SURVEY ON THE EXISTENCE OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
(Case Study In Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara Province)

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to The purpose of the study was to analyze the income and welfare level of informal sector workers during the Covid-19 pandemic in the city of Mataram. The research method was carried out by means of a survey by taking a sample of 60 respondents, and as many respondents as possible were determined by chance by looking at the characteristics of the informal sector workers. The data collected will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Qualitative analysis is used to explain or explain data from field research as a support for quantitative analysis. The characteristics of informal and formal workers mostly sell in crowded places with dense population and visitors in the area of Mataram city seen from the level of education 56.7% have education equivalent to high school and above and 43.3% have graduated from junior high and elementary school with an average the average length of work is more than 10 hours a day, while the average family dependents for informal and formal workers are between 2 and 4 dependents. The average income earned by informal workers is below Rp 2,000,000, - as many as 25 respondents, 41.67% and income above Rp 2,000,000, - for 20 respondents or 33.33%. While the income of informal workers on average is above IDR 3,000,000, as many as 11 respondents, 18.33%, the rest of the income above IDR 5,000,000, as many as 4 respondents or 6.67% is obtained by fried rice traders and food stalls.total income analysis of informal workers if according to the Sajogyo criteria level with an equivalent size, then the poor category is 68.33% with an expenditure / capita / year of 450 kg - 650 kg equivalent to the value of rice / year. While the remaining 31.67% or as many as 19 respondents are at the threshold of affluent living with per capita expenditures / year above 750 kg as many as 9 respondents. While the decent living category if the competition per capita / year is higher than 960 kg equivalent to the value of rice / year as many as 10 respondents or 16.67%. Overall, the income received by informal workers during the Covid-19 pandemic decreased by 40% compared to before the Covid-19 pandemic. To further increase the income of informal workers, in particular, to increase the working time of at least 15 hours per day and to open sales services through social media (medsos) with a digital system via the internet with Go food and Go-jek services, especially for traders of cooked food such as restaurants, fresh vegetables, rice and beverage traders.

Keywords: informal sector; Covid-19; pandemic

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia and other countries in this hemisphere from 2019 until now struggling against the Covid -19 pandemic that exists today can still be overcome even though there is a decrease in the number of infected people who died. This condition, especially in Indonesia, greatly affects the joints of the country's economic life, especially the economic conditions of the people who mostly work in the informal and formal sectors. Informal sector workers are currently better known as the "gig economy" such as food and beverage traders. What is done by mothers who are resellers/ drop shippers either through online stores, or freelancers but still take the time to optimize social media platforms as a source of income through online Go-Jek service collaborations. In 2020, based on data, there was a significant increase in gig workers by 27.07% from the previous year, this shows that the role of the gig economy is able to move the wheels of the Indonesian economy during the Covid-19 pandemic and is able to make Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is new because it has flexibility in terms of time and free time (Situmorang **[1]**)

Seeing Indonesia's working conditions are very large, employment opportunities are limited, the labor participation rate is declining and the structure of the labor market in Indonesia is changing relatively quickly. This has resulted in the number of movements in Indonesia being higher. Indonesia as a large country certainly has a very large workforce. Then, the structure of the labor market in Indonesia is changing relatively quickly. Let's discuss together the state of the Indonesian labor market and the characteristics of Indonesian workers. Informal sector activities which are part of the macro economy of a nation, especially in Indonesia, which are mostly carried out by people at the bottom layer as a reservoir due to layoffs, as well as during the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, especially in big cities and business activities exceed business activities in the private sector. formal, such as street vendors. The existence of informal sector economic activities in urban areas is seen as very dilemmatic in almost every city, it is often considered that street vendors (PKL) are one of the sources of urban problems because their presence is almost along the crowds in the city center. Street vendors are often considered the cause of traffic chaos, disturbing the comfort

of pedestrians, and road users and the impression of being dirty and slum which will have an impact on urban cleanliness, not to mention the violations committed by street vendors related to the use of land or space that is used as a place of business.

The informal sector is one of the sectors of economic activity that is still classified as poor, considering the level of income they get is generally relatively low. Nevertheless, this sector is able to survive in business, even though the number is increasing from year to year. Street vendors in the city of Mataram are one of the actors in the informal sector and this trade sub-sector is increasingly playing a role in the economy, where the informal sector is able to absorb the workforce thereby reducing unemployment rates, especially in urban areas. As is the case in Mataram City as the provincial capital, it is one of the trade centers in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) besides that it is also a center for higher education which is visited by various students from within and from areas outside NTB. By looking at the population of the city which is quite dense coupled with the immigrant population both as students and tourists who visit, then the city of Mataram is a very strategic city to be used as an informal trading business. As a result, various phenomena emerged, such as the problem of unemployment, employment, urbanization and problems of cleanliness and order.

Street vendors themselves are a type of informal sector business which is the largest trading group in society, although it consists of weak economic groups and structurally occupies the lowest place in Indonesia's economic strata, but in fact the informal sector provides more benefits and contributions to the economy of a country. (Harsiwi [2]).

The most visible role of the informal sector is its ability to provide employment opportunities for the economically weak. With the large number of workers absorbed in the informal sector, especially street vendors around the city of Mataram, it can indirectly overcome the problem of unemployment in urban areas, especially the city of Mataram and have an impact on the level of welfare with additional income received by the community around city parks and places of interest. other strategic places of business. By looking at the picture and the busyness of the city of Mataram with an increasing population, it is considered necessary to conduct research on "Qualitative Analysis of the Existence of the Informal Sector of Street Vendors in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study In Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara Province)" aimed at traders street vendors around the city of Mataram.

Referring to the description on the background with various existing conditions related to street vendors, the problems are as follows: How is the existence of the informal sector of street vendors in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic in the city of Mataram. How much contribution does the informal sector of street vendors make to their household income?. How much benefit do street vendors in Mataram City receive in order to be able to meet in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era.

Research Objectives to analyze qualitatively how the existence of the informal sector of street vendors in the city of Mataram during the Covid-19 era. Analyzing the contribution of the income level of informal sector workers to their household income during the Covid-19 pandemic. Analyzing the amount of benefits received by informal sector workers by measuring the level of welfare of Sajogyo.

The informal sector is often the cause of chaos and traffic jams and the unclean city environment. However, on the positive side, the information sector is very helpful for the interests of the community and the government in general, especially in providing employment opportunities with direct employment without going through any kind of tests. According to Th.AM Harsiwi [2] said that in general the informal sector is often considered more able to survive compared to other business sectors, this can happen because the informal sector is more independent or not dependent on other parties, especially regarding capital, and more able to adapt to their environment. The results of research from the Urban Research Institute and the Regional Development Institute (URDI) concluded that the informal sector from the Small and Micro Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector, one of which was suspected by the Street Vendor Association (APKLI) which was present as an economic security card, became a support or pillars for those who fail and also have limitations in competing in the job market. The survey data revealed that what happened during the 1997 economic crisis in Indonesia showed that around 40 million economic business units, 98% were small and informal sectors that were able to absorb 70% of the 80 million workers in Indonesia, and almost 70% of the workforce Most of the work is street vendors (PKL), small craftsmen, home industries and so on.

The existence of the informal sector is considered to be a phase of the rise of new small businesses that have played a major role in the development process in this country. In terms of employment, becoming entrepreneurs or business actors in the informal sector is the focus of those (for the workforce or job seekers) who fail to work in the formal sector, or as an alternative for those who fail to work in the formal sector. So the informal sector is part of the development policy in the field of national employment (APKLI NTB Province and Director of the Micro Business Center; 2008). The potential of the informal sector to support its role, among others (Agus Wahyudi [3]): Able to provide job opportunities for the workforce, Implementation of small investment flows, Producing goods that relatively absorb a lot of wage components, Provide a place for on the job training for aspiring entrepreneurs. So those who are involved and struggling in the informal sector are not solely based on investment opportunities but there is a greater orientation in the future, namely being able to create their own jobs and also for others.

Street vendors (PKL) are a type of informal sector business which is the largest trading group in the community even though this PKL group consists of the economically weak group and structurally occupies the lowest place in the Indonesian economic strata, which macro-wise there are

large, medium and medium entrepreneurs. and small. However, the informal sector or synonymous with street vendors is in fact a bigger role and its contribution to the economy of a country at least contributes to spurring the country's economic growth. The term street vendor is very popular in Indonesia, and this popularity has both positive and negative meanings. On the positive side, street vendors can actually provide job opportunities for the unemployed workforce. The unemployed are then creative by creating ideas for entrepreneurship starting with their own capital, even if it is small or without capital. The goods sold are generally conventional goods, which are bought or made emotionally and the prices they offer are very high at first but can eventually be negotiated at a relatively low price. In this way, both merchants and customers feel that they both benefit. On the negative side, these street vendors generally don't care about the problems of order, security, cleanliness and noise, so that it can lead to untidiness, meaning that it is all chaotic and creates a lot of garbage here and there. This negative meaning often creates problems for local or city governments in order to arrange a beautiful and harmonious city to discipline street vendors in a place that is adequate, easy for consumers to visit and consumers feel safe and comfortable in shopping.

The term street vendor is taken from the meaning of a place of business on the side of the road which is five feet (5 feet) wide, and this place is generally located on the sidewalk, in front of shops/shops and on the side of the road.
1. Business activities are not well organized
2. Do not have a business license
3. Irregular in business activities, both in terms of place of business and working hours
4. Clustered on the sidewalks, or on the edge of the protocol road, in centers where a lot of people are crowded
5. Peddling his wares while shouting, sometimes running towards consumers

According to Gee, by Argyo Demartoto [4] the definition of street vendors is consisting of people who sell goods or services from public places, especially on the streets or on the sidewalks. According to Winardi [5], the definition of street vendors is people with relatively little capital trying to produce, sell goods and services to meet the needs of certain consumer groups in society, which are carried out in places that are considered strategic in the community. informal environment. As part of the informal sector of street vendors in Mataram City, in this case food and beverage traders also have the characteristics of the informal sector, because when viewed from their business activities, these traders are not time bound so that these businesses can be run every day and can be done with assistance. by his family members.

All types of businesses run by a person basically lead to results in the form of income he receives. So income is the ultimate goal of every business carried out, where the size of the income achieved depends on the field of business being run, the skills of the workforce, and the capital owned. In the everyday sense of income is income in the form of money. Whereas in the economic sense, there are two types of income, namely gross income and net income. Gross income is identical to the acquisition of the level of sales which is the value of the amount of production multiplied by the price of a production per unit (Budiono [6]). Gross income can be obtained from:

$$TR = P \; X \; Q$$

TR = Total Revenue (Gross Income in Rp)
P = Price (price of goods sold in rupiah)
Q = Quantity (number of goods sold)

While net income is defined as the value of income received after deducting expenses. The income in question is net income from economic activities, which can be found using the following formula:

$$NR = TR - TC$$

NR = Net Revenue / Net income from business (Rp)
TR = Total Revenue / Gross income received by the merchant
TC = Total Cost/Total costs incurred by the merchant

Income is one indicator to see the welfare of the community. Everyone desires to achieve a prosperous life or a prosperous life, with various criteria used to measure welfare. In micro terms, household welfare can be approximated by Engel's law, which states that the share of food expenditure on household expenditure will decrease with increasing income. Furthermore, in a state of fixed prices of goods and people's tastes, an increase in income indicates an increase in welfare (Nicholson [7]). Everyone has a desire to make themselves prosperous, namely a condition that makes themselves all good or a condition where people are in a state of prosperity or well-being, health and a sense of peace. Law No. 11 of 2009, concerning social welfare states that a prosperous state is a system of life and social life, both material and spiritual, filled with a sense of safety, decency and tranquility.

According to Sajogyo in Murdani [8], explaining the measurement of welfare is based on the poverty line criteria. The criteria include the poorest households, very poor households, poor households, near poor households, moderate households and decent living households. One indicator to measure the level of welfare is the income earned by the community. Therefore, this study aims to look at the income of informal workers during the Covid-19 pandemic in the city of Mataram.

Based on the results of research by Yustina Chrismardani, Bondan S [9], formal sector workers who are included in the category of work/workers and trying to be assisted by permanent workers/workers are paid up to 76 percent, and informal workers are those who try themselves, try to be assisted by temporary workers, free workers in agriculture, non-paid casual workers account for 24 percent. Another important finding shows that there is no significant difference in the total income of workers in the informal and formal sectors, which is an average of IDR 76,184, and it turns out that Bangkalan Regency has not been the target of worker migration from the surrounding area.

Research conducted by Yupi Kurniauan, S and Rr. Retno Arnanti [10], aims to describe the management of human resources and the differences in human resource management in the formal and informal sectors in East Java. Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, it was found that the management of human resources in East Java belongs to the medium category. It was also found that the best aspect of human resource management in East Java is the assessment of work performance. Based on the T-test of the independent variables of human resource management in the formal and informal sectors in East Java, there is no significant difference overall.

The results of a study by the National Central Statistics Agency (BPS) [11], the total population aged 15 years and over who work in the informal sector in 2015 was 67 million workers and in 2019 the number of informal sector workers had reached 74 million workers. BPS also noted that the informal sector dominates employment in Indonesia, while the population working in the formal sector only reaches 55.3 million workers.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research carried out in this research is descriptive research, which is a method that is carried out in research on the status of human groups, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present [12]. This study aims to make a systematic, factual and accurate picture or painting of the existence of street vendors who are working in the Covid-19 pandemic in the Mataram City area. This study took place in the city of Mataram, namely in crowded places where many street vendors open businesses by selling food and drinks in the Cakranegara, Ampenan and Erlangga Mataram areas. The location of this research was determined purposively by considering the fact that the city of Mataram is increasing its economic activities every year.

This study uses the case method, namely research conducted on certain cases related to street vendors who sell along the road in crowded places. The sample of respondents in this study was determined by accidental sampling, the size of which was adjusted to the needs of the study, namely as many as 60 respondents of street vendors spread over three places, namely Jalan Airlangga Mataram, Cakranegara and Ampenan, where each PKL location was taken a sample of 20 street vendors. This study uses the case method, namely research conducted on certain cases related to street vendors who sell along the road in crowded places. The sample of respondents in this study was determined by accidental sampling, the size of which was adjusted to the needs of the study, namely as many as 60 respondents of street vendors spread over three places, namely Jalan Airlangga Mataram, Cakranegara and Ampenan, where each PKL location was taken a sample of 20 street vendors. five.

This research is a case study, where the data needed and collected in this study were obtained through observation, interviews and documentation or literature study. The data and information collected in this study consisted of:

1. Quantitative Data, namely data in the form of numbers obtained both from the field and data obtained through Mataram city government agencies
2. Qualitative data, namely data obtained from direct sources, namely street vendors which are used to complete and explain and strengthen quantitative data analysis so that it can provide convenience in data analysis.

The data collected will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Qualitative analysis is used to explain or explain data from field research as a support for quantitative analysis [13]. The analytical approach used with the model Analysis of the income of street vendors and Analysis of the Sajogyo Criteria

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mataram City is the capital city of West Nusa Tenggara Province which was established in 1986 with an area covering Mataram District, Cakranegara District and Ampenan District. With the rapid development of the city coupled with population growth, the city of Mataram has become the foundation of life for various business communities and for both informal sector workers and formal workers. As the capital of the province, it is also the center of government, trade and education, growing various activities of the people of the city of Mataram with various forms of micro and small businesses engaged in industry, trade and services. The city of Mataram is divided into three regions, namely the City of Cakranegara, the City of Mataram and the area of the old city of Ampenan and demographically the population in the city of Mataram is spread over 5 (five) sub-districts, namely; Cakranegara sub-district, Sandubaya sub-district, Selaparang sub-district, Ampenan sub-district,

The population development in Mataram City is quite rapid from 2018 data, the total population is 236,226 thousand male residents and 241,250 thousand female residents, the total population in 2018 was 477,467 people. In 2019 the male population reached 240,789 people and the female population amounted to 245,926 people or the total 2019 population of 486,715 people or an increase of 1.93%. Furthermore, the population in 2020 which is described by the Mataram city dukcapil office where in 2020 the total population is 495,681 people or an increase from the previous year of 1.84%. The sizeable increase in population must be balanced with various basic needs for food, clothing and boards which demand quite a lot, especially the demand for processed products both as raw materials and processed products of small industries that have been finished.

The description of the characteristics of informal sector workers in the city of Mataram includes workers who work in the informal sector which physically shows the variables studied. The description will try to describe the characteristics of respondents based on gender, age, last education, dependents, type of business, business operating

hours, length of business, business capital, and income earned. The descriptions of some of the characteristics of these informal sector workers are as follows:

Based on the results of the sample data of respondents in this study, obtained data regarding the percentage of informal sector workers in the city of Mataram who became respondents in this study as many as 60 informal sector workers. In general, informal sector workers do most of their work selling ready-to-eat or ready-to-eat food products, such as cooked food, cakes, drinks and so on. This happens because one of them is because there is a tendency for the population to become the main breadwinner in order to meet household needs in the family, preferring work in the informal sector rather than the formal sector which prioritizes educational and skill requirements. Meanwhile, workers in the informal sector enter without the need for skills and educational requirements to pursue a field of work or business.

The number of informal sector workers with productive age in the study area is the majority, namely the age range of 21 years to 56 years. This can be seen from the large percentage of workers aged between 24 to 35 years reaching 30 respondents or 50%. Meanwhile, there are 24 workers aged > 35 to 56 years or 40% of the population. While the rest are workers under the age of 24 years as many as 10 people or reaching 10%. From the description of the working age in the informal sector, most of the productive workers are aged 35 years and over and the second is working age in the range of 24-35 years and the third is workers under the age of 24 years. A person's age can greatly determine the success of a business because at the age between 25 years and over they are very enthusiastic and need income to support family life.
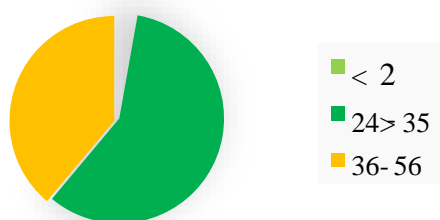

Figure 1. Percentage of working age

Education is an important variable for a person in entering the world of work or the job market, because with the level of education he has, a person will be able to determine his choice to take a job in which sector because it is adjusted to the level of expertise or skills he has. In this study, from the available sample data, respondents' education can be grouped into 4 categories, namely not completing elementary, elementary, junior high, and high school and above. Based on field data, workers with a high school education level and above occupy the highest position among other categories with a total of 20 respondents, followed by a junior high school education level of 28 respondents, workers with an elementary school education

level of 8 respondents and the category not completing elementary school at 4 respondents. This means that, although the workers in the Mataram city area mostly come from the lower middle class, they have a fairly high educational background, namely high school and above as many as 33.33% of the total respondents and the rest are in the education category of workers as much as 46.67% with secondary education. and Elementary School as many as 13.33% did not finish Elementary School 4 respondents (6.67%) were informal workers.
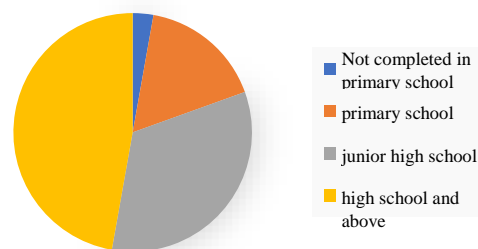

Figure 2. Percentage of Education

In Figure 4 it can be seen that the number of dependents of informal sector workers who are respondents in the Mataram city area is as follows; informal workers with 2 dependents as many as 30 respondents or 50 % , secondly there are 3 dependents as many as 15 respondents or 25 % . The rest of the respondents with dependents of 1 person were 10 respondents or 16.67%, then respondents with dependents above 4 people were 5 respondents or 8.33%. The types of businesses managed by informants in the Mataram city area include various juice drinks, iced tea, coconut ice, cooked food, restaurants, shoe tailors, watchmakers and other businesses. The distribution of data on the type of respondent's business is dominated by food stall businesses, both cooked food and raw food, which is 42.5%, followed by the type of beverage business by 27%, fried rice by 10%, cakes 9.5%. Shoe soles, pawn goods (services) by 11%
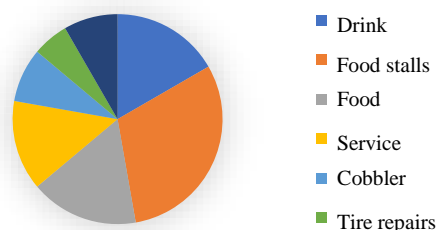

Figure 3. Type of Business

Working time for informal and formal workers can affect the income received by informal workers and formal workers starting from the initial working hours until the end of work. The ability of workers who are devoted to working time that can be completed in earning a living can be seen in Figure 6. Based on the recorded research data, it can be seen

that from 60 respondents the working time is divided into 2 (two) parts, namely working < 10 hours, working more than 10 hours, this is when referring to the regulation of the Minister of Manpower Decree No. 13 of 2003, regarding employment, is 7 hours/day for 6 working days a week (Article 77 paragraph 2 point a), or 8 hours/day for 5 working days a week (Article 77 paragraph 2 point b). This condition illustrates that the informal sector is not bound by time in running its business. Informal sector workers from the working hours obtained in the study, most of their working hours exceed the normal working hours, which is 8 hours a day. From the research data, it is known that the average working < 10 hours a day reaches 40% or 36 respondents and the rest or 60% or 24 respondents they work more than 10 hours a day.
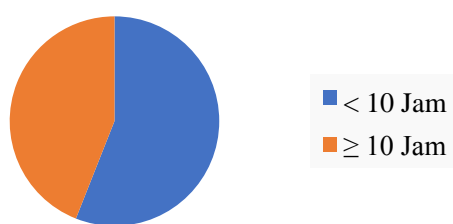

Figure 4. Percentage of Working Time

The length of time a person has worked in the world of work is a work experience that he or she is engaged in and this will benefit them in terms of their time and habits in carrying out activities. Both informal workers, most of the respondents have work experience in terms of length of work above > 10 years reaching 63.33% or as many as 38 respondents and under 5 years as many as 11.67% or as many as 7 respondents, while above 5 years to 10 years is 25 % or as many as 15 people. Based on the results of data obtained from the field, it is known that the length of service owned by the respondents will more or less affect the income received by informal and formal workers because they really understand the character of the business in their field.

Income is income from business in the form of money earned by traders of informal sector workers in one working day, which is expressed in units of rupiah with an accumulation for one month. The following is the distribution of income for informal and formal workers in the city of Mataram during the study period (2020).

Table 1. Distribution of Monthly income of Informal Workers in Mataram City in 2020

No	Income (IDR)	Informal (%)	(%)	Products for sale
1	≤ 2.000.000	25	41,67	Cigarettes and beverages
2	2.000.000-3.000.000	20	33,33	Food
3	3.000.000-5.000.000	11	18,33	Rice stalls, services
4	5.000.000	4	6,67	Restaurants, fried rice

Referring to the research data on the income of informal workers, most of them have low income, or as many as 25 respondents or 41.67, respondents are at income levels below Rp. 2,000,000, - and 20 respondents who are informal workers earn income below Rp. 3,000,000. or by 33.33% . Informal workers who earn more than IDR 3,000,000 and above are 11 respondents or 18.33% and informal workers who earn more than IDR 5,000,000 are 4 respondents or 6.67%. With the variation of income received by workers in the informal sector when converted to household expenditure needs, most or almost 60% of the sample of informal traders respondents are still below the poverty threshold with the provincial Minimum Living Needs standard for 2021 currently at IDR 2,183. 000,- per worker.

Based on the criteria of Sajogyo (1997) a rural economist, the level of household welfare can be seen from the household expenditure per capita per year, namely the total household expenditure consisting of food and non-food expenditure in a year divided by the number of household dependents. In order to measure the level of household welfare, household expenditure per capita per year is then divided by the price of rice per kilogram. The amount of expenditure per capita per year as measured by the price or value of local rice for rural areas is 1) The poorest, if expenditure/capita/year is lower than 180 kg equivalent value of rice/year. 2) Very poor, if the expenditure/capita /year is between 181-240 kg equivalent to the value of rice/year. 3) Poor, if the expenditure/capita/year is between 241-320 kg equivalent to the value of rice/year. 4) Almost poor, if the expenditure/capita/year is between 321-480 kg equivalent to the value of rice/year. 5) Enough, if the expenditure/capita/year is between 481-960 kg equivalent to the value of rice/year. 6) A decent life, if the expenditure/capita/year is higher than 960 kg equivalent to the value of rice/year.

Table 2. Income Level of informal Workers in Mataram City

No	Type of Business and Dependent	Average Income (IDR)/Month	Criteria Sajogyo	Total Workers	Description
1	Beverage and Cigarete Trader / K2	Rp 1.500.000	450 kg	12	Almost P oor Household
2	Raice Stalls/K3	Rp 2.000.000	650 kg	15	Household Barely Poor
3	Fried rice traders /K3	Rp 4.500.000	1.800 kg	6	Household Live Enaough
4	Fried Food Traders /K3	Rp 2.500.000	750 kg	4	Household Living Enaough
5	Fried food traders,, Services (watchmaker, cobbler)	Rp 1.750.000	450 kg	6	Almost P oor Household
6	Vegetable trader / K4	Rp 1.800.000	450 kg	8	Almost P oor Household
7	Egg Martabak trader/4	Rp. 3.500.000	1050 kg	5	Household Living Decent
9	Chicken satay trader /K4	Rp 5.750.000	1.125 kg	4	Household Living Decent

When viewed from the per capita income level of informal workers in Mataram City, 26 respondents or 43.33% of working households are in the category of poor households with an average income equivalent to 450 kg. (such as watchmaker, cobbler, tire patch). Informal sector worker households who are at the threshold with the category of living households are enough to reach 33.33% or as many as 19 respondents. Furthermore, for per capita income per year if measured by an equivalent size, then 25% or as many as 15 respondents are in the decent living category. So overall, from the analysis of the income level and welfare of informal sector workers in the city of Mataram when referring to the criteria for the welfare of workers' homes, most of the respondents are still on the threshold of near-poor life, because their income has decreased by 40% during the COVD-pandemic era. 19 since 2019 until now the research time is December 2020 and is still continuing to enter the 2021 period.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the results and discussion in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. Characteristics of informal workers mostly selling in crowded places with dense population and visitors in Mataram City with an average working time of > 10 hours a day. 2. The income of informal workers is mostly 43.33% whose welfare level is below the poverty line or almost poor, and 31.67% are in a fairly decent life and 25% of respondents are in a decent life according to Sajogyo's criteria as measured by the equivalent of rice.

Suggestion : 1. Informal workers should be able to increase their working hours to increase their income and market their products with new products or product diversification. 2. Informal workers, especially processed food traders, can use marketing media applications using go food and gojek.

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