

Pekerja Yang Berhenti Bekerja Karena Pandemi COVID-19 Di Indonesia Tahun 2020 = Characteristic Workers Who Stopped working due to the COVID-19 pandemic In Indonesia In 2020

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Abstrak

Hasil Survei Angkatan Kerja tahun 2020 yang dilakukan Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dari 48.653 pekerja yang berhenti bekerja, ada 36,40 persen pekerja yang berhenti bekerja karena alasan pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik pekerja yang berhenti bekerja selama pandemi COVID-19, dan juga hubungan antara jenis kelamin, usia, status kawin, wilayah tempat tinggal, status pekerjaan sebelum pandemi, keberadaan anak dengan keputusan berhenti bekerja selama pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia. Fokus penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami apakah variabel tersebut mempengaruhi keputusan pekerja untuk berhenti bekerja akibat krisis pandemi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif Metode analisis logistik biner digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh variabel-variabel tersebut terhadap peluang seseorang berhenti bekerja selama krisis pandemi. Data penelitian diambil dari Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (SAKERNAS) tahun 2020. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua variabel berpengaruh terhadap keputusan berhenti bekerja karena pandemi COVID-19. Dalam analisis data, faktor-faktor ekonomi dan stabilitas pekerjaan menjadi pertimbangan yang lebih dominan dalam pengambilan keputusan pekerja. Keputusan berhenti bekerja selama pandemi lebih banyak dipengaruhi oleh kondisi ekonomi yang tidak stabil dan ketidakpastian pekerjaan daripada variabel usia itu sendiri.

.....The result of the 2020 National Labor Force Survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) indicated that out of 48,653 workers who discontinued their jobs, 36.40 percent of them did so due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This research aims to analyze the characteristics of workers who discontinued their jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic and explore the relationship between gender, age, marital status, residential area, pre-pandemic employment status, and the presence of children with the decision to stop working during the pandemic in Indonesia. The primary focus of this study is to understand whether these variables influence workers' decisions to discontinue their jobs amid the pandemic crisis. A quantitative approach is employed in this research, utilizing binary logistic regression analysis to identify the influence of these variables on the likelihood of a person discontinuing their job during the pandemic crisis. Data for the study is obtained from the 2020 National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS). The findings of this study reveal that all the variables have a significant impact on the decision to discontinue jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the data analysis, economic factors and job stability emerge as dominant considerations in workers' decision-making process. The decision to discontinue jobs during the pandemic is more influenced by unstable economic conditions and job uncertainties rather than age as a variable itself