

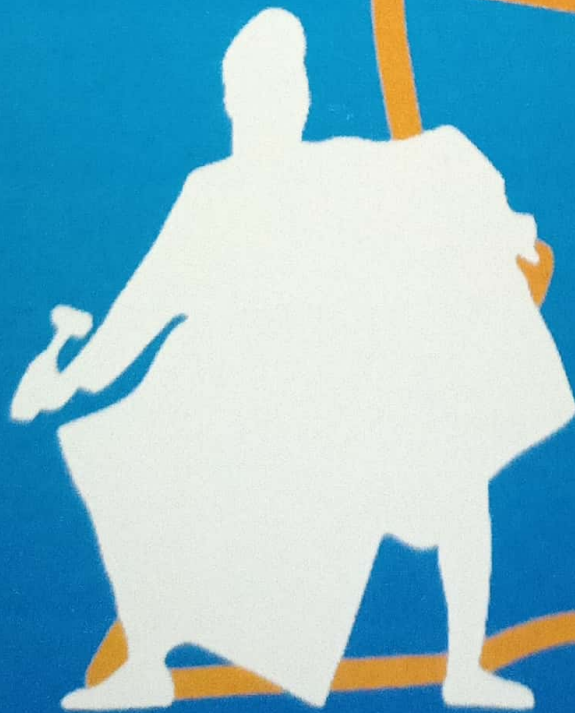
TUESDAY, 19TH JULY 2022

Parallel Session 4

CEDS-GIZ Special Session	
Location: Aruna Grand Ballroom, 3 rd floor Aruna Senggigi Resort & Convention	
Chair	Ahmad Komarulzaman , Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Presenters	<p>What are the economic impacts of Indonesian export ban? a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Analysis Samir, Salman¹; Utami, Rizky²; Razak, Muhammad Maula³ ¹Department of Economics, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia; ²Department of Accounting, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia; ³LOGOV Celebes, Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p>Economic, Social, and Environmental Impact of Renewable Energy Investment: Empirical Study of Indonesia Azzahrah, Shofie¹; Hartono, Djon^{1,2}; Hastuti, Sasmita Hastri¹ ¹Research Cluster on Energy Modeling and Regional Economic Analysis, Universitas Indonesia; ²Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Indonesia</p> <p>Environmentally Extended Input-Output Analysis of the Indonesian Economy: The Cost of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Key Sectors Analysis Pirmana, Viktor Center for Economics and Development Studies, Faculty of Economic and Business, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia</p>
IBER Special Session	
Location: Malimbu 1, 2 nd floor Aruna Senggigi Resort & Convention	
Chair	Putu Geniki Lavinia Natih, D.Phil
Presenters	<p>Economic Recovery and Exit Strategies for G20 Nations in the Midst of the Pandemic Dr. M. Chatib Basri (Lead Co-Chair, T20 Task Force 7 on "International Finance and Economic Recovery")</p> <p>Economic Recovery in the Midst of COVID-19 Prof. Kimura (ERIA)</p> <p>Impacts of COVID-19 on Indonesia's Trade Dr. Lili Yan Ing & Dr. Yessi Vadita (ERIA)</p> <p>YOUTH AND THEIR PROBABILITY TO ENTER MIDDLE-CLASS JOBS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA Al Ayyubi, Muhammad Salahudin; Pratomo, Devanto Shasta Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia</p> <p>SECTORAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDONESIA: ANALYSIS SPATIAL DATA PANEL APPROACH Lahu, Enggar Paskhalis¹; Susanti, Hera² ¹MPKP, FEB, University of Indonesia, Indonesia; ²FEB, University of Indonesia, Indonesia</p>
Parallel Session 4-1	
Location: Malimbu 2, 2 nd floor Aruna Senggigi Resort & Convention	
Chair	Prof. Sulhaini Sulhaini , University of Mataram, Indonesia
Presenters	<p>Indonesian Coastal Macroeconomic Performances and Problems Before and During Covid-19 Riyardi, Agung¹; Setiaji, Bambang^{1,2}; Alfalah, Salma Audiona¹; Hidayah, Nur¹ ¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia; ²Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia</p> <p>The Covid-19 Pandemic and Changes in People's Social and Economic Behavior Roy, Juliansyah; Suharto, Rahmad Budi; Amalia, Siti; Awaluddin, Muhammad Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University, Indonesia</p> <p>The Impact of Major Infrastructure Development on Village Planning Case Study: SIBANCEH Toll Road in Lembah Seulawah, Aceh Agustina, Sylyja; Wulandari, Elysa; Caisarlina, Irlin Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia</p>

PROGRAM BOOK

The 17th



IRSA

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Lombok 2022

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Changes in People's Social and Economic Behavior

**Juliansyah Roy*, Rahcmad Budi Suharto, Siti Amalia,
Muhammad Awaluddin**

Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's: juliansyah.roy@feb.unmul.ac.id

The Corona virus outbreak (COVID-19) that has occurred in Indonesia since the beginning of March 2020 has forced most people to limit their activities. From all lines of micro, small, to cooperatives, the pandemic very affected them.

In Bontang City (East Kalimantan – Indonesia), the government is trying to make various efforts to reduce the impact of the corona virus by asking all parties to do social distancing. Work From Home (WFH) and decide to cancel teaching and learning activities. This policy will certainly impact changes in social and economic behavior of the community, especially in Bontang City. This research uses a social experimental approach to find out how much impact the COVID-19 has on changes in social and economic behavior in Bontang. It supported objectivity through a survey covering 500 units of respondents.

The results of the study show that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted changes in people's social behavior, including: 1) respondents understand and are getting used to the new normal conditions in their activities although there is still hope for conditions to return to normal soon; 2) respondents have no difficulty in implementing the Health Protocol even though it is difficult to implement it in their daily activities; 3) respondents are tiring of the pandemic; 4) Most respondents agree and will participate in the COVID-19 vaccination program. Meanwhile, changes in economic behavior conclude that out of 500 respondents, there are 480 respondents (96%) who are still working and 7 respondents (1.4%) are working but temporarily laid off, were 55 respondents (31%) with increased expenditure on prepared food/beverages during the pandemic, 85 respondents (17%) decreased and 260 respondents remained (51.8%).

Keywords: COVID-19, behavior, social, economic; social experimental.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since its appearance was detected in Wuhan (China), COVID-19 has become a public concern in early 2020. The death of thousands of people because of this virus has made it the center of attention of many countries. This pandemic has proven to have provided obstacles globally, including in Indonesia (Damanik & Saragih, 2021). The pattern of the economy that had been running so far suddenly dropped sharply in consumption, distribution, and production (Mohsin et al., 2021;

Wang et al., 2021). Because of this, the Indonesian government immediately took aggressive steps to reduce the spread rate to the maximum.

Given the need for refocusing on the 2021 Bontang City Budget with the aim of programs that support controlling, handling, recovering the COVID-19 and aligning planning documents with the pandemic situation, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the sectors affected during the pandemic. COVID-19, so that the planning process and policy refocusing the budget on regional expenditures in handling the COVID-19 in Bontang City are right on target and useful.

People cannot eat and provide other necessities of life if they are constantly cooped up at home (Singh et al., 2021). Furthermore, hyper inflation due to economic turmoil can exacerbate the political, 'panic buying' and social conditions of people (Indah & Muqsith, 2021). As a result, eventually they will lose their jobs and be dragged into unemployment and closer to poverty (Cooper & Gordon, 2021).

The contribution and urgency of this study is to provide direction and recommendations in the context of a careful refocusing of 2021 planning and budgeting to support control, handling, and economic recovery and social reform during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The scope of the study includes two types, namely the collection of secondary data and primary data. Secondary data collection includes information on the conditions form of the people of Bontang City during the pandemic, especially the distribution and number of confirmed cases, active cases, and deaths. After that, there is information on current conditions related to welfare indicators, such as poverty rates, unemployment rates, education, health, purchasing power and other relevant indicators. The last is desk research by reviewing studies and documents relevant to the study to be carried out in order to perfect the concept and analysis (e.g. Snyder, 2019; Bowen, 2009; Xiao & Watson, 2017; Rashid et al., 2019).

The second is the collection of primary data through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) progress at the Regional Apparatus level, especially for Regional Apparatuses that handle sectors affected by COVID-19. Regional apparatus involved in the FGDs included the Office of Social Affairs and Community Empowerment; Department of Education and Culture; Department of Cooperatives, SMEs and Trade; Department of Youth, Sports and Tourism; Labor offices; Department of Food Security, Fisheries and Agriculture; Public health Office; Department of Transportation; Taman Husada Hospital; Civil Service Unit; Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency; Planning, Research and Development Agency; Regional Disaster Management Agency; West Bontang District; South Bontang District' North Bontang District; PT. Pupuk Kaltim; PT. Badak LNG; and PT. Indominco Mandiri

In addition, in-depth interviews were applied to relevant Regional Apparatus/Agencies to get program information and program targets in prevention,

handling, economic recovery and social reform during the COVID-19 pandemic, including planning, budgeting, implementing and evaluating programs has been executed. Survey to find out sectors affected by COVID-19 in Bontang City. Next, the researcher implemented data analysis, preparation of recommendations, and verification.

The principal summary of this study is compiled in several stages. The first point presents the introduction. Second, is a literature review. The third part covers the methodology, and the fourth is to present the results of the study. Last, the conclusions highlight the implications of the findings, recommendations, and future contributions.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. The COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing and has yet to find a stopping point for its spread. So far, as of February 28, 2021, there have been 113,315,218 people in the world who have been confirmed positive for COVID-19, including 2,517,964 deaths. In Indonesia, the first case of COVID-19 was detected on March 2, 2020. And until February 28, 2021, there were 1,334,634 confirmed positive cases, including 36,166 deaths (WHO, 2021). In Bontang City itself there were 5111 positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 83 people died as of the update on February 28, 2021 (Central Bureau of Statistics of East Kalimantan, 2020).

The increase in the number of cases evenly throughout Indonesia has a negative impact on various sectors, especially the economy. The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred in Indonesia since the beginning of March 2020 has forced most people to limit their activities so that it can prevent the spread of the virus. All lines of micro, small, and cooperative businesses are affected by the pandemic outbreak (Yuhertiana et al., 2022). Decreased sales, decreased capital, decreased orders, difficulty in raw materials, and bad credit (Tanjung & Purnamadewi, 2021). The economy suddenly collapsed in an instant.

In Indonesia, the government is trying to make various efforts to reduce the impact of the corona virus by asking all parties to carry out social distancing such as Work From Home (WFH) and deciding to cancel lectures and teaching and learning activities (Ayuningtyas et al., 2021). The government has actualized the Imposition of Restrictions on Micro-Scale Community Activities (PPKM-SM) as a replacement for PPKM, which lasted for almost a month in Java and Bali. It changed the policy after President Joko Widodo assessed PPKM was not effective in suppressing the surge in pandemic cases. PPKM and PPKM-SM have several significant differences. The policy is looser than PPKM for several corridors. However, even with the relaxation of the PPKM-SM policy, it could not increase public spending to stimulate a significant increase in the economy.

2.2. Government financial relaxation

The Central Government has prepared regulations or regulations including Government Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning 'State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling COVID-19', Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning 'Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19', Presidential Regulation Number 52 of 2020 concerning 'Construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities in Combating COVID-19 or Emerging Infectious Diseases on Galang Island, Batam City, Riau Islands Province', Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning 'Refocusing Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in Accelerating Handling of COVID-19', Presidential Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning 'Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Accelerating Handling of COVID-19' and Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning 'Determination of Public Health Emergency Status', and Instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs State Number 3 of 2021 concerning 'PPKM-SM'.

In dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Central Government has also issued a policy of budget refocusing or centralization of the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD) as well as the reallocation process as outlined in the instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2020 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Indonesia, 2020). The reallocation of the Regional Budget can be understood as a mechanism of change or change diverts the direction of the objectives of a budget policy that is used based on the needs related to the funding pattern in the policy.

3. METHODS AND DESIGN

3.1. Samples

We applied the study approach with a social experiment on how big the social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was for the City of Bontang (e.g. Roy et al., 2021; Bavel et al., 2020; Gandasari & Dwidienawati, 2020; Yijo et al., 2021; Saha et al. al., 2020). It supported objectivity through an in-depth survey to the government covering 500 units of informants, where the interview time is 3 months (February–April 2022). Researchers are also assisted by several groups whose tasks it divided into several stages, such as observation, documentation, validation, and data processing.

The sample size is 500 samples, where the researcher uses a purposive sampling technique. It should be noted that this technique is very suitable for field data collection because researchers can know for sure the intended target informants, for example including their work background, field, domicile, and certain attributes with the right characteristics in describing the relationship of a study (Amalia et al., 2020).

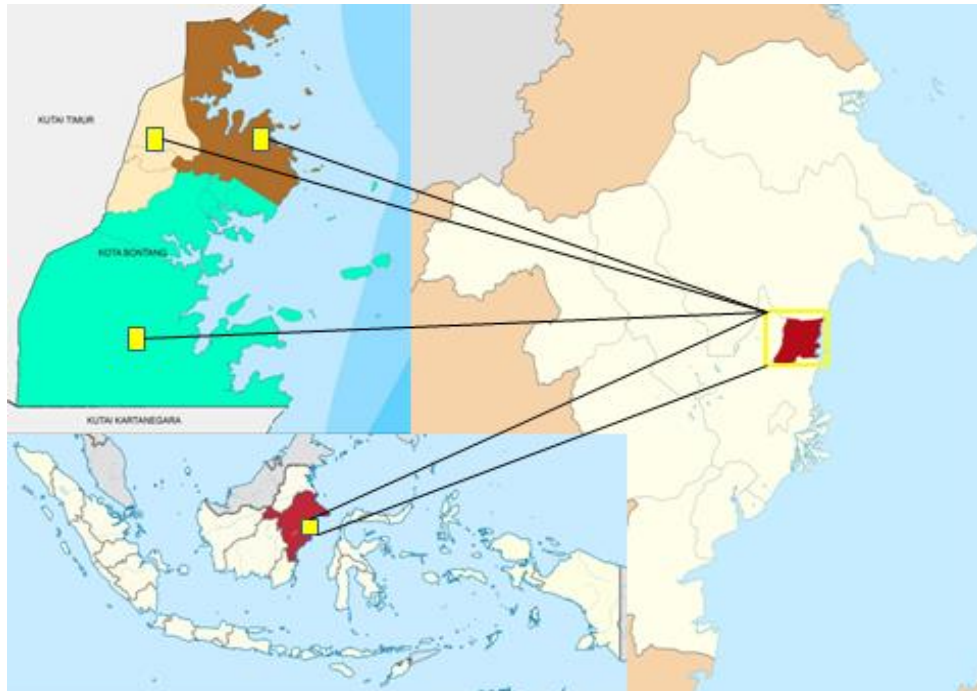


Figure 1: Focus and objectivity

Source: creations by the author (2022).

The feasibility of this study pattern is also determined by the distribution of the sample size with a minimum margin of error (margin of error) of 1%, so that the 99% confidence level can project the quality of the data (Hazra, 2017). With an error rate of 1%, the minimum number of samples is 475 (Gujarati, 2012) and we consider the use of 500 samples in this study to meet the criteria or is very adequate. The distribution of the sample distribution is summarized in *Figure 1*.

3.2. Design and demarcation

The logical reasons underlying the implementation time and the number of samples are quite limited, considering the situation and conditions during this global outbreak do not allow it to be applied in a long time span, so the research team must also pay attention to the '5 M' (washing hands, wearing masks, maintaining social distance), avoiding mass crowds, and reducing mobility) during the interview process. The focus of the study only focuses on 3 areas (Kecamatan), namely North Bontang, South Bontang, and West Bontang with the involvement of informants who work (private employees, government, and entrepreneurs) and those who do not work (schools and household workers).

3.3. Characteristics of respondents

The profiles of the respondents are presented in *Table 1*. As a result, those in the study area, specifically in Bontang City, represented each region. The

distribution of the questionnaire based on the District, apparently North Bontang explored more than the other 2 areas, where there were 228 samples or about 45.6% and the remaining 54.6% comprised South Bontang District (184 samples) and West Bontang District (88 samples).

For the distribution referring to gender, of the 500 samples, 265 respondents were male (53%) and the remaining 47% or 235 female respondents. There are those who are female, 6% fewer than those who are male. This also gives a signal that workers have felt, those who are classified as workers and are of productive age (15-64 years) are the heads of household compared to women.

Interviews were conducted targeting respondents of all ages who were grouped into 6 groups. The most visible are respondents in the age group of 17-25 years or in percentage it reaches 30.4%, because this age interval is those who are in school or college or are pursuing a career. On the one hand, out of 500 questionnaires distributed, only 3 respondents were in the age group under 17 years (0.6%) and this was valid or met the study criteria, because based on the level of knowledge to answer the team's questions asked and educational background or understanding Respondents determine the direction of this study. Furthermore, 26.6% and 26.8% are in the age group of 17-25 years and 26-35 years are said to be the 'golden age' of a person in the development of improving welfare.

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Table 1 also reveals informants based on marital status, where most of them are married or around 61.8% or 309 informants. Meanwhile, the rest are unmarried (33.4%), divorced (3%), and divorced (1.8%). This is certainly a burden in life for those who are married. So far, it seems that informants who have families are finding it increasingly difficult to share their income or income for daily basic needs, moreover some are no longer working or relying only on daily wages.

Table 1: Demographics of respondents (N = 500)

Aspects	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Subdistrict</i>		
North Bontang	228	45.6
South Bontang	184	36.8
West Bontang	88	17.6
<i>Gender</i>		
Man	265	53
Female	235	47
<i>Age group</i>		
<17	3	0.6
17 - 25	152	30.4
26 - 35	133	26.6
36 - 45	134	26.8
46 - 55	49	9.8
> 55	29	5.8
<i>Educational background</i>		
Not in school	14	2.8
SD/MI	24	4.8
SMP/MTS	44	8.8
SMA/SMK/MA	267	53.4
DI/DII/DIII	39	7.8
DIV/S1	107	21.4
S2	5	1
<i>Status</i>		
Married	309	61.8
Single	167	33.4
Divorced	15	3
Death divorce	9	1.8

Source: creations by the author (2022).

As additional information, since its appearance was detected in China, COVID-19 has become a public concern in early 2020. The death of thousands of people due to this virus has made it the center of attention of many countries, including Indonesia. This pandemic has proven to have provided obstacles globally, including in Indonesia. The pattern of the economy that had been running so far suddenly fell sharply in consumption, distribution, and production (Darma & Darma, 2020). Because of this, the government immediately took aggressive steps to suppress the maximum number of spreads.

A survey involving categories that are important enough to be submitted, considering the extent of the informant's responsibilities, how big the burden, and what steps or strategies can deal with the sluggish economy in Bontang City, even on a national and global scale. This interview has been carried out openly and

received formal approval from the research team to be given permission by the previous Bontang City Government.

Studies with survey techniques have consequences which are the responsibility of the research team. Indeed, it is difficult to get targeted data. What's more, we encountered a significant obstacle, namely in the context of preventing COVID-19. There were limitations and the time gap for data collection, which became a separate obstacle. For this reason, for the sake of completeness and integrity of the data presentation, it also equipped the team with a recording device and during the interview session, it can be applied via online (zoom meeting).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Response and behavior

In this section, there are responses based on the perceptions expressed by the respondents to the questions that the researcher has prepared. The urgency of the respondent's behavior during the COVID-19 period until now, will be seen the extent of their response when the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) policy was implemented as well as when the 'new normal' government policy was implemented which had lasted for a while. There is no reference, for example, with the use of a certain scale (e.g. Likert), but the team is more adjusted to the items that are directed at each question. One of the government's strategies to reduce the risk of mass transmission of this infectious virus was initially based on the PSBB, which was stated in the document 'Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020' on March 31, 2020 by the President of Indonesia. After that, due to economic considerations and welfare factors for the lower-class people, there was a slight leeway through the 'new normal' policy regulated in the Minister's Decree of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/328/2020 concerning the 'COVID-19 Prevention and Control Guide in the Workplace' Offices and Industry' in supporting business continuity in a pandemic situation there needs to be a concrete implementation by involving the government at level II (Regency/City) to jointly pay attention to health protocols.

From *Table 2*, it can be seen that the essence of the 'new normal era' that occurred in Bontang City and how they responded to it. As a result, most of the informants certainly understand the 'new normal' and continue to work or have activities outside, but still refer to health protocols. For those who work in the private sector, of course not all work outside the room, only for technical workers such as UPTD or indeed jobs that cannot be represented or use technology. However, for some government employees whose job desks are administratively based, of course, they must emphasize the use of digital information, where bureaucratic services to the population can be helped by technology which is deliberately designed so that they do not meet face-to-face. In addition, services with a support system, of course, make it easier in terms of time, cost, and energy,

such as making electronic ID cards, family cards (family cards), and forms or things that can be accessed online. This certainly helps the community and the wheels of government. It is also similar to the online learning scheme which emphasizes teachers and lecturers at schools up to the university level to jointly use a network that is connected via a mobile phone or computer that is already connected to the internet. Ilmi et al. (2020) explained that in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, it was not only education that was helped, but the service sector by the government and companies was largely determined by technological sophistication.

During implementing the 'new normal' or scheme like before, COVID-19 respondents really understand that conditions in their activities need to be careful by implementing the existing health protocol. Those who work in various fields, of course, must obey the regulations that have been made, both from the central government and local governments. The informant must also set a good example for the civilian population with an attitude at work. Referring to *Table 2*, it is dominant to say 'yes' to continue working as usual during the 'new normal'. However, 48.4% of respondents are also always orderly and remain vigilant with the policy of limiting working hours and work from home (WFH) or can meet from the office or home via online depending on the level of intensity of the work itself. If it is not urgent, then online equipment can be applied, but if it is urgent and must come to the office, they can also carry it out through '5M' as explained in the previous session. In the rest, some respondents think that sometimes or around 35.6% think that part of the work can also be divided using the system provided by the office. There are also those who say they "don't" want to take risks to carry out activities like before the COVID-19 hit, because the safety aspect of themselves, their families, and those around them is their reference as well as the scale in Bontang City in the "red zone" of the transmission of this pandemic. It all depends on the phenomenon and the need for respondents who consider whether when they leave the house it is necessary, such as buying primary needs or other things that are urgent and cannot be represented by others.

Of course, all elements hope that this difficult time will end soon. The genuine shock of COVID-19 has become a 'trend' that cannot be forgotten until one day. Even so, 217 respondents strongly believe that this situation will end soon. There are also those who think they "don't know" when this global epidemic will end. A total of 283 respondents surrendered and surrendered completely to God's destiny by giving full motivation and trust to humans who can solve this challenge. Because it is not impossible, every problem must have a solution, so that over time it will be resolved. Indeed, the latest prediction from WHO (2021) that this virus will end soon in 2-3 periods, but it all depends on the policies of each country. They are also the ones who can monitor and track the extent of the response. At least, the priority through vaccines to people who are on the 'front line' such as the medical world, soldiers, police, government employees, teachers, to those who are vulnerable to transmission, are still considered. Prevention from all directions has

been implemented and minimizes the risk of infection, so that there are no more victims.

Table 2: Respondents' assumptions (N = 500)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Towards the new normal</i>		
Understand	478	95.6
Not really understand	22	4.4
<i>When new normal</i>		
Yes	248	48.4
Sometimes	178	35.6
No	80	16
<i>The end of the pandemic</i>		
Will end	217	43.4
Don't know	283	56.6
<i>Use of masks</i>		
Yes	460	92
Sometimes	37	7.4
No	3	0.6
<i>Washing hands</i>		
Yes	448	89.6
Sometimes	49	9.8
No	3	0.6
<i>Keep the distance</i>		
Yes	347	69.4
Sometimes	145	29
No	8	1.6
<i>Stay away from the crowd</i>		
Yes	364	72.8
Sometimes	129	25.8
No	7	1.4
<i>Reduce traveling</i>		
Yes	408	81.6
Sometimes	76	15.2
No	16	3.2
<i>Feelings about the pandemic</i>		
Fed up	374	74.8
Sometimes	111	22.2
Not saturated	15	3
<i>Attitude to vaccination</i>		
Agree	323	64.6
Doubtful	148	29.6
Disagree	29	5.8
<i>Vaccine readiness</i>		

Willing	369	73.8
Not willing	131	26.2

Source: creations by the author (2022).

For implementing one part of the health protection (the use of masks), respondents tend to have obeyed it. What is also seen in *Table 2*, it is clearly illustrated that if 460 respondents out of 500 samples of them, there are 92% who are always aware of this virus to always wear masks. There are also the remaining 0.6% of them who deliberately do not use masks, not because they do not care (ignorant) about this pandemic, but there are health factors that are the reason. The 3 people also did not want to obey the existing health protection, because they have a history of asthma (respiratory problems) which, if using a mask, only a little oxygen can enter the lungs and a specialist has consulted this. Of course, it will be quite dangerous for people with this disease background if the minimum oxygen content that can be inhaled is tiny and will interfere with the respiratory tract that is activated when wearing a mask (especially if in an airtight or humid room). The answer 'sometimes' was also given by 37 respondents with reasons depending on the situation and conditions. If they work in a certain room with minimal staff or WFH, they definitely don't need a mask because if they make a speech during an online meeting, it will be considered impolite to wear a mask. In addition, after coming home from work and at home, they certainly do not wear masks because they adjust to the situation and all respondents must take a shower and immediately wash their work clothes in order to reduce the risk of transmission.

The second role is 'washing hands', where the level of awareness of the respondents so far is very aware of doing that. The rest, there are 52 respondents who think they wash their hands sometimes and not at all. This does not mean that 10.4% of them do not want to obey the health guarantee. However, 'sometimes' or 'not' meant that some of them brought equipment such as hand sanitizer (liquid or spray) which they had prepared themselves. Because the hand washing facilities provided in offices, shopping places, markets, and others sometimes cause crowds. People are crowded together to queue to wash their hands in certain places. Some are running out of water and even soap, so hand sanitizers are practical to take anywhere and anytime.

The third highlight is 'maintaining a distance', which will determine the transmission of COVID-19. It should be noted that for everyday life, 69.4% of respondents have implemented protocol through keeping a distance from other people. Interestingly, it was revealed that there were 30.6% who stated sometimes and not. The fourth threat is 'stay away from the crowd'. The weakness of people who at the same time cannot be separated from the real meaning of life is 'humans are social creatures'. It doesn't mean it's bad or unnecessary, but the situation doesn't support it at this time, namely making close communication or contact. In the context of prevention, staying away from the crowd is considered something

appropriate. As information from the research team in the field, at least there are many responses that understand this meaning. The rest, 129 respondents stated that they 'sometimes' do not contact other people and the remaining 1.4% 'do not at all' pay attention to enormous crowds. This is, of course, very difficult to implement, because the individual 'humanist' factor towards other individuals is a pattern and habit that humanity has lived in the past until now.

Another gap is that 'reducing travel' is very appropriate for preventing pandemic transmission. A special note, as the last point in the '5M' and the concept that the response must practice to always be aware of the dangers of this virus. An example that can illustrate current phenomena and challenges is how a person's 'mobility' can be reduced, at least. The research team's findings are based on exploration, where there are still respondents who 'sometimes' or even 'no' can reduce their mobility at all as part of the 'meaning of progress'. However, 81.6% thought they could implement this fifth concept.

Humans have certain feelings to describe their psychological condition towards a certain subject and object. Individual experiences when experiencing work stress, bored with things that are considered boring, and the need for significant changes in the surrounding environment can determine their psychology to continue to develop and adapt to other humans. Romadhoni et al. (2015) of the relevant findings to imply the phenomenon of 'burn out', which is now popular again being discussed by researchers or scientists, has actually been discussed. It is natural for individual characters to express what they experience in everyday life.

The informant's response to this also assessed their feelings based on 3 groups (saturated, sometimes, and not). Generally, they express the COVID-19 pandemic, which has been running for these 2 periods with a 'saturation'. That is, there are 74.8% of respondents who certainly feel anxious about conditions that cannot be found out and are resigned to how it will go. In addition, 22.2% thought that 'sometimes' this psychological condition appeared immediately and only at certain times and those who responded with 'not saturated' were only considered by 15 respondents because they were used to WFH or being alone in certain jobs.

The surefire step that is expected to reduce respondents' anxiety is the arrival of the 'COVID-19 vaccine', so the research team includes these indicators and reviews whether they are willing and to what extent their attitudes are. The attitude of 'agreeing' to the vaccine nicknamed 'Sinovac' which was ordered in the UK in 2020 ago and was distributed at a scheduled time or stage, could convince 323 respondents (64.6%). Interestingly, there are still 29.6% of 'undecided' (148 respondents) and 29 respondents, or 5.8% of them who 'disagree'. The reason behind these two answers is that they wait for the turn of some parties who have been vaccinated first, then decide to 'agree' to the vaccine, so that respondents' doubts can be reduced. There are also those who do not agree, because the information circulating through word of mouth and social media influences their decision. Of course, each policy must have its own consequences. There are things

that the government must socialize, thus opening additional insights into all elements.

From the respondent's willingness to vaccine, it can't be forced just like that. Every resident in Indonesia has the same 'Human Rights', as well as obligations in order to protect the entire nation and homeland. During the observation period, the research team concluded that there were still quite several 'unwilling', namely 131 respondents (26.2%) and the rest (369 respondents) or 73.8% of the observations to 500 samples that felt ready or 'willing' if vaccinated.

4.2. Economic pressure

Economic reasons are certainly in the spotlight and consideration for the research team to see the extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the economic problems of the people in Bontang City from a microscope.

In fact, the team found some respondents stated that 96% were still 'still working' and the rest were classified as 'still working, but temporarily still being laid off' (7%), and 2.6% of the total 500 respondents thought they had been laid off by the office or place of business. Our focus is, of course, those who work part time (temporarily) or who have been laid off. This is because there are still 4% or 20 respondents who experience difficulties because of a decrease in company turnover (business ventures) in certain sectors, such as small and medium trade and MSMEs (see Table 3).

Since the 'PSBB' policy was implemented, inevitably some government offices or companies have followed the rules. However, because most respondents work as private employees, it is not possible to carry out 'Work from Home (WfH)'. This is in contrast to the fact that only a few of the informants or around 4.4% of them always work from home, because they are people who have occupied the highest position, structure, or class in their institution or office, so respondents like this only focus on coordinating with subordinates and controlling the performance of their employees from the screen. There are also 55.6% of the interviewees who work as normal and some apply some to going to the office, limiting working hours, and taking turns with other employees (shift-work) in order to implement protocol. There are 200 respondents or 40% of the total number who do not allow 'WfH' due to their work which is very technical and cannot be represented, such as PLN employees, PDAM employees, farm laborers, and small traders, or construction workers who rely solely on daily wages.

Based on the principal occupation of the respondents, out of 500 of them, dominantly came as private employees who had worked in the company for a long time (49%). The second most common field of work is as an entrepreneur or those who work for other people or are self-employed and assisted by employees to work with daily and monthly wages of 15.2%. On the one hand, only a few respondents with a history of work as a doctor/midwife/nurse/pharmacist are 1.4%. This shows that there are still few health workers in Bontang City. To prevent COVID-19, which

requires many medical personnel (considering the increasing number of transmissions) which requires quick treatment. It is concluded that the respondents have quite diverse occupational backgrounds, and this gives a signal of their general welfare ability or per capita income. Referring to the determination of the Minimum Wage (UMK) for 2020 and 2021 at Rp. 3,182,706, it actually experienced a slight decrease compared to the previous period, precisely in 2019 it was Rp. 2,933,099 (Central Bureau of Statistics of Bontang City, 2020). This impact affects the respondent's response, which explains that most of the monthly income is between Rp. 2,000,000 – Rp. 3,500,000 or 175 respondents (35%), so it can be classified as Meanwhile, only a few of them have low incomes (<Rp. 500,000), where there are 9.6% or 48 people.

So far, there has been no real explicit impact of COVID-19 affecting respondents' income. However, this needs to be watched out for because this global virus is likely to last a long time and can slowly bring down the economy of all sectors. It is known that there was an informant's response that stated 'fixed income' as part of the spread of COVID-19, namely 50.6%. However, the remaining 45%, they actually think that the pandemic has reduced their income, because those here belong to the group of workers who only rely on daily wages/salaries.

The reason for the increase in their salary is that there are special incentives for the COVID-19 team and there are also many who do not comply with the rules, so there is a perception from some people that there is now a 'new normal' and consider it as usual. The phenomenon of a decrease in income is because, as is known in various countries and regions, so far employment has decreased and it is difficult to find work. There have also been road closures to reduce the spread of the positive number of COVID-19 and many sales have declined.

Meanwhile, shops are getting quieter, and more people are choosing to stay at home. There is also the opinion that if it lay them off, it will be difficult to find work. Other factors are that more people comply with health protocols, no commissions, some allowances are removed, the UMK does not increase, fewer crowds, fear of going out of the house, many activities cannot go offline, BDR school children (can come from home), the weather is not supportive, garden businesses are temporarily closed, work and working hours are limited, rarely come to work, rarely receive orders, people wash themselves at home, so the laundry business is quiet, parents have minimal participation to pay for school administration (even though their work is a civil servant), livestock are not sold, and so on.

Of the 22 respondents who experienced an increase in income, the most experienced an increase in income of less than 25%, only 1 respondent had an increase of 75% to 100% and there was no respondent whose income increased by 100%. Table 3 also highlights 225 respondents who experienced a decrease in income, the most (81 respondents) experienced a decrease in income between

50% to 75%, then 69 respondents experienced a decrease of 25% to 50% and there were 8 respondents who experienced a 100% decrease in income or more.

Of the 500 respondents, it was confirmed that 297 respondents (59.4%) had received social help from the government or companies and 203 respondents (40.6%) had never received help. The types of help received were: basic food help (128 respondents), cash social assistance (21 respondents), direct cash assistance (BLT) from 91 respondents, electricity subsidies (13 respondents), pre-employment cards (28 respondents), employee salary subsidies (24 respondents), BLT micro and small businesses (26 respondents), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of 8 respondents from companies such as PKT and PLN, and others there are 17 respondents who both receive masks, PDAM subsidies, BPJS employment, vitamin, and PKH.

Changes in consumer behavior in general in interpreting COVID-19 are shown by the transformation of consumption, which was originally shopping as normal, now done online. Because most of them work and carry out activities at home, there is nothing wrong for a while preventing the transmission of COVID-19, then switching to an online system, including ordering goods and equipment or household needs through leading sites such as Tokopedia, Shopee, and others. It was reported that there was an increase of 18.8% or 94 respondents from the total (500 respondents) who prefer to shop online. However, for those who have never been, 25.6% of them choose to shop as usual because there are special and urgent needs, such as vegetables and staple foods that are more delicious, go straight to the market and are definitely fresher than online. In addition, there are also those who continue to shop like normal time, around 37.8% of respondents also carry out shopping activities as usual because they think that time, energy, and costs are more efficient and effective.

Table 3: Economic access (N = 500)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Job status</i>		
Yes, work	480	96
Yes, working but temporarily at home	7	1.4
No, I was just laid off because the office/business place was closed	13	2.6
<i>WFH</i>		
Always working from home since WFH	22	4.4
There is still a schedule to enter the office	128	25.6
Working as usual	150	30
Does not allow WFH	200	40
<i>Profession</i>		
Lecturer and teacher	14	2.8
Government employees, police and	40	8

soldiers		
Trader	15	3
Farmers (planters)	13	2.6
Fisherman	15	3
Company employees	245	49
BUMN/BUMD employees	24	4.8
Honorary employee	9	1.8
Laborer	25	5
Doctor/midwife/nurse/pharmacist	7	1.4
Self-employed	76	15.2
Others	17	3.4
	<i>Income</i>	
<500,000	48	9.6
500,000 – 2,000,000	129	25.8
2,000,000 – 3,500,000	175	35
3,500,000 – 5,000,000	77	15.4
>5,000,000	71	14.2
	<i>Impact of COVID-19 on income</i>	
Increase	22	4.4
Constant	253	50
Decrease	225	45
	<i>Percentage increase in income</i>	
<25%	12	
25% - <50%	6	
50% - <75%	3	
75% - <100%	1	
≥100%	0	
	<i>Percentage of decline in income</i>	
<25%	47	
25% - <50%	69	
50% - <75%	81	
75% - <100%	20	
≥100%	8	
	<i>Social assistance recipient status</i>	
Accept	297	59.4
Do not accept	203	40.6
	<i>Online shopping activity</i>	
Never	128	25.6
Increase	94	18.8
Constant	189	37.8
Decrease	89	17.8
	<i>Increased online shopping</i>	
<25%	46	
25% - <50%	26	

50% - <75%	13	
75% - <100%	5	
>100%	4	
<i>Decreased online shopping</i>		
<25%	49	
25% - <50%	13	
50% - <75%	15	
75% - <100%	11	
>100%	1	
<i>Expenditures for foodstuffs</i>		
Increase	167	33.4
Constant	258	51.6
Decrease	75	15
<i>Expenditures for prepared food/beverages</i>		
Increase	155	31.2
Constant	260	51.8
Decrease	85	17
<i>Expenditure on health</i>		
Increase	276	55.2
Constant	192	38.4
Decrease	32	6.4
<i>Expenditure on electricity</i>		
Increase	157	31.4
Constant	313	62.6
Decrease	30	6
<i>Expenses for credit and data packages</i>		
Increase	265	53
Constant	206	41.2
Decrease	29	5.8
<i>Expenditure for fuel oil</i>		
Increase	58	11.6
Constant	341	68.2
Decrease	101	20.2

Source: creations by the author (2022).

It is interesting to describe the percentage increase and percentage decrease in respondents' online shopping compared to normal times as usual. Specifically, less than 25% of them (out of 94 respondents) have increased and these 46 people feel that there is indeed no additional consumption quota considering that it is in line with their income, which has also not increased since this pandemic hit. Similar to the increase, there is also a decrease in online shopping by 49 respondents (<25%) who think that shopping intensity decreases because of dynamic welfare levels.

A total of 167 respondents (33.4%) with increased spending on foodstuffs (groceries, vegetables, raw side dishes) during the pandemic, 75 respondents (15%) decreased and 258 respondents remained (51.6%).

Of the 500 respondents, there were 167 respondents (33.4%) with increased expenditure on food ingredients (groceries, vegetables, raw side dishes) during the pandemic, 75 respondents (15%) decreased and 258 respondents remained (51.6%). Meanwhile, respondents' expenditure on types of prepared food and beverages, there were 55 respondents (31.2%) with increased expenditure on prepared food/beverages during the pandemic, 85 respondents (17%) decreased and 260 respondents remained (51.8%).

The community has also followed the pressure from the Government to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 through their respective awareness. As supporting information, it is explained that there has been a drastic increase in expenditures in the health sector, such as medicines, vitamins, and sanitation. The global pandemic has affected individual behavior, at least to expect through motives and precautions with household health equipment.

Besides the transformation of spending in the health sector, respondents also have a tendency to increase spending on electricity. It can be seen that there is an additional 31.4% of electricity consumption. From the number of respondents' 500 units, there are also those who assume that this type of expenditure remains (62.6%) and the rest actually decreases (6%). For those who work from home, there is actually a wasteful trend for spending electricity. How not, working from home also requires internet fees or data packages for smart phones which are not less than before COVID-19.

Expenses from credit also seem to increase from time to time. Because there are 265 respondents (53%) of whom feel the need to top up their credit every time and coordination remotely with co-employees or employees is more intensive. Automatically, this will consume electricity to charge more. The rest, there are 206 respondents who said it was fixed and that it decreased by around 5.8%.

The effect of the pandemic does not seem to have a significant effect on those who continue to carry out activities such as working outside the home, because there are 341 respondents who respond to spending on fuel oil (BBM) on a constant and fixed basis. Meanwhile, 101 respondents think it has decreased because those here are classified as workers who only work from home.

4.3. Other Pillars

For public transportation, including online respondents reasoned to remain as users (75.4%). The reason COVID-19 doesn't seem to have a significant effect on those who are considered fans of public transportation and online. Only slightly increased or decreased, where the research team found that around 24.6% actually got more intense and turned to private transportation for fear of meeting crowds

and reducing outdoor activities such as public facilities, shopping places, and so on that invite crowds. mass.

Table 4: Other factors

Response	Frequency	Persentage
<i>Expenditures on public transportation</i>		
Increase	41	8.2
Constant	377	75.4
Decrease	82	16.4
<i>History of being infected with COVID-19</i>		
Yes	43	8.6
No	457	91.4

Source: creations by the author (2022).

Our next search is how to see the respondent's perspective on the history of COVID-19. As a result, identification in the field explored only a few respondents who claimed to have been exposed to this infectious virus as much as 8.6%. In fact, honesty is very important as part of information disclosure to support local government programs in infection prevention efforts. Those who think no are around 91.4%, because they have never carried out tracing through swab-tests and rapid antigen in stages. There are also those who argue that they have never been infected based on medical results and the rest have followed government recommendations for vaccination. In Table 4 examines those who have been vaccinated, namely respondents who are on the 'front line'. It included this means that they in the work as health workers, TNI, Polri, government officials, teachers, and lecturers.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This is the last point in this special study, which focuses on the findings along with what the Bontang City Government can apply strategic steps in responding to the socio-economic conditions amid this disaster.

Indeed, the respondents are very understanding about the dangers and what preventive measures must be implemented, for example, with the '5M' and vaccination. However, what has become the focus of the research team in the field is the psychological condition that is worrying if COVID-19 does not end. Economic problems may not be the only cause of this chaos, but restoring individual psychological well-being is certainly much more difficult. Considering that this global pandemic has been happening for 2.5 years in various countries (including Indonesia), it is not impossible that humans have lost their minds and run out of patience, so the 'new normal' is implemented without official government instructions. Of course, this is the biggest threat to humanity, considering that mass crowds are the culprit in the high rate of transmission of the virus.

Besides additional efforts focused on government, it made recommendations for future studies that need to consider sample size and target respondents. This is because not all regions, be it at the national level or at the regional scale, have similar characteristics, but different case studies of social effects since the emergence of COVID-19. There is special attention and in-depth understanding, also focused on the use of data analysis techniques, to produce varied findings.

This study also paves the way for future theoretical implications and academic contributions to continue to inspire, highlight, and take seriously the idea of what is most appropriate to reverse the socio-economic effects of the pandemic.

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