

## The Analysis of Economic Condition of Street Vendors in Jayapura City Post Covid-19 Pandemic

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### ABSTRACT

The analysis of differences in the income of street vendors during the pandemic and after the Covid-19 pandemic was analyzed using the paired sample t-test method using the SPSS 27 for Windows program. Data analysis was carried out in two stages, first as a requirement to perform paired sample t-test analysis. The second is to test the research hypothesis, for the analysis requirements in the form of a data normality test, the data normality test uses the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. All parametric assumption tests were performed at a significance value of 5%. The results of the analysis in this study show that the total production during the Covid-19 pandemic was 2,876 units/day. Meanwhile, the post-pandemic production amounted to 6,068 units/day. Total income during the Covid-19 pandemic was IDR 122,591,634/month. Meanwhile, the total income after the Covid-19 pandemic was IDR 396,852,124/month. After testing using the SPSS-27 program, it shows that the value of Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.000 <  $\alpha$  = 0.05. Then reject the hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the hypothesis  $H_1$ . Thus, statistically there is a significant difference in the income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City during the pandemic and after the Covid-19 pandemic. This means that street vendors' income has increased after the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic; Economic Condition; Street Vendors

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred in the last few years has had a very serious impact on the community's economy both globally and nationally, leading to alterations in business resilience (Liew et al., 2022). This occurs because the number of patients infected with Covid-19 continues to increase, especially in 2020-2021. The majority of governments enforced restrictions on a range of social activities in order to mitigate the spread of the virus (Espinoza et al., 2021). The Indonesian government's efforts to reduce the number of patients infected with Covid-19 are by implementing several policies. These include Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 (Indonesia, The Audit Board [BPK RI], 2020) and Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 01 of 2022 (Indonesia. BPK RI, 2022a). Implementation of this policy is carried out by limiting all community activities, including activities carried out by Street Vendors (PKL). According to Permadi (2007), street vendors are traders who sell on sidewalks and shop fronts. The rules set by the government are to reduce activities outside the home and prohibit activities that can cause crowds. Thus, people who violate these rules will be given sanctions by the government. Meanwhile, the activities carried out by street vendors are activities carried out outside the house and can create crowds (Maga et.al, 2023).

The negative impact of the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) has been felt by traders in several areas. For example, in Sinaga and Purba's (2020) research, the results showed that there was a decline in traders' income after the pandemic. This is caused by a reduction in the number of buyers due to the implementation of government regulations regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). Research by Maleha et al. (2021) shows that the majority of small traders stated that during the pandemic their sales experienced a very large decline due to the decline in people's purchasing power. This is also supported by research conducted by Panjaitan et al. (2021) which shows that the average income before the pandemic was IDR 661,539 per day. Then the average income after the pandemic decreased to IDR 242,169 per day. According to the study by Fahrika and Roy (2020), tourist travel, both foreign and domestic has also experienced a drastic decline, causing a drop in private consumption.

The negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has affected all regions in Indonesia, including Jayapura City, Papua Province. Street vendors in Jayapura City have also experienced the same thing since the implementation of the PSBB policy. For middle and upper-class people who have a fixed source of income, this may not have a bad impact on this group of people. On the other hand, the lower class, especially street vendors in Jayapura City, have had a major impact on their source of livelihood. Some of the impacts resulting from implementing the PSBB policy, namely limiting activities outside the home, prohibiting activities that could cause crowds, reducing interactions with other people, and implementing curfew restrictions. As a result of the PPKM policy, the community experienced a decreasing impact on the income of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (Pujowati et al., 2022).

Various efforts have been made by the central government and regional governments to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus and have had a positive impact. This certainly has a positive impact on community activities, especially street vendors in Jayapura City. This can be further explained by the fact that at the end of 2021 community activities gradually returned to normal, street vendors also began to carry out their activities as usual. Street vendors' activities around Waena, Expo, and Jalan SPG started to resume activities from morning to evening without any control efforts from the relevant parties.

As quoted in Lisaholith (2022), the implementation of PPKM in Indonesia was officially lifted based on an announcement from President Joko Widodo starting Friday, 2022 December 30. The regulations regarding the revocation of PPKM are contained in the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No. 53 of 2022 concerning Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 during the Transition to Endemic Period (Indonesia. BPK RI, 2022b).

However, long before the President of the Republic of Indonesia announced that he would lift the implementation of restrictions on community activities, street vendor activities in Jayapura City had returned to normal. Even though in 2022 conditions will improve, its positive impact on the economic conditions of street vendors in Jayapura City is still being questioned. Thus, to answer this question, it is important to carry out research to find out the actual economic conditions of street vendors in Jayapura City after the Covid-19 pandemic.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Income**

According to various sources, income is defined in multiple ways within the context of economics. Samuelson and Nordhaus (2003) explain income as the profit generated by an individual, comprising monetary gains or other tangible assets essential for sustaining human life. This notion is echoed by Handayani and Wibowo (2016), who elaborated that income is acquired through the sale of goods or services resulting in profit. Rahardja and Manurung (2010) define income as the aggregate receipts, whether monetary or non-monetary, accrued by an individual or household over a specific period. Ash Shadr (2008) elaborates that income stems from the exchange of goods between a seller and a buyer, whether in cash or credit, categorizing the proceeds of sales as income. Furthermore, Ramlan in Hanum (2017) characterizes income as the outcome of business activities conducted over a defined timeframe. Additionally, Fuad et al. (2000) emphasize that income encompasses the appreciation of assets or reduction in liabilities resulting from transactions involving the sale of goods and services, ultimately contributing to capital gains.

### **Street Vendors**

There is a major problem faced by micro, small, and medium businesses during pandemic era. It was noted that 48% of micro, small, and medium business traders experienced a decline in sales (Pujowati et al., 2022). The street vendors' decision to choose several forms of active adaptation was based on the consideration that meeting the family's economic needs. In this condition, street vendors realize that during the Covid-19 pandemic, people's purchasing power has decreased, which has a direct impact on the businesses developed by street vendors in Yabansai Village. Thus, to overcome this condition, street vendors continue to run their businesses but with production numbers decreasing compared to before the Covid-19 pandemic (Maga et.al, 2023).

According to Darman (2015), street vendors are a group of people who carry out their business activities using public facilities such as sidewalks, sides of public roads, and so on. Street vendor income is net income derived from gross income minus costs (Setyaningsih et al., 2019). According to Permadi (2007), street vendors are traders who sell on sidewalks and shop fronts. The goods sold by street vendors are as follows (Setyaningsih et al., 2019): (1) Food that is unfinished and unprocessed, such as food inside; (2) Not cooked, such as meat, fruit, and vegetables; and (3) Ready-to-eat food, such as rice, side dishes, and drinks.

Street vendors, a notable segment of micro and small businesses operating in the informal sector, have been significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. This issue warrants attention due to the lack of government oversight and regulation often associated with street vending, as many vendors operate without official permits (Zulhijahyanti et al., 2021). In Blitar City Square, street vendors' net incomes vary significantly, with the largest reported at IDR 19,650,000, an average income of IDR 8,010,000, and the smallest net income recorded at IDR 525,000 (Ernawati & Kusuma, 2022).

The presence of street vendors can significantly contribute to regional income when effectively managed by local governments, offering potential solutions to social issues such as unemployment. However, the dynamics changed with the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to a surge in unemployment across regions. In response, street vendors have undertaken various measures to sustain their businesses during this challenging period, including expanding market share, diversifying product offerings, and fostering collaborations with other vendors (Darmawan et al., 2022). Research conducted by Rapii et al. (2023) indicates that the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was keenly felt by the majority of respondents, underscoring its profound effect on community livelihoods.

According to Artianto in Asnaini and Asriani (2012), several factors influence the income of street vendors. These factors include capital, the length of business, labor, level of education, and location. Capital, which refers to long-lasting production goods used for business continuity, has a positive and significant influence on street vendors' income in the city of Kuala Lumpur (Hanum, 2017; Wibowo et. al, 2021). The length of business, or the time the business has been established, also has a positive and significant influence on street vendors' income in Kuala Lumpur (Hanum, 2017). Labor, which includes the number of workers in the business, such as the owner and other employees, has a real (significant) influence on the income of street vendors in Grogol, West Jakarta (Nursyamsu et al., 2020). The level of education, which reflects the education a person has, can influence the profits obtained. Higher education levels are associated with higher salaries or profits, but becoming a street vendor does not require skills acquired at school or college (Bastiana et al., 2019). Lastly, location, which refers to the place where someone does business, is crucial because it determines the smooth running of the business. There is a positive influence between business location and the income received, meaning that location has a positive effect on street vendors' income (Wibowo et. al, 2021).

### **The Paired t-test**

The paired t-test is a hypothesis testing method where the data used is not independent, as it involves paired cases where one individual receives two different treatments. Although the same individuals are used, researchers obtain two types of sample data: data from the first treatment and data from the second treatment (Montolalu & Langi, 2018). The paired samples t-test, also known as the repeated measures t-test, involves the variation in the independent variable being applied to the same group of subjects (Mashuri, 2023). This experimental design entails applying variations in levels or categories of independent variables, such as pre-tests and post-tests, repeatedly to the same research subjects (King et al., 2021).

The hypotheses for this research can be formulated as follows:

H0 = There is no difference in street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic.

H1 = There is a difference in street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic.

To interpret the t-test, first, the significance value ( $\alpha$ ) and the degree of freedom (Df), calculated as  $N - k$  (for paired sample t-test,  $df = N - 1$ ), must be determined. Then, compare the t-statistic value with the t-table value.

If the t-statistic > t-table, reject H0, indicating a significant difference in street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. If the t-statistic < t-table, accept H0, suggesting no significant difference in street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research location was determined using a purposive sampling method with the consideration that in Heram District there are several points that are locations for street vendor activities. Street vendor activities in Heram District are spread around the Expo area, Jalan SPG, and Waena. The number of samples used in the research was determined using a purposive method, sampling as many as 35 respondents. Research data collection was carried out using using questionnaire.

### **The Analysis of Street Vendor Income During Covid-19 Pandemic and Post-Pandemic**

Costs are all the sacrifices that need to be made for a production process, which are expressed in units of money according to the prevailing market price. To calculate the amount of costs used by street vendors, cost analysis is used (Soekartawi et al., 2011), with the following equation:

$$C = TFC + TVC \quad (1)$$

Where are TC is Total cost (Rp/Month), FC is Fixed cost (Rp/Month) and VC is Variable Cost (Rp/Month).

Revenue is all the producer's receipts from the sale of goods or output. Acceptance analysis is carried out with the following equation:

$$TR = Q \cdot P \quad (2)$$

Where are TR is Total Revenue (Rp/ Month), Q is Total Production (Units/ Month) and P is Price (Rp/Units).

According to Soekartawi et al. (2011), the calculation of business income can be formulated as follows:

$$\Pi = TR - TC \quad (3)$$

Where are  $\Pi$  is Income (Rp/Month), TR is Total Revenue (Rp/Month) and TC is Total Cost (Rp/Month).

### **The Analysis of the Difference in Income of Street Vendors (PKL) During the Pandemic and After the Covid-19 Pandemic**

The analysis of the difference in income of street vendors during the pandemic and post-pandemic Covid-19 was analyzed with two stages. First, as a requirement to perform paired sample t-test analysis. The method was also used in research conducted by Hernikawati (2021) and Sheilliarika et al. (2021). Secondly, to test the research hypothesis, for the requirements of its analysis in the form of a data normality test, test the normality of the data using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. Data analysis to test research hypotheses using statistical technique paired sample t-test with SPSS 24 for Windows program. All parametric assumption tests were performed at a significance value of 5%.

## **RESULTS**

### **Business Experience**

All types of businesses will run well if they are carried out by business people who have experience in running their businesses. The experience possessed by business actors will be important in developing the business. Based on the research results of Wibowo et. al (2021), there is a positive influence between business location on the income received. This means that business location has a positive effect on street vendors' income. This is the same type of business developed by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City. The data in Table 1 describes the experiences of street vendors at the research location.

**Table 1.** Business Experience of Street Vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District

Business Experience (Years)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
4-10	26	74.29
11-15	7	20.00
16>	2	5.71
Total	35	100

Based on the data described in Table 1, it can be seen that the respondents' experience as street vendors has differences. A total of 26 respondents or 74.29% had business experience ranging from 4-10 years. Then as many as 7 respondents or 20.00% had business experience of 11-15 years. Meanwhile, the number of respondents who had more than 16 years of experience was only 2 respondents or 5.71%.

### **Production Amount**

The majority of products produced by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City are processed foodstuffs in various forms. From the various types of products produced, there will be different production quantities from one street vendor to another. The amount of production produced by street vendors is certainly influenced by capital, marketing level, and the target or consumers they are aiming for. The majority of products produced by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City are processed foodstuffs in various forms. Of the various types of products produced, there will be different production quantities from one street vendor to another. The amount of production produced by street vendors is certainly influenced by capital, marketing level, and the target or consumers they are aiming for. The number of street vendors' production in Yahim Village during the pandemic and post-pandemic is described in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Total Production During Covid-19 Pandemic and Post-Pandemic

Production Quantity (Units)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
<b>Pandemic Period</b>		
10-50	19	54.29
51-90	3	8.57
100-350	13	37.14
Total	35	100,00
<b>Post-Pandemic</b>		
25-50	5	14.29
51-90	7	20.00
100-800	23	65.71
Total	35	100,00

The data in Table 2 describes the amount of production produced by street vendors during the pandemic and post-pandemic. The lowest production amount during the pandemic was 10-50 units per day. Meanwhile, the highest production volume during the pandemic was 100-350 units per day. The lowest production amount after the pandemic was 25-50 units per day. Meanwhile, the highest production volume after the pandemic was 100-800 units per day. Based on the data in Table 2, it can be explained further that during the pandemic, only 13 respondents or 37.14% were able to produce the highest production level of 100-350 units. Most of the respondents, namely 19 respondents or 54.29%, were only able to produce production at the lowest level, namely 10-50 units per day. On the other hand, after the pandemic, 23 respondents or 65.71% were able to produce the highest level of production, namely 100-800 units per day. Meanwhile, only 5 respondents had production at the lowest level (25-50 units per day) or 14.29%.

### **The Number of Production Days in One Month**

The following analysis describes the number of production days or intensity of street vendor activity in Yahim Village, Yabansai District after Covid-19 pandemic. The following analysis does not compare the number of production days during Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic but only describes changes in the number of production days after the Covid-19 pandemic. Changes in the number of production days are divided into three conditions, namely decreasing, remaining constant, and increasing after the Covid-19 pandemic. This is outlined in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Number of days of production for street vendors after the Covid-19 pandemic

Development of Number of Production Days	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
Decreases 2-4 days	2	5.71
Still like during the pandemic	21	60.00
Increases 4-14 days	12	34.29

The number of days for street vendors to produce after the pandemic differs for each respondent. A total of 2 respondents or 5.71% experienced a decrease in the number of production days, namely 2-4 days compared to the number of production days during the pandemic. Then as many as 21 respondents or 60.00% had the same number of production days as during the pandemic. Meanwhile, respondents who experienced an increase in the number of production days from 4-14 days were 12 respondents or 34.29% when compared to the number of production days during the pandemic.

### The Analysis of Street Vendors' Income in Yahim Village, Yabansai District Post Covid-19 Pandemic

**Table 4.** Income Levels of Street Vendors in Yahim Subdistrict, Yabansai District During the Pandemic and Post Covid-19 Pandemic

Description	Pandemic Period	Post-Pandemic
Amount of raw materials (Units/Day)	2.498,48	5.306,01
Production amount (Units/Day)	2.876	6.068
Total revenue (Rp/Month)	372.550.000	980.190.000
Total production costs (Rp/Month)	249.958.366	583.337.876
Total income (Rp/Month)	122.591.634	396.852.124

Based on the data in Table 4, it can be seen that the amount of production during Covid-19 pandemic was 2,876 units/day. Meanwhile, post-pandemic production was 6,068 units/day, meaning there was an increase of 3,192 units when Covid-19 pandemic was declared over by the Indonesian government. The increase in production is not only influenced by the government's decision to declare that the pandemic is over. However, it can also be caused by other factors, for example, the community's economic conditions are starting to improve so that people's purchasing power also increases again. Community activities returning to normal as before the pandemic is something that has a positive impact on the businesses developed by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District.

### Data Normality Test

**Table 5.** Normality Test Output Using One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
			Unstandardized Residual
N			35
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean		0.0000000
	Std. Deviation		1603281.19571354
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		0.118
	Positive		0.118
	Negative		-0.069
Test Statistic			0.118
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>c</sup>			0.200 <sup>d</sup>
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>e</sup>	Sig.		0.243
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	0.232
		Upper Bound	0.254
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.			
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.			
e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.			

The normal distribution analysis in this study used the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test method, as described in Table 5. The analysis results show that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.200, which is greater than 0.05 ( $0.200 > 0.05$ ). Thus, it can be further explained that the data used in this research is normally distributed. This means that statistical analysis using the paired sample t-test is feasible.



### Paired Sample t-test

**Table 6.** Statistical Test Output Using Paired Sample t Test

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	d f	Sig. (2- tail ed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
P air 1	Pandemic - Post_Pand emic	73614420 .571	10251873 .075	17328820 .830	10883084 .187	38398000 .956	4.2 48	3 4	0.0 00

After testing using the SPSS-27 program, it can be seen in Table 6 that Sig. (2- tailed) = 0.000 <  $\alpha$  = 0.05. Then the value of  $t_{\text{statistic}} = 4.248 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.032$ , thus rejecting hypothesis  $H_0$  and accepting hypothesis  $H_1$ .

## DISCUSSION

### Business Experience

Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, it can be explained that the experience of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District is between 4-16> years. Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the majority or 74.29% of respondents have 4-10 years of business experience. Thus, it can be further explained that the business developed by the respondent was already running before the Covid-19 pandemic. With 4-10 years of business experience, it can be said that the respondent has sufficient experience in running his business. This means that they have knowledge and experience of the worst conditions they have experienced and how to overcome conditions during the Covid-29 pandemic. This is an added value for street vendors in developing their business.

### Production Amount

This research analyzes the economic conditions of street vendors after the Covid-19 pandemic in Yahim Village, Yabansai District. The level of income of street vendors is certainly influenced by the amount of production and selling price. So in this research, it was conducted an analysis of the differences in the amount of production produced by street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. The amount of production described in Table 2 is the amount of production per day, because the products produced by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District are food ingredients. Production numbers are described on the same scale or interval, this is done to make it easier to see differences in the number of street vendors' production during Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic.

Based on the data in Table 2, it can be further explained that the highest production during the Covid-19 pandemic was 350 units, while the lowest production amount was 10 units. Based on the data in Table 2, it can be explained that 19 respondents or 54.29% had very low production quantities, namely 10-50 units per day. Meanwhile, the number of respondents who had the highest production volume, namely 100-350 units, was only 13 respondents or 37.14%. However, based on the results of interviews with respondents, the production amount is much lower than before the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, the amount of production during the Covid-19 pandemic has decreased. This is in line with research conducted by Panjaitan et al. (2021), Maleha et al. (2021), as well as in research by Sinaga and Purba (2020), explained that the majority of small traders

stated that during the pandemic their sales experienced a very large decline due to the decline in people's purchasing power, so that their income decreased, some traders even experienced losses due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The decline in production experienced by street vendors during the Covid-19 pandemic was caused by several factors, for example, the implementation of PSBB so that street vendors could not carry out their activities as usual, the decline in income levels due to layoffs so that people's purchasing power decreased, and the existence of government regulations so that do not carry out activities that can cause crowds. The results of research conducted by Sinaga and Purba (2020), show that there has been a decline in traders' income after the pandemic. This is caused by a reduction in the number of buyers due to the implementation of government regulations regarding PSBB.

Furthermore, the data in Table 2 shows that the lowest production quantity during the pandemic was 25 units, while the highest production quantity after the Covid-19 pandemic was 800 units. It can be explained further that only 5 respondents or 14.29% had the lowest production, namely 25-50 units. Meanwhile, the number of respondents who had the highest production volume, namely 100-800 units, increased to 23 respondents or 65.71%. This shows that the amount of production achieved by street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District has increased after the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **The Number of Production Days in One Month**

The number of days of production or selling activities for street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District is not carried out in a full month, both during the pandemic and after Covid-19 pandemic. In this analysis, it will be explained how the amount of production or selling activities of street vendors will change after community activities return to normal. Based on the data described in Table 3, it can be seen that as many as 21 respondents or 60.00% indicated that the number of days of production or selling activities for street vendors did not change after the Covid-19 pandemic. It should be emphasized that in this analysis the number of days of production or selling activities is not all carried out in one full month, there are some respondents who do not reach 30 days in one month.

Then in Table 3 it can be seen that there were only 2 respondents who experienced a decrease in their intensity of production days or selling activities or 5.71%. The reduction in production days or selling days is 2-4 days post-pandemic, this is the decision of each street vendor to reduce the number of production days or selling activities. Furthermore, in Table 3 it can be seen that there were respondents who experienced an increase in the number of production days after the Covid-19 pandemic. Respondents who experienced an increase in the number of production days were 12 respondents or 34.29%. The increase in the number of production or sales days reached 4-14 days in one month after the pandemic.

#### **The Analysis of Street Vendors' Income in Yahim Village, Yabansai District Post Covid-19 Pandemic**

Since the outbreak of Covid-19 throughout Indonesia, it has not only caused massive virus transmission in society. The Covid-19 outbreak has also had an impact on the socio-economic conditions of society. This can be seen by the implementation of government regulations in the form of restrictions on community activities, especially in public places. So this policy has limited people's mobility, on the other hand this policy also has an impact on the economic conditions of the community. This impact is the result of restrictions on people's activities in public places such as markets and shopping centers, the result is that sales levels have decreased.

This condition apparently has a direct impact on small communities, especially street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City. The data in Table 4 describes the amount of raw material use, production amount, receipts and income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. Before discussing it further, the authors will explain that all the numbers or values in the total column are numbers or values for all 35 street vendors used as samples in this study. Then production costs include fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs in this research use the depreciation costs for equipment used by street vendors in the production process. Meanwhile, variable costs are the costs of raw materials used in the production process. The increase in production numbers after Covid-19 pandemic certainly has a correlation with the amount of raw material used. The amount of raw materials used during the pandemic was 2,498.48 units/day, while after the pandemic the amount of raw materials used was 5,306.01 units/day. This means that after Covid-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the amount of raw material used, namely an increase of 2,808 units/day. Increasing the use of raw materials is the decision of the respondents, because they believe that community activities are returning to normal and the community's economic conditions are starting to improve so that it can increase people's purchasing power.

Increasing the amount of production will certainly have an impact on increasing production costs, the total production costs during the pandemic were IDR 249,958,366/month. The total post-pandemic production costs are IDR 583,337,876/month, meaning there has been an increase in production costs of IDR 333,379,510/month. This is in line with research conducted by Rahmi and Sartiyah (2023), the average operational costs for culinary business respondents after Covid-19 have increased compared to during Covid-19. Apart from that, increasing the amount of production will certainly have a positive impact on several other aspects, especially on the revenue and income of street vendors. In the revenue aspect, the selling price set by street vendors is relatively the same as the price during the Covid-19 pandemic. Only seven respondents increased the selling price of their products post-pandemic. The total revenue during the pandemic was IDR 372,550,000/month. Meanwhile, after the pandemic, the amount of revenue increased to IDR 980,190,000/month. This means that there has been a decrease in street vendors revenues in Yahim Village, Yabansai District by IDR 607,640,000/month. The total receipts are the accumulation of all respondents used in the research.

Furthermore, as the number of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District increases, the amount of income or profits received by street vendors will also increase. Post-pandemic street vendor income is the accumulated income of all respondents, as is the case in the revenue level analysis. A description of the total income of each respondent is outlined in Appendix 8. Total income during the Covid-19 pandemic was IDR 122,591,634/month. Meanwhile, the total income after the Covid-19 pandemic was IDR 396,852,124/month. Thus, there has been an increase in street vendors' income of IDR 274,260,490/month. Based on this description, it can be said that the end of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a positive impact on the community's economy, especially increasing the income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City.

### **Data Normality Test**

Analysis of differences in street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic using the paired sample t test. The paired sample t test is used for two different data in one sample, namely using data on street vendors' income during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. Before carrying out the paired sample t test, the first step

that must be taken is to test the normality of the data, whether the residuals are normally distributed or not. To carry out the normality test, this study used two test criteria, namely: If the Sig value. (2-tailed)  $> 0.05$ , then the residual value is normally distributed. If the Sig value. (2-tailed)  $< 0.05$ , then the residual value is not normally distributed.

### **Paired Sample t-test**

Previous discussions have analyzed differences in income of street vendors during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. However, in this analysis it will be statistically proven whether there is a significant difference in street vendors' income during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. To answer this question, the analytical tool that is often used is the Paired Sample t-test analysis method. This analysis tool uses two different data but comes from the same sample. For example, in research by Ramadhani and Probosari (2014), they conducted research on differences in triglyceride levels before and after giving yam juice (*Pachyrrhizus Erosus*) to women. To find out whether there are differences in the income levels of street vendors during and after the Covid-19 pandemic, this research used the following criteria: if the Sig value. (2-tailed)  $> 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{statistic}} < t_{\text{table}}$  then accept  $H_0$  and reject  $H_1$ , meaning there is no significant difference in street vendor income during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. If the Sig value. (2-tailed)  $< 0.05$  and  $t_{\text{statistic}} > t_{\text{table}}$  then reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_1$ , meaning there is a significant difference in street vendor income during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

Thus, statistically there is a significant difference in the income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City during the Covid-19 pandemic and post-pandemic. Based on the results of the analysis carried out, it can be further explained that the end of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a very good impact, especially for street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City. The results of this research are supported by several previous studies, including research conducted by Rahmi and Sartiyah (2023), showing that all respondents in the sample experienced an increase in income after Covid-19.

## **CONCLUSION**

The income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City has increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. The total income during the pandemic was IDR 122,591,634/month, while after the pandemic the total income increased to IDR 396,852,124/month. Statistically, there is a significant difference in street vendors' income during the pandemic and post-Covid-19 pandemic, with the Sig. (2-tailed) = 0.000 is smaller than the value  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). This shows that statistically the end of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant positive effect on the income of street vendors in Yahim Village, Yabansai District, Jayapura City.

The suggestion that can be conveyed in the results of this research is that for the government it is very important to implement an empowerment program for street vendors, so that they can increase their competence in facing difficult conditions in the future. Likewise, street vendors are expected to improve their business management skills so that they are not vulnerable to very significant changes in socio-economic conditions.

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#### DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

There is no conflict of interest, according to the authors.

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