



Analysis of the Impact of Unemployment on Economic Growth in Ponorogo District Post Pandemic

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the response to economic growth in Ponorogo Regency after the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a qualitative research methodology approach with data collection techniques, content analysis, and library research, and the type of data used is secondary data. Based on the analysis that has been done, the results show that responsiveness greatly influences economic growth, especially in Ponorogo. Unemployment affects economic growth in Ponorogo Regency, where this economic growth has a significant indicator. So it can be concluded that responsiveness has impacted economic growth in Ponorogo Regency, so the district government must minimize the response by building cooperation with industries outside the region to grow the economy in Ponorogo Regency.

Keywords: Unemployment, Covid 19 Pandemic, Economic Growth.

INTRODUCTION

The covid 19 pandemic, of course, influences sector social and health, and one of them influences the economy. One of them is the growth economy, which became an indicator of well-being. The public is good in both micro and macro, especially in the District Ponorogo. The more tall level of the growth economy, the more good well-being of is Public because a smooth activity economy occurs, so income Public support increases with increased production. A growth economy describes effectiveness and development in a deep country with excellent and stable conditions. One problem macro most significant economic give impact negative is unemployment. Unemployment will lower the well-being Public and the growth economy, especially in the District Ponorogo (Nugraha et al., 2020).

Unemployment belongs to forced work; one wants to get a profession but not yet obtain a job. As for the forces work aged 15-64 years. However, not everyone aged 15-64 is forced to work (Murapi et al ., 2021). *Involuntary* unemployment does not intentionally occur because growth moderate economy sluggish affect _ to advantage, with many experienced companies, bankrupt so they must dismiss power employment (layoff). *Voluntary unemployment* or unemployment intentionally is someone who can look for a decent job only

choose no work (Sitohang, 2017). Unemployment frictional or *frictional unemployment* (unemployment friction) occurs because there is no existing balance Among Request power work with fieldwork (*supply and demand of labor*). So that candidate worker cannot find work for several reasons like distant places, wages not by expectations, and yet there is a field job.

Unemployment will also have a big impact in a manner significant to the growth economy. With high unemployment in an area or area, automatic income will also decrease. The impact of a declining economy is that production or consumption society will too decline, and the well-being of society will too decrease. A growth economy continuously changes a country's condition to assess the situation during a specific period better. The theory of growth economy explains influencing factors or determines growth economics and processes in period long explanation about how factors interact with others, which could raise the growth process (Muslim, 2014). Several indicators of the growth economy, for example, a rising income national income per capita, amount of power more work considerable from total unemployment (Mahrany, 2012).

Based on the explanation on could be concluded that unemployment will impact in a manner significant to the growth economy. So that to maximize the growth economy and minimize unemployment during the time of Covid 19, the government must do action to expand field jobs. By results of research conducted by Abdul Jalil and Sri Kasnelly, Results of the study show that the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on increasing unemployment, even predicted will continue experiencing enhancement if the government does not quickly finish the problem of the covid 19 pandemic (Indayani & Hartono, 2020). The number of layoffs during the pandemic has become a reason to keep increasing growth, unemployment, government regulation about closure, PSBB, and social distancing. According to District Labor Office (Disnaker), unemployment will be too influential to total residents. Ponorogo records that during the pandemic, unemployment opened in Ponorogo and reached 22,900 people or about 4.45 % of total residents age work in Ponorogo. The cause is the explosion of COVID-19 that hit (Saputra, 2022). Head of the Central Bureau of Statistics Ponorogo, Siswi Harini, said that as of August 2021, the total resident age work (15 years to above) is 721.3 thousand souls. The unemployment rate opened year this as much as 4.38%. There is a decrease of 0.07% if compared to a year, then about 4.45%. Details consist of 523.9 thousand souls forced work and the rest no forced work (*BPS Ponorogo*, tt). a workforce consisting of 500.9 people who work and 22.9 thousand souls unemployed. This also has a significant impact on the growth economy.

Based on the background behind so study aim to _ achieved is knowing in a manner clear and detailed number unemployment in the County Ponorogo at the post the COVID-19 pandemic, which will influential in a manner significantly grow the economy the District Ponorogo that could help with. Research this expected could give implications to Regency Government Ponorogo for resolving the problem.

METHOD

Method data collection in this paper writer use method literature *Library research*. Method literature uses sourced data from books, journals, reports, publications, and essays other related _ to the data to be researched. With this method, this writer does not need to study the field enough to collect data and documents from appropriate references with the study writer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Impact of Unemployment on Economic Growth

The development economy aims to upgrade society's prosperity and reach a stable national economy by applying justice and equity (Siwu, 2019). If unemployment in a country continues to increase, p this will hinder the achievement of the aim of development economics because unemployment negatively impacts the economy. If somebody is unemployed, it means he does not have work and is not capable produce income; in the end, well-being decrease because no one is capable Fulfill needs in his life, so consumption society will too decline, and activity economy, like production, will too be decreased (Palindangan & Bakar, 2021). Unemployment will too impact a favorable level of poverty.

The impact of unemployment on poverty is as follows:

1. Unemployment lowers the level of welfare and prosperity of society. This occurs because of unemployment Public is not obtain income from no work. Because That's unemployment lower the level of prosperity Public (Permana & Arianti, 2012).
2. Unemployment causes income of national origin _ from sector tax to be reduced. This occurs because high unemployment will cause the activity economy to decrease so that income society is also declining. With this, the tax that should be paid by society will too decrease (Sjahril et al ., 2020). If the reception tax is decreased, funds for the activity economy government will also reduce so that activity development will keep decreasing.
3. Unemployment weakens the growth economy. Unemployment causes the power of buying Public to reduce, so the Request for goods results in a production decrease that many losing companies, and in the end level investment also decreases. So that matter, the resulting economy weakened (Yuniati & Amini, 2020).
4. Unemployment will raise instability in politics.
5. Unemployment Upgrade the number of people in poverty, where high unemployment impact poverty.
6. Unemployment causes peace family disturbance because the head family lost income, so no capable Fulfill needed House the stairs.
7. Unemployment Upgrade the level of crime because many people do not have the money to cost life for self myself and family, which pushes someone to do crime for the sake of earning money to Fulfill the need individual or need his family (Rahmalia et al ., 2019).

As for Causal factors _ happening unemployment is as follows:

1. The amount of forced work is not balanced with opportunity work. It occurs if the total force work is more significant than the opportunity work required (Soleh, 2017).
2. Lack of expertise in seekers' work. Many numbers source power for humans without skills to be one moisturizer central increase unemployment.
3. Field professions are not evenly enough. The field profession majority was in town significant.
4. Lazy culture. This causes seekers to work easily, give up, and have less spirit in looking for work.
5. Quality power relative work low, p this is caused by low-level education so that power work not demanded by the company (Karisma, 2013).
6. Spread power does not work evenly. Some examples of Indonesia's considerable power work are on the Island of java. Meanwhile, in other areas whose wider territory is still a deficiency of power work, especially for agriculture, plantation, and forestry.
7. There are layoffs. This is caused because growth weakens the economy, so production does not walk smoothly and is stable, and the automatic need for power work is too reduced (Juaningsih, 2020).
8. Development technology. There is the development of rapid technology, causing force man should do activity production will be replaced by power machines (Sintha, 2022).

Unemployment in Ponorogo District Post Pandemi

The unemployment rate in the District Ponorogo in 2021 will be a little decrease if compared to a year then. Head of the Central Bureau of Statistics Ponorogo, Siswi Harini, said that as of August 2021, the total resident age work (15 years to above) is 721.3 thousand souls. The unemployment rate opened year this as much as 4.38%. There is a decrease of 0.07% if compared to a year, then about 4.45%," he explained moment confirmed, Tuesday (7/12/2021). Details consist of 523.9 thousand soul force work and the rest no forced work— a workforce consisting of 500.9 people who work and 22.9 thousand souls who are unemployed. The unemployment rate is dominated by high school graduates around 8.43 thousand souls, and SMK, as many as 7.76 thousand souls. Whereas the level participation force work year this there is 72.63%. Up by 1.1%, it compared year then.

Temporarily, there are 77.5 thousand souls about affected employment during the covid-19 pandemic. Where are 55.6 thousand souls experiencing reduced working hours and 1.4 thousand without forced work? There are 3.8 thousand souls with temporary no work and 6.7 thousand with the unemployed consequence of the covid-19 pandemic. Whereas related field jobs, the sector most agriculture pan workers of 45.28%. The rest sector is services 35.07 % and manufacturing 19.65%. Working residents as many as 500.9 thousand people, an increase of 10.0 thousand people compared to August 2020.

Field profession agriculture experienced a declining percentage of people working that by 0.26 percent. Besides that, sector services also experience a declining percentage of people

working by 0.84 percent point. At the same time, the sector industry experienced an increased percentage of people working by 1.10 percent. There 77.5 thousand or 10.75 percent of residents age work affected by COVID-19, consisting of unemployment because of COVID-19 (6.7 thousand people), no forced work due to COVID-19 (1.4 thousand people), temporary no work due to COVID-19 (3.8 thousand people) and reduced working hours due to COVID-19 (65.6 thousand people).

Table 1. Work Population by Main Activity
August 2019 - August 2021

**Penduduk Usia Kerja Menurut Kegiatan Utama,
Agustus 2019 – Agustus 2021**

| Jenis Kegiatan Utama | Agustus 2019 | Agustus 2020 | Agustus 2021 | Perubahan 1 Tahun (Agustus 2020 - Agustus 2021) | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------|
| | ribu orang | ribu orang | ribu orang | ribu orang | persen |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Penduduk Usia Kerja | 715,3 | 718,4 | 721,3 | 2,9 | 0,40 |
| Angkatan Kerja | 509,0 | 513,8 | 523,9* | 10,1 | 1,96 |
| Bekerja | 491,1 | 490,9 | 500,9 | 10,0 | 2,04 |
| Pengangguran | 17,8 | 22,9 | 22,9 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Bukan Angkatan Kerja | 206,3 | 204,7 | 197,4 | -7,2 | -3,52 |
| Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka/TPT (%) | 3,50 | 4,45 | 4,38 | -0,07 | |
| Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja/TPAK (%) | 71,15 | 71,51 | 72,63 | 1,11* | |

Sumber : Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas), penghitungan dengan menggunakan penimbang hasil Proyeksi SUPAS2015

Resident age work is everyone is 15 years old to top. Amount residents age worked in the District Ponorogo in August 2021 there were 721.3 thousand people, an increase of 2.9 thousand people compared to August 2020. Residents' age work tend experience increase every year along with the increase in total resident. Of the total population aged working in August 2021, 523.9 thousand of them are forced to work. The amount of forced work in August 2021 in the Regency Ponorogo experience increased from a year previously by 1.96 percent or around 10.1 thousand people. The component shaper force work is the total working and unemployed population. In August 2021, 500.9 thousand people were employed, and 22.9 thousand people were unemployed.

In line with the rise in total force employment, Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) in the District Ponorogo also experienced an increase. TPAK in August 2021 was recorded by 72.63 percent, up 1.11 percent compared to August 2020. The increase in TPAK indicates an increase in potency economy from side power supply work. The increase in the TPAK is mainly caused by an increasing number of people working.

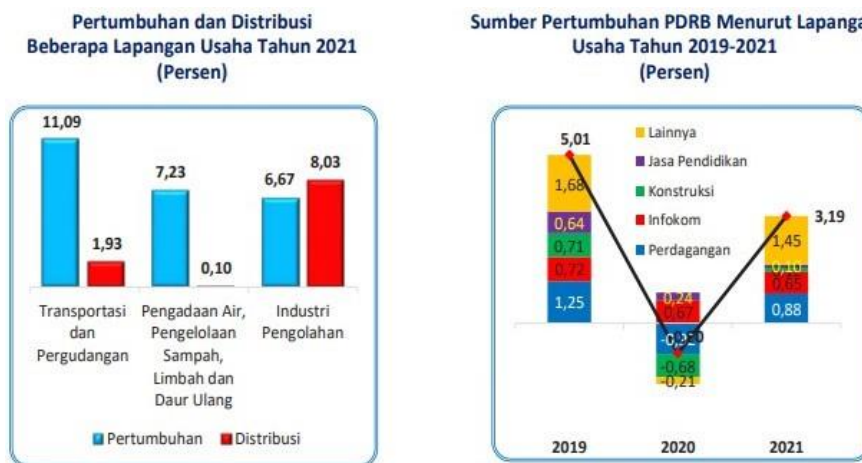
Economic Growth in The Post-Pendemi Ponorogo District

Economy Regency Ponorogo Year 2021 grows by 3.19 percent. From the side production, in part, considerable field effort experiences growth. This is the impact from exists repair economy in all sectors. A growing business is growing in Transportation and Warehousing Business Field by 11.09 percent, followed by Water Supply, Management

Garbage, Waste and Recycling Repeat by 7.23 percent, and Industry Processing by 6.67 percent.

Enhancement growth economy Regency Ponorogo is significant enough occurred in the Transportation and Warehousing Business Field pushed exists enhancement activity field transportation land because of mobility residents and services delivery goods. Temporary growth economics in the Business Field of Water Supply, Management Garbage, Waste, and Recycling Enough repeat tall pushed the production volume of clean water from clean water providers enough increase from the year before.

Figure 1. Growth and Distribution of Several Business Fields



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Ponorogo

Structure economy Regency Ponorogo according to field effort The year 2021 is dominated by three field efforts main: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Business Fields with a contribution of 27.04 percent; Trading Wholesale and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Repair by 17.76 percent; as well as Construction of 9.20 percent. From the creative source growth, Trading Business Field Wholesale and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Repair has source growth highest by 0.88 percent, followed by Information and Communication at 0.65 percent, and Industry Processing by 0.51 percent.

Analysis of the Impact of Unemployment on Economic Growth in Ponorogo District Post Pandemic

Unemployment is a macro problem influencing the economy directly and is the most severe problem caused by no balance in the energy market work. This show that the total power of work offered exceeds the total power of the requested work, which will cause a declining standard of life and stress someone psychologically and psychologically. It occurs because rate growth residents (force work) away taller than the rate growth field it works, so force existing work is not all absorbed in fieldwork (Harjanto, 2014).

Table 1. Open Unemployment Rate
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka/TPT (%)



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Ponorogo

Economy Regency Ponorogo 2020 contracted by 0.90 percent. From the side production, in part, big field effort experience contractions. This is the impact from exists the COVID-19 pandemic. A number of the field still businesses grow tall is the Field of Health Service Business and Activities Social by 8.43 percent, followed by Information and Communication by 7.22 percent, as well as Water Supply, Management Garbage, Waste, and Recycling Repeat by 3.73 percent. Enhancement growth economy Regency Ponorogo significant enough occurs in the Field of Health Service Business, and Activities Social pushed exists enhancement activity field health-related the COVID-19 pandemic, among others for treatment, care, and prevention from the transmission the COVID-19 pandemic. Temporary growth economy in the Information and Communication Business Field, which is sufficiently tall pushed exists an implementation of WFH (*Work From Home*) and SFH (*School From Home*) so that Upgrade cellular provider data traffic and increase the use of virtual application meetings such as Zoom Meetings, online seminars, or webinars are also included to support performance economy Information and Communication Business Field.

Growth economy Ponorogo before exists the covid 19 pandemic is growing on average above 5 percent, even once at 5.29 percent. From side production, the highest GRDP growth occurred in the Transportation and Warehousing Business Field by 11.09 percent, followed by Water Supply, Management Garbage, Waste, and Recycling Repeat by 7.23 percent. Next Industrial Business Field Processing by 6.67 percent, followed Information and Communication Business Field by 6.41 percent. Temporary refers to GRDP distribution according to field effort, so the percentage highest is by sector agriculture, forestry, and fisheries which reached 27.04 percent, followed by trading wholesale and retail, repair cars and motorcycles at 17.76 percent. Meanwhile, construction reached 9.20 percent, services education 8.49 percent, industry processing 8.03 percent, information and communication 7.78 percent, meanwhile administration government, land and security social mandatory 5.39 percent. District GRDP Amount Ponorogo is the most significant compared to other districts/cities in ex-residency Madison. However, Ponorogo is still under the City of Madiun

and the Regency Madison for a growth economy. With the rise of the growth economy, this needs power work to _ increase so that unemployment too _ reduced.

CONCLUSION

Unemployment effect on growth economy after the Covid-19 pandemic in the Regency Ponorogo. In 2021, unemployment in the County of Ponorogo experienced a decline of 0.07 percent; that is, the economy is increasing. Enhancement growth economy Regency Ponorogo is significant enough occurred in the Transportation and Warehousing Business Field pushed exists enhancement activity. A growing business is growing in Transportation and Warehousing Business Field by 11.09 percent, followed by Water Supply, Management Garbage, Waste and Recycling Repeat by 7.23 percent, and Industry Processing by 6.67 percent. So increasing growth supported the economy _ from several sectors, and unemployment in the County of Ponorogo experienced a decline.

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