The Economic Recovery Of Culinary Traders In Padang City, West Sumatra Province Based On The Survival Analysis Method

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ABSTRACT

Background. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the economy, including small businesses engaged in the culinary sector as a result of the social restriction policy. Many small businesses experienced a decline in production and were even forced to go out of business.

Purpose. This study aims to analyze how assistance from the government and family affects the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method. This study uses a quantitative approach. The analysis of the research data uses the survival analysis method, which is a form of research that seeks to obtain information on the development of a particular object within a certain time.

Results. The results of the study prove that government assistance and family assistance have a positive and significant impact on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the higher government assistance and family assistance, the faster the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City during the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, if government assistance and family assistance are not available, the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City during the COVID-19 pandemic will take longer.

Conclusion. Based on survival analysis, it shows that the higher the government assistance, the faster the economic recovery for culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. Vice versa. If government assistance is low, the economic recovery of traders will take longer. Based on survival analysis, the greater the family assistance, the faster the economic recovery for culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. Vice versa, if family assistance is low, the economic recovery of traders will take longer.

KEYWORDS
Pandemic, COVID-19, Recovery, Economy, Traders, Culinary

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred has caused the Indonesian government to implement a large-scale social restriction policy (PSBB) (Muhyyidin, 2020). The policy changed the socio-economic activities of the community, such as restrictions on transportation and the closure of shopping centers and recreation and entertainment areas. This policy taken by the government caused the cessation of economic activity (Misno, 2020).
The COVID-19 pandemic is not only causing health problems but also having an impact on the economy (Bouey, 2020). The pandemic puts great pressure on the economy of traders such as declining revenues, losing customers, losing business opportunities (Komara et al., 2020). Nearly 87.5% of small and micro businesses have been affected by the covid 19 pandemic. Customers are few and income is low while costs incurred remain high. (SMERU, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on world economic activity in the first half of 2020. In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) for June 2020, global economic growth is projected to be -4.9% (IMF, 2020).

Ezizwita and Tri Sukma’s research on stated that in addition to having a serious impact on health, the COVID-19 pandemic also weakens the national and global economy. (Ezizwita & Sukma, 2021) Various industrial sectors including the culinary business experienced disruptions, such as supply of raw materials, product demand, labor shortages, and business uncertainty. (Rais et al., 2021) The results of the study indicate that the strategy that can be carried out by the culinary business is product and service diversification. The culinary business must be able to gain consumer trust with safe, healthy and hygienic products, by implementing health protocols, by maximizing online marketing, by fulfilling take away and delivery orders, by diversifying or innovating products in the form of healthy food and frozen food, and by improving product quality (Komara et al., 2020).

With the implementation of the PSBB, it has an impact on the decline in tourists. This situation also affects culinary traders in the city of Padang. The economy of traders experienced a decline which resulted in their income falling when compared to income before the implementation of the PSBB. Therefore, it is necessary to restore (Lucky, 2021b). To encourage economic growth to continue amid the economic crisis due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Indonesian government disbursed stimulus related to community needs in the fields of business, business, taxes, namely fiscal stimulus to encourage community economic growth, non-fiscal stimulus related to exports and imports, and stimulus for the financial sector (Fahrika & Roy, 2020).

This study aims to analyze how assistance from the government and families affects the economic recovery of Padang Beach traders during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses Survival Analysis assisted by control variables using SPSS version 16. Survival analysis / survival data analysis is a method that relates to the time of an individual / subject starting from the initial observation until the occurrence of the incident (Mufidah & Purhadi, 2016). Survival Analysis is used to measure the length of time for observing the economic recovery of traders starting from before being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic until the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. By using this survival analysis, it is assumed that there is a significant influence between government and family assistance on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province.

Economic recovery refers to the process by which businesses and the local economy return to a stable state after a disaster. (Rose, 2012) Therefore, the economic recovery of traders refers to the process by which traders' businesses return to a stable or normal condition after the COVID-19 pandemic. This economic recovery aims to return the merchant's economy to its previous state before the COVID-19 pandemic.

The recovery carried out by the government to improve the economy of traders after the COVID-19 pandemic is the longest period in an effort to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. (Saputri et al., 2021) In reality, the recovery effort is a difficult and uncertain step, including information, all of which have a role in the recovery effort in the community (Setiawan, 2020). The government is very aggressive in improving the economy of traders caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Various ways have been taken by the government to accelerate the economic recovery of traders, this effort is a very difficult step taken by the government, all of which have a very large role in efforts to restore the economy in the community (Mufida, 2020; Marginingsih, 2021). This study is different from previous studies which put more emphasis on qualitative descriptive research. It uses Survival Analysis with a quantitative approach.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach. Quantitative research was chosen because in the research process it revealed whether assistance from the government and other parties had an effect on the economic recovery of culinary traders during the COVID-19 period. The objects taken in this study were culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province who were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The data collection technique in this research is by distributing questionnaires. The questionnaire used in this study is an open questionnaire in which the answer is not determined in advance. The samples in this study were culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province who were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis of the research data uses the survival analysis method, which is a form of research that seeks to obtain information on the development of a particular object within a certain time.

1. Basic Concept of Survival Analysis.

Survival Analysis is a method used to measure the length of time it takes to observe the economic recovery of traders from before being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic until after the COVID-19 pandemic (Mufidah & Purhadi, 2016). In this study the scale used is the length of time traders recover to their original state in months. There are several things that must be considered in determining the survival time (T) in the recovery of the trader's economy. First, the initial time of the research (Time Origin Or Starting Point), which is the time when a study begins. The initial time in this study was the time or date when the PSBB was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic which affected the economy of Padang beach traders. Second, the end of the study (Ending Event Of Interest), which is the event that is the core of the study. The end of the event referred to in the study is the time or date when traders whose income is declared have recovered or have returned to normal to the state before the implementation of the PSBB during the COVID-19 pandemic. The third is the measurement scale as part of time (Measurement scale for the passage of time). In this study the scale used is the length of time traders recover to their original state in months.

2. Censored Data

In the survival analysis there is censorship. The data in this survival analysis method can be categorized as censored if the events experienced by a trader cannot be observed completely. This is caused by unexpected events that result in traders not being included in the category of the research conducted. When the survival time cannot be known clearly, the data is categorized as censored data.

3. Kaplan-Meier Curve

The Kaplan-Meier curve is a survival comparison between traders who receive assistance from the government and other parties and traders who do not receive assistance from the government and other parties.

4. PH (Proportional Hazard) Assumption

Proportional Hazard (PH) is an analysis used to compare how quickly the economy recovers between traders. The feature of a survival curve that meets the PH assumption is that the survival lines between traders do not intersect. In the survival analysis method performed, the PH assumption is very important. The importance of this assumption is analogous to the assumption of normality of data in parametric analysis. The analysis performed on a survival function that meets the PH assumption is different from the analysis performed on a survival function that does not meet the PH assumption. Survival that meets the PH assumption will be analyzed using a time independent analysis while survival that does not meet the PH assumption will be analyzed using the full mode or reduced model analysis. (Dahlan, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Description of Respondents

To describe and test the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable, a sample of 103 respondents consisting of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province was used. In
addition to the research variable data, information about the characteristics of the respondents was also obtained. For more details, a more detailed description of the data will be presented as follows:

a. Description of Respondents Based on Government Assistance
Respondents in this study consisted of culinary traders in the city of Padang. The characteristics of respondents based on where to sell will be presented in the following diagram:

![Respondents Based on Government Assistance](image)

The diagram above shows that out of 103 respondents, 25 people (24%) are placed to sell by the government at LPC kiosks, 33 people (32%) are placed to sell by the government at food courts, and 45 people (44%) sell using carts.

b. Description of Respondents Based on Gender
Respondents in this study consisted of culinary traders in the city of Padang, both male and female, as shown in the diagram below:

![Respondents Based on Gender](image)

The diagram above shows that of the 103 respondents, most of them are female respondents, namely 70 people (68%) while the rest are male respondents, namely 33 people (32%).

c. Description of Respondents Based on Last Education
Respondents in this study consisted of culinary traders in the city of Padang, both with elementary school education up to university. The characteristics of respondents based on their last education will be presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Education</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior High School</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary data from respondents who were processed*

The table above shows that of the 103 respondents, 14 people (13.5%) are elementary school educated, as many as 14 people (13.5%) are junior high school educated, as many as 74 people are high school educated (72%) and 1 people (1%) are tertiary educated.
2. Descriptive Statistics

The variables in this study were entered into the SPSS program and produced outputs according to the predetermined data analysis method. The following is general statistical data from all data used as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Descriptive Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covid Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid N (listwise)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data from respondents who were processed

Based on the table above, it can be explained that:

a. The average sex of traders is female with a standard deviation of 0.469. The sex of the trader has a maximum value of 1 (female) and a minimum value of 0 (male).

b. The average age of traders is 41 years with a standard deviation of 0.968. The trader's age has a maximum value of 66 years and a minimum value of 24 years.

c. The average education of traders is high school with a standard deviation of 0.732. In general, trader education is 3 (High School), and the minimum trader education is 0 (College).

d. The average duration of sales from traders is 0.34 with a standard deviation of 0.476. The duration of selling a trader has a maximum value of 1 (>10 years) and a minimum value of 0 (<10 years).

e. The average government assistance is 0.64 with a standard deviation of 0.482. Government assistance has a maximum value of 1 (cart) and a minimum value of 0 (loan space).

f. The average of family assistance is 0.61 or capital > 1500000 with a standard deviation of 0.877. Family assistance has a maximum value of 2 (>1500000) and a minimum value of 0 (no assistance from family).

g. The average trader's income before the COVID-19 pandemic was > 1500000 with a standard deviation of 0.431. Trader's income before the COVID-19 pandemic had a maximum value of 1 (>1500000) and a minimum value of 0 (<1500000).

h. The average trader's income during the COVID-19 pandemic was > 1500000 with a standard deviation of 0.482. The trader's income after the COVID-19 pandemic has a maximum value of 1 and a minimum value of 0. Based on this, it can be concluded that the average income of culinary traders in Padang City after the COVID-19 pandemic is > 1500000.

3. The Results of Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing in this study was carried out by analysis using SPSS version 20 which was carried out by Survival Analysis.

a. The Proportional Hazard Assumption

Figure 1. LML Function Curve
The LML plot of survival data based on the independent variable \(X\) shows that government assistance has a parallel covariate with respect to survival time. This means that there is no interaction of covariates with time or covariates are independent of time. Then the hazard in the covariate or variable \(X\) is proportional so that the proportional hazard assumption has been met.

b. Survival Data

In survival analysis, \(T\) is the economic recovery time with indicator variable \((\text{sensor}) \delta\), which states whether at the time of data collection the respondent's economy has recovered \((\delta = 1)\) or not \((\delta = 0)\). The type of sensor in this variable is a random sensor.

**Figure 2.**
Plot of Respondent Survival Data Based on Government Assistance, Family Assistance, Old Income and Income During the COVID-19 Pandemic
c. Cox Proportional Hazard Regression Model

Cox proportional hazard regression analysis was performed by including all explanatory variables into the model. Simultaneous parameter testing with the G test, the statistical value of the chi-square test was 12,082 with a p value of 0.034. Thus it is concluded that H0 is rejected. Then there is at least 1 independent variable that affects the dependent variable.

Partial parameter testing was carried out with the Wald test. These results provide information that the variables that have a significant effect on the 10% alpha level are government assistance and family assistance.

Table 4. Variables in the Equation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables in the Equation</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>.303</td>
<td>.222</td>
<td>1.864</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.172</td>
<td>1.354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.225</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (1)</td>
<td>-.087</td>
<td>.045</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.829</td>
<td>.916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (2)</td>
<td>.187</td>
<td>.361</td>
<td>.270</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.604</td>
<td>1.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (3)</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>.351</td>
<td>2.035</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.154</td>
<td>1.649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.187</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (1)</td>
<td>.123</td>
<td>1.111</td>
<td>.012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.911</td>
<td>1.131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (2)</td>
<td>.124</td>
<td>1.088</td>
<td>.013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.909</td>
<td>1.132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (3)</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>1.056</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.994</td>
<td>1.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Sales</td>
<td>.269</td>
<td>.238</td>
<td>1.282</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.258</td>
<td>1.309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Assistance</td>
<td>-.735</td>
<td>.261</td>
<td>7.915</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.025</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance(1)</td>
<td>.448</td>
<td>.258</td>
<td>3.022</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.082</td>
<td>1.565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance(2)</td>
<td>.360</td>
<td>.418</td>
<td>.745</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.388</td>
<td>1.434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Income</td>
<td>-.007</td>
<td>.301</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.980</td>
<td>.993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covid Income</td>
<td>.280</td>
<td>.259</td>
<td>1.169</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.280</td>
<td>1.323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the explanatory variables that have a significant effect (Table 6) on the response variable (p < 0.10), it is known that the factors that affect the resilience time of respondents are in carrying out economic recovery and the estimated level of hazard.

a. Male respondents have a risk of experiencing economic recovery failure of 1,354 times than female respondents

Based on the hazard function, it proves that male respondents have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than women. Meanwhile, based on the survival function, female respondents have a higher survival rate than men. The results of this study prove that female respondents recover faster than male respondents, in general the majority of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province are women. In line with the results of Madonna's research, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic demands the active role of women entrepreneurs of SMEs in the family economy which must continue to run. Women, especially housewives, have the opportunity to earn additional income through online businesses so that they can strengthen the family's economic resilience during the pandemic.(Madonna, 2020)

b. Respondents with the age of less than 40 years have the risk of experiencing economic recovery failure of 1,649 times than respondents with the age of more than 50 years

Based on the hazard function, it can be concluded that respondents aged 41-50 years have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents aged 24-30 years. Meanwhile, based on the survival function above, it can be concluded that
respondents aged <50 have a survival rate or economic recovery that is faster than the age level of other respondents.

Based on the discussion of this research, age has a positive and insignificant effect on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. The older the respondent, the higher the risk of failure to recover, and vice versa, the smaller the respondent's age, the faster the trader can recover.

In overcoming and minimizing more losses, young MSME actors continue to try to find innovative ideas. Young people are proven to be able to overcome difficult situations during a pandemic, because MSME business actors among young people have the attitude and mentality to take risks. (Alfian, 2021).

The same thing is also reinforced by Iklima Raudatul Jannah regarding the socio-economic analysis of small trading businesses, namely pecel lele in Telanaipura District, Jambi City. Based on the results of this study, it can be said that the average age of pecel lele business traders is around 24-30 years, at that age it can be said to be very effective and efficient for earning income, where at this time someone has had a lot of experience so that they can overcome the problems that arise. Meanwhile, for traders who are old and unable to work even harder, this is due to their weakened physique (Jannah et al., 2019).

c. Respondents with a senior high school education have a risk of experiencing economic recovery failure of 1,132 times than respondents with a bachelor's degree

Based on the hazard function, it can be concluded that respondents with a bachelor's degree in education have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with an elementary school education. Meanwhile, based on the survival function above, it can be concluded that respondents with their last education in elementary school have a survival rate or economic recovery that is faster than other levels of education.

The results of this study are not in line with the results of Tri Utari's research which states that there is a significant effect of education level on the development of Small and Micro Enterprises. The higher the level of education, the better the development of small and medium enterprises. On the contrary, the lower the level of education, the more difficult it is to develop small and medium enterprises (Hasanah et al., 2020).

d. The longer the respondent's experience in selling, the risk of experiencing economic recovery failure is 1,309 times greater than that of not experiencing failure.

Based on the hazard function, it can be said that respondents with sales period of <10 years have more hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with sales period of >10 years. Meanwhile, based on the survival function above, it can be said that respondents with sales period of <10 years have a faster survival rate or economic recovery than respondents with sales period of >10 years.

This study is in line with Iklima Raudatul Jannah's research on socio-economic analysis of small trading businesses of pecel lele in Telanaipura District, Jambi City. The coefficient of length of business is -187,242,030, meaning that if the variable length of business has increased for one year, while other variables are considered constant or unchanged, it will decrease the income of traders by Rp. -187,242,030. From the test results, the sig probability value for the length of business variable is - 1.072 < 1.6955, meaning Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that the length of business has no significant effect on the income of traders (Jannah et al., 2019).

The results of this study are different from the theory proposed by Prihatminingtyas, (2019) which says that the length of business can affect the level of income. The length of time a business or business actor pursues his line of business will affect his ability or expertise so that it can increase efficiency and be able to reduce production costs which are smaller than sales results.
e. Respondents with government assistance in the form of borrowing places have a 2,085 times risk of experiencing economic recovery failure than respondents with assistance in the form of carts.

   Based on the hazard function, it can be concluded that respondents with government assistance in the form of borrowing a place have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with assistance in the form of a cart. Meanwhile, based on the survival function above, it can be concluded that respondents with the help of carts have a faster survival rate or economic recovery than those who were given assistance in the form of borrowing a place. This is reasonable because the PSBB has an impact on the number of customer visits. This situation will have an impact on the level of sales. The results showed that PSBB caused the level of sales to decline. (Lucky, 2021a)

f. Respondents who do not receive assistance from their families have 1,565 times the risk of experiencing economic recovery failure than respondents who receive family assistance of more than 1.5 million.

   Based on the hazard function, it can be concluded that respondents who do not receive family assistance have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents who receive assistance. Meanwhile, based on the survival function, it can be concluded that respondents with assistance of more than 1.5 million have a faster survival rate or economic recovery than those who do not receive assistance or assistance of less than 1.5 million.

g. Respondents with an old income of less than 600,000 have a 0.993 times risk of experiencing economic recovery failure than respondents with an income of more than 600,000.

   Based on the hazard function, it can be concluded that respondents with income less than 600,000 have a higher hazard or risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with income more than 600,000. Meanwhile, based on the survival function above, it can be concluded that respondents with incomes of more than 600,000 before the COVID-19 pandemic have a higher survival rate than respondents who had incomes of less than 600,000 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Factors Affecting Economic Recovery of Culinary Traders in Padang City

a. The Effect of Government Assistance on the Economic Recovery of Culinary Traders in the City of Padang, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic

   The regression coefficient is 0.735 and the significance value is 0.005 < 0.10, so there is a positive and significant effect between government assistance on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic.

   From the results of the study, it can be concluded that government assistance has a positive and significant impact on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the higher government assistance, the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province will quickly rise, and vice versa if government assistance is low, the economic recovery of traders will take longer.

b. The Effect of Family Assistance on the Economic Recovery of Culinary Traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province During the COVID-19 Pandemic

   The regression coefficient is 0.448 and the significance value is 0.082 < 0.10, so there is a positive and significant influence between family assistance on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic.

   From the results of the study, it can be concluded that family assistance has a positive and significant impact on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the more family assistance to culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province, the faster the economic recovery will
increase. Vice versa, if the family's assistance is small, the economic recovery of traders will take longer.

The results of this study prove that assistance from the family is very influential on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The results of this study are in line with the theory of evolution, namely biological reciprocity where someone who is helped will help him back in return and if he does not help then he will not get help later. Someone who does not provide assistance to others means that his social awareness is low and not good in his social community. In addition, there are those who provide assistance without thinking about future rewards (Jannah et al., 2019).

This motivation to help becomes so strong that a person is willing to engage in activities that are unpleasant, dangerous and even life threatening. Thus, someone's motivation to help is because other people need help and it feels good to be able to do good.

Prosocial behavior is reflected in the aspects of helping, sharing, cooperating, giving (donating), caring, and honesty. Prosocial behavior is not only seen from the willingness to provide direct assistance to people in need, but can also be in the form of collaborating with other students and the willingness to share the feelings that are being felt by others. Individuals will be willing to listen to any complaints felt by others as a form of pro-social behavior (Fajar & Stanislaus, 2016).

Regarding the behavior of providing assistance, Ulafatin views it as a form of empathy. Empathy is a complex response, including affective and cognitive components. One can feel what others feel through the affective component and one understands what other people feel and the reasons for it (Istiana, 2016).

Nur Fatin Afifah Muhd Sukeri, explains that there is a relationship between empathy and helpful behavior and explains that empathy is a source of altruistic motivation. The emergence of a feeling of empathy encourages to do help when seeing the suffering of others. In the empathy altruism hypothesis, it is said that the empathic attention that a person feels for the suffering of others will produce motivation to reduce that person's suffering (Fatin et al., 2021).


The regression coefficient is 0.007 and the significance value is 0.980 > 0.10, so there is a positive and insignificant effect between income before the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the income of traders before the COVID-19 pandemic had a positive effect on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic.


The regression coefficient is 0.280 and the significance value is .280 > 0.10, so there is a positive influence between pre-covid income on the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by (Rais et al., 2021) that there is a relationship between the development of the tourist area and the quality of life of street vendors in terms of income. Where the $Z_{count}$ value is -0.8, which is smaller than the $Z_{table}$ of 0.211. This means that the development of the Padang Beach tourist area has a positive impact on the quality of life of street vendors in terms of income..

CONCLUSION
Based on survival analysis, it shows that the higher the government assistance, the faster the economic recovery for culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. Vice versa. If government assistance is low, the economic recovery of traders will take longer. Based on survival analysis, the greater the family assistance, the faster the economic recovery for culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. Vice versa, if family assistance is low, the economic recovery of traders will take longer.

From the results of the study, the income of traders before and during the COVID-19 pandemic greatly affected the economic recovery of culinary traders in Padang City, West Sumatra Province during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on this survival analysis, the older the respondent, the higher the risk of failure to recover. Vice versa, the smaller the respondent's age, the faster the trader can recover. Based on this survival analysis, respondents with an undergraduate education have a higher risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with an elementary school education. Meanwhile, respondents with elementary school education have a higher survival rate than other education levels. Based on survival analysis, it can be concluded that respondents with sales period of >10 years have a higher risk of economic recovery failure than respondents with sales period of <10 years. Meanwhile, respondents with sales period of <10 years have a higher survival rate than respondents with sales period of >10 years.

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