



An Analysis of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Economic and Health Aspect in Indonesia



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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine and analyze (1) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic aspect of investment activities (2) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health services. This study is descriptive qualitative research that describes the conditions and challenges, in the Economic and Health sector during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period in Indonesia. The article used secondary legal materials, namely books, journals, articles, and other written works originating from both print and internet media, and the phenomena that occurred in the field related to the issues raised. The result indicated that (1) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic aspect emerged the fluctuations in the domestic capital market, due to the PSBB policy which caused the economic sector to collapse; (2) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health aspect caused the decrease in the coverage of most health services, which was seen from the role of health workers and health facilities.

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1 Introduction

The Corona virus that is present in the midst of society in 2020 really grabs attention. In Indonesia, it is in accordance with epidemiological, resource, economic, social and cultural considerations, security, and the magnitude of the threat to effectiveness (Ehrlich et al., 2020). President Joko Widodo has started to establish Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) through Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2020, which is based on Article 60 of Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine since March 9, 2020. PSBB is a restriction on certain activities for the population in an area suspected of being infected with a disease and/or contaminated in such a way as to prevent the possible spread of internal diseases (Ilczak et al., 2021).

The PSBB policies implemented include carrying out learning/school activities from home, restrictions on religious activities and restrictions on other activities in public places (Organization, 2020a). Such as closing malls and children's playgrounds to avoid crowds. This policy certainly has side effects that directly impact various sectors in Indonesia (Vindrola-Padros et al., 2020). One of them is in the economic sector, especially for business actors and other communities which has caused a number of industries die, and the livelihoods of people working in the informal sector have become stagnant (Magnavita et al., 2020).

Social restrictions and regional quarantine policies have the potential to limit the community in carrying out economic activities, so that the circulation of goods and services is hampered. This condition has been going on for a long time, causing a decline in economic growth in areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Susilawati et al., 2020). On the one hand, social distancing has saved lives. It is evident that new cases are increasingly showing a downward trend (Kayabasi & Kurt, 2018; Chen & Feldman, 2000). But on the other hand, social distancing has brought the economy to a halt. As a result, millions of people lost their jobs, became "victims" of layoffs (Yuliantini & Mangku, 2020). The wave of layoffs is a new scourge in the world besides the virus that attacks itself.

The COVID-19 spreads widely, is increasingly prolonging public anxiety, especially in fulfilling their daily needs (Mangku et al., 2020). This is because most people no longer work or trade. People who work informally with daily incomes and uncertain incomes also experienced a relatively low decline in income. The decline in income will make consumption in people who work in the informal sector also decline (Malik et al., 2021). This will encourage contraction on the aggregate demand side. This was accompanied by a slowdown in the performance of the manufacturing industry and a slowdown in the global economy, resulting in a decline in economic growth in Indonesia (Mangku & Yuliantini, 2021).

The deceleration of economy during the COVID-19 pandemic is mainly caused by changes in the distribution and demand for goods and services due to the policy of limiting activities carried out (Suastika et al., 2020). The decline in economic growth is followed by other economic impacts such as an increase in the unemployment rate, which can trigger impacts in social aspects and of course a decline in people's welfare (Yuliantini & Mangku, 2020). In this case, the poor are one of the most vulnerable groups to feel the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Purwendah & Mangku, 2021). Besides, the World Bank has also predicted an increase in the number of global poor people during the pandemic.

The direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic also occurs in the health aspect (Kashdan & Rottenberg, 2010; Verschuren et al., 2017). The World Health Organization has declared a public health emergency of international concern to coordinate the international response to the disease (Awaliyah et al., 2020). The groups most susceptible to this virus are those who have low immune defenses, such as the elderly whose immune systems decline with age and are further exacerbated by underlying health conditions as well as children whose immune systems are not yet fully formed (Mangku & Radiasta, 2019).

On the health aspect, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in a high number of positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19 (de Figueiredo et al., 2021; Xiong et al., 2020; Parikh et al., 2020). WHO states that for approximately 17 months since the first infection case in Wuhan, China, COVID-19 has become an epidemic in more than 220 countries with 160 million positive cases and 31 million deaths (Organization, 2020a). The high number of positive cases of COVID-19 has led to the resources owned by the government,

both central and regional, to be concentrated on handling COVID-19 (Organization, 2020b). As a result, health services for other than COVID-19 have been hampered. In addition, the decline in health services is also influenced by the attitude of health service users who are worried about accessing health services (Batterham et al., 2016; Chandra & Minkovitz, 2006; Saraceno et al., 2007).

Regarding to this brief description, COVID-19 has not only led to a high number of deaths worldwide. However, it also has caused an economic downturn that slowly "kill" countries around the world, including Indonesia. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to study further regarding the impact of COVID-19 on the Economic and Health sectors (Anggraini & Mulyani, 2022; Roxanne, 2021). The results of this paper are expected to be an additional reference for the government, in evaluating the policies implemented for the past 2 (two) years. Besides, for the community, it can be an additional reference in writing and further research. The results of this paper are also expected to be a reference for policy makers and other researchers in making program innovations to overcome health care problems by hospitals during the pandemic (Knigavko et al., 2022).

2 Materials and Methods

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, global economic conditions still have indicated positive growth. Even before COVID-19, the global economy has faced several threats, namely tensions on the international scene (Saraswati, 2020). However, overall global economic conditions prior to the COVID-19 pandemic were still good and prospective for investment (Liu, 2002; Pattnaik et al., 2012). Then the regulations made by the government, the condition of the rupiah which tends to be more stable and our good foreign exchange reserves are an attraction for investors to invest in Indonesia (Abdi, 2020).

Table 1
Income Summary of Workers Impacted by COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia of August 30, 2020

Province	PHK	Grounded	Informal/ Bankrupt/ Lost Business	Total
ACEH	3,942	4,267	7,449	15,658
BALI	5,324	86,038	6,022	97,384
BANGKA BELITUNG	1,275	4,931	12,597	18,803
BANTEN	18,404	43,532	5,800	67,736
BENGKULU	1,006	2,870	3,727	7,603
DKI JAKARTA	39,868	247,761	32,485	320,114
GORONTALO	512	1,782	7,907	10,201
JAMBI	3,045	10,522	6,580	20,147
WEST JAVA	110,497	181,155	73,057	364,709
CENTRAL JAVA	47,378	159,913	56,713	264,004
EAST JAVA	46,206	90,320	24,691	161,217
WEST KALIMANTAN	4,231	11,602	2,812	18,645
SOUTH KALIMANTAN	3,632	9,019	17,527	30,178
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	2,595	7,757	2,019	12,371
EAST KALIMANTAN	22,043	23,628	1,018	46,689

NORTH KALIMANTAN	774	2,416	5,531	8,721
RIAU ARCHIPELAGO	6,455	20,015	15,632	42,102
LAMPUNG	10,985	12,952	3,634	27,571
MALUKU	757	4,015	9,593	14,365
NORTH MALUKU	383	47	3,137	3,567
WEST NUSA TENGGARA (NTB)	2,720	17,607	28,121	48,448
EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NTT)	1,290	8,903	12,672	22,865
PAPUA	611	1,599	2,315	4,525
WEST PAPUA	2,343	2,407	3,098	7,848
RIAU	6,886	26,475	122,785	156,146
WEST SULAWESI	426	2,330	4,797	7,553
SOUTH SULAWESI	7,504	17,994	16,562	42,060
CENTRAL SULAWESI	1,503	5,220	16,625	23,348
SOUTHEAST SULAWESI	1,114	4,394	28,946	34,454
NORTH SULAWESI	2,708	7,712	19,137	29,557
WEST SUMATERA	4,643	17,179	17,589	39,411
SOUTH SUMATERA	7,570	19,301	29,996	56,867
NORTH SUMATERA	12,576	69,613	26,218	108,407
YOGYAKARTA	3,924	26,825	3,979	34,728
N/A	1,747	3,529	2,650	7,926
Total	386,877	1,155,630	633,421	2,175,928
Male	249,843	761,472	541,206	1,552,521
Female	137,034	394,158	92,215	623,407
Total	386,877	1,155,630	633,421	2,175,928

Source: One Data of Ministry of Labor
(<https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id/data/kumpulan-data/55>)

Not only is the global economy still positive, even before the pandemic the condition of health services in Indonesia can be asserted to be under control. Meanwhile, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the condition of health services in Indonesia actually seemed to decline. It is also not without reason. The COVID-19 pandemic that hit suddenly, various sectors in Indonesia experience serious declines and fluctuations (Bryson, 2021).

In solving the problem formulation which raised. The research method used was classified as normative or doctrinal legal research with a juridical-normative approach (Abdurrahman, 2009). The normative legal research method used a method of researching existing library materials (Sulaiman, 2018). In collecting research data, by using secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, articles, and other written works, which came from both print and internet media that had a correlation with this research (Soekanto, 2007). Due to this research used normative research, the data collection technique was the study of documents or library materials and the analysis techniques of legal materials used were deduction techniques

(from general to specific) and interpretation (interpretation) in analyzing existing legal materials (Sumardjono, 1989). The data analysis in this study used qualitative analysis techniques, namely to answer problems related to the economic and health challenges that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 The Impact of COVID-19 on the Economic Sector in Indonesia

The economic system is a system used by a country to allocate its resources, both individuals and organizations in that country (Akhmad, 2022). However, since this pandemic the country has had an economic crisis which is estimated to be weaker than in previous years. According to the Minister of Economy, economic growth was depressed to the level of 2.5% to 0% (Lubis, 2009). This can happen when a good and appropriate prevention strategy is not carried out to overcome this, and now the country has added intensive care for health workers by 20% and the number of health sectors by 6.1 trillion and also at this time and also this becomes a concern for the global economy, including ASEAN countries (Mangku & Sawaki, 2022). Further, COVID-19 also poses threats in the form of (Aeni, 2021):

- Loss of income, especially for the poor and families who work in the informal sector;
- Bad Loans for MSMEs, because MSMEs cannot run their business normally;
- Disrupted corporate system to banking conditions that may experience liquidity problems;
- Rupiah depreciation, when financial market volatility and capital flight occur.

Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower as of April 21, 2020, there are total data on companies, formal workers or workers and informal sector workers affected by COVID-19, in the formal sector that were laid off and laid off there were 84,926 companies, while the number of workers or laborers amounted to 1,546,208 people (Tjiptoherijanto, 1986). Meanwhile, for the informal sector that was affected, there were 31,444 companies that had to lay off employees, with the number of workers affected by layoffs reaching 538,385 people (Bagianto & Zulkarnaen, 2020). So in total, between the formal and informal sectors, there are 116,370 companies, and 2,084,593 employees. In fact, until early August 2021, more than 500 thousand workers lost their jobs because they were laid off. From the Ministry of Manpower data, it is known that as of August 7, there were 538,305 workers laid off (Abdi, 2020). The following is further data as of August 30, 2020 on top (Table 1)

3.2 The effect of COVID-19 on Investment in Indonesia

The COVID-19 outbreak has emerged a serious impact on almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia. The impact is not only in one area, but in almost all existing activities. One aspect of concern in the midst of the outbreak of the Corona virus is investment. The existence of various restrictions in a country certainly has an impact on economic activity (Yamali & Putri, 2020).

Another economic impact is the movement of the JCI (Joint Stock Price Index) which is in free fall. JCI data shows that before there were COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, the JCI value was in the 6000's range (Yamali & Putri, 2020). After the post-COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the JCI value plunged into the 4000s range. On April 6, 2020, according to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, the current crisis caused by the corona virus is far more complex than the 1997-1998 and 2008-2005 crises (Fahrika & Roy, 2020). This is because the causes of the current recession cannot be contained.

The Investment Coordinating Board or BKPM itself has acknowledged that the Corona virus or COVID-19 is a serious threat that sooner or later will affect the stability of a country, including Indonesia (Sumarni, 2020). According to Rizal Calvary Marimbo, a member of the Investment Committee for Communication and Information at BKPM, the decline in investment value will be very noticeable when viewed from trade

relations involving countries that are the epicenter of COVID-19, one of which is the People's Republic of China (PRC) (Kusuma & Muta'ali, 2019).

The existence of restrictions or lockdowns during the pandemic has affected trading activities with significant losses. This activity includes all business activities related to the supply of materials that are directly related to China, including exports and imports (Ernita et al., 2013). The potential impact of investment in Indonesia reaches trillions of rupiah. In 2020, the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) predicted that there was a potential loss of investment value of Rp. 127 trillion due to the outbreak of COVID-19 (Bagianto & Zulkarnaen, 2020). This is not without reason, considering that one of the contributing factors is the prospect of economic activity and growth which is increasingly depressed (Mosolov, 2020). This is corroborated by the government which states that every 1% decrease in the economic value of the PRC will have a decreasing impact on the Indonesian economy by 0.3%. Seeing the situation that continues to develop, it is not impossible that the Chinese economy could decline to the level of 5% in 2020 (Mangku & Gunawan, 2022).

Definitely, not all sectors in the economy have heterogeneity of impact. Some sectors that were hit particularly hard were the transportation sector (1.27% from the previous 7.55%), the construction sector (-2.41%), and the manufacturing industry (-1.47%) (Arifin & Lestari, 2019). The heavy blow felt by these various sectors could actually be predicted beforehand from various other indicators, for example from the indicator of a decrease in the number of foreign tourist arrivals which reached 64.11% between March 2019 and March 2020, as well as Bank Indonesia's Prompt Manufacturing Index in April 2020 which was recorded at 27.5 which is the lowest figure in history. Meanwhile, other sectors that are still relatively safe are the financial sector, the health sector and social work which are still growing dominantly (Gautam & Hens, 2020).

With the start of the new normal phase in Indonesia, a plan for various socio-economic aspects of the community began to be designed. Various government institutions such as Bappenas have also prepared a Safe Productive Protocol as a protocol for the community in carrying out various socio-economic activities during the Pandemic, which refers to the criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO) (Geraldini & Widhi, 2018). However, these protocols are not enough. Because his presence is intended to be limited to implementing preventive measures for the spread of the COVID-19 virus, which ultimately aims to save people's lives and livelihoods, by regulating the pattern of socio-economic activities carried out (Ozili & Arun, 2020). These protocols are similar to policies issued by the government, which should be coordinated across agencies as well as between central, provincial and regional governments. This is to prevent the occurrence of overlapping policies horizontally and vertically, which in turn leads to public confusion and ineffectiveness in their implementation (Song & Zhou, 2020).

Prioritization must be prepared in a complete manner and capable of functioning as a roadmap towards not only recovery but also improvement and strengthening of the national economy (Gupta et al., 2020). Because behind the existing crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic also actually provides opportunities for improvement and strengthening of the national economy. Ideals about the national economy in the future such as the necessity of having a strong and complete social safety net, good public health facilities, adequate digital infrastructure and awareness of the importance of low carbon along with more attention to the environment must be included in this strengthening roadmap (Roder-DeWan, 2020).

3.3 The impact of COVID-19 on the quality of health services in Indonesia

COVID-19 has had a major impact on people's lives in various fields, one of which is in the health sector. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the health sector is that the level of health has decreased because many have been exposed to COVID-19 and many people are stressed because they are worried and afraid of contracting the corona virus, which makes the immune system decrease (Akhmad, 2022). The total number of cases as of Wednesday (14-10-2020) afternoon, there were 4,127 new cases. This brings the total number of cases of the corona virus in Indonesia to 344,749 people (Suherman et al., 2021). In addition, many health workers have died due to this pandemic due to the factor of contracting the COVID-19 virus and the fatigue factor due to the booming number of patients during the COVID-19 pandemic (Agustino, 2020).

Prevention efforts to anticipate the spread of COVID-19 that have been carried out include regional quarantine, lockdown policies, social distancing, complying with health protocols by wearing masks, keeping a distance, diligently washing hands, and so on (Hardanto et al., 2021). Not only the government but the entire

community must play a role in these prevention efforts so that the corona virus can be resolved immediately and we can return to our activities as before (Sukadaryati & Andini, 2021).

Although the government and health facilities have carried out various mitigations to maintain the quality of health services, there are still negative impacts on the coverage of health service utilization (Sisdiyantoro & Minarni, 2021). The decline in the utilization of health services is influenced by many factors such as demographic factors, policies and psychological factors from both patients and health workers themselves. In the global context, changes in health service utilization are caused by a decrease in patient visits, changes in diagnostic procedures, a decrease in the number of hospitalized patients, the impact on emergency services and an increase in the use of e-health in health services during the pandemic (Purwaningtyas, 2021).

In this COVID-19 pandemic situation, there are many impacts and challenges faced by health care facilities in Indonesia, such as fluctuating cases of COVID-19 patients and the implementation of mass restrictions on community activities such as large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) and the implementation of restrictions on community activities (PPKM) (Romawati et al., 2022). The hospital is one of the health service institutions that has a double burden, namely providing conventional health services and health services to COVID-19 patients in order to carry out central and regional government programs (Deliana et al., 2021). Hospitals are also encouraged to increase the capacity of COVID-19 services, both for screening, vaccination and hospitalization of patients (Dewi & Tobing, 2021).

Non-COVID-19 health services have got a considerable impact on the concentration of services and health policies that have been undertaken by the government. The condition of the examination room, the convenience of the service schedule, the ability of health workers to handle complaints, the attention of health workers to patients and the foresight of nurses in assisting examinations are felt to be better during the COVID-19 pandemic (Satrianegara, 2014). In addition, due to the implementation of restrictions on practice hours, the patient assessment time and patient care are felt to be faster and more efficient by the patient.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, health workers face challenges in providing health services that are at high risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus with limited facilities and drugs. In addition, health workers in hospitals have become busier because many are seconded in the COVID-19 special treatment room (Yanuarti et al., 2021). The number of patients who must be served and the shortage of health workers causes the workload of health workers to become heavier.

Since the emergence of COVID-19 in Indonesia, health workers must work with a new work system, strictly implement health protocols and use PPE when interacting with patients because of the high risk of exposure to COVID-19. Direct exposure from patients is one of the predictors of mental health of health workers (Etika, 2007). As the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 increases, both medical and non-medical officers working in hospitals experience physical and psychological stress (Santoso, 2021). Health workers who have low social support and less work experience tend to be more at risk of developing mental health problems. Reducing stigma, ensuring adequate support systems such as personal protective equipment and family support can be essential strategies to address this issue (Mardiansyah, 2018).

The effectiveness of inter-unit coordination management is one of the concerns of hospitals, untrained managerial staff, incomplete documentation, inadequate internal and external communication and supply chain of medical devices and pharmaceuticals experienced difficulties at the beginning of the pandemic in several hospitals in Indonesia (Itasari, 2020). The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and implementation supervision receive special attention and decontamination of PPE equipment and the environment is carried out. Hospital policies must be comprehensive to reduce transmission to and from non-COVID-19 patients and health workers.

4 Conclusion

In 2020, the global economy could not merely be measured by the scope of the economy itself. The Corona Virus (COVID-19) is as the proof that the virus that interferes with health can cause economic instability in a country even on a global scale. In addition, in mitigating the spread of the virus or other economic impacts, it is necessary to consider providing reserve funds or bailout funds in order to prepare for global economic uncertainty whose sources are unpredictable. The COVID-19 pandemic has also emerged a significant impact on hospital health services in Indonesia. This study found several health service problems during the COVID-

Nadia, E., Kristhy, M. E., Saraswati, D., & Saputra, F. H. (2022). An analysis of the Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic and health aspect in Indonesia. International Journal of Health Sciences, 6(2), 857–869. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6n2.8407>

19 pandemic in Indonesia, such as a decrease in the number of patients, modification of services by health workers, changes in the quality of health services, changes in the use of hospital facilities and infrastructure, changes in the quality of health services, increased workload for health workers, psychological impact, and managerial strategies for health services.

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