



Pandemic Impact of Covid-19 on Social - Economic Conditions in West Sumatera

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Permalink/DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v14i2.30137>

Received: May 2021; Accepted: July 2021; Published: September 2021

Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the impact of Covid-19 pandemic in terms of socio-economy based on the demographic characteristics of the people in West Sumatera. The data collection method is secondary data, namely data from West Sumatera Provincial BPS and Padang City BPS 2020. Data processing is descriptive quantitative. The discussion of the research analysis is explained in depth and the interpretation of the data is presented in a straightforward and detailed manner in order to produce conclusions containing short answers to the formulation of the problem based on the data that has been collected. The results of the study concluded that there were changes in the socio-economic conditions of the people of West Sumatera according to demographic characteristics due to the Covid-19 pandemic, including the emergence of new habits, workers being temporarily laid off, using restricted public transportation, implementing WFH at work, the service sector being the most affected. As a result of Covid-19, workers in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing sectors, as well as the Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision sectors were the most affected, increasing spending and decreasing income.

Key words : Covid-19, Impact, Socio-Economy, Demographic Characteristics

How to Cite: Suryani, Y., & Rinaldy, R. (2021). Pandemic Impact of Covid-19 on Social - Economic Conditions in West Sumatera. *JEJAK: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan*, 14(2). doi:<https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v14i2.30137>

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INTRODUCTION

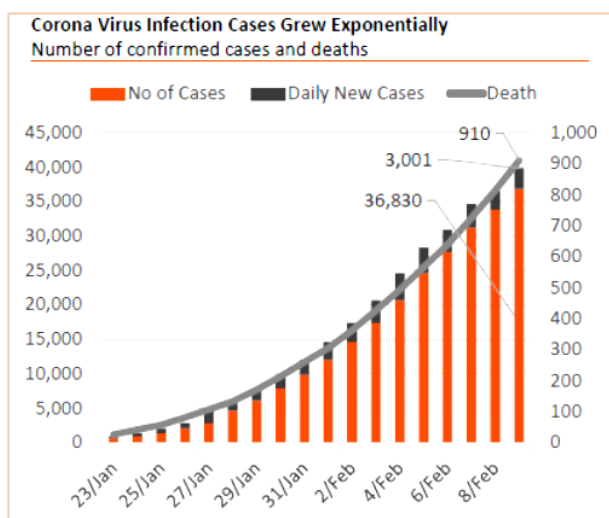
Corona Virus Disease is a virus that originates from Wuhan China and has spread to various countries in the world. According to the Ministry of Health (2020), this virus is a large family of viruses that cause mild to severe diseases such as colds (cold common) as well as serious diseases such as SARS and MERS. In January 2020, the Corona Virus began to enter Indonesia with significant developments, so that in March 2020, the government appealed to limiting activities by implementing social distancing, as well as physical distancing such as working from home, worshiping from home and always wear a mask when going out of the house and wash your hands frequently with soap or a liquid such as a handsanitizer. This is done to break the chain of spread of this virus even further.

The development of the virus in Indonesia is in the high category and has an impact on various sectors and subsectors in the economy, including the trade and services sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the education sector, the health sector and social activities, the tourism sub-sector and so on.

Aditia (2020) said that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic caused low investor sentiment to the market which in turn led the market to a negative trend. However, the February 2020 edition of the Monthly Bulletin published by PT. Syailendra Capital reported that at that time Indonesia was still in a stable economic situation. However, as the Covid-19 pandemic case develops, the market is indeed more volatile in a negative direction.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which has risen significantly from the end of January 2020, has infected 28,000 thousand people. As of February 24, 2020, it was noted that

79,930 people had contracted COVID-19 and 2,469 people were recorded as having died in this pandemic. This situation can be seen in Figure 1.



Source: Data Processed from Various Sources (2020)

Figure 1. Corona Virus Infection Cases Grew Exponentially

The same condition also happened in West Sumatra. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a very significant impact. Many economic sectors that are in direct contact with society experience negative growth. This causes the people of West Sumatra to implement strict health protocols so that activities can always be carried out amid pandemic conditions.

According to Central Statistics Agency of West Sumatra Province (2020), the sectors most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in West Sumatra are the provision of accommodation and food and drink as well as transportation and warehousing. For the accommodation and food and drink provision sector in 2019, it was 935.09 billion at the time of the pandemic, it decreased to 745.82 billion or 182.27 billion. While the Transportation and Warehousing sector in 2019 was at 10,712.15 billion, experiencing a decrease to 9,743.22 billion or 968.93 billion. For the accommodation and food and drink provision sector, which experienced a

significant decline, it includes hotel occupancy rates and restaurant visits. This occurred at the beginning of the pandemic period with the imposition of a large-scale activity limitation period, the application of physical and social distancing and the prohibition of doing activities outside the home and urging the public to Work from Home. Meanwhile, the declining transportation and warehousing sectors are correlated with restrictions on community activities to carry out activities outside the home and the use of public transportation in carrying out activities that are forced to continue. This condition has an impact on the use of public transportation.

The Covid-19 pandemic raises public health security as a new reason that has sporadically become almost equal, even beyond the importance of the reasons for the need to restrict community movement and create new rules for anyone who wants to travel from their area. The experience of the Spanish flu 100 years ago clearly revealed how public health security made mobility restrictions to a very far point with the introduction of a lockdown system in a number of areas such as Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh in the United States (Badger & Bui in Mas'udi (2020)). This phenomenon is currently being repeated with the isolation of the city of Wuhan in China, where the Covid-19 case was first discovered.

In Indonesia, selective lockdown is also a government policy to control the Covid-19 pandemic. This policy is known as the Social Restrictions on a Large Scale (PSBB) which applies including in Bandung Raya (Bandung City and Regency, Cimahi City, West Bandung and Sumedang), DKI Jakarta which is followed by five capital buffer areas (Depok City, Bekasi City and Regency), Bogor City and Regency, Tangerang area, Tegal City, West Sumatra Province,

Pekanbaru City in Riau, and Makassar City (Mashabi, in Novira (2020)). The same pattern is also imitated at the community level as in Yogyakarta where the movement of citizens is strictly controlled through the implementation of a local lockdown system.

Socio-economic conditions are the position of a person in society in relation to others in terms of the social environment, achievements and rights and obligations in relation to resources (Soekanto, 2007). The main components of socio-economic position include wealth, a measure of power, a measure of honor and a measure of knowledge. The social and economic conditions of this community are the factors most affected by the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Ihza (2020) explained in his research that there were three sectors that were very seriously affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely tourism, trade and investment. The trade sector is heavily affected by a decrease in income and a decrease in people's purchasing power, as is the case with MSMEs. Furthermore, he said, things that can be done to make MSMEs survive are: utilizing e-commerce, promoting MSME products through digital marketing, product improvements and service improvements to consumers and maintaining the quality of existing products and customers. The need for innovation in order to promote its business to the general public and consumers more broadly. Because with innovation, MSMEs can last longer and get more optimal benefits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Nurbaeti (2021) said that with the Covid-19 outbreak there was a decline in people's income in Pagesangan Village, Maratam City. This was followed by job losses as a result of social distancing restrictions imposed by the Regional Government on the community. In addition, Anjani (2020) stated that the COVID-19 outbreak affected the mortality rate of the population itself, although several policies such as large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) and

recommendations to stay at home were implemented, but there are still many

Indonesians who do not obey and follow the rules. these policies and recommendations. As a result, there has been an increase in the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the community. In the end, it also affects the social and economic conditions of the community, for example the reduction in business places (MSMEs) due to closures due to policies during the pandemic, limited interaction between communities, a decrease in nominal income, and an increase in unemployment.

Imron (2020) in his research entitled *The Impact of COVID-19 for Community Economic Activities* with the aim of discussing community economic resilience that can be achieved through social capital strategies. With the results of the research that COVID-19 is a very big problem for the whole world due to a growing problem, there are a lot of difficulties due to COVID-19, such as the current community economy being one of the impacts and experiencing a decline in economic development in Indonesia. Hanoatubun (2020) explained that there was difficulty in finding employment, it was difficult to meet the needs of daily life and also did not have income to meet daily needs and also many difficulties received from all sectors of the economy in all fields also felt impact of Covid-19.

Demography or demography is the study of the dynamics of the human population. Demographics include the size, structure and distribution of the population, as well as how the population changes over time due to birth, death, migration, and aging. Population analysis can refer to society as a whole or certain groups based on criteria such as education, citizenship, religion or certain ethnicity (Merriam-Webster, in Susanto, 2012). From a social demographic point of view, the biggest challenge in breaking the chain of Covid-19 is

looking through the phenomenon of population mobility. There are still many people who often do activities outside the home without any urgent interests. On the other hand, the Government's efforts are less firm in manifesting regulations and implementing policies taken in the field. The policy is to reopen local mobility access through new regulations allowing individuals aged 45 years and under to work. This reverses the logic of handling Covid-19, which should limit the mobility of residents and crowds and instead provide a platform for individuals to stay together somewhere. (Mona, 2020).

West Sumatra Province did not escape the handling of Covid-19 which was considered quite strict. Among them are restrictions on people entering from outside West Sumatra Province and leaving West Sumatra Province by examining the condition of the body at each border. However, over time this condition is no longer enforced and replaced with other rules and policies, such as limiting the operating hours of traditional markets, limiting the hours for eating and drinking for café and restaurant visitors, not allowing gatherings, implementing 3M (wearing masks, washing hands and guarding distance).

The purpose of writing this article is to see a picture of socio-economic conditions according to the demographic characteristics of the people of West Sumatra amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The information generated can be considered its use for data-driven decision making.

METHOD

The total population of the study is as much as the population of West Sumatra Province in 2020, which is 5,534,472 out of 19 regencies and cities. However, the sample was taken using the Social Demographic Survey of the Impact of Covid-19 with the Non Probability Sampling design, which is a combination of

Convenience, Voluntary and Snowball Sampling to get as many participating respondents as possible within 1 month of conducting the survey.

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method, which uses an approach called secondary data analysis (Sugiyono, 2016). Secondary data analysis or often abbreviated as DAS is a research methodology that uses secondary data as the main data source (Hinrichs et al., 2017). The intended use of secondary data is to use an appropriate statistical test technique to obtain the required information from data issued by a certain competent agency or institution to be processed systematically and objectively.

According to Ghozali (2011) the quantitative method is a research method that adheres to positivist understanding, the sampling method; usually carried out by calculating certain appropriate sample techniques, techniques used to research on a particular population or sample, the process of collecting data with research instruments and statistical/ quantitative data analysis in order to test the hypotheses specified in particular for comparative and associative hypotheses.

Data resulting from quantitative analysis is usually presented with pictograms and piecharts, bar or line graphs and frequency distribution tables (MC.Nabb, 2017). For discussion of the research analysis, it will be explained in depth and the interpretation of the data presented in a straightforward and detailed manner in order to produce conclusions containing short answers to the formulation of the problem based on the data that has been collected. Whereas in this study, descriptive research aims to record, describe, interpret and analyze the situations that are currently occurring. Or it can be said that this research

has the aim of obtaining information about the current condition and then analyzing the relationship between the existing variables (Moen & Middelthon, 2015). This study has a hypothesis, but only describes the information as it is in accordance with the research objectives.

Secondary data obtained comes from competent institutions or agencies and then presented on the research instrument that has been tested. Furthermore, processing is carried out using certain statistical test techniques. Secondary data used are data related to the global economy and Indonesia due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has been processed by the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, the West Sumatra Provincial Statistics Agency (2020) and the Padang City Statistics Agency (2020). The data taken is the socio-economic conditions that occurred in West Sumatra Province as a result of the impact of the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic. Based on information from the BPS of West Sumatra Province, 2020 respondents taken are people who have access to the internet and have high internet literacy. This is because the survey method used is the online survey method. As many as 2% are educated lower than SMA or the equivalent, 27% of the respondents are high school education or the equivalent, and 71% are undergraduate. This socio-economic condition is seen from the point of view of the demographic characteristics of the affected community. The data is analyzed and interpreted to draw conclusions and recommendations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To answer the research objectives to be achieved, namely to see and analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the socio-economy according to the demographic characteristics of the people of West Sumatra, the researchers

divided the discussion into several elements. This is to provide a more detailed and structured picture of the characteristics of the community in terms of demographics during the Covid-19 pandemic.

First, Maintain a distance to break the chain of spreading Covid-19 87% of the people who are respondents know about government policies to always keep a distance in breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19, but 72% only do this regularly. From that 72% figure, 77% women know better about and apply physical distancing and 67% are men. From this data, it can be seen that more than 50% of the people of West Sumatra are aware of the rules and policies made by the government to prevent the spread of Covid-19, namely by maintaining a distance from other people. However, the community does not necessarily apply it well, because according to them there are many things that need to be considered, including: job demands that cause less distance, habits, and lack of confidence in the Covid-19 virus.

Second, The emergence of a new behavior, namely diligently washing hands. During the Covid-19 pandemic, washing hands is a new behavior that must always be done to prevent transmission of the corona virus. This habit can be done by washing hands using soap after doing the activity or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. As many as 80.2% of the people of West Sumatra stated that they often washed their hands during the Covid-19 pandemic with a duration of 20 seconds using soap. The reason for them is their concern about their own health which encourages people to maintain cleanliness. From the data 80.2% washed their hands using soap for 20 seconds, as many as 48.87% often/ always did hand washing because they were worried

about the spread of the Covid-19 virus, 46.4% sometimes/ did not wash their hands often soap, but they are among the groups of people who are very worried about the Covid-19 virus and 45.85% never/ rarely wash their hands using soap, but are very worried about the existence of the Covid-19 virus. From the data obtained, female respondents tend to be more worried about their health than male respondents, so they are more disciplined in maintaining cleanliness by washing their hands. The comparison percentage is 52% are female respondents and 44.67% are male respondents. When they do not find water as a substitute, they use hand sanitizer, as many as 64.2% of the people use it. From the percentage level of 64.2, 20.72 sometimes/ don't often use hand sanitizers, and 14.85% rarely/ never. This is due to habitual factors that still need to be changed, so that the use of hand sanitizers as a substitute for soap can be used as an alternative so that hands are kept clean. They believe that this new habit of washing hands can break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, because the virus dies or cannot last long with these two substances, namely soap or hand sanitizer.

Third, Using a mask. Preventing the further spread of the Covid-19 virus is the use of masks, which is a new habit during the pandemic. From the 10 respondents, 8 respondents often/ always use masks, especially when they are outside the house (80.2%). Whereas 7 out of 10 respondents felt that they were not worried when outside the home but still often/ always used masks (68.26%), and 9 out of 10 respondents felt worried/ very worried when outside the home and often/ always used masks (86.21%). From the data presented, as many as 73.77% of women tended to be more worried about being outside and always used a mask than men with a figure of 65.04%.

Using a mask is an initial effort that is believed to be effective in inhibiting the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Activities that have to be done outside the home and are at high risk of contracting the virus can be reduced by wearing masks that are in accordance with established standards. People feel safer when using masks during the Covid-19 pandemic. They also argue that masks are a tool that can prevent disease from entering the mouth and nose directly when interacting with people who are sick, for example droplets in the form of droplets released when talking or sneezing.

Fourth, home quarantine. Home Quarantine is a health protocol, namely being indoors and not traveling to public places for 14 days, which aims to prevent Covid-19 from being transmitted to others. The community has responded well to the implementation of self-isolation because of their awareness of taking care of themselves. This is also supported by a regulation issued by the Regional Government not to be outside the house if there is no urgent interest and cannot be abandoned.

Based on the results of a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency of West Sumatra Province in 2020, male respondents tend to think that the self-isolation protocol is quite effective at 43.29%, while female respondents tend to think that the self-isolation protocol is very effective at 37.32%. The majority of respondents consider isolation or self-quarantine to be quite effective in slowing the spread of the Covid-19 virus. This condition illustrates that everyone prefers to be indoors and delay activities outside the home to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Fifth, level of concern for Covid-19 conditions. The conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic have made big changes and created uncertainty in people's lives, including people in West Sumatra. The need to isolate oneself from the outside world and the uncertainty about when this pandemic will end have affected the level of public concern. This is thought to also affect the mental and physical health of each individual.

There are four indicators chosen in this case, namely: a) Media Announcement. The level of concern of respondents with news about Covid-19 is 65.03% very worried or worried, 25.97% quite worried and 9% is a bit excessive (not worried). This figure indicates that media coverage of Covid-19 affects the level of thinking and concern of the people of West Sumatra; b) Personal health. As many as 48.35% of the people of West Sumatra felt anxious or very worried about their health during the Covid-19 pandemic. As many as 27.75% felt quite worried and 23.89% thought a little too much or not worried. Thus, almost half of the respondents admitted to being worried or very worried about their health during the Covid-19 pandemic and hoped that this condition could end quickly; c) Family health. For family health indicators, there are 57.37% of respondents, namely the people of Padang City are worried and very worried about the health of their families. 21.00% felt quite worried and 21.74% were a little too much (not worried). Thus it can be said that in addition to their own health, the majority of the people of West Sumatra are worried or very worried about the health of their families; d) When leaving the house. When leaving the house, 69.43% of respondents felt anxious or very worried during their activities of contracting the Covid-19 virus. Besides that, 20.69% felt quite worried and 9.88% felt a little too much (not worried). This

condition concludes that the people of West Sumatra feel anxious about their health when they leave the house, but activities must still be carried out. For this reason, they still adhere to the health protocol in order to feel security in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Sixth, use of public transportation. Public transportation is a means and infrastructure that is always used by the people of West Sumatra which functions as a means of transportation or as a means of moving from one place to another. With the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, there are new habits in the use of transportation. Based on data obtained from the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020, 82.52% of West Sumatra people always avoid public transportation (including online transportation) amid Covid-19. As many as 4.75% sometimes/ rarely/ infrequently avoid public transportation (including online transportation) and 12.73% never avoid public transportation (including online transportation) amid Covid-19.

From the 12.73% respondents, namely the people of West Sumatra who answered that they had never avoided public transportation (including online transportation), 29.73% still had not done social distancing (keep a distance of 2 meters) in public places. While 32.16% sometimes/ rarely/ not often do social distancing, and the remaining 38.11% have done social distancing.

The data shown illustrates that more than 50% of the people of West Sumatra feel that it is no longer safe to use public transportation for their activities. Public transportation is public transportation, buses, trains and airplanes. They prefer to follow the rules given by the Regional Government, namely reducing the use of

public transportation and the use of private vehicles for activities outside the home that cannot be avoided. People who still use public transportation are only 38.11% who apply social distancing, meaning they do not care about the rules given to always keep their distance while on public transportation, because they do not understand the importance of keeping a distance from other people, do not believe in it. The Covid-19 virus which can move easily when you do not keep your distance from other people and conditions that cannot be applied to the rules for maintaining distance in public transportation, for example, public transportation still allows passengers to carry more than half of the seating capacity, making it difficult to implement social distancing.

Seventh, termination of employment due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Layoffs are one of the actions taken by business actors during the Covid-19 pandemic. This condition results in the lives of workers in Indonesia no longer getting jobs and the emergence of unemployment. This layoff action was intended because of the existence of a physical distancing policy to break the chain of transmission of the corona virus, and there were also business activities to be temporarily closed. In West Sumatra, the data on the percentage of working status of the people during the Covid-19 pandemic are: 56.40% of the people are still working, 18.34% are working, while being laid off, 2.52% are laid off and 18.34% are not working. The results of a survey of 87,379 respondents indicated that 2.52% of the people in West Sumatra had recently experienced layoffs due to the closure of the company/ place of business where they worked. Most who experienced layoffs were male respondents (3.18%) and female respondents as much as 1.87%. Respondents with a figure of 18.34% are working, but due to this pandemic condition, they are temporarily dismissed. The worker who

is temporarily dismissed can be recalled at any time depending on the conditions of the business where he works.

Eighth, Work From Home (WFH). Working from home is one of the efforts implemented to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. This is also an application of physical comparison for a number of business actors so that personal safety and health can be properly maintained. From the data obtained based on the results of a survey in West Sumatra, as many as 39.09% of the people have always implemented WFH since there were regulations on this matter. At 34.76%, information was obtained that the people of West Sumatra did WFH, but there were still schedules to enter the office, 7.07% were still doing activities in the office as usual, and 19.06% answered that their work was not possible for WFH.

Not all jobs allow WFH to be implemented, because it relates to the type of work being done. The higher the education level of the respondents in the survey, the more likely it is to apply WFH to their jobs. This is supported by data obtained based on the results of a survey conducted by the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020. Survey respondents who have SD-SMP education, 26% have worked with WFH since the enactment of the regulation, 10% still have a schedule to enter the office, 11% enter as usual and 53% does not allow for WFH. There were 31% of survey respondents with a high school education level/ equivalent who had always done WFH since it was established, 34% still had a schedule to go to the office, 10% entered as usual and 25% did not allow WFH. For survey respondents with a diploma education level, 35% have always been WFH since they were established, 37% still have office schedules, 11% enter as usual

and 17% do not allow WFH. Meanwhile, for survey respondents with a Bachelor's degree, 42% have always implemented WFH since its establishment, 38% still have office schedules, 5% enter as usual and 15% do not allow WFH.

Ninth, conditions of service sector workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. During the Covid-19 pandemic, conditions for workers in various sectors varied widely. There are 4 largest business fields, which are the largest occupation of respondents including in the services sector, namely 25.4% in the field of Government Administration, defense and compulsory social security, 16.4% in the education sector, 5.9% in other services and 5.5% work in health services and social activities.

Of the 16,754 respondents who work in the fields of government administration, defense and compulsory social security, 42.63% of them have always worked from home since the WFH policy was enacted and 41.75% implemented WFH, but there is still a schedule to enter the office. Of the 3,616 respondents who work in the field of health services and social activities, 46.40% of them do not make it possible to determine WFH and continue to work outside the home. This condition concludes that workers who work in the service sector, especially public services, have a higher percentage of working outside the home compared to workers in other sectors who apply WFH in their work.

Tenth, impact of covid-19 on respondents working in the transportation and warehousing sector. The impact of Covid-19 on workers in the Transportation and Warehousing sector is information that must be known, because this sector is one of the sectors that contributes to the Regional Original Revenue of West Sumatra Province. With the Covid-19 pandemic the

conditions experienced by this sector will have a very significant impact on its workers.

Based on data from the BPS of West Sumatra Province, out of 87,379 survey respondents, 786 respondents worked in the Transportation and Warehousing sectors. As many as 72.39% of respondents who work in the Transportation and Warehousing sector are still working amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The rest is temporarily being laid off. With this pandemic condition and the shift in the use of public transportation in West Sumatra, it has had a profound impact on income. Before the Covid-19, 13.99% of survey respondents who worked in the Transportation and Warehousing sector had incomes of less than 1.8 million. Meanwhile, 29.26% had income above 7.2 million. After the Covid-19 occurrence, as many as 62.60% of respondents who worked in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector experienced a decrease in income.

Eleventh, impact of Covid-19 on income. The impact of Covid-19, which is increasingly felt by all business sectors, has resulted in a decrease in production due to a decrease in sales of these products, thus affecting business income. Not a few businesses have experienced bankruptcy and have carried out efficiency in production costs by reducing the number of employees and cutting employee salaries as well as adopting a policy of reducing work shifts and laying off some employees. This of course has an impact on the decrease in income experienced by employees. Based on data from the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020, 4 out of 10 respondents claimed to have decreased their income due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. 44.67% of the respondents were male and 38.55% 38.55% of the respondents were female. This decrease in income resulted in a decrease in the

purchasing power of respondents, so that the goods produced experienced a significant decrease in demand. The people of West Sumatra prefer to buy goods of primary needs or goods of basic necessities, while the movement of sales of secondary and tertiary goods is running slowly. The decrease in income earned was also felt by respondents who were temporarily laid off due to being affected by Covid-19. 6 out of 10 respondents who were temporarily laid off said they had experienced a decrease in income. This is because they are no longer employed at their place of work for a while and their salary or wages are no longer received. As many as 35.78% of respondents who are still working admit that their income has also decreased, but the percentage level is lower than the group of respondents who were temporarily laid off. Meanwhile, the income groups affected during the Covid-19 pandemic were the poor, vulnerable to poverty, and those who worked in the informal sector. Based on data obtained from the BPS of West Sumatra Province (2020), as many as 70.53% of respondents in the low income group (\leq 1.8 million) claimed to have decreased incomes, while 3 out of 10 respondents in the high-income group admitted that they had also experienced a decrease in income (30, 34%). A decrease in income for people with low income results in a decrease in purchasing power, so that they are more likely to consume or buy goods of basic (primary) needs. Meanwhile, the decrease in income for people with high income tends to reduce the consumption of secondary and tertiary goods.

Twelfth, workers most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic conditions have affected many business fields. In West Sumatra, there are 3 (three) affected business fields that fall into the tourism sector, namely the wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair sector, the transportation

and warehousing sector, and the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector. With the Covid-19 outbreak, the domestic tourism industry has been hit hard. The existence of social restrictions and restrictions on foreign tourist visits has caused a decrease in the number of domestic tourists and foreign tourists visiting tourist destinations in Indonesia, as well as in the West Sumatra region.

From the results of a survey conducted by the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020, there are 7 out of 10 respondents who work in the wholesale and retail sector; Car and Motorcycle repairmen admit that their income has decreased. This is because the people of West Sumatra prefer not to do activities outside the home or limit activities outside the home. Meanwhile, 62.60% of respondents who work in the Transportation and Warehousing sector admit that their income has decreased due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Respondents who work in the sector of providing accommodation and food and drink to be the most affected respondents, as many as 78.84% experienced a decrease in income. This condition is because people choose not to eat and drink outside the home or in public places and do not travel by staying at hotels or inns.

Thirteenth, increased spending. The Covid-19 epidemic causes a difference in expenditure from ordinary conditions as much as 56% of survey respondents experienced an increase in expenditure and 17% experienced a decrease in expenditure, the rest is fixed. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there were respondents who experienced an increase or decrease in expenditure. As many as 44% of respondents experienced an increase in expenditure, the amount reached 25% to 50% increase

compared to before the outbreak. Of the respondents who experienced a decrease in expenditure, 27% of them achieved a decrease of more than 50% compared to before the outbreak. Changes in food consumption patterns were also experienced by respondents. As many as 51% of respondents who made foodstuffs the most dominant change in expenditure. This is inseparable from the government's recommendation to stay at home and increase the body's immunity by cooking their own food. Thus the respondent's average expenditure is an increase in buying basic necessities. The increased spending is also due to an increase in online shopping. Based on data from the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020, 9 out of 10 West Sumatra people do online shopping activities. Complying with government recommendations to stay at home during the Covid-19 pandemic has made people change their shopping patterns to meet their daily needs. As many as 31% of respondents experienced an increase in online shopping activities during Covid-19, while 28% of respondents experienced a decrease and the rest were constant. Thus there was an increase of 42% in online shopping activities among respondents who admitted that their online shopping had increased during Covid-19. Meanwhile, for respondents who experienced a decrease in online shopping during Covid-19, 55% also experienced a decrease in their income.

There is a tendency for female respondents to do more online shopping activities than male respondents. Based on information from the BPS of West Sumatra Province in 2020, 54 out of 100 millennial generation respondents in West Sumatra who shopped online during the Covid-19 pandemic were women. The survey results also stated that 45% of respondents from the millennial generation of women chose to stay at home on the grounds of maintaining personal and family

health. This makes millennial women prefer online shopping activities compared to male millennial generations. In terms of proportion, respondents from the Baby Boomers generation were the largest compared to respondents from other generation groups in relation to the increase in online shopping during the Covid-19 pandemic, but in terms of quantity the number of millennials was the largest. This concludes that limited activities outside the home or doing work and school from home caused people's behavior to change during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In similar research, several things can be compared, as stated by SMERU (2021) in his research entitled *The social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on households and strategic policy recommendations for Indonesia* which states that: 1) 3 out of 4 sources of household income are reduced, 2) Among those who change jobs, 1 in 2 formally employed move to informal jobs 3) 1 in 2 does not have savings to support self or household activities 4) 9 out of 10 household business families, including MSMEs are hit (bankrupt), as a result 2.1 million more children are in poverty.

CONCLUSION

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused very significant changes to the lives of the people of West Sumatera. Likewise with the socio-economic side seen from the demographic characteristics. Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that there are several things that can be seen as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the socio-economy of the demographic characteristics of the people of West Sumatera. Maintaining distance, washing hands and wearing masks are new habits that

the people of West Sumatera have made to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Besides that, the majority of the people of West Sumatera consider isolation or self-quarantine to be quite effective in slowing the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

More than 50% of the people of West Sumatera are worried about the Covid-19 pandemic, therefore they continue to make efforts to keep their health well. The emergence of other new habits can also be seen with the reduction in the use of public transportation during the Covid-19 pandemic. More than 50% of the people of West Sumatera feel that it is no longer safe to use public transportation for activities. They prefer to use private vehicles or stay active at home, because of the rules for working from home. Next is the problem of termination of employment (PHK). The survey results of 87,379 respondents showed that 2.52% of people in West Sumatera had just experienced layoffs due to the company/ place of business where they worked were closed. A total of 18.34% were temporarily dismissed and at any time could be recalled to work. For the Work From Home category, as many as 39.09% of the people have always implemented WFH since there was a regulation on this matter. Not all work can be done from home. Work related to public services is primarily one that is still carried out face-to-face by implementing health protocols. As many as 72.39% of respondents who work in the Transportation and Warehousing sector are still working amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The rest is temporarily being laid off.

The income groups affected during the Covid-19 pandemic were the poor, vulnerable to poverty, and those who worked in the informal sector. As many as 70.53% of respondents in the low income group (\leq 1.8 million) admitted to experiencing a decrease in income, while 3 out of 10 respondents in the high income group

admitted that they had also experienced a decrease in income (30.34%). In addition to that in West Sumatra, there are 3 (three) business fields affected which are included in the tourism sector, namely the wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, and the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector. The Covid-19 epidemic causes a difference in expenditure from ordinary conditions as much as 56% of survey respondents experienced an increase in expenditure and 17% experienced a decrease in expenditure, the rest is fixed. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there were respondents who experienced an increase or decrease in expenditure. As many as 44% of respondents experienced an increase in expenditure, the amount reached 25% to 50% increase compared to before the outbreak.

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