INTISARI

Covid-19 memberi dampak terhadap ketenagakerjaan dan perempuan menjadi salah satu kelompok yang diperkirakan mengalami dampak yang cukup besar. Dampak yang dialami selama pandemi Covid-19 dapat berupa penurunan pendapatan, hingga hilangnya mata pencaharian pekerja perempuan. Salah satu strategi yang dapat dilakukan oleh perempuan dalam menghadapi krisis selama Covid-19 adalah bekerja pada sektor informal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak yang dialami oleh pekerja perempuan selama Covid-19, mengetahui karakteristik pekerja perempuan sebelum dan sesudah Covid-19, dan mengetahui karakteristik demografi perempuan yang mempengaruhi partisipasi pekerja perempuan di sektor informal. Wilayah penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah Pulau Jawa. Data yang digunakan bersumber dari Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas) Agustus 2021 dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 11.616 perempuan.

Hasil analisis penelitian ini menunjukkan Covid-19 memberikan dampak negatif terhadap pekerja perempuan di Pulau Jawa. Dampak ini ditandai dengan persentase sementara tidak bekerja, pengangguran dan perubahan jam kerja akibat Covid-19. Selain itu hasil penelitian menggunakan uji beda menunjukkan secara statistik karakteristik pekerja perempuan yaitu umur, status perkawinan, status pekerjaan, pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan, jumlah jam kerja, wilayah tempat tinggal dan sektor pekerjaan perempuan berbeda secara signifikan.antara sebelum dan sesudah Covid-19. Sementara itu, hasil analisis menggunakan analisis regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa variabel umur, status perkawinan, tingkat pendidikan dan sektor pekerjaan merupakan variabel yang signifikan mempengaruhi pekerja perempuan untuk bekerja di sektor informal.

Kata kunci: perempuan, regresi logistik biner, sektor informal, Covid-19

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 had an impact on employment and women became one of the groups that were thought to have experienced a significant impact. The impact experienced during Pandemi Covid-19 can be in the form of decreased income, until the loss of the livelihoods of female workers. One of the strategies that can be carried out by women in dealing with the crisis during Covid-19 is working in the informal sector.

This study aims to analyze the impact experienced by female workers during COVID-19, know the characteristics of female workers before and after COVID-19, and know the demographic characteristics of women that influence the participation of female workers in the informal sector. The study area used in this study was Java. The data used is sourced from the August 2021 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) with a sample of 11,616 women.

The results of the analysis of this study showed Covid-19 had a negative impact on female workers on the island of Java. This impact is marked by a temporary percentage of not working, unemployment and changes in working hours due to COVID-19. In addition, the results of the study using a different test showed a statistical characteristic of female workers, namely age, marital status, employment status, the highest education completed, the number of working hours, residential areas and the women's work sector significantly. Between before and after Covid-19. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis using binary logistics regression analysis showed that age variables, marital status, education level and work sector are significant variables affecting female workers to work in the informal sector.

Keywords: women, binary logistics regression, informal sector, covid-19