This high t-value illustrates that variable X1, which in the context of this study refers to the implementation of divorce law, has a large contribution to explaining changes in women's economic independence after divorce. More specifically, the high t value indicates that the relationship between the implementation of divorce law and women's economic independence is not coincidental but rather a strong and significant relationship.

The very low significance level (0.000) indicates that the results obtained are highly statistically significant, which means that the implementation of divorce law plays a major role in providing a real impact on women's economic independence. This indicates that any increase in the effectiveness of divorce law implementation in Blitar Regency has the potential to increase the level of women's economic independence, both in terms of personal financial management, access to economic resources, and opportunities to be financially independent after divorce. In line with these findings, research by Lestari and Rahmawati (2020) shows that better implementation of divorce law directly contributes to women's economic empowerment post-divorce by providing them with greater access to economic resources and skills training that increases their independence (Lestari & Rahmawati, 2020).

Thus, the results of this test strengthen the argument that the proper and effective implementation of divorce law contributes positively to the economic empowerment efforts of divorced women. Research by Julijanto et al. (2016) also supports this result. They state that many women face divorce with economic difficulties, but the implementation of divorce policies that support the empowerment of post-divorce women can directly improve their welfare financially.

Furthermore, the large t-value indicates that the effect of variable X1 on women's economic independence is quite large and significant, so it is certain that the law plays a very important role in protecting women's economic rights after divorce. Therefore, these results lead to recommendations to strengthen divorce law policy and implementation at the local level, particularly in Blitar District, so that women involved in divorce can more easily access various legal assistance, skills training, and employment and business opportunities that can support their economic independence.

Overall, the results of this t-test support the hypothesis that the implementation of divorce law has a significant influence on women's economic independence in Blitar Regency. This suggests that improvements in the implementation of divorce law, which includes providing access to financial

rights, training, and economic opportunities, can have a positive impact on improving the quality of life and economic independence of divorced women so that they can be more financially independent and not depend on other parties to fulfill their needs after divorce.

### **The Effect of Access to Economic Resources on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency**

Based on the t-test results for variable X2, which shows a t value of 7,585 with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, which is much smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that access to economic resources has a very significant influence on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency. The very high t value (7.585) indicates that the relationship between access to economic resources and women's economic independence is not only strong but also highly statistically significant. With a very low level of significance (0.000), it shows that the results obtained are unlikely to occur by chance and that access to economic resources has a real contribution to increasing women's economic independence.

A significance level much smaller than 0.05 (i.e. 0.000) confirms that the relationship between access to economic resources and women's economic independence is very strong and consistent. This means that the greater women's access to economic resources, the greater their level of economic independence. Such access includes various forms, such as access to decent work, skills training, and business capital, as well as opportunities to access financial facilities or social assistance that can increase their ability to be financially independent. For example, Sumiati (2023) found that after divorce, women faced economic barriers due to financial instability and gender discrimination in the workplace, which prevented them from meeting basic needs and accessing career opportunities on par with men.

The very large t value (7.585) indicates that the effect of variable X2 on women's economic independence is very significant and has a strong impact on increasing their economic independence. This suggests that without adequate access to economic resources, women in Blitar Regency will find it difficult to improve their financial capabilities after divorce or in their daily lives. Thus, greater access to various economic resources can accelerate the process of women's empowerment, help them obtain better jobs, or even open business opportunities to become financially independent.

Overall, the results of this t-test corroborate the hypothesis that access to economic resources strongly influences women's economic independence in Blitar District. Therefore, the government and related institutions need to create policies that can increase women's access to various economic resources, such as providing skills training, facilitating access to business capital, and expanding employment opportunities for women. In this way, women can more easily achieve economic independence and reduce dependence on others, especially post-divorce or in challenging economic situations.

### **The Effect of Divorce Law Implementation and Access to Economic Resources on Women's Economic Independence in Blitar Regency**

Based on the results of the F test, which shows an F value of 185,189 with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000, which is much smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that the implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources together have a very significant influence on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency. This very high F value indicates that the two independent variables-implementation of divorce law (X1) and access to economic resources (X2)-collectively make a large contribution to the variability or change in women's economic independence, which is measured as the dependent variable in this study.

The very low significance level (0.000) indicates that the relationship between these two independent variables and women's economic independence is not coincidental but rather very strong and real. This means that the effective implementation of divorce laws and adequate access to economic resources significantly influence the ability of women in Blitar District to achieve their economic independence.

In other words, the successful implementation of fair divorce laws and good access to economic resources complement each other and strengthen their impact on women's financial well-being. Research by Sujarot (2024) also emphasizes the importance of economic and social empowerment for single-parent women to improve their well-being and contribute to the local economy.

The F-test result showing a very large value (185,189) indicates that the model built with these two independent variables is very good at explaining the variability in women's economic independence. This indicates that effective implementation of divorce law, which includes protection of women's financial rights after divorce, as well as greater access to economic opportunities such as skills training, business capital, and employment opportunities, contributes significantly to increasing women's economic independence in Blitar District. Sujarot (2024) also stated that most single-parent women rely on work in the informal sector, such as petty trade, but face constraints such as limited capital and double burden. Nonetheless, they managed to maintain economic independence by developing local social networks and adapting to economic challenges.

Overall, the results of this F-test strengthen the argument that divorce law implementation and access to economic resources are two very important and mutually supportive factors in improving women's economic independence. Therefore, it is recommended that the government and relevant agencies continue to improve the implementation of divorce law by ensuring the protection of women's economic rights after divorce, as well as expanding women's access to various economic resources that can support them to be financially independent. More inclusive and sustainable policies in these two aspects can help women to overcome post-divorce economic challenges and achieve better economic independence more easily. As explained by Sumiati (2020), government policies and related institutions need to design policies and programs that support women in building economic independence after divorce.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the research results, the implementation of divorce law and access to economic resources have a very significant influence on the economic independence of women in Blitar Regency. The t-test results show that effective implementation of divorce law (t-value = 4.678, Sig. = 0.000) as well as wider access to economic resources (t-value = 7.585, Sig. = 0.000) both play an important role in increasing women's ability to be financially independent, both after divorce and in daily life. This positive influence is further strengthened by the results of the F test (F value = 185.189, Sig. = 0.000), which shows that these two factors together make a major contribution to women's economic independence.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that the government and relevant agencies strengthen the implementation of divorce laws by ensuring the protection of financial rights for women after divorce, such as fair division of property and access to alimony. In addition, it is necessary to expand women's access to economic resources through skills training programs, employment opportunities, and more accessible business capital. With policies that support women's economic empowerment, it is expected that women in Blitar Regency can be more financially independent and reduce dependence on other parties after divorce.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

For further research, it is recommended to focus on aspects of policy implementation and comparisons between regions to see differences in the influence between the implementation of divorce laws and access to economic resources in various regions. Further research can expand the scope by examining other factors that may affect women's economic independence after divorce, such as the role of family, social support, and the social stigma faced by women in society after divorce.

In addition, future research could also consider a longitudinal approach to examine long-term changes in women's economic independence after divorce and how policies implemented over a period of time can have a more sustainable impact. More in-depth research into the practical experiences of women involved in divorce, using qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews or focus group discussions (FGDs), could also provide deeper insights into the barriers and opportunities they face in achieving economic independence.

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useful for the development of science, policy, and women's economic empowerment in Blitar Regency.

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