**Who Emits More Emission? The Association Between CO2 Emissions and Socio-economics Characteristics of Indonesian Household
Faisal Madjid Alyasa1, Ahmad Komarulzaman2, Harlan Dimas Isjwara3**

1 Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia 40132, faisal20005@mail.unpad.ac.id

2 Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia 40132, ahmad.komarulzaman@unpad.ac.id

3 Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia 40132, harlan.isjwara@fe.unpad.ac.id

**Submission of a manuscript to the Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan**

(25 December 2022)

Dear Editor of Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan,

I wish to submit an original research article entitled “WHO EMITS MORE EMISSION? THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CO2 EMISSIONS AND SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS OF INDONESIAN HOUSEHOLD” for consideration by Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan.

I confirm that the paper is my own work with my lecturer, Mr. Ahmad Komarulzaman and Mr. Harnal Dimas Isjwara.

This article investigates the relationship between household carbon emissions (HCE) and socio-economic characteristics in Indonesia, highlighting a crucial yet understudied aspect of environmental economics in developing countries. The findings of this study contribute to the existing literature on carbon emissions by examining how household socio-economics characteristics affect HCE and empirically determining the main factors that influence the HCE. I firmly believe that the results of this study are of significant value to the readership of Jurnal Ekonomi dan Studi Pembangunan and will contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of environmental economics. The DA analysis shows that income and household size are the most crucial determinants of HCE. The OLS analysis reveals that the income variable exhibits a non-linear relationship with HCE as an inverted U-shape in the total HCE and most consumption categories. Wealthier households generate higher levels of household carbon emissions than poorer households. The research also finds differences in consumption patterns between urban and rural households, resulting in varying levels of carbon emissions. The findings of this study can assist policymakers in formulating targeted policies to mitigate household carbon emissions.

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript to be published on Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan.

Sincerely,

Faisal Madjid Alyasa