

Pandemi COVID-19 dan Dampaknya terhadap Pekerjaan dan Produktivitas Tenaga Kerja di Indonesia = The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Employment and Labor Productivity in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 yang mulai terjadi pada Maret 2020 di Indonesia bukan hanya krisis kesehatan, tetapi juga menyebabkan krisis ketenagakerjaan. Dengan menggunakan data Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (SAKERNAS) Agustus 2020, data kasus kumulatif COVID-19 dan kebijakan PSBB, studi ini mencoba untuk membuat analisis mengenai asosiasi pada kasus COVID-19, kebijakan PSBB, serta karakteristik pekerjaan utama terhadap probabilitas menjadi pengangguran terbuka, temporary absent worker, dan/atau mengalami penurunan total jam kerja individu di Indonesia. Sampel dalam studi ini adalah 541.655 individu usia kerja yang termasuk angkatan kerja. Analisis menggunakan metode regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan kasus COVID 19 dan diterapkannya kebijakan PSBB di kabupaten atau kota di Indonesia berdampak signifikan pada peningkatan peluang individu untuk menjadi pengangguran dan mengalami penurunan total jam kerja, tetapi dampaknya tidak signifikan terhadap status temporary absent worker individu. Kebijakan PSBB meningkatkan peluang individu tergolong pengangguran sebesar 0,9% dan mengalami penurunan total jam kerja sebesar 2,7%. Studi ini menemukan individu yang bekerja di tempat keramaian dan/atau bekerja di sektor non esensial memiliki peluang yang lebih tinggi untuk tergolong sebagai temporary absent worker dan mengalami penurunan total jam kerja. Selain itu, studi ini menyimpulkan individu yang berstatus pekerja informal dan/atau memiliki kapabilitas bekerja dari rumah memiliki peluang yang lebih tinggi untuk mengalami penurunan total jam kerja, tetapi memiliki peluang yang lebih rendah untuk tergolong sebagai temporary absent worker.

.....The COVID-19 pandemic that began in March 2020 in Indonesia was not only a health crisis, but also caused an employment crisis. Using the August 2020 National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) data, COVID-19 cases data and PSBB policies, this study aims to examine the associations between COVID-19 cases, PSBB policies, as well as main job characteristics and the probability of being unemployed, temporary absent workers, and/or decrease in the total working hours of individuals in Indonesia. The sample in this study is 541,655 working age individuals who are included in the workforce. Analysis using the logistic regression method shows that the increase in COVID-19 cases and the implementation of the PSBB policy in districts or cities in Indonesia have a significant impact on increasing individual probability to become unemployed and experience a decrease in total working hours, but the impact is not significant on individual temporary absent worker status. The PSBB policy increased the probability for individuals to be classified as unemployed by 0.9% and to experience decreased total working hours by 2.7%. This study found that individuals who work in crowded places or work in non-essential sectors have a higher chance of being classified as temporary absent workers and experience a decrease in total working hours. In addition, through this study, it can also be concluded that individuals who are informal workers and/or have the capability to work from home have a higher probability of experiencing a decrease in total working hours, but have a lower probability of being classified as a temporary absent worker. This study concludes that the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted and negatively impacted the employment sector in Indonesia, with

heterogeneous impacts depending on the individual's occupational and sociodemographic characteristics.