

COVID-19 IMPACT ON THE MARINE COMMUNITY ECONOMY (Study of Sales at Mopah Market)

Maria Kaok* 

* Department of Economics, Universitas Musamus Merauke, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the Impact of Covid-19 on the Marine Community's Economic (Study of Sales at Mopah Market). The population in this study was 33 respondents, using a saturated sample technique. This writing uses a quantitative approach with simple regression analysis techniques using SPSS 22. The results obtained are that there is a positive and significant influence on the Marine community's economy. Judging from the effects of data analysis, it shows that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the organization experienced a decrease in income. It is indicated by the results of the value of t-count = 5.068 and t-table = 1.695, sig = 0.000. From the result, we know that there is an impact of Covid-19 on the Marine people's economy in their sales in the Merauke regency Mopah market. The total revenue for sales before Covid-19 was 56% and 44% after Covid-19 was a negative impact that affected the Marine community's economy by a difference of 12%. This difference shows that Covid-19 has an impact on the economy in terms of income from daily sales. This impact caused the community to experience a decrease in their income during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Community Economy

JEL Classification: C10, Q0, A10

To cite this document: Kaok, Maria (2021). Covid-19 Impact on the Marine Community Economy (Study of Sales at Mopah Market). *JDE (Journal of Developing Economies)*, Vol. 6 No. 1, 1-11

Introduction

Currently, the world economy is experiencing heavy pressure caused by the Covid-19 virus, or what is known as the coronavirus. Lives have turned upside down and economic activity has been disrupted worldwide since the World Health Organization (WHO) finally declared the release of Covid-19, a global pandemic, on March 11, 2020. Most of the world's population has fallen ill from this virus, and many victims have died. The economy has experienced a very significant decline. Covid-19, also known as the Coronavirus caused a pneumonia outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and began to spread to other countries from January 2020. Indonesia itself announced a Covid-19 case from March 2020. Coronavirus or covid-19 is a virus that causes mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, such as flu, and infecting anyone. However, infants and young children, and people with weak immune systems are more susceptible to attack by this virus. It may also be influential (Iksan Burhanuddin & Nur Abdi, 2020). Someone who lives in or visits an area or country prone to Coronavirus is also at risk of contracting this disease—for example, visiting China, especially the city of Wuhan, was once the Covid-19 outbreak that started in December 2019. This virus has spread rapidly throughout the world, causing human tragedy to tremendous economic damage (Handoyo, 2020).

JDE (Journal of Developing Economies) p-ISSN: 2541-1012; e-ISSN: 2528-2018

DOI: 10.20473/jde.v5i2.21352

Open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International

(CC-BY) 

ARTICLE INFO

Received: August 12nd, 2020

Revised: December 14th, 2020

Accepted: January 6th, 2021

Online: June 1st, 2021

*Correspondence:

Maria Kaok

E-mail:

kaok_feb@unmus.ac.id

The Covid-19 pandemic has not only caused a health crisis, but also a global economic crisis (Haryanto, 2020). In Indonesia, Covid-19 affects all economic sectors, especially the economy of small people who are neither working nor working. The pandemic and its associated actions have caused severe economic disruption (Chaudhary, Ghimire, & Ghimire, 2020). Since the coronavirus's existence, every business actor from large-scale to MSMEs and street vendors has harmed their income, so that many business actors have gone out of business, and employees have been laid off. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded the number of unemployed people in February 2020, reaching 6.88 million people (Thomas, 2020). This number of unemployed before the Covid-19 occurred. BPS itself releases unemployment collection data as of February and August. After being predicted by BPS, the unemployment rate after the Covid-19 pandemic, if it ended in May 2020, then the unemployment rate target at the level of 5% is likely to be achieved. However, if this disease did not end in August 2020, then the estimated target will be difficult to achieve (Anjaeni, 2020).

The impact of Covid-19 is felt by the lower class society, especially the Marine people, who are the original inhabitants of Merauke district. Married people have a relatively low economic level, and the impact of Covid-19 makes those who sell on the market have to stop selling. One of their livelihoods is to sell garden products and prey on the market. Thus Covid-19 harms the marine community in meeting their daily needs. Covid-19 is not only dangerous for human lives but all sectors, including the paralyzed economic industry. During the last three months starting from March 17, 2020, the Merauke Regency Government has locked down all activities outside the home related to gatherings and crowds to decide the spread of the deadly virus, namely the Corona or Covid-19 virus. The public is not allowed to sell like market operating hours initially from early morning until the evening and even into the night, with Covid-19 making people not every day there in need to sell their business results and game. The following is the income data from Marine Community's sales during Covid-19 in the Mopah Merauke market, which is presented in the table below;

Table 1: Revenue from Sales during Covid-19 at Mopah Market

Sales During Covid-19 (April, May, June)					
Number	Name	Type of sale	Unit	Unit price	Sales revenue
			During Covid	During Covid (IDR)	During Covid (IDR)
1	Riki	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
2	Ana	Fish	4 Rope	30,000	120,000
3	Maria	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	50,000
4	Maria	Venison	6 Kg	70,000	420,000
5	Yohanes	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
6	Jon	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
7	Age	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
8	Jon	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	350,000
9	Agustina	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	350,000
10	Margareta	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	350,000
11	Esi	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	350,000
12	Ika	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
13	Yoha	Venison	5 Kg	70,000	350,000
14	Silvia	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
15	Katarina	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000

Sales During Covid-19 (April, May, June)					
Number	Name	Type of sale	Unit	Unit price	Sales revenue
			During Covid	During Covid (IDR)	During Covid (IDR)
16	Magdalena	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
17	Basilius	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
18	Paskalis	Fish	3 Rope	30,000	90,000
19	Paulinus	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
20	Martinus	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
21	Herman	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
22	Soter	Fish	6 Rope	30,000	180,000
23	Gema	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
24	Marselis	Fish	8 Rope	30,000	240,000
25	Paulus	Fish	9 Rope	30,000	270,000
26	Siska	Fish	9 Rope	30,000	270,000
27	Agu	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
28	Agustinus	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
29	Yopi	Venison	8 Kg	70,000	560,000
30	Magda	Venison	8 Kg	70,000	560,000
31	Hironimus	Wild boar	9 Kg	65,000	585,000
32	Ana	Wild boar	8 Kg	65,000	520,000
33	Kanisius	Wild boar	6 Kg	65,000	390,000
TOTAL REVENUE DURING COVID					10,775,000

Source: Data Processed (2020)

Judging from the data above, the total income for the last three months during Covid-19 was IDR 10,775,000 with a less than the usual number of sales from 4 fish ropes to 5 kg of venison, making the community unable to meet their needs during the pandemic period, Merauke Regency. Income, which could have skyrocketed drastically, made it difficult for the community to meet their daily economic needs. Income itself is an inflow of assets and / or settlement of liabilities due to the delivery or production of goods, provision of services, or other profit-generating activities that form the company's main or core operations that are sustainable during a period (Heriyanto3, 2016). The following is sales data before Covid-19 at the Mopah Merauke Market;

Table 2: Revenue from Sales Before Covid-19 at Mopah Market

Sales Before Covid-19 (January, February, March)					
Number	Name	Type of Sale	Unit	Unit price	Sales Revenue
			Before Covid	Before Covid (IDR)	Before Covid (IDR)
1	Riki	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
2	Ana	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
3	Maria	Venison	8 Rope	70,000	560,000
4	Maria	Venison	9 Kg	70,000	630,000
5	Yohanes	Venison	10 Kg	70,000	700,000
6	Jon	Venison	11 Kg	70,000	770,000
7	Age	Venison	6 Kg	70,000	420,000
8	Jon	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000

Sales Before Covid-19 (January, February, March)					
Number	Name	Type of Sale	Unit	Unit price	Sales Revenue
			Before Covid	Before Covid (IDR)	Before Covid (IDR)
9	Agustina	Venison	7 Kg	70,000	490,000
10	Margareta	Venison	6 Kg	70,000	420,000
11	Esi	Venison	12 Kg	70,000	840,000
12	Ika	Venison	10 Kg	70,000	700,000
13	Yoha	Venison	11 Kg	70,000	770,000
14	Silvia	Venison	12 Kg	70,000	840,000
15	Katarina	Venison	13 Kg	70,000	910,000
16	Magdalena	Fish	6 Rope	30,000	180,000
17	Basilius	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
18	Paskalis	Fish	8 Rope	30,000	240,000
19	Paulinus	Fish	10 Rope	30,000	300,000
20	Martinus	Fish	13 Rope	30,000	390,000
21	Herman	Fish	5 Rope	30,000	150,000
22	Soter	Fish	6 Rope	30,000	180,000
23	Gema	Fish	7 Rope	30,000	210,000
24	Marselis	Fish	8 Rope	30,000	240,000
25	Paulus	Fish	20 Rope	30,000	600,000
26	Siska	Fish	20 Rope	30,000	600,000
27	Agu	Fish	15 Rope	30,000	450,000
28	Agustinus	Fish	10 Rope	30,000	300,000
29	Yopi	Venison	10 Kg	70,000	700,000
30	Magda	Venison	11 Kg	70,000	770,000
31	Hironimus	Wild boar	9 Kg	65,000	585,000
32	Ana	Wild boar	10 Kg	65,000	650,000
33	Kanisius	Wild boar	11 Kg	65,000	715,000
TOTAL REVENUE BEFORE COVID					16,370,000

Source: Data Processed (2020)

The table above shows that the income before Covid-19 was IDR 16,370,000, with sales of 5 ropes for the sale of fish to 20 strings for the sale of fish and the remainder was 11 kg of wild boar and 10 kg of deer meat. Thus the income before Covid-19 has a substantial payment that can make people meet their daily needs.

In simple problems, the people's economy is a "survival" strategy developed by the poor, both in cities and villages. Talk about Improving welfare; the economy is an activity to provide income for the community and move in empowerment. The economy can be interpreted as an effort to manage a household. The goal is to meet life's needs through three main activities: production, distribution, and consumption. The existence of three main activities can contribute to society in increasing sales and profits (Mubyarto, 1996). This negative impact makes people without income meet their daily needs, such as buying daily necessities. Financial management in revenue is also an essential factor in the Covid-19 period, which will affect the level of daily spending (Laode, Herdjiono, & Martanti, 2018). The following is the covid-19 data in Merauke Regency during the pandemic period;

Table 3: Daily Case of Covid-19 in Merauke District

Number	Date	Month	Number of Case	Information
1	1	APRIL	187	ODP
2	15	APRIL	188	ODP
3	17	APRIL	20	NEGATIVE
4	20	APRIL	5	POSITIVE
5	23	APRIL	4	POSITIVE
6	28	APRIL	5	POSITIVE
7	30	APRIL	100	ODP
8	5	MAY	3	HEAL
9	8	MAY	20	ODP
10	12	MAY	55	PDP
11	14	MAY	4	HEAL
12	17	MAY	55	PDP
13	26	MAY	20	NEGATIVE
14	2	JUNE	30	NEGATIVE
15	11	JUNE	20	NEGATIVE
16	17	JUNE	20	NEGATIVE
17	19	JUNE	25	NEGATIVE
18	1	JULY	20	ODP
19	14	JULY	0	ODP

Data Source: covid19.merauke.go.id

Seen from Covid-19 data in Merauke Regency during the April-May stay home period and June-July, new normal activities returned by following the government's protocol rules. From the table above, some have been affected by Covid-19. So the government recommends that people stay at home for mutual safety (DinKes Merauke, 2020). Thus, this paper aims to analyze the Covid-19 Impact on the Marine Community Economic (Study of Sales in the Mopah Market).

Literature Review

In simple problems, the people's economy is a "survival" strategy developed by the poor, both in cities and villages. The economy is an activity in empowerment in the community. The economy can be interpreted as an effort to manage a household. The goal is to meet life's needs through three main activities: production, distribution, and consumption (Mubyarto, 1996).

Production, distribution, and consumption are a series of activities that take place continuously and are often referred to as a continuous process. This process runs naturally in line with society's development in the social, economic, cultural, and political fields. Economically, the natural process is that what produces (Production) must be enjoyed (consumption), and vice versa who want must grow. Thus, community economic empowerment is an economic activity carried out by the community that independently manages whatever resources they can control and fulfill their basic needs and families. Community economic development efforts lead to structural changes, namely strengthening the people's economy's position and role in the national economy (Sumodiningrat, 2011).

Income itself is an inflow of assets and settlement of liabilities due to the delivery or production of goods, provision of services, or other profit-generating activities that form the company's primary or core operations that are sustainable during a period (Reeve, Warren, & Duchoe, 2008). Financial statements are several sheets of paper with numbers written on them, but it is also essential to think about the numbers' real assets (Brigham & Houston, 2006). Demand is the number of goods or services that you want to buy or have at various price levels at a particular time. The demand function shows the relationship between the price of goods and the number of goods demanded by society (Fatoni, 2014).

This research was conducted at Mopah Market Jl. Ahmad Yani, Merauke Regency. Using a quantitative approach with analysis techniques using simple regression analysis. The population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects with specific qualities and characteristics determined by the study and then concludes (Sugiyono, 2013). The sample is part of the number and features possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2013). The people in this study are the Marine Community in the Mopah market with 33 people. The sample used is the total number of the population using the saturated sampling technique. Soaking sampling technique is a sampling technique when all members of the people are used as samples. Therefore, the author chose a model using a saturated sampling technique because of the relatively small population (Sugiyono, 2013). This study using three methods: (1) Survey, namely going directly to the field where it is carried out first to determine whether there are problems from the object that must be examining; (2) Interview, namely interviewing subjects (respondents) who are truly important and know about themselves; (3) Questionnaire, is a set of questions given to the object (respondent) in written form to be answered. To analyze the data used simple regression data analysis techniques with SPSS 22 using a computer.

Finding and Discussion

Validity Test

The data quality test is intended to determine the consistency and accuracy of the data collected. This test is done by testing the validity and rehabilitation (Sugiyono, 2013). The validity test is done by comparing the r_{count} with r_{table} for the degree of freedom (df) = $n-2$; in this case, n is the number of samples. Large (df) = $33-2$, then the number 31 is obtained, and $\alpha = 0.05$, the r -table is 0.344. The validity test results can be seen in table 4. as follows:

Table 4: Validity Test Results of Covid-19 Impact Variables

Impact Variables Of Covid-19			
Item Number	r_{count}	r_{table}	Information
1	0.855	0.344	Valid
2	0.461	0.344	Valid
3	0.857	0.344	Valid
4	0.458	0.344	Valid
5	0.408	0.344	Valid
6	0.588	0.344	Valid
7	0.765	0.344	Valid
8	0.648	0.344	Valid
9	0.581	0.344	Valid
10	0.790	0.344	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

Based on table 4 it is known that it can be seen that item number one to item number ten, the impact of Covid-19 has $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$, which is at a significant level of 100% ($\alpha = 0.05$) and $n = 31$ obtained $r_{\text{table}} = 0.344$ then, the questionnaire is declared valid.

Table 5: Results of the Validity Test of Community Economic Variables

Community Economic Variables			
No. Item	r_{count}	r_{table}	Information
1	0.933	0.344	Valid
2	0.445	0.344	Valid
3	0.745	0.344	Valid
4	0.662	0.344	Valid
5	0.541	0.344	Valid
6	0.408	0.344	Valid
7	0.561	0.344	Valid
8	0.564	0.344	Valid
9	0.452	0.344	Valid
10	0.462	0.344	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

Based on table 5, it is known that item number one to item number ten Community Economy has $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$, which is at a significant level of 100% ($\alpha = 0.05$) and $n = 31$, it is obtained $r_{\text{table}} = 0.344$, so the questionnaire is declared valid. Economic variables are measured by using ten questions in the questionnaire distributed to respondents. The economic variable referred to is the marine community's income in selling it in the mopah lama market, Merauke district.

Reliability Test

A reliability test is a level at which a measurement is carried out repeatedly, giving consistent results (Brigham & Houston, 2006). This test is used to determine whether the questionnaire remains consistent if used more than once against the same measuring instrument's same symptoms. The Cronbach Alpha statistical test is used to show the level of reliability (trustworthiness). A variable is said to be reliable if Cronbach Alpha > 0.60 . Suppose negligent approaches one, the reliability of the data will be more reliable. The results of the reliability test can be seen in Table 5 as follows:

Table 6: Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Cronbach Alpha Standard	Information
Covid-19 Impact Variables	0,863	0,60	Reliable
Community Economic Variables	0,899	0,60	Reliable

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

The reliability testing results obtained the coefficient alpha value for the covid-19 impact variable of 0.863 and the community economic variable of 0.899, these values > 0.60 , namely the standard weight of Cronbach Alpha. This result means that the statement items used will obtain consistent data, meaning that if the statement is submitted again, the answer will be accepted, which is relatively the same as the first answer.

Simple Regression Analysis

Based on the analysis with the SPSS 22 for Windows program, simple regression results are obtained as listed in table 7 below:

Table 7: Simple Regression Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	17.538	5.145		3.409	.000
IMPACT OF COVID-19	.643	.127	.673	5.068	.000

a. Dependent Variable: COMMUNITY ECONOMY

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

The dependent variable is the dependent variable, and thus the dependent variable in this study is the community economic variable. Based on table 7, a simple regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$\text{Economic Community} = 17.538 + 0.643\text{Impact of Covid} - 19 \quad (1)$$

From this equation, it can be explained as follows: (1) Constant (α) = 17.538. This number shows that without the Covid-19 Impact variable, (X) is zero; then the community economy is 17.538. (2) Covid-19 impact (X) = 0.643. This coefficient value shows if the Covid-19 Impact variable (X) increases once, then the community economy variable (Y) will increase by 0.643.

Hypothesis Test

T-tests

The t-test was conducted to determine whether individually (partially) the independent variable (covid-19 impact) significantly affected the dependent variable (community economy) or not (Sugiyono, 2013).

Impact of Covid-19

By calculating using SPSS 22, the impact variable Covid-19 (X), namely the value of count = 5.068 and ttable = 1.695, sig = 0.000 so that H_a is accepted because $t_{table} < t_{count}$. This calculation is clear that the statistical value for the dependent variable Impact of Covid-19 (X) has a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the Community Economy. H_1 is accepted, meaning that the impact of Covid-19 has a significant impact on the Community Economy.

Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R2)

To see the independent variable's ability (Impact of Covid-19) in explaining the dependent variable (Community Economic). The results of the coefficient of determination can be seen in Table 8 as follows:

Table 8: Results Of The Coefficient Of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.673 ^a	.453	.436	2.617

a. Predictors: (Constant), Covid-19

b. Dependent Variable: Community Economy

Source: Data Processing Results (2020)

In table 8, it is obtained that the value of R Square = 0.453 = 45.3%, which means that the ability of the Covid-19 Impact variable (X) in explaining the Economic Community (Y) variable is 45.3%. The remaining 54.7% can be explained by the variable others who did not examine in this study.

Discussion

Data analysis results show that the impact of Covid-19 on the community’s economy is positive and significant, meaning that if the Covid-19 variable is increased by 1%, the community’s economy will grow by 0.643 or 64.3%. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) opinion, the Coronavirus or Covid-19 is a virus that causes mild to moderate upper respiratory tract infections, such as flu, and can infect anyone. This virus has a very negative impact on the Marine community’s economy, according to the table of test data that has been tested using SPSS 22. This data shows that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the organization experienced a decrease in income as indicated by the results of the count = 5.068 and t-table = 1.695, sig = 0.000, which means that there is an influence from the impact of covid-19 on the economy of the marine community in selling it in the mopah market in Merauke district. Income from sales during Covid-19 makes it difficult for people in everyday life; the lack of income is shown in the picture below:

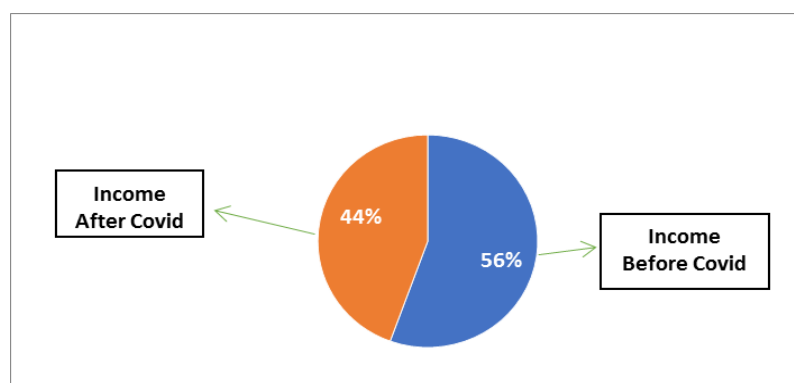


Figure 1: Percentage of Total Revenue for Sales before Covid-19 and After Covid-19

Source: Data Processed (2020)

The data above shows that the total revenue for sales before Covid-19 was 56% and 44% after Covid-19 was a negative impact that affected the economy of the Marine people themselves by a difference of 12%. This difference shows that Covid-19 affects the economy in terms of income from daily sales. Own gain, namely the inflow of assets and settlement of liabilities due to the delivery or production of goods, provision of services, or other profit-generating activities that form the company’s primary or core operations that are sustainable during a period (Reeve, Warren, & Duchoe, 2008).

The economy of the community is significant for a region because it measures the level of income per capita of the family; for this reason, this study found that the presence of Covid-19 harmed society, especially the object of this study, namely the Marine people who were the executors of the Mopah Merauke market. Income before Covid-19 and after Covid-19 was very different, making it difficult for people to meet their daily needs. Covid-19 has made people who usually get above-average profits go down due to Covid-19. The economic wheel, which should have been spinning, especially the buying and selling process in traditional markets, was hampered by Covid-19. This situation has become one of the obstacles for the Marine people in meeting their daily needs. Judging from the demand theory, the demand for goods for consumption has decreased due to Covid-19, which harms the Marine people's income in the Mopah Merauke market.

Conclusion

By calculating the data using simple regression analysis, the impact of Covid-19 on the economy of the Marine community. Sales study at the Mopah Market in Merauke Regency, It can conclude that the effect of Covid-19 has a positive and significant impact on the Marine community's economy. The results of data analysis show that the impact of Covid-19 is causing losses to the Marine people with the amount of sales income they do every day in the Mopah market, Merauke Regency. This impact caused the community to experience a decrease in their income during the Covid-19 pandemic. This decrease resulted in the community unable to meet their daily needs. The decline in revenue from their sales is inversely proportional to before the Covid-19 in Merauke Regency. So this is an input for the government to pay attention to this problem to support the people's economic life in the Merauke district. With this research, it is hoped that it can provide new ideas and ideas in dealing with Covid-19 in the local area and provide insight into the impact of Covid-19, which has shaken the economy of low-income, especially business actors in traditional markets and local communities. For further research, variables that did not examine in this study can be added to provide input to the government to overcome covid-19 in Papua Province, Merauke Regency.

References

- Anjaeni, R. (2020). BPS: Jika corona berakhir Mei 2020, target tingkat pengangguran 5% bisa tercapai. Retrieved from <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/bps-jika-corona-berakhir-mei-2020-target-tingkat-pengangguran-5-bisa-tercapai>
- Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2006). *Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.
- Chaudhary, M. K., Ghimire, R. P., & Ghimire, D. M. (2020). Impact of Covid -19 Pandemic on Foreign Direct Investment in Nepal from South ASIAN Perspectives. *JDE (Journal of Developing Economies)*, 5(2), 137–146.
- DinKes Merauke. (2020). Statistik Peta, Tabel dan Grafik Sebaran Covid-19 di Kabupaten Merauke. Retrieved from <http://www.covid19.merauke.go.id/>
- Fatoni, S. N. (2014). *Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi (Dilengkapi Dasar-Dasar Ekonomi Islam)*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Handoyo, R. D. (2020). Editorial: Impact of Covid-19 on Trade, FDI, Real Exchange Rate and Era of Digitalization: Brief Review Global Economy During Pandemic. *Journal of Developing Economies*, 5(2), 86–90. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jde.v5i2.23641>
- Haryanto, T. (2020). Editorial: Covid-19 Pandemic and International Tourism Demand. *JDE (Journal of Developing Economies)*, 5(1), 1–5.

- Heriyanto³, I. (2016). Analisis Pendapatan atas Penjualan Angsuran Berdasarkan PSAK No. 23 pada PT. Mahakam Berlian Samjaya Samarinda. *Ekonomia*, 5(3), 179–188.
- Iksan Burhanuddin, C., & Nur Abdi, M. (2020). Ancaman Krisis Ekonomi Global dari Dampak Penyebaran Virus Corona (Covid-19). *AkMen*, 17(1), 90–98. Retrieved from <https://e-jurnal.stienobel-indonesia.ac.id/index.php/akmen%0A>
- Laode, I. C., Herdjiono, I., & Martanti, E. J. (2018). Perilaku Keuangan Masyarakat Kampung di Merauke. *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 1(2), 95. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmieb.v1i2.1440>
- Mubyarto. (1996). *Ekonomi Rakyat dan Program IDT*. Yogyakarta: Aditya Media.
- Reeve, J. M., Warren, C. S., & Duchoe, J. E. (2008). *Pengantar Akuntansi*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sumodiningrat, G. (2011). *Membangun Perekonomian Rakyat*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Thomas, V. F. (2020). BPS Catat Pengangguran per Februari 2020 Capai 6,88 Juta Orang. Retrieved from <https://tirto.id/bps-catat-pengangguran-per-februari-2020-capai-688-juta-orang>