

# **The Implementation of Household Accounting in Families Owning Micro Scale Businesses**

**Arief Prima Raharjo**

**Ari Kamayanti**

**Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Brawijaya**

## **ABSTRACT**

Household accounting is not a new discipline there are a lot of research about household accounting outside Indonesia. Although a lot of research about household accounting outside Indonesia but in Indonesia only little research about household accounting are published, particularly household accounting implementation in conjugal and extended family owning micro scale businesses. This research purpose is to explain how the implementation of household accounting in conjugal family and extended family owning micro scale businesses using interpretive paradigm. The results of this research are in conjugal family owning micro scale business they implement household accounting but there is a different about accounting in the business. In extended family owning micro scale business household accounting is implemented in the family but it is contrary with the business. Another interesting finding is wives are trusted by husbands for disposable and small nominal goods like household appliances, and vegetables but for goods with big nominal and have long term economic age like refrigerator, motorcycle, and car, husbands involve in decision making. Values exist in household accounting practice are: trust, not redundant (*mubazir*), religious, preventive, *halal*, visionary, effective, and efficient.

**Keywords: Household Accounting, Family Accounting, Conjugal Family, Extended Family, Micro Scale Business, Interpretive**

## INTRODUCTION

Household accounting is not a new discipline. There have been a number of research about household accounting although most is not generated from Indonesia. Piorkowsky (2000) conducted a research about implementation of household accounting in Germany and the result showed that 27% of German households kept accounting records on a regular basis. Álvarez-Dardet, Bernal, and Pinzon (n.d) carried out a research that has two objectives, first to show women's participation and presence in the family's accounting records, specifically in key and transitional events of life, second to make it clear how the ideology of time, rooted in patriarchy and power relationships stemming from the same, were reflected and enforced through real accounting practices. The result of the research indicated that both female and male performed double role with respect to male domination.

The findings from previous research show that there are differences in the practice of household accounting. Based on that reason, I believe that household accounting in Indonesia would provide different results that characterized its users, because household accounting is flexible and does not have standards like accounting for enterprise.

In recent years, many families open businesses, especially micro

scale business, they have their own reasons to open business, such as to obtain extra income or as main income. Based on the fact, then it can be synthesized that there might be two possibilities of household accounting implementation in the family owning micro scale business, whether to join or to separate the household and business accounting.

One of the reasons why I am interested in household accounting for families owning micro scale businesses is because micro scale enterprise in Indonesia is growing fast. From 2008 to 2012 micro scale enterprise in Indonesia grew more than one million units (Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah RI). As the numbers of micro scale enterprise is increasing, the implementation of household accounting in families owning micro scale businesses could vary.

The objects of the research are conjugal family and extended family owning micro scale businesses. The business scale is micro scale that the criteria is stated in Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 tentang Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah, the maximum asset is Rp 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiahs) excluding land and building for business activities and the annual turnover is not more than Rp 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiahs).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Non-corporate Accounting

According to Longman Advanced American Dictionary (2007), corporate is belonging or relating to a corporation. Meanwhile

corporation is an organization or group of organizations that work together for a particular purpose and are officially recognized as one (Longman, 2007). Besides corporate is a legal entity which transact

(Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 1996). In addition, accounting is the profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, preparing financial reports, calculating taxes, *etc* (Longman, 2007). Based on the meaning stated in Longman Advanced American Dictionary and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, I synthesized that non-corporate accounting is any accounting activities done in a non-legal entity organization.

Abstracting local wisdom, maintaining heritage, and exploring values can be seen as the urgency of non-corporate accounting. In the case of abstracting local wisdom, non-corporate accounting research such as done by Sukoharsono & Qudsi (n.d.) on the accounting of Singosari Kingdom (1222-1292) finds that Singosari Kingdom developed a system of taxation which it provided tax for goods in various tariffs and different types of taxes based on commodities and problems occurred. The mechanism of writing in simple form was aimed for administration and accountability of tax collection. These find at research is also needed to historical process.

Whereas non-corporate accounting research such as Espa (2011) can abstract local values, they are responsibility, *amanah*, honesty, discipline, sincere, and diligent.

There are several varieties of non-corporate accounting, they are accounting for kingdom, accounting for micro scale seller, accounting for family, accounting for non-governmental organization, and accounting for community. King Udayana (989-1011) in Bali, Indonesia used coins as money in his

era. Coins were printed in gold and silver plates as local currency, and it shows the spirituality of local people if we see the symbols in the coins. The symbols are two similar patterns which were the same between left and right side on the gold coins shows the balance between material and spiritual concepts. Four petals sandalwood flower patterns printed on silver coins illustrate the four cardinal directions were believed by Balinese people that God and Goddess as the guardian of the people who believed in their greatness. From gold and silver coins in King Udayana era demonstrate that empire understand the meaning of welfare and balance life (Sukoharsono & Budiasih (2012).

Micro scale seller also practice accounting in their life. It can be seen in meatball sellers in Malang. Several meatball sellers in Malang apply Javanese price setting, they set the price of meatball is not based on cost of goods sold but it is reflection of Javanese cultures. Several Javanese Cultures that exist are *tepo seliro*, *mangan ora mangan sing penting ngumpul*, and *nerimo ing pandum* (Zalshabila & Mulawarman, 2013)

Espe (2011) conducted a research about accounting in accountant families, the results of the research are accounting practices of the families had several motives and purpose. Several values appear in the practice of accounting in accountant families and the practice of accounting in the family separate in two classification, written and non-written.

WWF as one of non-governmental organization also does

accounting activities, even though they do not publish formal financial report. This situation occurs because people think that action is more important than reporting (Fikri *et al*, 2010).

Community also does accounting in their activity for example in Javanese community.

Based on a research conducted by Ahmar & Kamayanti (2009), when Javanese community held ceremonies like marriage and circumcision, mental and physical recordings are exist in their activity. As well values like togetherness among people, social obligations, and soul-spiritual profit appear in Javanese community.

### **Previous Household Accounting Research**

According to Espa (2011) household accounting is physical and non-physical activities done by a family that related to the financial management of the family. Mother (wife) is the main actor of household accounting in the family because mother (wife) often acts as financial manager of the family. There are different factors which motivate the use of household accounting in a family, they are parental influence, risk averseness, tax planning and important events such as birth, death and marriage were the most prominent factors (Poornima *et al*, 2012).

Even though there are so many factors which motivate the implementation of household accounting in a family, the implementation of household accounting in a family is based on consciousness and flexible depends on the condition of the family because household accounting does not have standard like accounting in the enterprise. (Espa, 2011).

The record keeping method in household accounting are separated in two methods, written and non-written. There is evidence of

the record keeping in written method, added with supported evidence. Book and software in computer is commonly used in record keeping. Applications such as Microsoft Money, HouseHold Accounting for Windows and Quicken offer new scope to household accounting and the relationships between those family members who input and use financial data (Poornima *et al*, 2012).

Espa (2011) conducted a research in Indonesia that was aimed to uncover accounting practices in accountant family and construct accounting forms for family. The findings of his research indicated that motive and purpose accountant family do household accounting are to establish the behavior of family members, to strengthen the husband and wife relationship, and as responsibility to God regarding the obligation of *zakat*. The values that become a reference for every accountant in daily life are responsibility, trusted, honesty, discipline, sincerity, and diligent.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Type of Research**

I used qualitative research method to answer the research question. In the case of life-worlds, I focus on the meaning given based on experience from individuals. Interpretive is the paradigm in my research. Interpretive paradigm sees reality as subjective depends on what people see it to be, it's created in someone's mind and then they interpret it by their understanding. In interpretive human beings are creators of their world and then they give meaning to the world they created. Interpretive sees science just common sense relies on interpretations. Based on all of them, my purpose research is to understand social life after that accentuate the meanings and understanding (Sarantakos, 1995: 34-37).

Research design I used was case study. Case study I used as research design because this research inquiries the practice of household accounting in conjugal family and extended family owning micro scale businesses. My research can be categorized as intrinsic case study because I want to understand the household accounting implementation in the conjugal family and extended family owning micro scale businesses (Berg 2004, 256).

Case study design type used by me is comparative case study. As my informants are conjugal family and extended family owning micro scale businesses, I thought comparative case study is apposite

concerning how the implementation of household accounting between them (Berg, 2004: 258). Besides that, intensive case study also I used as type of research because I want to learn how a specific and unique case works this is match with the purpose of intensive case study that the purpose is to produce a narrative description that provides an understanding of the unique nature and workings of the case (Eriksson & Kovalainen, 2008: 370).

### **Data Collection and Analysis Technique**

I use interview and documentation as data collection method. After I get the data, I use case record to analysis the data. Next I do coding to categorize data by labeling text with category names. Before I make a comparison to find similarities and differences, I use within-case analysis to analyze every individual of informants.

### **Data Validity Method**

Strategy I used for validating findings in my research is triangulation. Triangulation is process of confirm evidence from different informants, types of data or methods of data collection in descriptions, and themes in qualitative research (Cresswell, 2005: 252).

### **Informants**

I set two informants in my research, for conjugal family I set Mrs. Prastuti family which has business in education field and sanitary napkins. Her annual business turnover is about Rp

100,000,000 and her asset is about Rp 2,000,000. In her home, she lives with his husband and two children. Mr. Musthafa family I set as informant for extended family because he lives not only with his wife and children but also with his

parents, sisters, brother, and brother in law. He sells books and golf equipments that are marketed in internet. His annual business turnover is less than Rp 300,000,000 and the assets are about Rp 20,000,000

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Conjugal Family

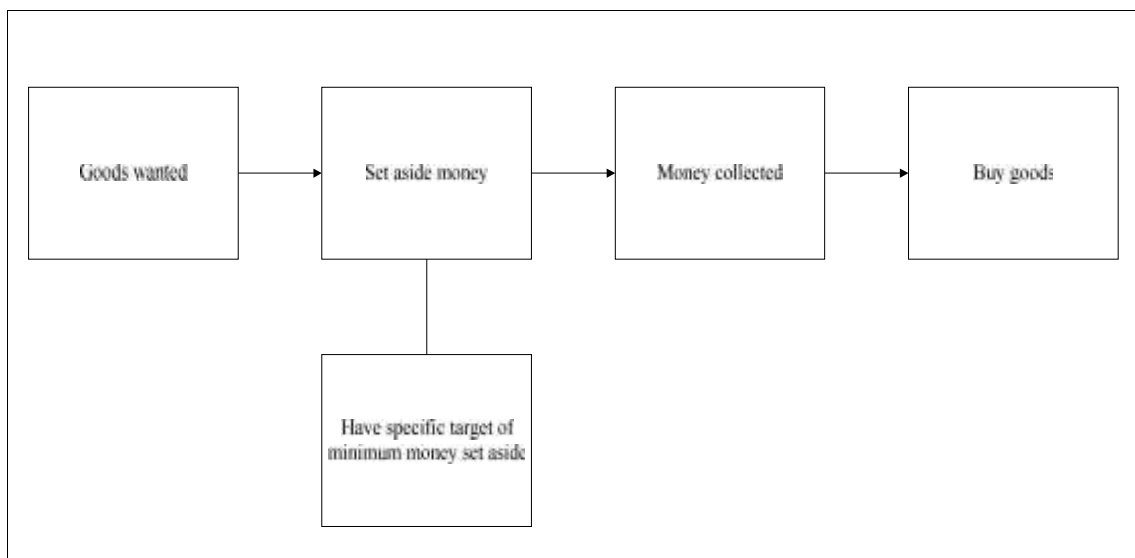
#### Budgeting

In conjugal family, if they want to buy something, first they go to several stores to compare the price of good they wanted. After find the

cheapest one, they set the time when they buy the good then calculate about daily saving to buy it. They calculate it by divide the price of the good with the number of days. Next when the money is collected, they go to the store to buy it.

Illustration 1

Form of Budgeting Process in Family



Source: Data Processed (2014)

Mrs. Prastuti's business also makes a budgeting but there is a different with budgeting in the family. If in the family she set aside money for buy things, but in her business is different. In her business if she needs something, at first she check her business money, if there is enough

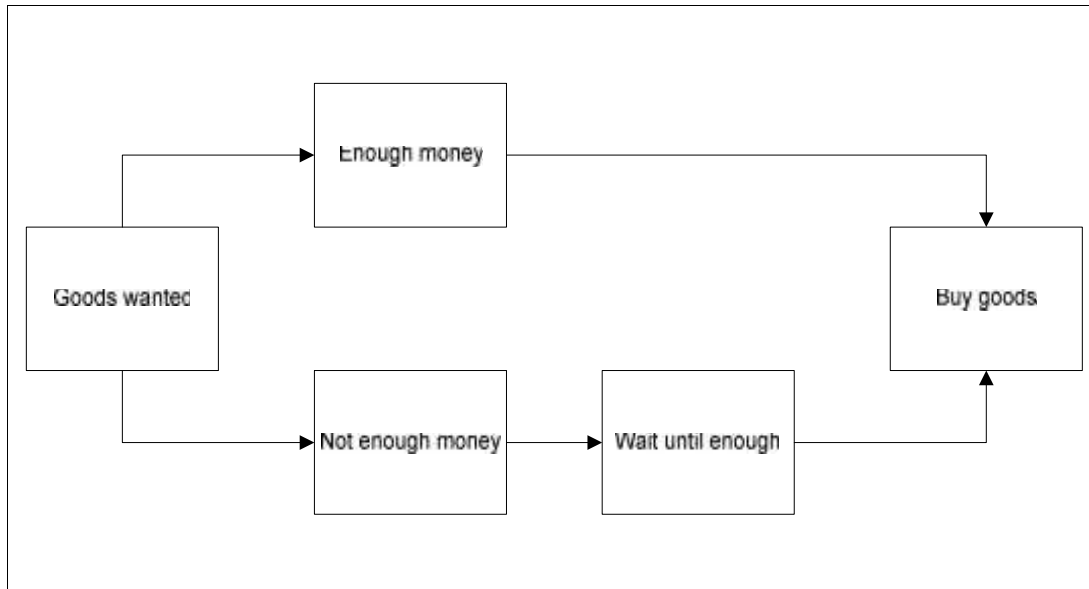
money, she buy the things but if there is no enough money, she wait until enough and then she buy it. The flexibility of using household accounting in Mrs. Prastuti family is same with Espa, Triyuwono, and Ludigdo (2011) that household accounting practice is flexible and

have no exact rules. While the separation of funds for different purposes is same with Northcott and

Doolin (2000) that in budgeting, family does physical separation of funds for different purposes.

Illustration 2

### Form of Budgeting Process in Business



Source: Data Processed (2014)

### Decision making

Goods in conjugal family is divided in two kinds, first is goods with small nominal and the other is goods with big nominal. Goods with small nominal are goods for kitchen needs, bath room, and for washing. Meanwhile good with big nominal is goods which the nominal is bigger than goods with small nominal like TV, or cupboard.

For goods with small amount, she usually buy it by herself not discuss with other family members but for goods with big nominal she usually discuss with husband. She frequently discuss about which goods they should buy tailored with budget and home atmosphere, for illustration when they want to buy a cupboard, is the cupboard suit with home atmosphere or not. When they feel the cupboard is suitable, they buy the cupboard.

Illustration 4.3

Form of Decision Making Process in Family



Source: Data Processed (2014)

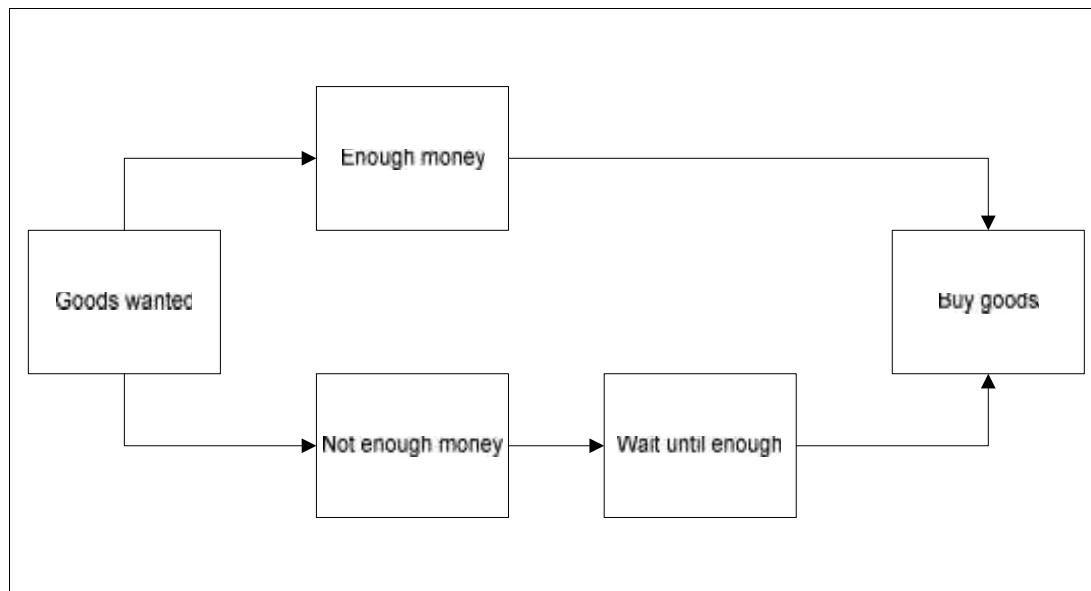
The process of decision making in her business in the beginning is she look her business money before she buys something. If the money is sufficient, she buys the

goods on the contrary if the money is not sufficient, she wait until the money is enough after that she buys the goods.



Illustration 4.4

Form of Decision Making Process in Business



Source: Data processed (2014)

**Financial and Transaction Record**

Financial and transaction record in Mrs. Prastuti family is joined because it helps her to calculate daily expenses. She uses a book to record financial and transaction in her family that has no debit and credit column. The reason to choose book that has no debit and credit column because she does not understand about debit and credit thus she only records her incomes and expenses.

For the process of financial and transaction record in Mrs.

Prastuti family, first she categorize the expenses at the day, after that she sum all expenses in the same category and then it consider as expense, lastly she record it in the book. Only income from her husband and her salary she writes in the book. She separates business and family's money because if she joins them, she will confuse about actual money she have. Moreover by separate them she feels that her finance is controllable.

Illustration 4.5

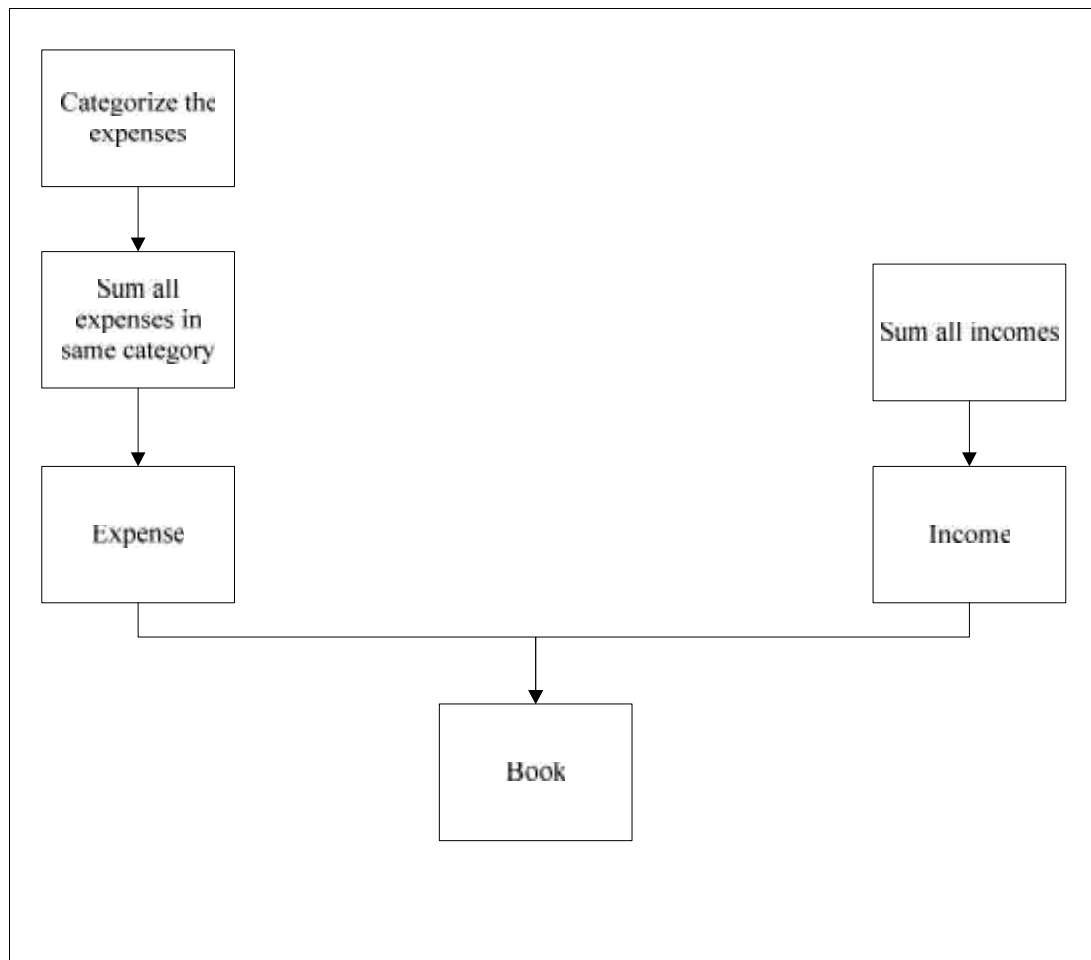
Form of Financial and Transaction Book in Family

ATM withdrawal	xxx
Vegetable expense	(xxx)
Gas	(xxx)
Transport expense	(xxx)
Photo copy	(xxx)
Supermarket expense	(xxx)
Cake expense	(xxx)
Income	xxx
Expense	(xxx)
Balance	xxx

Source: Data Processed (2014)

Illustration 4.6

Form of Financial and Transaction Record Process in Family



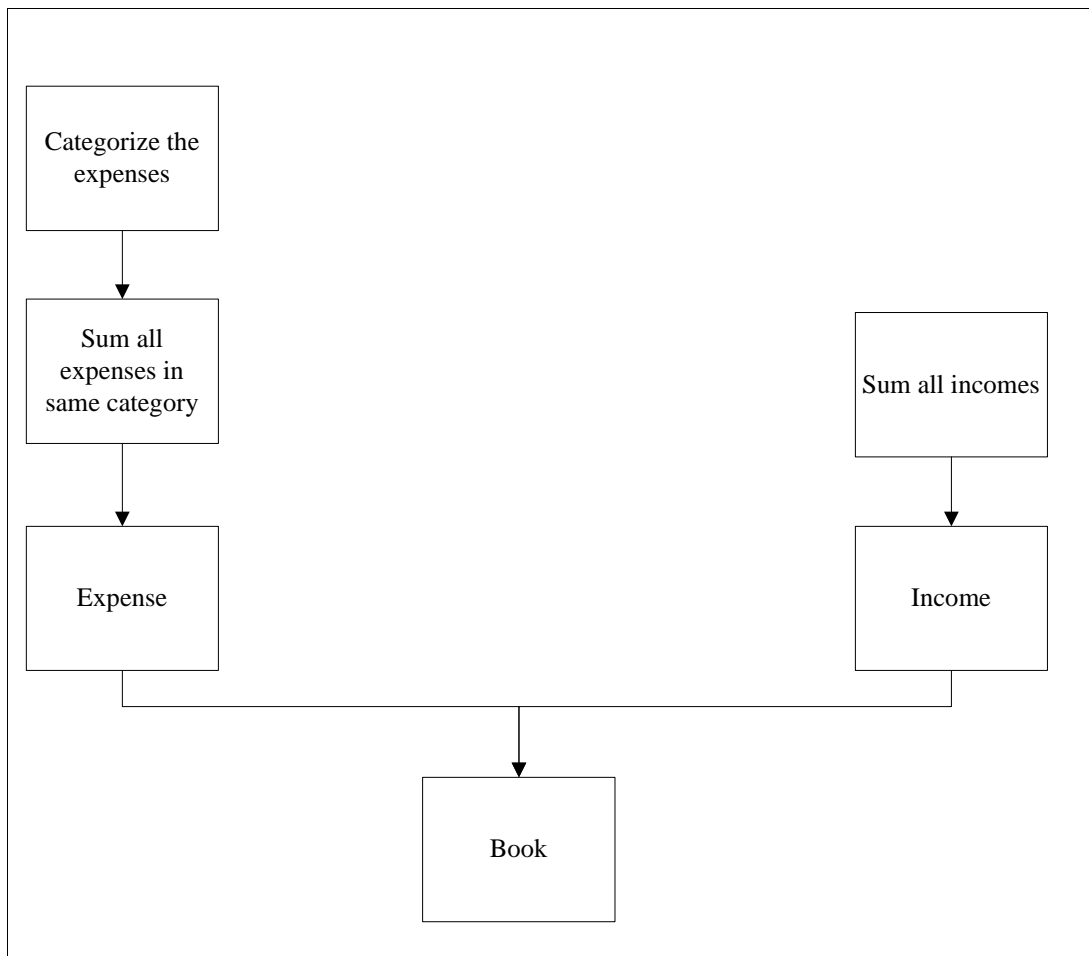
Source: Data Processed (2014)

The process of transaction and financial record in her business is same with process in the family. She categorizes the expenses at first, next she accumulates all the expenses in same category and then she add them as expense.

For income, she sum all incomes and they consider as income. after that she deduct income with expense. After all she writes down in a book but the book is different with the book for family.

Illustration 4.7

#### Form of Financial and Transaction Record in Business



Source: Data processed (2014)

The format of book for record transaction and financial in business is same with the format in the house. The finding in conjugal family about physical record of household

accounting activities is same with Espa, Triyuwono, and Ludigdo (2012) that one of the practice of household accounting is have physical record.

#### Illustration 4.8

##### Form of Financial and Transaction Book in Family

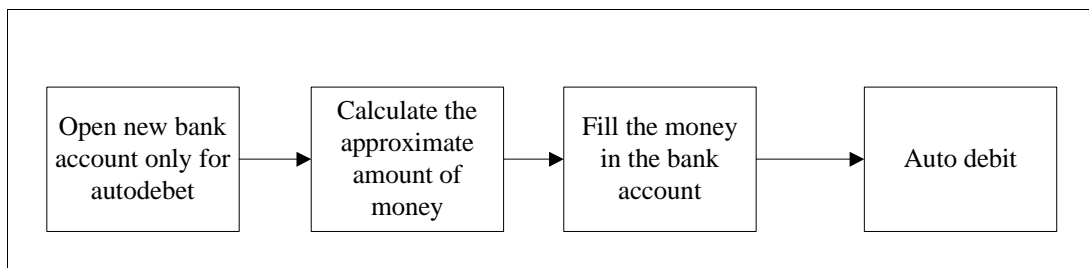
Income	xxx
Salary expense	(xxx)
Transport expense	(xxx)
Photo copy	(xxx)
Income	xxx
Expense	(xxx)
Balance	xxx

Source: Data processed (2014)

### Long Term Financial Planning

#### Illustration 4.9

##### Form of Insurance Payment Process



Source: Data Processed (2014)

Mrs. Prastuti family has two type of long term financial planning they are insurance and deposit. She has education insurance for their children, health insurance for family, and insurance for pension. She choose insurance as long term financial planning because in this life, we does not know what will happen in the future as a result for the preparation of the worst case it is better to buy insurance.

For paying their premium, she usually pays it using auto debit. She has one special bank account she uses for auto debit. Before maturity date, generally she calculates the amount of premium she must pay for current month. After calculates the amount, she fill in the money in the bank hence when the maturity date is

come, the insurance system will automatically debit it from her account.

The maturity date for premium payment is set for the same date. She set the same date for the reason that it is easy for her thus she does not need to go to bank more than once for pay the premium.

In addition, she also has deposit in the bank. She has deposit in the bank for the reason of the payment of her children's tuition fee. Besides for tuition fee payment, she wants her money only use for something that is really need not for something that is vain.

When there is excess money in her account, she usually uses it to

open new deposit account. The periods she set for her deposit are six month, one year, and two years this is happened because the payment of her children's tuition fee is every 6 month. When the money in deposit account can be taken, she use it for pay tuition fee of her children but when the time is not match between time to take deposit account money with the time to pay tuition fee, she uses her savings. After the money in deposit account can be taken, she pays back the money into savings.

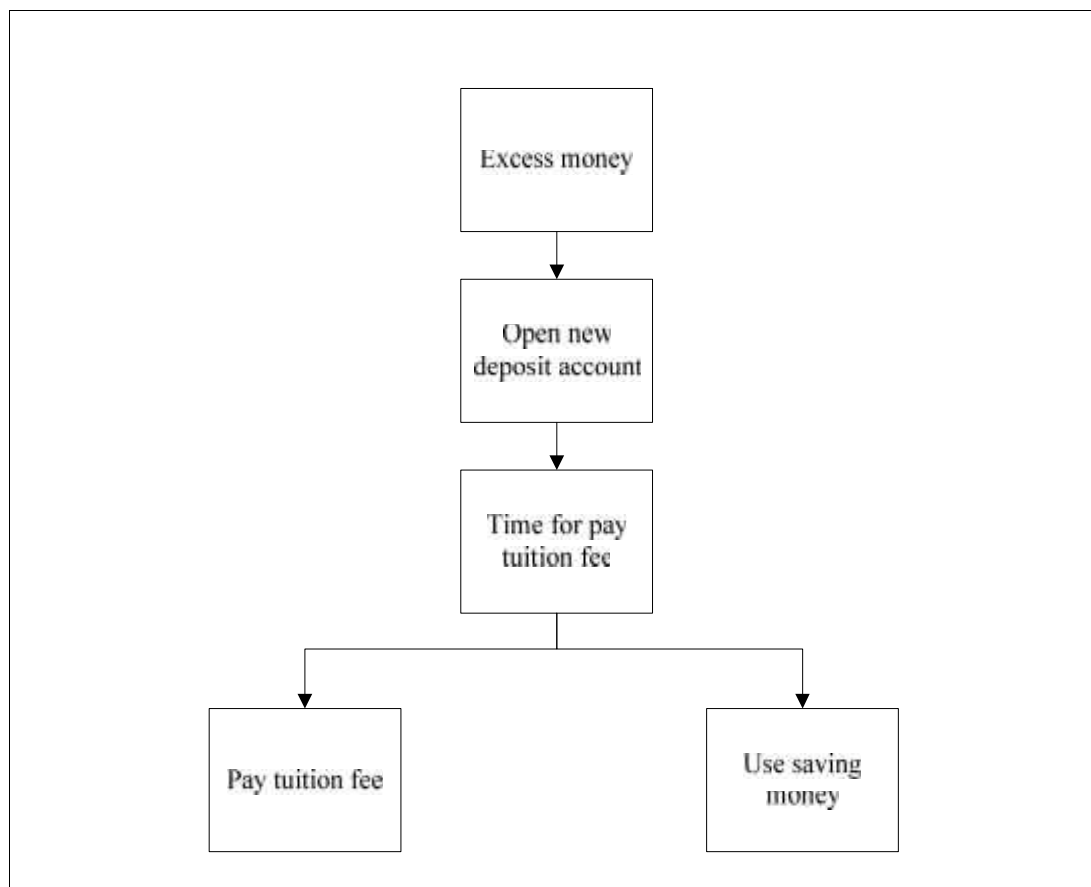
If there is excess after pay back to savings, she commonly gives

the recent money to orphanage or put in charity box in mosque. She claim that her money is not fully hers, there are several part for poor people. If she does not give money to orphanage or put in charity box, she usually keeps the money for daily use.

By put excess money in deposit account to avoid unnecessary things, it is same with Poornima *et al* (2012) who said that household wants to be in control of their finances.

Illustration 4.10

#### Form of Deposit Process



Source: Data Processed (2014)

## Values in Conjugal Family

Numerous values emerge in Mrs. Prastuti family are trust, not redundant (*mubazir*), religious, and preventive. By husband gives authority about house appliances to wife, it shows that trust is can be seen in this family. In Mrs. Prastuti family, they thwart the using of their

money to buy unnecessary things because of that she put in deposit account if there are excess money in her. Furthermore since their money is put in deposit account, their money cannot be used because it can be used as back up fund.

Table 4.1

### Values and Implementation on Household Accounting in Conjugal Family

Values Found	Implication on Household Accounting
Trust	Husband trust wife to manage house appliances
Not redundant ( <i>mubazir</i> )	Wife put excess money in deposit account to prevent from buy unnecessary things
Religious	Excess money from the result of deposit gives to orphanage or charity box in mosque
Preventive	They buy insurance for the family.

Source: Data Processed (2014)

Religious exists as one of value in Mrs. Prastuti family. They do not consider that the money they have is theirs. There are piece of cake of the money is for poor people. As implication, they put the money leftover in her family in orphanage near their house.

To prevent from unexpected events, she already do preventive action by buying insurance for family's member. This is occur because we do not know what will happen in the future thus for preventive action, she buy insurance.

## Extended Family

### Budgeting

In Mr. Mustafa family, if they want to buy something, they will set aside money from their incomes. They have no minimum target about the amount of money they have to set aside. After set aside money, if the

money is enough for buy goods, they will buy it.

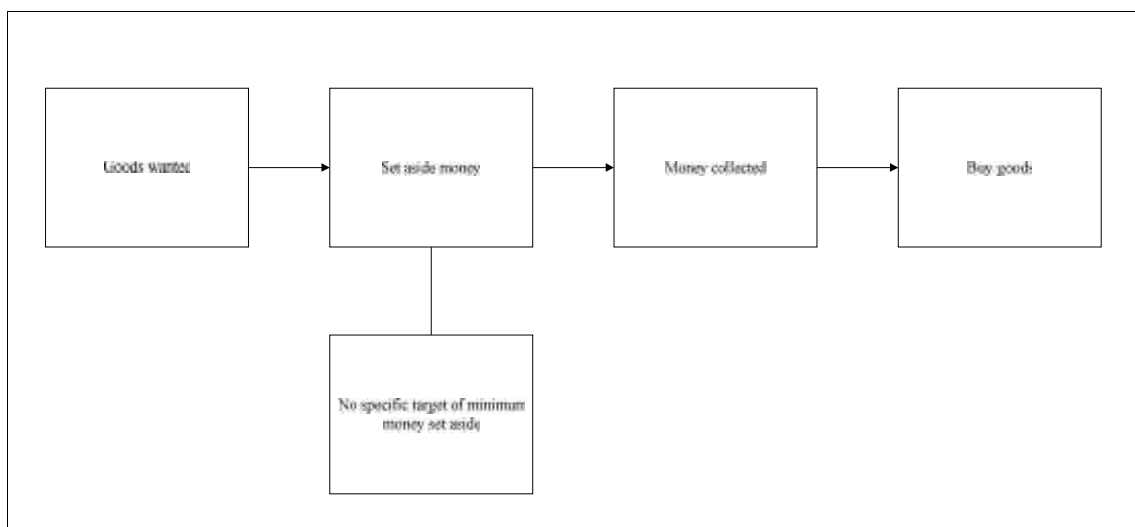
For things that are regularly spend, they usually predict the amount of money they will spend by

looking previous payment. When urgent condition occurs, such as someone in the family is sick and they need to see the doctor, they took money from another post.

In running his business, Mr. Mustafa does not make budgeting for his business. He just runs his business without make a budgeting for his business. Too much thinking about budgeting will make his business stuck.

Even though Mr. Mustafa family had post for every expenditure, but budgeting in this family is flexible. They do not stiff about their expenditures, they take money from a post to another post if it is urgent. This is same with Espa, Triyuwono, and Ludigdo (2011) that household accounting practice in a family is flexible.

Illustration 5.1  
Form of Budgeting Process in Family



Source: Data Processed (2013)

### Decision Making

Goods in Mr. Mustafa family are separated into two kinds, general and non-general. General goods in Mr. Mustafa family is goods that if his wife want to buy does not need ask Mr. Mustafa like children's toys and snack. Mr. Mustafa gives full authority to his wife about general goods because he believes that his wife is a good wife that will buy things that she needed thus the money will not redundant (*mubazir*).

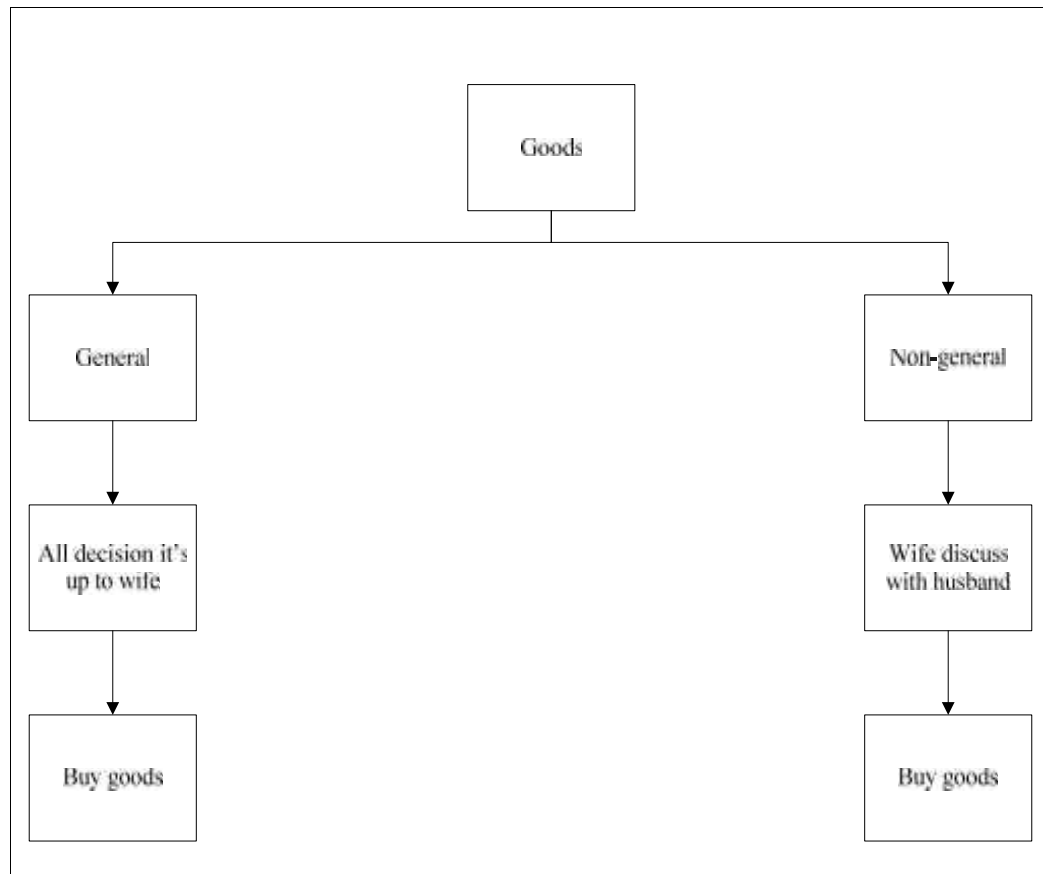
Non-general goods are goods that his wife think she must discuss first with Mr. Mustafa like refrigerator. If the family want to buy that is classified as non-general goods, Mr. Mustafa and his wife discuss first before they bought the goods. After they reach agreement, they bought the goods.

The result of decision making in Mr. Mustafa family is in line with

Poornima *et al* (2012). Mr. Mustafa family only buy goods they needed so their money is not redundant

(*mubazir*) meanwhile households in Mauritius want to be in control of their finances.

Illustration 5.2  
Form of Decision Making Process in Family



Source: Data Processed (2013)

### Financial and Transaction Record

Mr. Mustafa family joins their financial and transaction record, they have argument that this method is simple, effective and efficient. Also Mr. Mustafa's wife said that for several things in this life we need to live in regularity, Prophet Muhammad already pointed out those things included in financial field.

To record financial and transaction they use a book that is consisting of account name, debit, and credit columns, they did not make the column to separate account name, debit, and credit column because the column is already made by the book producer. They thought that it is easier for them to buy a book that is already consist of account name, debit, and credit column rather than to make new



column to separate account name, debit, and credit column in the book.

Illustration 5.3

Form of Financial and Transaction Book in Family

Name of Account	Debit	Credit
Income	xxx	
Children expense		Xxx
Hand phone pulse		Xxx
Gas		Xxx
Supplement		Xxx
Stationery		Xxx
Paper		Xxx
Bathroom fixtures		Xxx
Incidental need		Xxx
Baby sitter wage		Xxx
College textbooks		Xxx
Children books		Xxx
Total	Xxx	Xxx

Source: Data processed (2013)

The process of financial and transaction record for expense is the wife categorizes the expenses for example one day she wanted to buy vegetables and kitchen spices for the family, she used her motorcycle to go to greengrocer with Jundi, before she arrived at greengrocer she bought gas for her motorcycle. After arrived at greengrocer she bought vegetables and kitchen spices, suddenly before went home Jundi saw a toy and he asked his mother to buy it thus his mother bought the toy for Jundi.

At home she calculated the money she spent for vegetables and kitchen spices then she wrote it in the book, gas and toy for Jundi are also written in the book but she separated them with vegetables and kitchen spices expenses.

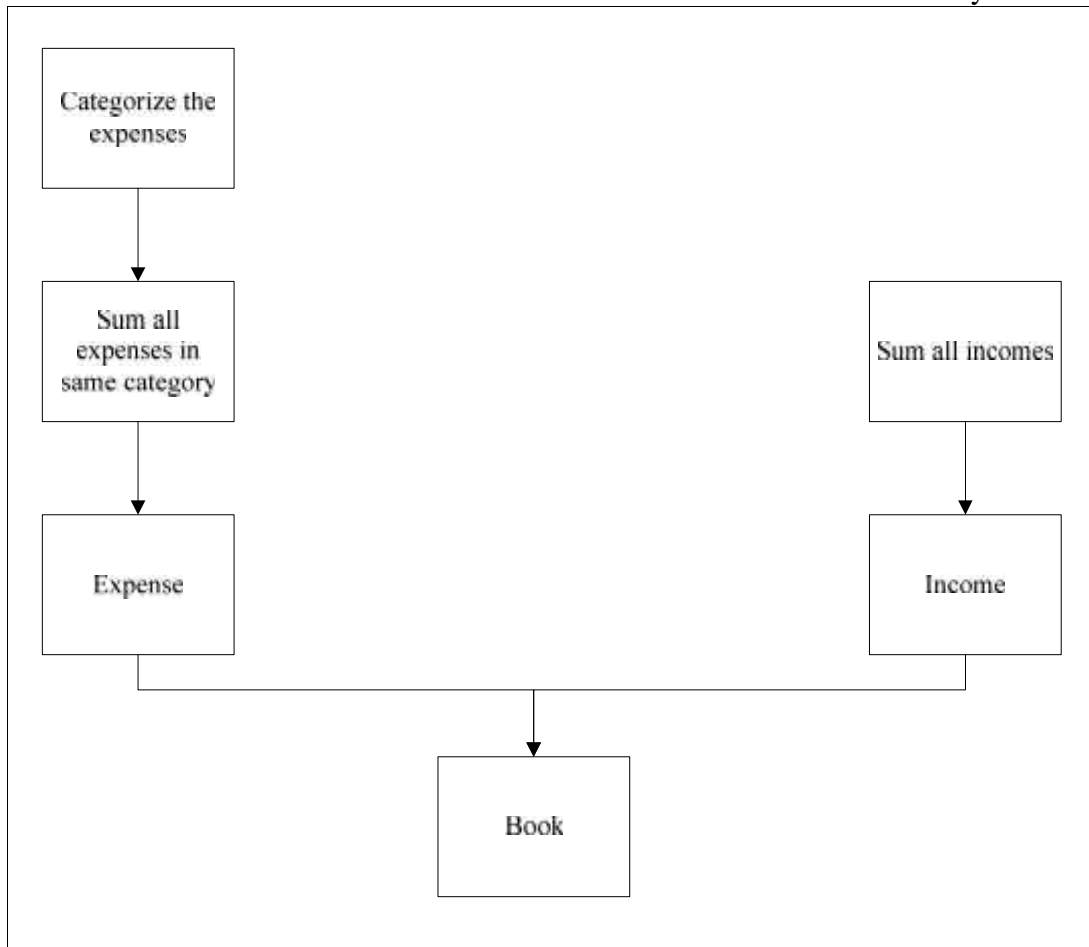
For income she only wrote the amount of income that she got from his husband and the income she got from her salary. She only made two kinds of records, daily and monthly records.

In running his business, Mr. Mustafa make a financial and transaction report. The format he used is different with the format in his family except the contain is same, cash in and cash out. If in his family the format is using debit-credit column but in his business he does not use debit-column.

The procedure of record at first he sum all of incomes whether from books or golf equipments after that he calculates all of his expenses. Expenses that he calculates are internet expenses and other expenses for help his business. After that he writes it on a book.

The findings in Mr. Mustafa family about financial and transaction record confirm Espa, Triyuwono, and Ludigdo (2011) that one of the practice of household accounting has physical record.

Illustration 5.4  
Form of Financial and Transaction Record Process in family



Source: Data processed (2013)

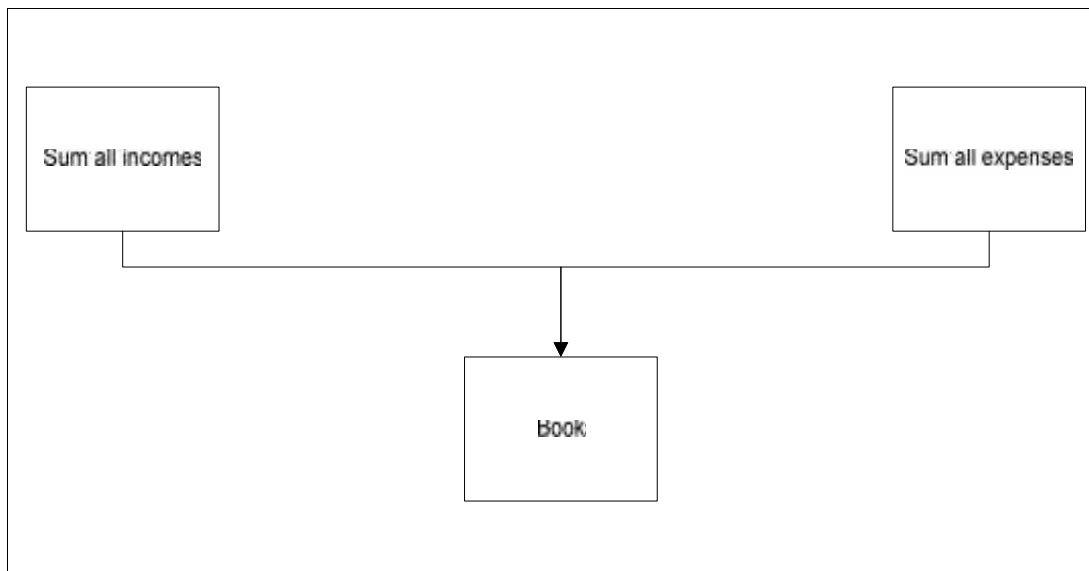
Illustration 5.5  
Form of Financial and Transaction Record Book in Business

Income from Books	xxx
Income from golf equipments	xxx
Computer peripherals	(xxx)
Internet expense	(xxx)
Total	xxx

Source: Data processed (2014)

Illustration 5.6

### Form of Financial and Transaction Record in Business



Source: Data processed (2014)

### Long Term Financial Planning

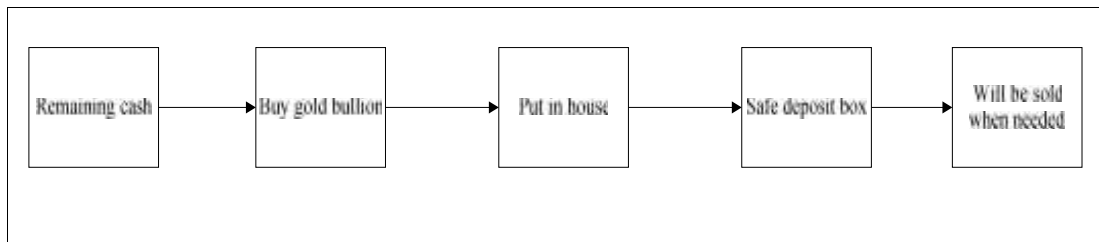
If there is surplus in financial, Mr. Mustafa and his wife usually buy gold bullion that have certificate. His wife said that they choose gold bullion for long term financial planning because gold is *halal* and stable it can protect their money, besides that gold bullion is not containing usury.

The process of long term financial planning in Mr. Mustafa family are when Mr. Mustafa and his wife have cash after paid all expenses, the remaining cash they used to buy gold bullion that have certificate. After that they collect them in their home and when their gold bullions are more than one kilogram, they rent safe deposit box and put their gold bullions in there.

They will sell their gold bullion whenever they need it.

There is a contrary about long term financial planning in his family and his business. In his family he makes a long term financial planning but in his business he does not make any long term financial planning. . He runs his business without financial planning, decision making, and budgeting, he let it flow his business. He said that this is *marketing pedesaan*, run a business without thinking too much because too much thinking will make his business stuck.

**Illustration 5.7**  
**Form of Long Term Financial Planning Process**



Source: Data Processed (2013)

Long term financial planning in Mr. Mustafa family confirms Poornima *et al* (2012) that important event is one of the household accounting motive. Mr. Mustafa and

his wife buy gold bullion as preparation for future's needs. They anticipate crucial event that can occur in future.

### **Values in Extended Family**

Several Values that appear in Mr. Mustafa family, they are: trust, religious, *halal*, not redundant, visionary, and effective & efficient. Trust as a value in Mr. Mustafa

family can be seen in the relationship between Mr. Mustafa and his wife. Mr. Mustafa gives authority to his wife about things inside the house such as clothes, food, *etc.*

Table 5.1

Values and Implementation on Household Accounting in Extended Family

Values Found	Implication on Household Accounting
Trust	Decision making is based on trust of husband to wife.
Religious	Saving in gold to avoid usury ( <i>riba</i> ) and only buy needed things to stay away from redundant ( <i>mubazir</i> )
<i>Halal</i>	Saving in gold to avoid usury ( <i>riba</i> )
Not redundant ( <i>mubazir</i> )	Make financial and transaction record to control expense
Visionary	They bought gold bullion as saving and for their children's needs in future
Effective and efficient	They bought a book that already columned by producer

Source: Data processed (2013)

His wife also a religious person, she chose gold for saving because gold have no usury contrast with saving money in the bank that have usury. In Mr. Mustafa family, both of Mr. Mustafa and his wife only buy necessary things, they don't want their money is spent for redundant things.

They control their money by recorded their financial and transaction. For their children's necessities in the future, they already prepared them by bought gold bullion as their saving. This activity showed that Mr. Mustafa and his wife is visionary people, they not only prepared for short period but also for long period.

## **CONCLUSION, LIMITATION, AND IMPLICATION OF RESEARCH**

### **Conclusion**

From research findings, it can be concluded that both of conjugal and extended family implement household accounting in their family but it is dissimilar with the accounting activities in their businesses. At conjugal family's business, she does not make long term financial planning for his business meanwhile for extended family, he does not make budgeting and long term financial planning in his business.

Interesting finding in this research is both wives in the families are fully trusted by the husbands for manage disposable, and small nominal goods like vegetable, and household appliances nevertheless for goods with big nominal and have long term economic age like refrigerator, motorcycle, and car, husband is involved for decision making. Several values also emerge in the families they are trust, not redundant (*mubazir*), religious, preventive, halal, visionary, effective, and efficient.

### **Research Limitation**

Limitation of this research is there are not many household

accounting research in Indonesia. Because of that I need more time to understand and interpret what is household accounting since in the class no one of the lecturers told me about it. For the reason that my informants are businessman and businesswoman, it is hard for me to do interviews with them, I should match our schedule before did interviews.

Besides that, to complete the data I sent list of questions by e mail to my informants as one of informant lives different city and the other is went to another city for his business necessity. I think this research is not maximal in gather the data.

### **Research Implication**

I do hope that this research could give impacts for others and also for me. First the practical implication for the families, the values exists by doing household accounting could be the basis for families to live this life.

Second, for next research. Since I set the objects of this research are families owning micro scale businesses, other researcher can expand household accounting research by set another research

object for instance family owning medium scale business or family owning large scale business.

Third, implication for me. By do this research, I do believe that

hard work, conviction, and pray to God is good combination to finish this research. Started from zero knowledge about household accounting, I can finish this research.

## REFERENCES

- Álvarez-Dardet, C., Bernal, M. D. C., Pinzón, P. A. (2013). Accounting Role in Transitional Events of Women's Existence: The Langton Family (1766-1816). *The 7th Accounting History International Conference*.
- Ahmar, N., & Kamayanti, A. (2009). Ceremonies (Slametan) through Hermeneutic-Phenomenological Study. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XII*.
- Balai Pustaka. (1996). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Berg, B. L. (2004). *Qualitative Research for the Social Sciences (4<sup>th</sup> edition)*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Creswell, J. W. (2005). *Educational Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)*. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Eriksson, P., Kovalainen, A. (2008). *Qualitative Methods in Business Research*. London: Sage Publication Ltd.
- Espa, V. (2011). *Konstruksi Bentuk Akuntansi Keluarga (Pendekatan Hipnometodologi)* (Unpublished thesis), Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia.
- Fikri, A., Sudarma, M., Sukoharsono, E. G., Triyuwono, I. (2010). Studi Fenomenologi Akuntabilitas Non Governmental Organization. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XIII*.
- Kementrian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2008). *Undang-undang Republik Indonesia nomor 20 tahun 2008 tentang usaha mikro, kecil, dan menengah*. Jakarta.
- Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia. (2010). *Perkembangan Data Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Menengah (UMKM) dan Usaha Besar (UB) Tahun 2008-2009*. Retrieved from [http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=27:data-umkm&Itemid=93](http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=27:data-umkm&Itemid=93)
- Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia. (2011). *Perkembangan Data Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Menengah (UMKM) dan Usaha Besar (UB) Tahun 2009-2010*. Retrieved from

[http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=27:data-umkm&Itemid=93](http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=27:data-umkm&Itemid=93).

Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia. (2012). *Perkembangan Data Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Menengah (UMKM) dan Usaha Besar (UB) Tahun 2010-2011*. Retrieved from [http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=109:data-umkm-2012&Itemid=93](http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=109:data-umkm-2012&Itemid=93)

Kementrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah Republik Indonesia. (2013). *Perkembangan Data Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Menengah (UMKM) dan Usaha Besar (UB) Tahun 2011-2012*. Retrieved from [http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_phocadownload&view=category&id=118:data-umkm-2013&Itemid=93](http://www.depkop.go.id/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=118:data-umkm-2013&Itemid=93)

Marwick, K. C., Handorf, S., & Stern, K. (Ed.). (2007). *Longman advance American dictionary*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.

Piorkowsky, M. (2005). Household accounting in Germany – some statistical evidence and the development of new systems. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 13(4).

Poornima. B., Ramdhony, D., Ramlugun, V. G. (2012). An evaluation of household accounting in Mauritius. *3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Business and Economic Research*.

Sarantakos, S. (1995). *Social Research*. Melbourne: Macmillan Education Australia Pty Ltd.

Sukoharsono, E. G. & Qudsi, N. (2008). Accounting in the Golden Age of Singosari Kingdom: A Foucauldian Perspective. *Symposium Nasional Akuntansi XI*.

Zalshabila, S. (2012). *Javanese Price Setting: Refleksi Fenomenologis Harga Pokok Produksi Pedagang Bakso di Kota Malang*. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 3(2), 161-170