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Analysis of Economic Growth During the Crisis in Indonesia

Taufiqah Rahma[1], Zul Azhar[1]
[1]Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia
taufiqahrahma17@gmail.com *

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a broad and profound impact on various sectors of life, including the economy. This research aims to analyze how economic growth affects the open unemployment rate, consumption, and investment in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. Secondary data from official sources, such as the Central Statistics Agency, Bank Indonesia, and Food and Agriculture Organization reports, were analyzed using a quantitative approach. The regression method was applied to identify the relationship between economic growth, unemployment rate, consumption, and investment before and during the pandemic. The research results indicate that the decline in economic growth during the pandemic significantly impacted the increase in the open unemployment rate, the decrease in household consumption, and the reduction in investment levels. These findings emphasize the need for policies that are more responsive and focused on economic recovery, particularly in creating jobs, increasing people's purchasing power, and encouraging sustainable investment. It is hoped that the implications of this research will provide guidance for policymakers in designing more effective post-pandemic economic recovery strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization, indicating that this disease has spread to all parts of the world and infected millions of people (Djalante et al., 2020). In Indonesia, the first case of COVID-19 was announced on March 2, 2020, and since then, the number of cases has continued to increase (Aldila et al., 2020; Nueangnong et al., 2020). This pandemic has had a very significant impact on various aspects of life, including the social and economic fields, which have changed dramatically and rapidly. These impacts include a sharp decline in economic activity and changes in people's consumption patterns.

Economic growth in Indonesia has proven to be weakening during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows a decline in economic growth of 5.32% from 2020 to 2021, caused by weakening household

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consumption and reduced levels of investment in various sectors (Alok et al., 2021). The high unemployment rate during the pandemic has also become a major issue, as many workers were laid off due to severe economic difficulties faced by companies (Almeida & Santos, 2020; Blustein et al., 2020). This situation underscores the importance of the government's role in overcoming the pandemic's impact through efforts such as providing employment and support for affected sectors (Khurana et al., 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic has also changed people's consumption patterns, as shown by research conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization in 2020 (Eftimov et al., 2020). This research noted a decline in consumption and significant changes in consumption patterns worldwide. Transportation restrictions implemented to curb the spread of the virus have caused food shortages, especially of fresh produce such as vegetables, fruit, and fish, contributing to increasing poverty, particularly in urban areas that heavily depend on these food supplies (Fan et al., 2020).

Furthermore, the decline in investment during the pandemic indicates widespread market uncertainty (Dou et al., 2022; Uddin et al., 2021). Many individuals and business owners were hesitant to invest or start new businesses due to the uncertain situation. This economic uncertainty affects investor confidence and slows down the much-needed economic growth for recovery and improving people's welfare (Garg & Rawat, 2021). This research aims to analyze how economic growth affects the open unemployment rate, consumption, and investment. By understanding the relationship between economic growth and these three aspects, it is hoped that deeper insights can be gained regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indonesian economy. The results of this research are expected to provide useful information for policymakers in designing more effective economic recovery strategies. This research also aims to suggest steps that can be taken to improve labor market conditions, increase consumption, and encourage investment to support sustainable economic growth in the future.

METHODS

The methodology used in this research is a quantitative approach utilizing secondary data obtained from various official sources, such as the Central Statistics Agency, Bank Indonesia, and reports from international organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (Bishop & Kuula-Lummi, 2017; Taherdoost, 2021). The data analyzed includes economic growth indicators, open unemployment rates, household consumption levels, and investment in Indonesia during the period before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (Hazriyanti et al., 2020; Uldiman et al., 2020). Data analysis was conducted using the regression method to identify the relationship between these variables and to measure the extent to which economic growth affects unemployment, consumption, and investment levels. The results of this analysis are then used to provide policy recommendations that can support sustainable economic recovery (Ibn-Mohammed et al., 2021; Sharma et al., 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Condition of Economic Growth in Bali Province before and during COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy of Bali Province. Before the pandemic, Bali enjoyed stable and positive economic growth across various districts (Amrita et al., 2021; Kartiko, 2020;

Purba & Wahyuningsi, 2023). For instance, Badung Regency recorded strong economic growth, reaching a peak of 6.73% in 2018. Similarly, Denpasar City experienced significant growth, reaching 6.42% in the same year. This growth reflected solid economic stability and smooth economic activity, which greatly benefited the local communities (Dianasari, 2021; Purwahita et al., 2021; Putra & Astawa, 2022).

However, when the COVID-19 pandemic struck, economic conditions in Bali changed drastically (Antara & Sri Sumarniasih, 2022; Antara & Sumarniasih, 2024). In 2020, most districts experienced a sharp decline in economic growth rates. Badung Regency, which had previously recorded growth of 5.81% in 2019, saw a drastic decline to -16.55% in 2020. Similar declines occurred in other districts, such as Gianyar and Denpasar, highlighting the severe impact. The pandemic affected the main economic sectors in Bali, particularly the tourism sector, which is the backbone of the region's economy (Atmojo & Fridayani, 2021; Gusnadi et al., 2022).

Overall, a comparison of Bali's economic conditions before and during the pandemic reveals the magnitude of the negative impact this global crisis has had. Economic growth, which was previously stable and positive, turned into a sharp decline, indicating a serious economic crisis in the region. This highlights Bali's dependence on the tourism sector and how vulnerable the region's economy is to external disruptions such as pandemics.

State of Open Unemployment Rate in Bali Province before and during COVID-19

Open unemployment refers to the segment of the workforce that is unemployed or actively seeking work. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2011), open unemployment includes those who are looking for work, preparing to start a business, not looking for work because they believe it is impossible to find, as well as those who have a job but have not yet started working. This unemployment problem can be caused by various factors, such as layoffs, which ultimately lead to a decline in household economic conditions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on economic growth in Bali Province, particularly in terms of increasing open unemployment. Before the pandemic, the unemployment rate in Bali was quite low, indicating that the majority of the workforce had jobs and were able to meet their living needs (Abidin et al., 2022; Almeida & Santos, 2020; Blustein et al., 2020; Sari et al., 2023). However, when the pandemic hit, there was a drastic increase in the number of people who lost their jobs or were unable to find work. This increase in unemployment was seen across Bali, with some areas experiencing larger spikes than others.

The main factor contributing to the rise in unemployment in Bali is the sharp decline in the tourism sector, which has long been the main source of income and employment in the area (Dewi, 2021; Supriyadi & Kausar, 2017). The pandemic caused drastic changes in Bali's economic dynamics, with many households facing increased economic hardship. As a result, pressure on the government budget also increased, as more support was needed to maintain economic stability and societal welfare.

The profound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Bali's economy, particularly in terms of the significant increase in unemployment, emphasizes the importance of strategic and well-planned economic recovery efforts to mitigate the lasting negative effects of this crisis. The open unemployment rate in Bali, which was previously low and supportive of the economy, has now risen sharply, exacerbating the government budget deficit.

Consumption Conditions in Bali Province before and during COVID-19

The increase in public consumption expenditure is in line with Keynes's consumption theory. Facing the COVID-19 pandemic, households were forced to increase spending on food and beverages, household equipment, and health needs to maintain well-being by sustaining pre-pandemic consumption levels. In other words, households tried to maintain their consumption of food and daily necessities. On the other hand, decreasing income forced households to reduce or postpone consumption expenditure in the transportation, communications, restaurant, and hotel sectors. This behavior aligns with the relative income hypothesis, which states that households, when experiencing income fluctuations, will adjust their consumption expenditure patterns.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected people's consumption patterns in Bali Province. Before the pandemic, public consumption in Bali was stable and tended to increase, in line with Keynes' consumption theory, which states that an increase in income will be followed by an increase in consumption. However, with the arrival of the pandemic, there have been significant changes in household spending patterns. During the pandemic, although the income of many households decreased, the need for food, beverages, and health equipment increased (Baker et al., 2020; Chenarides et al., 2021; Cox et al., 2020). This was due to people's efforts to maintain health and immunity, as well as the need for items like masks, hand sanitizers, medicines, and vitamins. Conversely, spending on transportation, communications, restaurants, and hotels decreased drastically, in line with mobility restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of the virus.

This condition shows that the pandemic forced households in Bali to adjust their consumption patterns. Spending on basic needs and health became a priority, while spending on entertainment and travel was reduced or postponed. This change supports the relative income hypothesis, which states that households will adjust their spending according to changes in income. It can be seen that consumption conditions in Bali during the pandemic increased compared to before the pandemic (Novianto et al., 2022; Widnyana & Widyawati, 2020). This is because the need for consumption, especially of food that helps maintain the body's immunity against the virus, became crucial. This increase in consumption aligns with household needs to purchase masks, hand sanitizers, medicines, and vitamins, as well as the cost of medical examinations. Meanwhile, household spending on transportation, communications, restaurants, and hotels decreased, following the policy of limiting mobility to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

State of Investment in Bali Province before and during COVID-19

Investment plays a crucial role in economic development, both in developed and developing countries. If investment activity continues to decline year after year, it will negatively impact economic growth, as capital market activity is a key indicator for measuring a country's development (Iamsiraroj, 2016; Iamsiraroj & Ulubaşoğlu, 2015). The economic growth situation in Bali Province, particularly from an investment perspective, underwent significant changes before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, investment in Bali exhibited a positive trend, contributing substantially to the region's economic growth. The increasing activity in the capital market reflected stable economic growth and presented significant potential for investors. This indicates that Bali was an attractive region for investment, which in turn supported infrastructure development and improved the welfare of local communities (Abudu et al., 2022; Alok et al., 2021; Garg & Rawat, 2021; Mason-D'Croz et al., 2022; Yusuf et al., 2021).

However, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit, there was a drastic change in investment trends in Bali. Data shows that investment experienced a significant decline during the pandemic, primarily due to the reduction in people's income, which affected their ability to invest. This situation was exacerbated by the increase in daily consumption needs, limiting the funds available for investment. This decline in investment was not only observed in Bali but was also a general trend in many regions affected by the pandemic. Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Bali's economy, especially in terms of investment. This decline highlights the vulnerability of the economic sector to external shocks, such as the pandemic. In the future, a well-planned strategy will be essential to restore the investment climate in Bali and ensure that economic growth can return to a positive trajectory.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the Indonesian economy, as evidenced by the increase in open unemployment rates, changes in household consumption patterns, and a decline in investment. While household consumption has risen to meet health-related needs, decreased income and mobility restrictions have led to reduced spending in other sectors and diminished people's ability to invest. This underscores the need for a comprehensive economic recovery strategy to address the long-term effects of the pandemic.

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