# Analysis of Indonesian Citizen's Employment Status its Relation to Public Knowledge and Readiness in Facing 2023 Recession

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Abstract: This Recently, the word recession has become a topic of discussion on social media and has made many people wary. According to the National Bereau of Economic Research, recession is a condition where the country experiences a significant decline in economic activity within a few months in terms of real GDP, income, unemployment rate, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. Based on the research of competent experts, it is known that the threat of recession in 2023 is real and there is an influence on differences in behavior and problems in health. Furthermore, this study the author wants to develop with the Chi-Square test to analyze whether there are differences between men and women from 3 groups, namely students, employees, traders, to the level of anxiety regarding the 2023 recession issue. This study had 3 variables. The first variable is the level of public knowledge of the recession, the second variable is the community's readiness for the recession that is predicted to occur in 2023, and the third variable is the respondent's work. In calculating understanding, researchers use questionnaires where respondents need to answer based on their knowledge. The results of the respondent's answers will then be judged based on the correct or false answers.

Keywords— Recession, economic, job, education level.

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

Recently, the word recession has become a topic of discussion on social media and has made many people wary. According to the National Bereau of Economic Research, recession is a condition where the country experiences a significant decline in economic activity within a few months in terms of real GDP, income, unemployment rate, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales.

According to Joko Widodo, the President of Indonesia, said that Indonesia's economic condition can still be said to be stable even with the threat of recession in 2023. Although predicted to decline from 5.4% in 2022 to 5% in 2023, Indonesia's economy is predicted to continue to grow. This is supported by domestic consumption, trade balance surplus and sound fiscal capacity.

The big role in domestic consumption, trade balance surplus, and fiscal capacity of a region is the people themselves. The role of the community is through Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). According to the Central Statistics Agency, there are as many as 64 million MSMEs in Indonesia, which dominates the number of businesses in Indonesia. According to Sarfiah, et al. (2019), MSMEs even play a role as pillars in building the nation's economy. Over the years, the number of MSMEs that stood up after the economic crisis increased, proving that MSMEs can survive through economic crises, one of which is recession. This means that Indonesia's resilience to recession is largely the role of society.

People impacted by the recession will certainly play a big role during the recession of 2023. However, to be able to move strategically and successfully through the recession, people must be prepared and knowledgeable about the problems faced and their role in the problems. Therefore, this research's objective is to analyze the level of knowledge of the Indonesian citizen, its relation with readiness on facing a recession in 2023, and whether or not factors such as occupations play a role in the level of knowledge.

#### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Past Relevant Researches

. This research is a study conducted by the International Monetary Fund in October 2022. The study stated that the global economy continues to face severe challenges shaped by the effects of three things that greatly affect the economy itself, namely, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the cost-of-living crisis caused by persistent and widespread inflationary pressures, and the economic slowdown (especially the property sector) in China. In the latest forecast, the IMF projects global economic growth in 2022 at 3.2 percent and slowing to 2.7 percent in 2023. The percentage is 0.2 points lower than the July forecast, with a 25 percent probability that it could fall below 2 percent. More than a third of the global economy will contract this year or next year. In short, the worst is yet to come, and for many countries 2023 will feel like a recession. (Maharani & Marheni, 2022)

The next related study is a study entitled The impact of the Great Recession on health-related risk factors, behavior and outcomes in England (2017) by Mireia Jofre from the University of London. The study discusses the impact of the recession on individual health behaviours and risk factors such as dietary choices, smoking, alcohol consumption and body mass index, as well as medium-term health in the UK in the period 2001-2013. Findings from the study suggest that recessions are associated with decreased fruit intake, dietary shifts, increased consumption of medications, and the likelihood of suffering from diabetes and mental health problems. These associations are often stronger for the less educated and for women. Researchers hypothesize that uncertainty and negative expectations generated by a recession may have affected individual health outcomes and behaviors beyond adjustments caused by deteriorating macroeconomic conditions.

Based on the research of competent experts, it is known that the threat of recession in 2023 is real and there is an influence on differences in behavior and problems in health. Furthermore, this study the author wants to develop with the Chi-Square test to analyze whether there are differences between men and women from 3 groups, namely students, employees, traders, to the level of anxiety regarding the 2023 recession issue.

# 2.2 Recession

Recession is a term used to describe a situation in which a country's economic turnover turns slow or bad. This slowing economic turnaround can last quite a long time even annually as a result of a country's gross domestic product (GDP) growth declining for two years and lasting continuously.

GDP itself can be interpreted as the economic activity of a country for one period. So, if a country experiences economic activity that falls continuously for two periods, then the country can be said to be in recession. Meanwhile, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), located in the United States, defines recession as a condition where the country experiences a significant decline in economic activity within a few months in terms of real GDP, income, unemployment rate, industrial production, wholesale-retail sales (Indriyani, 2016).

#### 2.3 Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is a test used to determine the level of validity of the questionnaire used in the collection of research data. The validity test was carried out by correlating the value of one question item in the questionnaire with the total value of all questions (Sugiyono, 2017). The validity test calculation formula is as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{\sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i)^2)(n \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i)^2)}} (1)$$

With some symbols standing for:

 $r_{xy}$ : Correlation coefficient between variable X and variable Y

 $x_i$ : The i-th data value for the X variable group

- $y_i$ : The i-th data value for the group of variables Y
- *n* : Amount of data

Reliability Test is a test used to determine the extent to which measurement results using questionnaires in this study will produce the same data (Sugiyono, 2017). The calculation formula of the reliability test is as follows:

$$r_{11} = \frac{n}{n-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} S_{i}^{2}}{S_{t}^{2}} \right)$$
(2)

With symbols standing for:

 $r_{11}$ : Coefficient of reliability coefficient

n: Many points of question

 $S_i^2$ : Variance the i-th question score

 $S_t^2$ : Total Score variance

industrial production, wholesale-retail sales (Indriyani, 2016).

# 2.4 Validity and Reliability Test

The Chi-square test is a test that uses a non-parametric method to determine the relationship of two paired variables with categorical data forms (Sugiyono, 2017). Chi-square  $b \times k$  test hypothesis:

H0: Both variables are mutually free (independent)

H1: There are variables that are not mutually free (dependent);

Or

H0: The first variable does not depend on the second variable

H1: The first variable depends on the second variable The formula for statistical test is as follows:

$$X^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{b} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{(n_{ij} - e_{ij})^{2}}{e_{ij}} \sim X^{2}(v)$$
(3)

With the degree of freedom v = (b - 1)(k - 1) and symbols standing for:

 $n_{ij}$  : Frequency of observations on the i-th row and j-th column

 $e_{ii}$ : Frequency of expectations on the i-th row and j-th column

The null hypothesis is rejected when the statistical test is larger than the chi-squared value from chi-squared table, or written as  $X^2 > X_{a:v}^2$ ; v = (b - 1)(k - 1).

# 2.5 Cramer's Contingency Coefficient V

Cramer's contingency coefficient V is a calculation used to measure the relationship between two variables with nominal-scale data (Roflin & Zulfia, 2021). The formula of Cramer's contingency coefficient V is as follows:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{X^2}{n(b-1)(k-1)}}$$
(4)

With letters standing for:

V: Statistical value of Cramer's contingency coefficient test

- $X^2$ : Chi-square test statistical value
- *n*: Sample size

b: The number of rows in the contingency table

k: The number of column in a contingency table

# 2.6 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics is a method that deals with collecting data, exploring, summarizing, and presenting quantitative data so that it can provide useful and easy-to-understand information. In descriptive statistics, things that can be done are raw data collection, preparation of frequency distribution tables, presentation of frequency distributions in the form of graphs, calculation of measures to summarize data characteristics (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018).

# 3. METHODOLOGY

# 3.1 Research Method

This research is a quantitative study with a correlational type of method. Correlational quantitative research is a study conducted to measure the influence or relationship between two or more variables (Sahir, 2021). This study was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between people's knowledge of recession and the level of readiness to face a recession that is predicted to occur in 2023 based on respondents' employment status.

# 3.2 Data Source and Data Collection Strategy

This research uses both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is data obtained from an object researched by a researcher or an organization to achieve a research goal. The primary data used in this study was obtained from the results of filling out a questionnaire by respondents through a Google Form that had been distributed. Meanwhile, secondary data is data taken from existing sources. In this study, secondary data was taken from research results in the form of journals or articles that were available on the internet.

This research uses questionnaires as a medium for data collection. The questionnaire used is a Google Form that is distributed to respondents who are the object of study. The distribution of questionnaires is carried out online to friends and relatives to avoid bias that may occur in the collection of respondents' answers.

#### 3.3 Variables and Their Categories

This study had 3 variables. The first variable is the level of public knowledge of the recession, the second variable is the community's readiness for the recession that is predicted to occur in 2023, and the third variable is the respondent's work. In calculating understanding, researchers use questionnaires where respondents need to answer based on their knowledge. The results of the respondent's answers will then be judged based on the correct or false answers. The categorization of variables of people's knowledge about recessions is as follows:

Research	Variable	Saara	
Variables	Categories	Score	
Level of Public	Lacking Knowledge	$X \le 50$	
Knowledge on	Just Enough	$60 \le X < 80$	
Recession	Knowledgeable	$X \ge 80$	

Table 1: Levels of Public Knowledge on Recession

With X calculated using the following formula:

$$X = \frac{\text{Total of correct answers}}{10} \times 100 \tag{5}$$

The maximum total score that respondents can obtain for the variable of public knowledge about the recession is 100. This score is obtained through the accumulation of 10 questions, with each question having a weight of 10 points. In addition, in community readiness for recession variable, the same method is used. The results of the respondents' answers will then be assessed based on the level of readiness. The categorization of variants of public readiness for recession is as follows:

 Table 2: Levels of Community Readiness for Recession

Research	Variable	Dointa	
Variables	Categories	TOINts	
Level of	Not Ready	$X \leq 3$	
Community	Quite Ready	X = 4	
Readiness for Recession	Very Ready	$X \ge 5$	

With X calculated using the following formula:

$$X = Sum of points \times 3 \tag{6}$$

The maximum total points that respondents can obtain for the variable of public readiness for recession is 6. This is obtained through the sum of 2 statements' answers, with each statement weighing on the scale of 1 to 3.

#### 3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis procedure in this study is as follows:

- 1. Conducting validity and reliability tests to determine the validity of the questionnaire and measure the extent to which this study will produce the same data.
- 2. Conducting a descriptive analysis to determine the distribution of respondents in the category of public knowledge of readiness for a recession that is predicted to occur in 2023
- 3. Compile research data into contingency tables.
- 4. Perform Chi-square test analysis to determine the relationship between the three variables.
- 5. Make test decisions based on the results of statistical calculations of the Chi-square test and draw conclusions regarding the analysis of the Chi-square test.
- 6. Analysis of Cramer's V contingency coefficient test to find out the magnitude of the association for both variables.
- 7. Providing recommendations that are in accordance with the results of the analysis in this study.

#### 3.5 Two-ways Contingency Table Analysis

The  $b \times k$  contingency tables used in this research are as follows:

 

 Table 3: Contingencies b×k on Level of public knowledge on 2023 Recession and Employment Status

Level of	Employment Status					
Knowledge on Recession	Students	Unemployed	Employed			
Lacking Knowledge						
Just Enough						
Knowledgeable						

**Table 4**: Contingencies b×k on Level of Community

 Readiness for Recession and Employment Status

Level of	Employment Status				
Community Readiness for Recession	Students	Unemployed	Employed		
Lacking					
Just Enough					

Wnowladgeshla		
Knowledgeable		

#### 4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is used to measure the accuracy of the questions in the research questionnaire. The results of the validity test can be seen in the following tables.

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		141			1.00		144	1.64		1.00		

Fig 1. SPSS Validity Test Results on Public Knowledge of Recession

Question	P- value	Correlation Coefficient	Rtable (alpha 0.05)	Conclusion
1	0,000	0,525	0.1603	Valid
2	0,000	0,369	0.1603	Valid
3	0,000	0,385	0.1603	Valid
4	0,000	0,433	0.1603	Valid
5	0,000	0,594	0.1603	Valid
6	0,000	0,458	0.1603	Valid
7	0,000	0,529	0.1603	Valid
8	0.000	0.377	0.1603	Valid
9	0.000	0.695	0.1603	Valid
10	0.000	0.568	0.1603	Valid

#### Table 5: Validity Test Results of Public Knowledge on Recession

	Corr	elations		
		Kesiapan3	Kesiapan5	TotalKesiapa n
Kesiapan3	Pearson Correlation	1	.423	.878
	Sig. (2-tailed)		000	.000
	N	150	150	150
Kestapant	Pearson Correlation	.423"	1	804
	Sig. (2-tailed)	000		000
	N	150	150	150
TotalKeslapan	Pearson Correlation	.878**	.804	1
	Sig (2-tailed)	.000	000	
	N	150	150	150

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

# Fig 2. SPSS Validity Test Results of Community Readiness for Recession

 
 Table 6: Validity Test Results of Public Knowledge on Recession

Question	P- value	Correlation Coefficient	Rtable (alpha 0.05)	Conclusion
1	0,000	0,878	0.1603	Valid
2	0,000	0,804	0.1603	Valid

Based on Table 5 and Table 6 it can be concluded that all questions have a p-value that is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 or the value of r count is more than r table with r0.05; 148 which has a value of 0.1603 so it can be concluded that all questions declared valid based on validity test.

# **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.664	10

Fig 3. SPSS Validity Test Results of Public Knowledge on Recession

# **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.584	2

# Fig 4. SPSS Validity Test Results of Community Readiness for Recession

The reliability test was carried out to find out whether the terms in the questions posed could produce a relatively

constant measure if repeated. Reliability testing can use the Cronbach's Alpha method. From the reliability test conducted, a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.664 was obtained for the question item identifying public understanding of the 2023 recession and 0.584 for the question item identifying community readiness for the 2023 recession. It can be said that the two question variable items met the reliability assumption.

# 4.2 Descriptive Statistics

Based on the data obtained, the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, last education and employment status can be described as follows:



Fig 5. Percentage of Respondents by Gender



Fig 6. Percentage of Respondents by Education Level

Based on **Fig 5.** and **Fig 6.**, the percentage of female respondents in this study was 59% or as many as 88 respondents. While the percentage of male respondents was 41% or as many as 62 people. Respondents with the last education S1/S2/S3 were 49% or 73 respondents. Meanwhile, respondents with the last education of SMA/SMK have a percentage of 51% or as many as 77 respondents. A graph of the proportion of respondents' answers to knowledge and recession readiness for employment status is presented in **Fig 7.** as follows:



# Fig 7. Graph of Employment Status Against Public Knowledge of Recession

Based on **Fig 7.**, the proportion of respondents who do not understand the recession regarding employment status is more among the others. The frequency of answers from respondents who have worked at the level of understanding is the most compared to other job statuses. Meanwhile, the frequency of answers from respondents who did not work at the level of understanding did not understand the most compared to other job statuses.



# Fig 8. Graph of Employment Status on Community Readiness for Recession

Based on **Fig 8.**, the proportion of respondents who were not ready regarding the recession for employment status was more among the others. The frequency of respondents' answers that are already working and ready to face a recession is the highest compared to other employment statuses. Meanwhile, the frequency of student/student respondents' answers and less facing a recession was the most compared to other employment statuses.

# 4.3 Relation Between Level of public knowledge on Recession and Employment Status

The data that has been obtained from the questionnaire that has been distributed has been filled in by 150 respondents. The data obtained is in the form of a score of people's understanding of the 2023 recession and employment status. Variable public understanding of the recession is categorized into 3 categories, namely understanding, lack of understanding, and do not understand. The employment status variable is divided into 3 categories, namely students/students, not working, and working.

Level of	<b>Employment Status</b>			
Public Knowledge on Recession	Students	Unemployed	Employed	
Lacking	4	9	6	
Knowledge				
Just Enough	8	12	11	
Knowledgeable	36	22	42	
Total	48	43	59	

 
 Table 7: Number of Respondents based on Knowledge of Recession and Employment Status

Based on Table 7 it is known that 99 respondents are knowledgeable, 32 respondents are just knowledgeable enough, and 19 respondents lack knowledge about recession. In testing the relationship between the two variables, the following hypothesis is needed:

H0: There is no relationship between employment status and their knowledge of the recession

H1: There is a relationship between employment status and their knowledge of the recession

Using a significance level of 5%, the criterion for testing random variables based on the data obtained is close to the Chi-Square distribution. The Chi-Square value obtained is as follows:

$$X^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{(n_{ij} - e_{ij})^{2}}{e_{ij}}$$
$$X^{2} = \frac{(4 - 6,08)^{2}}{6,08} + \frac{(9 - 5,45)^{2}}{5,45} + \cdots + \frac{(42 - 39,33)^{2}}{39,33}$$
$$X^{2} = 7,1305$$

Based on the Chi-Square calculation, the resulting decision failed to reject H0 because the calculated Chi-Square value (7.1305) was less than the table Chi-Square value (9.488). Thus, there is no relationship between employment status and knowledge of recession. Based on the calculation results, it can be said that the understanding of the recession does not depend on the employment status of the respondent.

# 4.4 Relation Between Community Readiness for Recession and Employment Status

The data that has been obtained from the questionnaire that has been distributed has been filled in by 150 respondents. The data obtained is in the form of a community readiness score for the 2023 recession and employment status. The community readiness variable for recession is categorized into 3 categories, namely Not Ready, Quite Ready, and Very Ready. The employment status variable is divided into 3 categories, namely students, unemployed, and employed.

Table 8: Number of Respondents based on Readiness for
Recession and Employment Status

Level of	Employment Status		
Community Readiness for Recession	Students	Unemployed	Employed
Not Ready	16	11	17
Quite Ready	17	7	5
Very Ready	15	25	37
Total	48	43	59

Based on Table 8 it is known that 77 respondents are very ready to face a recession, 29 respondents are quite ready to face a recession, and 44 respondents are not ready to face a recession. In testing the relationship between the two variables, the following hypothesis is needed:

H0: There is no relationship between readiness for recession and employment status

H1: There is a relationship between readiness for recession and employment status

Using a significance level of 5%, the criterion for testing random variables based on the data obtained is close to the Chi-Square distribution. The Chi-Square value obtained is as follows:

$$X^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{(n_{ij} - e_{ij})^{2}}{e_{ij}}$$
$$X^{2} = \frac{(16 - 14,08)^{2}}{14,08} + \frac{(11 - 12,61)^{2}}{12,61} + \cdots + \frac{(37 - 30,29)^{2}}{30,29}$$

 $X^2 = 16,3493$ 

Based on the Chi-Square calculation, a decision was made to reject H0 because the calculated Chi-Square value (16.3493) was more than the table Chi-Square value (9.488). Thus, there is a relationship between employment status and readiness for a recession. Based on the calculation results, it can be said that employment status has a role as a form of preparation in facing a possible recession.

# 4.5 The Closeness of the Relationship between Respondents' Employment Status and their Readiness for Recession

Association test is used to analyze the closeness of the relationship between variables. Testing the association can use the Cramer's V contingency coefficient method. To find out how close the employment status is to readiness to face a recession, a Cramer's V contingency coefficient test is carried out with the following results:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{X^2}{n(b-1)(k-1)}}$$
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{16,3493}{150(2)}}$$
$$V = 0.233$$

The closeness of the relationship between the two variables is 0.233 or 23.3%. This closeness relationship can be categorized as a positive correlation relationship which means that the readiness variable is directly proportional to the employment status variable so that the higher the employment status, the higher the level of readiness for recession.

# 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on previous chapters, conclusions can be made. The conclusions are:

- 1. There is no relationship between employment status and respondents' knowledge on recession.
- 2. There is relationship between employment status and respondents' readiness for recession, meaning that employment is one of the solutions in preparing for recession.
- 3. The relationship between employment status and readiness for recession has a Cramer's V value of 3,3%, meaning both variables are directly proportionate.

# 5.2 Recommendations of the Study

Recommendations that can be made are:

- 1. For readers, start learning and enrich knowledge about recession in order to prepare for the upcoming 2023 recession.
- 2. For government on central and local level, optimize socialization regarding the recession that might occur in 2023, as a provision for the community. This socialization can be carried out both online socialization through the government's official social media or distributing posters and infographics containing news about the recession in it as well as

offline socialization with campaigns or seminars assisted by related government systems

3. For future researchers, develop and enlarge the scope of the study. This can be done by adding other variables that plays a part in recession or using other methods of analysis.

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