



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE ECONOMY, HEALTH, AND POVERTY IN PROVINCE OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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Abstrak

The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred since March 2020 has affected all aspects of life. The purpose of this study is to describe the impact of the pandemic in terms of health, economy, and poverty in districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. The results of the study are (1) The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health aspects is the high number of positive cases and deaths; high positive cases occur in areas that are centres of economy and government; (2) This COVID-19 pandemic causes a decrease in economic growth, and economic slowdown causes unemployment. However, the economic structure of West Nusa Tenggara Province is supported by the construction and service sectors which still show positive growth during the pandemic; (3) The social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is represented by an increase in poverty in every Regency/City in West Nusa Tenggara, poverty occurs in areas that have a high number of unemployed and positive for COVID-19. The implication for the province of NTB is to encourage programs handling poverty alleviation, health, and increasing economic growth, especially in spending on economic and health functions.

Keywords: *Covid-19 Pandemic, Health, Economy, Poverty*

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic activities in the economy are facilitated by economic actors such as the government, households, companies, and financial institutions. How these economic actors carry out their role has implications for income flows that describe money circulation between economic sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic has limited economic activities with the implementation physical distancing policies. This impacts limiting social and economic activities (Inegbedion, 2021; Ozili, 2022). The impact of COVID-19 has had long-term effects such as unemployment, pushing millions of people into poverty. Around 138 developing and 26 high-income countries found that COVID-19 could increase the number of poor people by 85 million (Sumner & Ortiz, 2020). So it can be said that the Covid-19 pandemic has become one of the most challenging periods for all countries experiencing it, including Indonesia. The pandemic did not only directly impact health but also other aspects of life, such as economic and social aspects (Aeni2021). 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 will be hampered, resulting in a decline in economic growth in almost all regions experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic (Chaplyuk et al., 2021; McKibbin & Fernando, 2020). The decline in economic growth was followed by an increase in unemployment and poverty (Whitehead et al., 021).

Of course, the increase in the number of poor people will be a problem that must be addressed by the government, especially local governments, by taking fiscal policies in the form of social and health spending. But, on the other hand, some stimulus packages may have cushioned the domino effect of the aggregate demand shock and prevented greater job and income losses. Such as the stimulus in various sectors, expected to increase regional growth in West Nusa Tenggara. So it is very important to review how COVID-19 has impacted the economy, health and poverty by using susenas and BPS data.

In this paper, we will analyze the impact of COVID-19 on the economy, health and poverty before and after COVID-19. By doing calculations in all regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara

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Province. After the calculations are carried out, the ranking is carried out. After that, then describe each of the dimensions reviewed. To answer these questions, this article will be divided into several parts. The first part provides an introduction and background. Then we will look at the impact of COVID-19 on the district/city economy in NTB, followed by a study of the dynamics of health and poverty. In the fourth section, we will discuss policy responses and conclude with a way forward and exit strategies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. COVID-19 pandemic

The coronavirus, known as COVID-19, which started in China in 2019, is related to a new coronavirus named SARS-CoV-2 (Zhu et al., 2020). It is important to note that "the new strain of coronavirus has never been previously identified in humans, and the disease associated with it has been dubbed Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) by WHO (Bazir et al., 2020). This virus has spread to more than 155 countries, causing severe morbidity and mortality since its emergence in 2019 (Wu et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, declining economic growth has dragged 12 million people into unemployment in 2021 and 30 million people into poverty (CEIC, 2021). Similarly, what happened in Africa was a sharp decline in productivity, employment, and income. The urban-based economic sectors (manufacturing and services) that account for 64% of GDP in Africa are the worst hit by COVID-19 (Ruzvindo, 2020) and cause significant job losses (ECA, 2020; Inegbedion, 2021).

2.2. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The decline in the quality of human life in various physical, psychological, and environmental is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The direct effects occur in the health aspect, with the high number of deaths due to positive COVID-19 since the first infection case in Wuhan, China and 220 countries totalling 31 million people who died (WHO, 2021).

In addition to impacting the health sector, it also has an impact on the economic aspect. Namely, all countries experience a decline in economic growth at different levels depending on the policies implemented and the population (McKibbin & Fernando, 2020). The economic slowdown during the COVID-19 pandemic caused the distribution and demand for goods and services due to the activity restriction policies implemented (Vitenu-sackey & Barfi, 2021). In

2020 the global economy was predicted to correlate up to -3% and increase again in 2021 by around 5.8% (Chaplyuk et al., 2021).

The economic slowdown causes an increase in unemployment and poverty, as Coibion et al. (2020), many workers have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, while the new workforce is not trying to find work due to the lack of job opportunities. Of course, this condition will lead to a decrease in income and an increase in the number of poor people (Whitehead et al., 2021). This condition occurred in Indonesia, namely an increase in unemployment to 7% while poverty increased to 9.77% (BPS, 2021).

3. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This article uses a quantitative descriptive approach that reviews and calculates each indicator related to the economy, health and poverty in 2018 - 2021. Secondary data is obtained from Susenas data and BPS. The focus of this article is to describe the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic in districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province on economic, health and poverty. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic aspect is seen based on changes in economic growth and the level of open unemployment in 2019 - 2022. The health aspect is represented by the description and distribution of COVID cases and health services in the form of hospitals and the number of deaths of children affected by COVID-19.

Meanwhile, the social aspect will be described by the distribution of poverty levels and their chances in the districts/cities of NTB. The data is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Health Service, djpk Kemenku. Furthermore, the research data

obtained will be processed descriptively and displayed through tables and graphs and rankings to answer research problems.

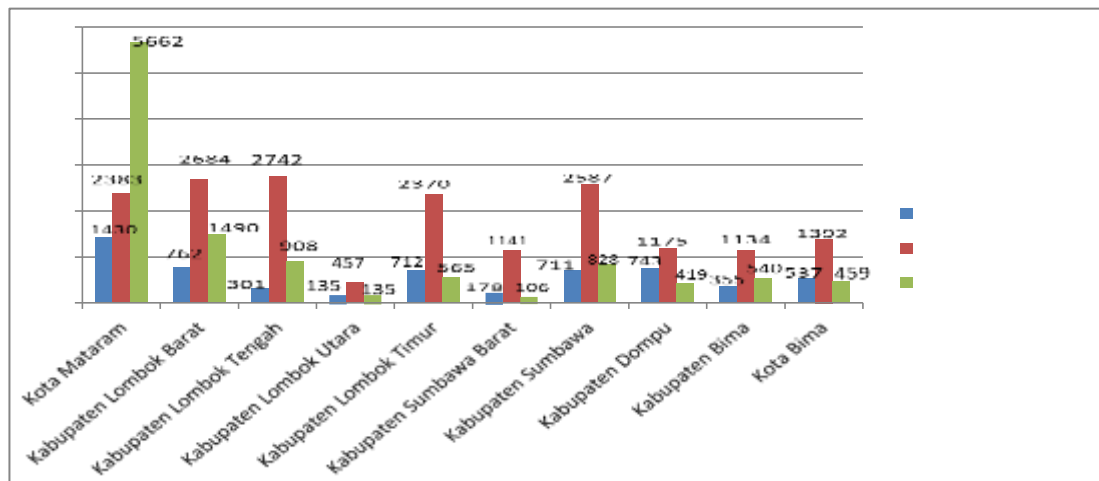
4.RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on health is the number of positive COVID-19 cases and deaths caused by the disease. COVID-19 infection. Based on Figure 1, it can be stated that the infection occurred in all districts/cities of West Nusa Tenggara. However, the highest positive cases of COVID-19 are in the city of Mataram, which is the centre of government and economic activity. Until 2021 in December, there were 2,382 who were positive for COVID-19. Apart from Mataram City, other areas with a positive number of COVID-19 are Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, Sumbawa Regency, and West Lombok Regency.

Meanwhile, the district with the lowest number of positive COVID-19 in North Lombok Regency, which is 457 cases in 2021. The low positive for COVID-19 in North Lombok Regency is located far from the government centre and the centre of economic activity. Geographical location is one factor that affects the difference in the number of positive cases. Urban and urban areas tend to have a higher number of positive COVID-19 than rural areas (CDC COVID-19 Response Team 2020). Areas with high population density, such as urban areas, are prone to have higher positive cases of COVID-19 (Aeni, 2021).

This COVID-19 infection does not look at gender differences, as in a study conducted by Wenham et al. (2020) that there is no real gender difference in COVID-19 cases. Still, it is stated that positive cases of COVID-19 are more experienced by men, which is around 53.48%. Cases of death in men are relatively higher than in women (Kahar et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020), and behaviours that reduce health quality, such as smoking, are more common in men.

Figure1
Positive Spread of COVID-19 in Districts/Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province



Source: West Nusa Tenggara Health Office 2022 (processed)

Some of the COVID-19 infections in West Nusa Tenggara Regency/City caused death. The number of deaths in districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara is shown in Figure 2. The number of deaths due to COVID-19 in Mataram City was 161 cases in 2021. The highest deaths occurred in areas with the most positive cases compared to districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara. Sumbawa Regency and Lombok Regency also have 130 deaths and 106 cases. The two districts have high positive rates. The decline in access to health services also occurred due to uncertainty from various parties, such as in the health services for children under five in all

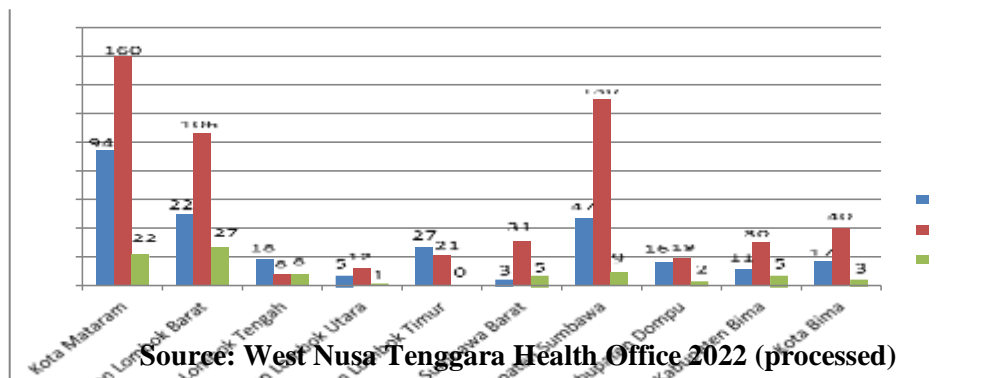
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districts/cities of West Nusa Tenggara. As a result, the percentage decreased by 10 -30%. The decline in service access also occurred almost outside the province of West Nusa Tenggara. The reduction in the number of patients and visitors to the puskesmas was also mentioned in the Pangoempia, Korompis, & Rumayar (2021) study.

Figure.2

Number of Deaths due to Covid-19 in Regencies/Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province



Source: West Nusa Tenggara Health Office 2022 (processed)

4.2 Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Economic Aspects

The measurements and parameters used to see the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic on the economic aspect are economic growth (growth rate) and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT). The conditions experienced by each region due to the COVID-19 pandemic with different levels, especially in declining economic growth. The decline in economic growth in 2020 in NTB Province became the lowest in three years. An overview of economic growth in NTB Province during the COVID-19 pandemic is shown in table 1.

In the 2019 period, the economic growth rate increased by 0.18%, but there was a decrease in the economic growth rate in the 2020 period to -0.62. This decline is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic due to a decrease in the availability and demand for goods and has been followed by social restrictions, quarantine and closure of facilities and public activities that hinder the distribution of goods and services as written (Vitenusackey & Barfi, 2021) that the pandemic also reduces the investment demand and decreases household consumption.

Some of the sub-categories that make up GRDP whose growth rate is (+) by business field despite the pandemic, as in table 1, the growth rate of sub-categories is ranked from 1-to 5. In the 2019 period, several sub-categories were forming GRDP whose growth rate was first, namely construction, followed by second-order of gas and electricity procurement, third order of education services, fourth-order of wholesale trade, retail, car and motorcycle repairs, fifth-order of health services and activities.

The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the economic aspect by looking at the rate of economic growth, which has slowed to (-0.62) for the 2020 period, but when viewed from the growth rate of the sub-categories that make up GRDP, there is a shift in the growth rate of each sector experiencing a slowdown in growth. (-) but there is also a steady (+) growth such as sub-categories of information and communication, financial services and insurance, health services and social activities, and gas and electricity procurement, as shown in

Table 1. GRDP Growth Rate by Business Field (Percent) and Ranking in NTB Province

Sub-Category of GRDP	2019	Rank	2020	Rank	2021	Rank
Agriculture, forestry, plantation	1.38	13	-0.41		1.14	14
Mining and excavation	0.18	15	27.66	3	-0.15	
Processing industry	4.07	10	-2.41		2.10	10
Gas Electricity Supply	11.01	2	0.39	3	0.34	3
Water Supply, Waste Management and Recycling	0.17	16	4.19	4	0.49	15
Construction	12.22	1	-14.26		0.39	1
Wholesale retail, repair cars and motorbike	6.37	4	-4.98		0.09	9
Transportation and warehousing services	1.34	14	-31.36		2.14	7
Postal and Courier Transport						
Provision, accommodation, food and drink	-0.03		-28.24		4.39	5
Information and communication	4.12	9	12.38	1	0.23	4
Financial Services and insurance	1.40	12	11.12	2	4.39	5
real estate	0.21	7	1.04	7	1.47	13
company services	5.01	8	-3.44		0.33	16
Defense Government Administration and	0.16	11	0.14	5	0.09	7
Education Services	7.04	3	0.05	6	0.08	11
Health services and social activities	6.11	5	-2.38		0.35	2
Other services	5.47	6	-6.20		0.08	12
GDP	0.18		-0.62		02.30	

Source: BPS West Nusa Tenggara

The COVID-19 pandemic has a different economic impact in each region. This is due to the differences in the economic structure of each region (Aeni, 2021). An economic structure is supported by industries that are feeling the impact of the pandemic because this sector is related to social engagement, transportation, tourism and trade. Economic growth conditions during the pandemic in several districts/cities of West Nusa Tenggara province experienced a slowdown and increased growth. In the 2020 period, Central Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Sumbawa, Bima, and North Lombok districts experienced a (-) slowdown in their GDP growth rate. In contrast to Dompu Regency, West Sumbawa, Mataram City and Bima City, the GRDP growth rate is (+), or there is an increase in the growth rate.

Table 2. Growth Rate of GRDP per Capita and GRDP per Capita ADHK 2020 in District/City of NTB

County/city	The growth rate of GRDP Per Capita (Percent) at constant prices			GRDP Per Capita based on Constant prices		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
West Lombok Regency	0.73	-8.70	1.62	15425	14082	14310
Central Lombok	1.53	-12.91	2.24	12880	11217	11468
East Lombok Regency	2.30	-10.54	1.38	11823	10577	10723
Sumbawa Regency	2.30	-12.25	-0.07	22512	19753	19740
Dompu Kabupaten	1.34	4.97	0.98	19721	20700	20903
Bima District						

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West Sumbawa Regency

North Lombok Regency

Mataram City

Bima City

Source: BPS West Nusa Tenggara

The slowdown in economic growth due to the COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in unemployment. The increase in unemployment in 2020 reached 4.44 per cent compared to the previous year's 3.28% in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Likewise, districts and cities have unemployment rates reaching 3-6%, as the data are shown in Table 3. The highest unemployment is in the City of Mataram, reaching 6.83%. Because in the city of Mataram, the sub-sector that supports the economy is trade and services, where due to the pandemic and the policy of restricting social activities, the trade and service sector directly affected experienced a (-) slowdown in growth.

Table 3. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of West Nusa Tenggara Province by Regency/City (Percent), 2018-2020

County/City	Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) Province of NTB In Regency/City (per cent)		
	2018	2019	2020
West Lombok Regency	3.22	3.52	4.58
Central Lombok Regency	2.98	2.35	3.74
East Lombok Regency	3.02	3.35	4.17
Sumbawa Regency	3.29	2.99	4.01
Dompu Kabupaten County	3.18	3.04	3.28
Bima District	4.63	2.79	2.89
West Sumbawa Regency	3.53	5.29	5.50
North Lombok Regency	-	1.99	3.01
Mataram City	6.49	5.28	6.83
Bima City	2.27	4.06	4.42
West Nusa Tenggara	3.58	3.28	4.22

Source: BPS NTB

4.3 Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Social Aspects

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social aspects can be seen through changes in poverty conditions in the Regency/City of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The poverty data seen are poverty line data based on macro and poor population data based on the micro. In 2021, the percentage of poor people was 14.14 per cent in West Nusa Tenggara Province, while in 2020, it is 13.97 per cent. The increasing percentage of poor people, According to Whitehead et al. (2021), is the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. An increase followed the decline in income during the pandemic in expenses because family members spent a lot of time at home. This is evidenced in the study of Whitehead et al. (2021) that a third of poor families with children experienced increased expenditure. The average expenditure of the poor in West Nusa Tenggara tends to be closer to the Poverty Line, and the expenditure is increasing (BPS NTB, 2021).

Expenditures to meet basic needs towards the Poverty Line are far greater than the role of non-food commodities (housing, clothing, education, and health). This occurs in both urban and rural areas. In 2021, the contribution of the Food Poverty Line to the Poverty Line will be 74.88 per cent

for urban areas and 75.50 per cent for rural areas (BPS NTB, 2021). The number of poor people scattered in the Regency/City of West Nusa Tenggara in 2021 is recorded to increase, as in table 4. The number of poor people in East Lombok Regency is recorded at 190.84 thousand people. This number is the highest compared to other regencies/cities.

Table 4. Number of Poor Population by Regency/City (Thousand People) West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2019-2021

County/City	Number of Poor Population by Regency/City (Thousand People)		
	2019	2020	2021
West Lombok Regency	105.04	100.25	105.24
Central Lombok Regency	128.82	128.10	131.94
East Lombok Regency	193.56	183.84	190.84
Sumbawa Regency	63.49	62.88	66.00
Dompu Kabupaten County	30.81	30.97	33.26
Bima District	71.95	71.32	75.49
West Sumbawa Regency	20.45	20.20	21.51
North Lombok Regency	63.84	59.86	61.70
Mataram City	43.19	41.80	44.45
Bima City	14.80	14.66	16.22
West Nusa Tenggara	735.96	713.89	746.66

Source; BPS West Nusa Tenggara

Families with low incomes have a bad impact, especially during the pandemic . If it is associated with educational services for school children, it will be difficult for the low economy, so it becomes an obstacle to access health services. This condition can potentially reduce the quality of life of the community and future generations.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of calculations and analyzes that have been carried out, it can be concluded that The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted districts/cities in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. The aspects affected are mainly the economic, health and social aspects. Social restrictions and quarantines during the pandemic hamper the supply of demand for goods and services. These obstacles caused a decrease in economic growth. Still, the construction category became the order, health services and social activities sequence, gas and electricity procurement, communication and information sub-category, and financial services, insurance and food and beverage accommodation provision sub-sectors were sub-sectors that forming GRDP in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. The decline in economic growth cannot be separated from the health aspect, with the positive number of COVID-19 spreading throughout the Regency/City. The city of Mataram recorded the most cases of COVID-19 because of the centre of government and the high level of economic activity. However, the death rate due to the pandemic is also high, such as in Sumbawa Regency and West Lombok, where these two areas are far from the city and have high government and economic activities. The impact of the COVID -19 pandemic on the social aspect is an increase in poverty. The increasing poverty in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara and the Regency/City will affect the quality of future generations. The expenditure of poor families is increasing, especially on food. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the social aspect is an increase in poverty. The increasing poverty in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara and the Regency/City will affect the quality of future generations. The

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5.2 SUGGESTIONS

Strengthening the agricultural and plantation sectors in strengthening food security is an effort made by the Province of West Nusa Tenggara government and the existing regencies/cities. Mentoring and facilitation of the most affected micro-enterprises and home industries. Hopefully, these efforts can create jobs so that unemployment can be absorbed. The stimulus for poor families in meeting basic needs, health, and education needs to be done, such as allocating the function of economic expenditure in activities in providing stimulus.

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