

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND THE NUMBER OF MSMEs IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE

Agustina Kusuma Dewi^{1*}, Endang Rostiana², Gugum Mukdas Sudarjah³

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Pasundan, Bandung Indonesia
kusumadewiagustina@gmail.com, endangrostiana@unpas.ac.id,
gugummukdassudarjah@unpas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to reveal the effect of economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate and the number of MSMEs in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province. **Methods:** The method used is a descriptive quantitative approach and uses a path analysis method. **Analysis data:** data analysis uses path analysis. These tests include statistical tests, classical assumption tests, and Sobel tests. **Results and discussions:** The results showed that (1) partially economic growth has a negative correlation with the unemployment rate, but the COVID-19 pandemic positively correlated with the unemployment rate. Simultaneously the number of MSMEs, economic growth, and the COVID-19 pandemic have a significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province. (2) partially the number of MSMEs has a negative effect but does not significant. Economic growth has a negative and significant effect, and the COVID-19 pandemic has a positive and significant effect on the unemployment rate. Simultaneously the number of MSMEs, economic growth, and the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province. **Conclusion:** simultaneously economic growth, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the number of MSMEs have a significant effect on the unemployment rate.

Keywords: Unemployment Rate, Number of MSMEs, Economic Growth, COVID-19 Pandemic

INTRODUCTION

In early 2020, the COVID-19 virus (Coronavirus) was first detected in Indonesia (WHO, 2020). Then in 2020, COVID-19 was detected and spread in the West Java Province (PIKOBAR, 2022). During the COVID-19 pandemic, it became one of the most difficult problems for the affected countries, including Indonesia. This pandemic does not only impact the health aspect but also the other aspects of life, such as social and economic aspects. As a result of this pandemic situation, the government issued policies to reduce community activities outside the home. This policy is intended to reduce the number of cases infected with Covid. On the other hand, this policy causes a decrease in productivity and economic activity

which in turn caused economic growth to be disrupted.

In 2021 many challenges, obstacles, and threats will occur. Namely, such as the emergence of VUCA (Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity) which cannot be avoided in the business world. business actors are increasingly difficult to develop innovations for their businesses. According to the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the COVID-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis but also a major economic crisis in affected countries, due to a decline in production, consumption, and consumer confidence, as well as a reacting stock market. negatively which ultimately leads to uncertainty (OECD/CFE, 2020).

A very drastic decline in Indonesian economic growth, especially in the

province of West Java due to the COVID-19 pandemic will result increasing the unemployment rate because many have been laid off from their jobs. The dismissal of employees was due to a policy from the government that had to limit activities outside the home and closed the shopping centers, so many small and large companies could not survive because of this condition. They must maintain the financial condition of their business by way of layoffs employees on a large scale (Indayani & Hartono, 2020).

From the decline in public spending and economic growth, especially in the community, some people are looking for ways to survive during this pandemic, one of which is opening small businesses or MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) based on digital and non-digital, so that earned income and can meet their daily needs. Therefore, the number of MSMEs continues to increase every year.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Economic Growth

Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy that increase the production of goods and services in society (Sukirno, 2019). Economic growth in a country can be seen from the increase or not the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to some development economists, economic growth is a term used to describe the successful development of developed countries, while the term economic development is used for developing countries (Putong, 2013). Economic growth is a process where a country can change its economic conditions and continue to achieve goals within a certain period (Kurniawan et al., 2021).

Several factors can affect economic growth, according to Sadono Sukirno (2019), namely; (1) the factor of natural resources, natural wealth in a country can facilitate business actors to develop the economy in their country, especially at the beginning of the process of economic

growth. But the wealth of natural resources alone is not enough to build an economy if it is not supported by the ability of the community or the ability of human resources to manage these natural resources. (2) human resources factor, Human Resources (HR) is the potential or ability possessed by everyone. HR is an important factor in the process of building an economy. With the presence of trained human resources, it will increase productivity that can manage natural resources well. (3) the factor of science and technology, with the rapidly developing science and technology, will accelerate the development process. (4) social systems and people's attitudes, social systems, and attitudes of the people have a very important role in realizing economic growth. To analyze development problems in developing countries, economists have stated that the social system of society can be an obstacle for society to produce modern ways of producing high productivity.

Unemployment

According to Sukirno, (2019) unemployment is the number of workers who are actively looking for work but have not yet found a job. The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed workers to the number of workers at a certain time. Figures from the number of unemployed can be used to see welfare in society. The types of unemployment are; (1) open unemployment, (2) hidden unemployment, (3) seasonal unemployment, and (4) underemployment.

MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)

Based on law (UU) No. 20 of 2008 MSMEs the criteria of the Micro, small, and medium enterprises are the followings:

Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the net asset of maximum fifty million rupiahs, excluding the sites and buildings of the enterprise; or • the annual sale income of maximum three hundred million rupiahs.
-------	---

Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> owning the net capital of more than fifty million rupiahs, excluding the sites and the buildings of the enterprise; or owning the annual sale income of more than three hundred million rupiahs up to the maximum two billion five hundred million rupiahs.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> owning the net asset of more than five hundred million rupiahs up to ten billion rupiahs excluding the sites and the buildings of the enterprise; or owning the annual sale income of more than two billion five hundred million rupiahs up to the maximum fifty billion rupiahs.

The COVID-19 Pandemic

Coronavirus is a large family of viruses that can cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it is the most common cause of respiratory tract infections, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Then emerged a new type of coronavirus, which was renamed Sewer Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2), which was discovered in humans after an unusual event that resulted in the disease Coronavirus-19 (COVID-19) that occurred in Wuhan, China in December 2019 (Covid19.go.id, 2021).

HYPOTHESES

- H1 : It is suspected that economic growth will affect the number of MSMEs in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province.
- H2 : It is suspected that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the number of MSMEs in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province.
- H : It is assumed that economic growth affects the unemployment rate in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province.
- H4 : It is suspected that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the unemployment rate in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province.

H5 : It is suspected that the number of MSMEs affects the unemployment rate in 26 districts/cities of West Java Province.

METHOD

The research method used is the descriptive quantitative method. The data collection technique uses secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). West Java cooperative and small business office. Center for information and coordination of the province of West Java (PIKOBAR) according to 26 Districts / Cities of West Java province. Then the calculation method uses the path analysis method, statistical tests, classical assumption tests, and the Sobel test. The classical assumption test consists of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests.

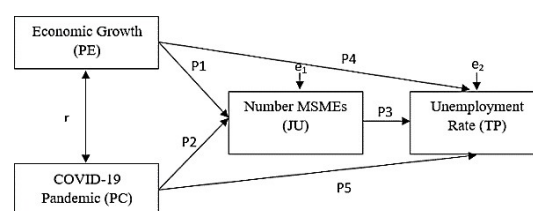


Figure 1. Framework Diagram

Sub-structure path analysis equation 1:

$$JU_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PE_{it} + \beta_2 PC_{it} + e_1$$

Sub-structure path analysis equation 2:

$$TP_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_3 JU_{it} + \beta_4 PE_{it} + \beta_5 PC_{it} + e_2$$

Then the regression equation is converted into a logarithmic equation, following equation is obtained.

Logarithmic equation of sub-structure path analysis 1:

$$\text{Log}JU_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PE_{it} + \beta_2 \text{Log}PC_{it} + e_1$$

Logarithmic equation of sub-structured path analysis 2:

$$TP_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_3 \text{Log}JU_{it} + \beta_4 PE_{it} + \beta_5 \text{Log}PC_{it} + e_2$$

Description:

TP : Unemployment Rate (%)

JU : Number of MSMEs (Units)
 PE : Economic Growth (%)
 PC : COVID-19 Pandemic (number of people infected)
 β_0 : Constants
 β_1, β_3 : Coefficient
 e1 : Error sub structure 1
 e2 : Error sub structure 2
 Log : Logarithm
 i : 26 Regencies/Cities of West Java Province
 t : Year 2017-2021

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Statistical Test Results

1.) T Test (Partial)

• Sub-structure 1

Table 1. T Test Results Sub-Structure 1

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	t	Sig.	
1	(Constant)	4.145	.369	11.238	.000
	PE	-.040	.019	-2.127	.038
	LOG_PC	.237	.077	3.098	.003

a. Dependent Variable: LOG_JU

Based on Table 1. In the economic growth variable based on the estimation results, the T-count value is greater than the T-table, namely $-2,127 > -2,00958$ with a probability value of 0.038 which means it is smaller than 0,05 ($0,038 < 0,05$). This means that there is a significant influence of economic growth on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021.

Then for the COVID-19 pandemic variable, based on the estimation results, the T-count value is greater than the T-table, which is $3,098 > 2,00958$ with a probability value of 0.003 which means it is smaller than 0,05 ($0,003 < 0,05$). This means that there is a significant influence from the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021.

• Sub-structure 2

Table 2. T Test Results Sub-Structure 2

Based on Table. 2 In the variable

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error	t	Sig.	
1	(Constant)	6.459	4.777	1.352	.183
	LOG_JU	-1.143	.978	-1.169	.248
	PE	-.480	.136	-3.528	.001
	LOG_PC	2.017	.573	3.519	.001

a. Dependent Variable: TP

number of MSMEs based on the estimation results the T-count value is smaller than the T-table, namely $-1,169 < -2,01063$ with a probability value of 0.248 which means it is smaller than 0,05 ($0,248 > 0,05$). It means that there is no significant effect of the number of MSMEs on the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021.

In the economic growth variable based on the estimation results, the T-count value is greater than the T-table, namely $-3,528 > -2,01063$ with a probability value of 0.001 which means it is smaller than 0,05 ($0,001 < 0,05$). It implies that economic growth has a significant effect on the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021.

In the COVID-19 pandemic variable, based on the estimation results, the T-count value is greater than the T-table, namely $3,519 > 2,01063$ with a probability value of 0,001 which means it is smaller than 0,05 ($0,001 < 0,05$). This result showed that COVID-19 pandemic has a significant effect to the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021.

2.) F Test (Simultaneous) & R²

• Sub-structure 1

Table 3. F Test & R² Results Sub-Structure 1

F	Sig.	R Square
4.839	.012 ^b	.165

a. Dependent Variable: LOG_JU

b. Predictors: (Constant), LOG_PC, PE

Based on Table 3. F test on sub-structure 1 obtained the probability value of F-statistics which is 0,012 or smaller than = 5% ($0,012 < 0,05$). This means that economic growth and the COVID-19

pandemic together have a significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017 - 2021 assuming other variables are considered *ceteris paribus*. Then the value of R2 is 0,165 so it produces a residual coefficient value in sub-structure 1, $e_1 = 0,835$.

• **Sub-structure 2**

Table 4. F Test & R2 Results Sub-Structure 2

F	Sig.	R Square
5.037	.004 ^b	.239

a. Dependent Variable: TP

b. Predictors: (Constant), LOG_PC, LOG_JU, PE

Based on Table 4. F test on sub-structure 2 obtained the probability value of F-statistics which is 0,004 or less than = 5% ($0,004 < 0,05$). Which means that the number of MSMEs, economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic together have a significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021 assuming other variables are considered *ceteris paribus*. Then the R2 value is 0,239 so that it produces a residual coefficient value in sub-structure 1, $e_2 = 0,761$.

Table 5. Direct and Indirect influence Sub-structure 1

Variable	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence	Total
Number Of MSMEs			
Economic Growth	-0,352		-0,352
COVID-19 Pandemic	0,513		0,513

Table 6. Direct and Indirect influence Sub-structure 2

Variable	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence	Total
Number Of MSMEs	-0,161		-0,161
Economic Growth	-0,589	0,411488	-0,177512
COVID-19 Pandemic	0,614	-0,599697	0,014303

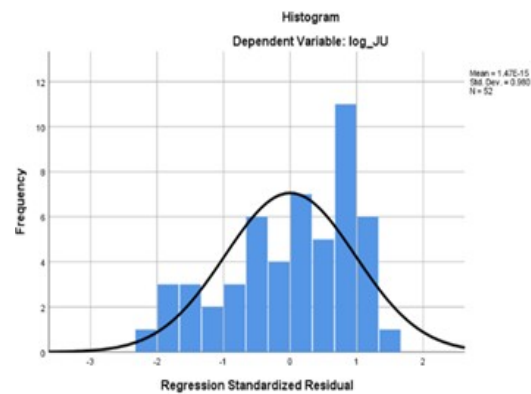
Classical Assumption

1.) Normality Test

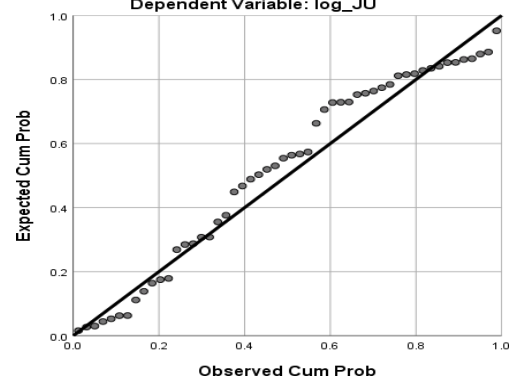
• **Sub-structure 1**

Figure 2. Histogram Normality Test Result on Sub-Structure 1

Figure 3. P-Plot Normality Test Result



Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: log_JU



on Sub-Structure 1

Seen in Figure 2&3 the results in the histogram and P-plot normality test in sub-structure 1 produce a normally distributed pattern.

• **Sub-structure 2**

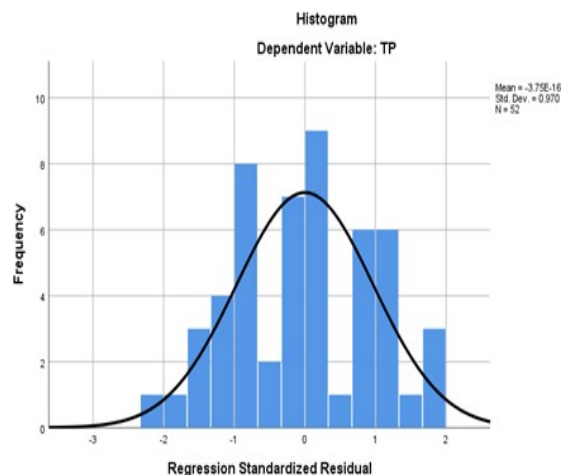


Figure 4. Histogram Normality Test Result on Sub-Structure 2

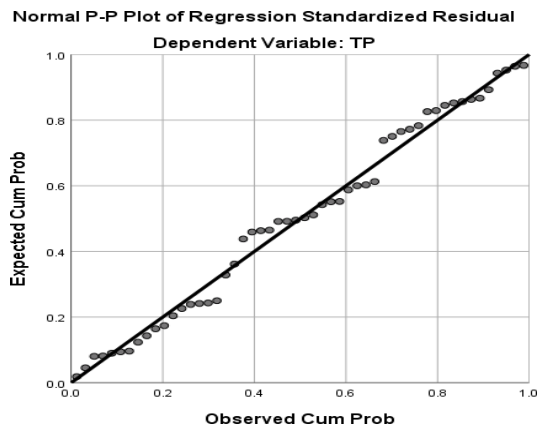


Figure 5. P-Plot Normality Test Result on Sub-Structure 2

Seen in Figure 4&5 the results in the histogram and P-plot normality test in sub-structure 2 produce a normally distributed pattern.

2.) Multicollinearity Test

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test results

Correlations			
		PE	log_PC
PE	Pearson Correlation	1	.615**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	130	52
log_PC	Pearson Correlation	.615**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	52	52

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 7. explains that the output correlation between independent variables (economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic) has a value of 0,615 with a probability value of 0,000 with $= 0,80$ which means the correlation value is smaller than 0,80 ($0,615 < 0,80$). This means that there is no multicollinearity problem.

3.) Heteroscedasticity Test

• Sub-structure 1

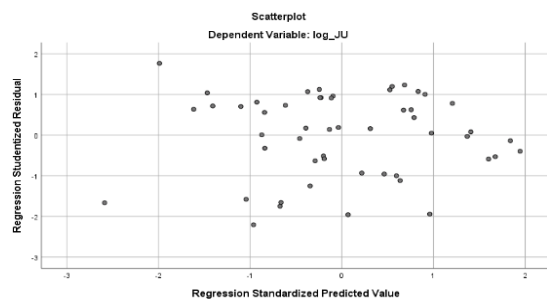


Figure 6. Heteroscedasticity Test results on Sub-Structure 1

Seen in Figure 6 the results of the heteroscedasticity test of the scatterplot graph in sub-structure 1 show that the points on the graph are randomly distributed and spread up and down. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in sub-structure 1.

• Sub-structure 2

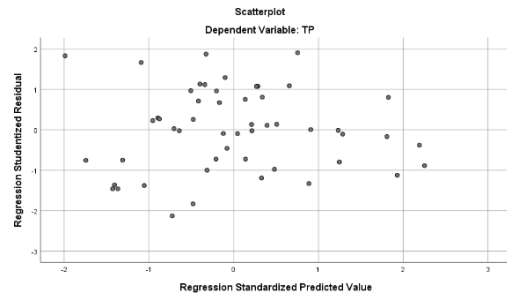


Figure 7. Heteroscedasticity Test results on Sub-Structure 2

Seen in Figure 7. The results of the heteroscedasticity test of the scatterplot graph in sub-structure 2 show that the points on the graph are randomly distributed and spread up and down. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity in sub-structure 2.

Sobel Test

Sobel Test of Economic Growth Against the Unemployment Rate

From the results of the calculation of the Sobel test, the Z value is 1,022. Which means that the Z value is smaller than 1,96 or $1,022 < 1,96$ with a significant level of 5%. It proves that the number of MSMEs is not able to mediate the influence of economic growth on the unemployment rate.

Sobel Test for the COVID-19 Pandemic on The Unemployment Rate

From the results of the calculation, the Sobel test got a Z value of -1,989. Which means that the Z value is greater than 1,96 or $-1,989 < -1,96$ with a significant level of 5%. It proves that the number of MSMEs is able to mediate the influence of economic growth on the unemployment rate.

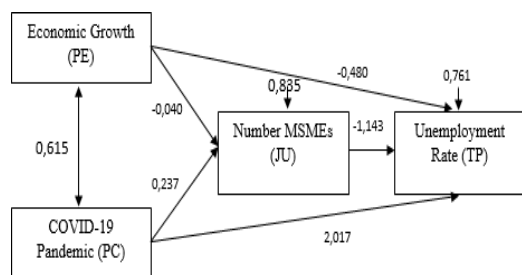


Figure 8. Path Analysis Result Diagram

The Effect of Economic Growth on the Number of MSMEs

The coefficient value from the path analysis result showed that the effect of economic growth on the number of MSMEs is -0,040 with a probability value of 0,038 or less than 0,05 ($0,038 < 0,05$). This result means that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on the number of MSMEs. Every 1% increase in economic growth will reduce the number of MSMEs by -0,040%. Then the hypothesis of this relationship is accepted.

According to conditions at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth experienced a very drastic decline. This economic decline was caused by a decrease in mobility in the community due to government policies to limit activities outside the home. The decrease in activity in the community has an impact on social and economic conditions, especially for the poor because their income sources have decreased but their expenditures continue to run. From the decline in public spending and economic growth, especially in the community, some people are looking for ways to survive during this pandemic, one of which is opening small businesses or SMEs based on digital and non-digital, so they can earn income and can meet their daily needs.

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Number of MSMEs

Judging from the coefficient value of the path analysis results, it showed that the

effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of MSMEs is 0,237 with a probability value of 0,003 or less than 0,05 ($0,003 < 0,05$). This result concluded that the case of the COVID-19 pandemic has a positive and significant impact on the number of MSMEs. Every 1% increase in cases of the COVID-19 pandemic will reduce the number of MSMEs by 0,237%. Then the hypothesis of this relationship is accepted.

The MSME sector can survive in every condition even though a country or region is experiencing an economic crisis. MSMEs are one of the industrial sectors that are less likely to be affected by unstable conditions, even by crisis conditions. So, if the case of the pandemic rises, MSMEs will continue to survive even though their sales turnover has decreased.

This is one of the reasons why MSMEs can survive and even increase in number when there is a crisis condition, namely from an economic crisis that will cause the formal sector to lay off their workers, and result in many unemployed entering the informal sector, namely by conducting business activities. small scale, which will eventually increase the number of MSMEs (Alamsyah, 2021).

The Influence of the Number of MSMEs on the Unemployment Rate

The coefficient value of the path analysis results showed that the effect of the number of MSMEs on the unemployment rate is -1,143 or has a negative relationship with and the probability value is 0,248 or greater than 0,05 ($0,248 > 0,05$). This means that the number of SMEs does not have a significant effect. The hypothesis of this relationship is rejected.

According to Gunartin (2017: 78), in various economic sectors it is necessary to strengthen MSMEs, namely by providing business opportunities for MSMEs themselves and considering the existence of MSMEs in order to build Indonesia's economic structure. With the hope that these MSMEs can increase income for the

community, because with this MSMEs can be one way to reduce the unemployment rate (Purnama Nasrun et al., 2022).

The Effect of Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate

The coefficient value of the path analysis results showed that the effect of economic growth on the unemployment rate is -0,480 with a probability value of 0,001 or less than 0,05 ($0,001 < 0,05$). This means that economic growth has a significant effect, and the nature of the relationship is negative on the unemployment rate. that every 1% increase in economic growth, it will reduce the unemployment rate by -0,480%. Then the hypothesis of this relationship is accepted.

Economic growth greatly affects people's welfare, because with high economic growth it will reduce the unemployment rate, because with an increase in economic growth, productivity in goods and services in society will increase and unemployment will decrease.

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Unemployment Rate

Judging from the coefficient value of the path analysis results that the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate is 2,017 with a probability value of 0,001 or less than 0,05 ($0,001 < 0,05$). This means that the COVID-19 pandemic has a significant positive influence on the unemployment rate. Every 1% increase in cases of the COVID-19 pandemic will increase the unemployment rate by 2,017%. The hypothesis of this relationship is accepted.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a very big health problem with consequences in all aspects of life because the COVID-19 pandemic can reduce community activities. After all, the government issued a policy of Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions to reduce the number of viruses spread. Apart from government policies, the community still does not comply with government policies such as implementing

health protocols, there are still quite a several people who cannot comply with health protocols and are still very low in implementing health protocols (BPS, 2021). This can extend the time and expand the spread of the COVID-19 virus and result in the ongoing implementation of Community Activity Restrictions. This condition resulted in reduced mobility and decreased the productivity of goods and services drastically so that entrepreneurs inevitably have to find a way out so that their companies do not go bankrupt, namely by reducing the workforce and some being laid off.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, this research can be concluded as follows.

- 1) The effect of economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021 is as follows.
 - a. The effect of economic growth partially has a negative and significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province. That is, if economic growth decreases, the number of MSMEs will increase.
 - b. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic partially has a positive and significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province. This means that if the COVID-19 pandemic increases in cases, the number of MSMEs will also increase.
 - c. The influence of economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic simultaneously has a significant effect on the number of MSMEs in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province.
- 2) The influence of the number of MSMEs, economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate in

26 regencies/cities of West Java Province in 2017-2021 is as follows

- a. The influence of economic growth, the COVID-19 pandemic and the number of MSMEs simultaneously have a significant effect on the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province.
- b. The effect of economic growth partially has a negative and significant effect on the unemployment rate. The magnitude of the direct influence of economic growth on the unemployment rate is -0,589%. But on the effect of economic growth through mediating the number of MSMEs (indirect influence), the number of MSMEs is not able to mediate the effect of economic growth on the unemployment rate.
- c. The influence of the COVID-19 pandemic partially has a positive and significant effect on the unemployment rate in 26 regencies/cities of West Java Province. The magnitude of the direct influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate was 0,614%. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic through the mediation of the number of MSMEs (indirect influence), the number of MSMEs was able to mediate the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate as evidenced in The Sobel test of -1,989 (-1,989 > -1,96). The indirect effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the unemployment rate through the number of MSMEs is -0,599%.
- d. The influence of the number of MSMEs, economic growth and the COVID-19 pandemic and simultaneously has a significant effect on the unemployment rate in 26 Regencies/Cities of West Java Province.

REFERENCES

- Adi Sukma, D., Rita Indrawati, L., & Juliprijanto, W. (2019). ANALISIS PENGARUH TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN DAN RASIO KETERGANTUNGAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DI PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH TAHUN 2001-2017. *DINAMIC*, 1.
- Aeni, N., Perencanaan, B., Daerah, P., Pati, K., Raya, J., Km, P.-K., & Tengah, P. 59163 J. (2021). *Pandemi COVID-19: Dampak Kesehatan, Ekonomi, dan Sosial COVID-19 Pandemic: The Health, Economic, and Social Effects* (Vol. 17, Issue Juni). <http://>
- Alamsyah, M. firman. (2021). *PENGARUH TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN DAN PERTUMBUHAN UMKM TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI KABUPATEN/KOTA TERPILIH DI JAWA TIMUR* [Skripsi, institut agama islam negeri]. <http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/id/eprint/18723>
- Alfi Nur Ilmi, N. (2021). *Peran UMKM Dalam Mengurangi Tingkat Pengangguran Masyarakat dan Strategi UMKM Ditengah Pandemi Covid-19*. 18(1). <http://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/magister-manajemen/96>
- Ansofino, Yolamalinda, Jolianis, & Arfilindo, H. (2016). *Buku Ajar Ekonometrika* (1st ed.). Deepublish. <http://webadmin.ipunas.id/ipunas/publications/books/65550/>
- Bella, A., Kusuma, D., Thabrany, H., Ariany, R., Abdul Fattah, R., Relaksana, R., & Nugrahani, Y. (2022). *PENGANTAR EKONOMI KESEHATAN*.
- BPS Jabar. (2022). *PDRB Harga Konstan Menurut kabupaten/kota*. <https://jabar.bps.go.id/>
- BPS jabar. (2022). *Tingkat Pengangguran Menurut Kabupaten/Kota*. <https://jabar.bps.go.id/>

- covid19.go.id. (2021). *Tentang COVID-19*.
<https://covid19.go.id/tentang-covid-19>
- Damuri, Y. R., & Hirawan, F. B. (2020). *Mengukur Dampak COVID-19 pada Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Perdagangan Indonesia 2020*.
- Dewi, A. A., Aulia, D., Sumunar, K. I., & Hernawati, E. (2021). PENGARUH COVID-19 TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN DI NEGARA ASEAN. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 5(3).
<https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v5i3.2228>
- Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil. (2022). *Jumlah UMKM*. Open Data JABAR. <https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id/id/organisasi/dinas-koperasi-dan-usaha-kecil?q=umkm>
- Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika* (D. A. Halim & L. Febrina, Eds.; 5th ed.). Salemba Empat.
- Halim, A. (2020). *PENGARUH PERTUMBUHAN USAHA MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI KABUPATEN MAMUJU*. 1(2).
- Hanni Riswara, Y. (2018). *Pengaruh Ukm Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Tahun 1999-2016*.
<https://doi.org/https://dspace.uui.ac.id/handle/123456789/7694>
- Hasibuan, M., Safira, R., & Jannah, N. (2022). PENGARUH INFLASI DAN TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DI INDONESIA PERIODE 2017 – 2021. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kohesi*, 6.
- Howkins. (2011). *Administrasi Pembangunan Konsep, Dimensi, dan Strateginya Penerepan Usaha Kecil*.
- Husniyah, A., Basyah, N. A., & Mustofa, A. (2022). Dampak Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) Terhadap Pengentasan Kemiskinan dan Pengangguran di Kota Sibolga. In *Economica Didactica* (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- Ikkal, M., Wahyuni Mustafa, S., & Bustami, L. (2018). Peran Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah Dalam Mengurangi Pengangguran Di Kota Palopo. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 4(1), 35–46.
<http://journal.stiem.ac.id/index.php/jurep/index>
- Indayani, S., & Hartono, B. (2020). Analisis Pengangguran dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi sebagai Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Manajemen Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika*, 18(2).
<https://doi.org/10.31294/jp.v17i2>
- JabarProv. (2021). *KPED Jabar Susun Rencana Akselerasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi*. JabarProv.
<https://jabarprov.go.id/index.php/news/41666/2021/03/18/KPED-Jabar-Susun-Rencana-Akselerasi-Pertumbuhan-Ekonomi>
- Junaedi, D., & Salistia, F. (2020). dampak pandemi COVID-19 terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi negara-negara terdampak. *Simposium Nasional Keuangan Negara 2020*.
- KemenkeuRI. (2020). *Kerja Sama Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Daerah Untuk Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi*. Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.
<https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/siaran-pers/siaran-pers-kerja-sama-pemerintah-pusat-dan-pemerintah-daerah-untuk-pemulihan-ekonomi-pasca-pandemi/>
- Kurniawan, B., Sunarya, S. R., Naofal, F., & Sudarjah, G. M. (2021). Indeks Harga Ekspor, Inflasi, Pengangguran Serta Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pendapatan Nasional Indonesia dan Korea. *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Ekonomi*, 1(3), 120–130.
www.jrie.feb.unpas.ac.id
- Kusmayadi, P. (2013). *ANALISIS DAMPAK SOSIAL-EKONOMI*

- KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS PARIWISATA TANJUNG LESUNG.*
- Lamazi. (2020). Pengaruh UMKM terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Sumatera Selatan. In *Jurnal Insitusi Politeknik Ganesha Medan Juripol* (Vol. 3).
- Nasution, D., Aditia Darma, E., & Iskandar muda. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Jurnal Benefita* 5, 2.
- Nuralamsyah, F. (2020). *Pengaruh UMKM, Tingkat Upah, dan Modal Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Di Indonesia Tahun 2005-2017.*
- OECD/CFE. (2020). *Coronavirus: SME Policy Responses.* May, 1–135. <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/coronavirus-covid-19-sme-policy-responses-04440101/>
- Oeliestina. (2021). PENGARUH PANDEMI COVID 19 TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN PROPINSI JAMBI THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ECONOMY OF THE JAMBI PROVINCE. *Jurnal Apresiasi Ekonomi*, 9(1), 54–66. <https://id.tradingeconomics.com>
- Pasal 33 Ayat 1 UUD NKRI Tahun 1945, (2015).
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2021.* (n.d.).
- PIKOBAR. (2022). *Dashboard Statistik Kasus COVID-19 Provinsi Jawa Barat.* PIKOBAR. <https://dashboard.jabarprov.go.id/id/dashboard-pikobar/trace/statistik>
- Polla, E. F., Welewangko, E. N., & Tumangkeng, S. Y. L. (2021). PENGARUH TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN, PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI, DAN UPAH MINIMUM TERHADAP PENGANGGURAN DI KABUPATEN MINAHASA SELATAN TAHUN 2009-2019. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 21.
- Prasetya Wibawa, R., & Anggitaria, N. R. (2020). KONTRIBUSI USAHA MIKRO KECIL MENENGAH (UMKM) DALAM MENGURANGI TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN. *Ilmiah Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 5(1). <http://journal.upgris.ac.id/index.php/equilibriapendidikan>
- Purnama Nasrun, A., Nujum, S., & Sufri, M. (2022). Pengaruh Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (UMKM) Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Dan Pengangguran Di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Megister Manajemen Universitas Muslim Indonesia*, 9(1). <http://pasca-umi.ac.id/index.php/tata>
- Putong, I. (2013). *Economics Pengantar Mikro dan Makro* (5th ed.). Mitra Wacana Media.
- Ratni, S. (2014). *Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah.*
- Rismawati. (2019). *ANALISIS PENGARUH FAKTOR SOSIAL EKONOMI TERHADAP KUALITAS LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DI PULAU JAWA.*
- Rosita, R. (2020). PENGARUH PANDEMI COVID-19 TERHADAP UMKM DI INDONESIA. *JURNAL LENTERA BISNIS*, 9(2), 109. <https://doi.org/10.34127/jrlab.v9i2.380>
- Saepudin, T. (2011). Analisis Pembangunan Sumber Daya Manusia dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi-provinsi di Indonesia. *Trikonomika*, 10(2), 148–161.
- Simanjuntak, M., Candra, V., Azulaidin, A., Sitorus, S. A., Sudarso, A., Siregar, P. A., Silitonga, H. P., Krisnawati, A., jaya, R. K., Butarbutar, M., & Purba, B. (2021). *Manajemen UMKM dan Koperasi.* https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Manajemen_UMKM_dan_Koperasi/vQ1UEAAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0
- Sugiarto, A. (2022, February 16). *Kepemimpinan Di Era VUCA.* Investor Daily. <https://investor.id/opinion/278504/kepemimpinan-di-era-vuca>

- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Alfabeta.
- Sukirno, S. (2019). *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar (Ketiga)*. Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Sunjoyo, Setiawan, R., Carolina, V., Magdalena, N., & Kurniawan, A. (2013). *Aplikasi SPSS untuk Smart Riset*. Alfabeta.
- Syairozi, M. I., & Susanti, I. (2018a). *Analisis Jumlah Pengangguran dan Ketenagakerjaan terhadap Keberadaan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah di Kabupaten Pasuruan*. 9. www.menlh.go.id/usaha-kecil/top/kriteria.htm,
- Syairozi, M. I., & Susanti, I. (2018b). *Analisis Jumlah Pengangguran dan Ketenagakerjaan terhadap Keberadaan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah di Kabupaten Pasuruan*. 9. www.menlh.go.id/usaha-kecil/top/kriteria.htm,
- Tambunan. (2011). *Teori Ekonomi Makro*. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Tambunan, T. (2012). *Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah Di Indonesia*. LP3ES.
- Tanjung, M. A. (2017). *Koperasi dan UMKM Sebagai Fondasi Perekonomian Indonesia* (Oktaviani, Ed.). Erlangga.
- Tri Amanat sari, L., & Wajuba Perdini Fisabilillah, L. (2021). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan UMKM dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. *Journal Of Economics*, 1(3), 178–190.
- UNISMA. (n.d.). *Materi Ajar Ekonometrika: PERSAMAAN SIMULTAN*.
- UU RI No.20 tahun 2008. (n.d.). *UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA*.
- Yamali, F. R., & Putri, R. N. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Ekonomi Indonesia. *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*,