

Effectiveness of the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) in Responding to the Phenomenon of Mass Layoffs in Indonesia in 2025

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Article Info

Article history:

Received: July 15, 2025
Revised: July 19, 2025
Accepted: July 21, 2025

Keywords:

BPJS Employment,
Job Loss Guarantee (JKP),
Mass Layoffs,
Social Protection

Abstract

Background of study: The phenomenon of mass layoffs in 2025 presents a serious challenge to Indonesia's labor force, affecting household economic stability and increasing social risks. As a response, the government implemented the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) as part of a broader social protection strategy to safeguard workers' welfare.

Aims and scope of paper: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the JKP program in mitigating the impact of mass layoffs, with a focus on benefit distribution, access to employment information, job training quality, and public satisfaction.

Methods: The study applied a qualitative approach through literature and documentation analysis, using thematic content analysis of secondary data obtained from government reports, national media coverage, and social media discourse. Data were analyzed descriptively to explore recurring themes in public narratives and policy implementation.

Result: Findings reveal that while the JKP program has effectively provided short-term financial support and improved access to labor market information, it is hindered by complex administrative procedures, uneven benefit distribution, and job training programs that are often misaligned with current labor market needs. Informal workers remain excluded from program coverage.

Conclusion: To enhance the effectiveness of the JKP program, comprehensive administrative reforms, improved competency-based training, and inclusive strategies for informal workers are necessary. This study contributes to policy evaluation discourse by highlighting implementation gaps in Indonesia's labor protection system amid economic shocks.

To cite this article: Author. (202X). Effectiveness of the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) in Responding to the Phenomenon of Mass Layoffs in Indonesia in 2025. *International Journal of Sustainable Business, Management, and Accounting*, 1(1), 10-17.

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INTRODUCTION

Welfare, justice, and prosperity both materially and spiritually are the noble ideals of the nation's founders as stated in the Preamble and the body of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 28H paragraph (3) states that "Everyone has the right to social security that allows for the development of himself/herself as a dignified human being." This provision emphasizes the importance of a strong social protection system as a foundation for the people's welfare. To realize this mandate, the Indonesian government passed **Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2004** concerning the **National Social Security System (SJSN)** as the legal basis for building an inclusive and sustainable social security system.

In the context of national development, the workforce has a vital role as the main driver of economic productivity. Through their contribution to the production process of goods and services, the workforce helps determine the rate of national economic growth (Harahap et al., 2023). However, their position is very vulnerable to various social and economic risks, such as termination of employment (PHK), work accidents, and even death. These risks not only impact individual workers, but also the economic stability of their families. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to provide adequate protection through the social security system (Habibi et al., 2022).

The SJSN program initially covered five main guarantees, namely health insurance, work accidents, old age, pensions, and death. However, in order to adjust to the dynamics of the increasingly fluctuating labor market and post-pandemic employment challenges, the government expanded the scope of protection through **Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja**, which then added the Job Loss Guarantee (JKP) program as a form of guarantee for formal workers affected by layoffs.

The phenomenon of mass layoffs in recent years has strengthened the urgency of the presence of JKP as a protective policy (Ali & Riady, 2025). The International Labor Organization noted that the Indonesian labor market experienced structural shocks due to a combination of the global recession, industrial relocation, and technological automation which caused many companies, especially in labor-intensive sectors, to carry out workforce efficiency. In 2025, based on data from the Ministry of Manpower, there were **24,036 cases of layoffs until April 2025**, with the highest number coming from Central Java from the textile and manufacturing sectors. This condition has significant social impacts, ranging from increasing open unemployment rates, decreasing household purchasing power, to the emergence of potential social vulnerability in affected areas (Putri et al., 2024).

In response, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan launched the JKP Program with three main pillars, namely financial assistance, access to labor market information, and job skills training. In the latest regulation, namely Government Regulation Number 6 of 2025, the value of JKP assistance was increased to 60% of the last wage for a maximum of six months, as an effort to maintain a decent standard of living during the transition period of workers who have been laid off. This step is considered strategic in supporting the social safety net for affected workers (Ausat, Massang, et al., 2023).

However, the effectiveness of JKP implementation is still an issue that is discussed in depth. In a study conducted by Pane et al (2024), several main challenges were identified, including strict participation requirements, complicated administrative processes, and the lack of effectiveness of the job training provided. General training is often not in line with the needs of the local labor market, so it does not increase the competitiveness of participants in the new job market. In addition, with more than 56% of the workforce in Indonesia operating in the informal sector (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025), the scope of JKP protection is limited to those who have formal worker status.

Silitonga, et al, (2022) stated that the low effectiveness of social assistance programs in Indonesia is often related to weak institutional capacity, inefficient bureaucracy, and lack of clarity in policy implementation. This has a negative impact on public trust in the sustainability and success of social protection programs, including JKP. From an international perspective, UNDP in their report entitled "Resilient Social Protection Systems in Asia" emphasizes the importance of responsive, inclusive, and data-driven social security. Countries with more adaptive social systems have proven to be more successful in dealing with economic shocks and are quicker in restoring the welfare of workers. Therefore, the implementation of JKP in Indonesia needs to be evaluated and adapted in order to meet workers' expectations.

Considering this condition, this study is very relevant to be carried out in order to measure the effectiveness of the JKP program as a whole, including the distribution of benefits, the quality of job training, access to employment information, and public satisfaction and views on the program. Through a scientific approach based on data and thematic analysis, it is hoped that areas of policy that still need to be improved can be identified and strategic recommendations can be provided for improving social protection in the future.

METHOD

Research Design

This study applied a documentation study and literature review approach aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) in responding to the phenomenon of mass layoffs in Indonesia (Dqlab.id, 2021).

Participant

Data sources include official reports from government agencies and related organizations such as BPJS Ketenagakerjaan and the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as articles from national media outlets and social media platforms.

Population and the Methods of Sampling

The population of this study consists of data and narratives related to the implementation of the JKP program, drawn from official documents, national news, and public opinion on social media. A purposive sampling method was used to select relevant and up-to-date information concerning the implementation and public perception of JKP. Social media platforms, as used in this study, are increasingly recognized as valid sources of public sentiment and narrative construction (Ali & Riady, 2025).

Instrumentation

The research utilized a content analysis template with a thematic approach to identify emerging themes from the secondary data. Since no quantitative instruments were used, psychometric properties such as reliability and validity are not applicable in this context.

Instrument

The primary instruments for data collection include:

1. JKP policy documents,
2. Employment statistics from BPS and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan,
3. Public comments and testimonials on social media platforms,
4. News reports from national online media outlets.

Procedures and, If Relevant, the Time Frame

The procedures involved:

1. Collecting documentary data from official government websites and online news platforms.
2. Gathering public opinion through social media platforms and comment sections.
3. The data collection and analysis were carried out during the first quarter of 2025 (January–March), reflecting the most recent conditions of the JKP implementation.

Analysis Plan

The data were analyzed using content analysis with a thematic approach. Four key aspects were examined:

1. The effectiveness of benefit distribution (cash assistance, access to labor market information, and job training).
2. The quality and relevance of the training programs.
3. The success rate of worker re-placement in the labor market.
4. Public and participant responses and satisfaction with the JKP implementation.

The results were presented descriptively and narratively to provide a comprehensive picture of how effectively the JKP program functions as a form of social protection for laid-off workers.

Scope and/or Limitations of the Methodology You Used

This study is limited to the evaluation of documents and publicly available online opinions. It does not include direct interviews or quantitative surveys. Another limitation is the lack of access to micro-level individual data from JKP participants, and the reliance on the quality and completeness of publicly accessible documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In 2025, Indonesia experienced a significant wave of mass layoffs (PHK). This shows economic pressure that forces many companies to make workforce efficiency. This condition also shows the importance of the role of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan in providing social protection through the Job Loss Guarantee (JKP) program, although its implementation still faces various challenges (Arisanty et al., 2023).



Figure 1. Data on the Number of Laid-Off Workers 2022–2025

Termination of Employment (PHK) is the termination of employment due to a certain reason that results in the termination of rights and obligations between workers/laborers and employers/employers. Workers/laborers who experience layoffs are certainly in a disadvantaged condition, therefore adequate legal protection is needed to ensure the continuity and sustainability of a decent life for workers/laborers who experience layoffs. Based on the provisions of Article 156 of Law Number 13 of 2003, it is stipulated that, in the event of a layoff, employers are required to pay severance pay and/or work reward money and replacement money for the rights that should be received by workers/laborers (Hanifah et al., 2023).

The JKP program was basically created to side with and assist workers/laborers who experience layoffs so that they can continue their lives properly after being laid off and workers/laborers can rise again to fight for and obtain decent work for a better life (Riady et al., 2023). Those who are entitled to receive JKP benefits are workers who are laid off due to company mergers, efficiency changes in ownership status, or companies that experience losses (Sukanti et al., 2025).

The budgeting of the JKP program in Indonesia has been quite effective with its funding sourced from JKK and JKM contributions from participants that have been contributed by employers and contributions from the Government's APBN. In short, the details of this JKP contribution are 0.46% (zero point forty six percent) which is sourced from 0.14% (zero point fourteen percent) of JKK contributions from the participant's monthly wages and 0.10% (zero point ten percent) of JKM contributions from monthly wages so that the total is 0.24% (zero point twenty four percent) and contributions paid by the Central Government amounting to 0.22% (zero point twenty two percent) of the worker/laborer's monthly wages so that the total contribution for JKP itself is 0.46% (zero point forty six percent) of the worker/laborer's monthly wages. Although the principles of implementing JKP have been stated in the Job Creation Law, this program cannot be implemented directly, because JKP requires more detailed technical elaboration and regulations. There are still various issues or challenges that need to be resolved so that this program can run effectively and achieve its goals (Pane et al., 2024).

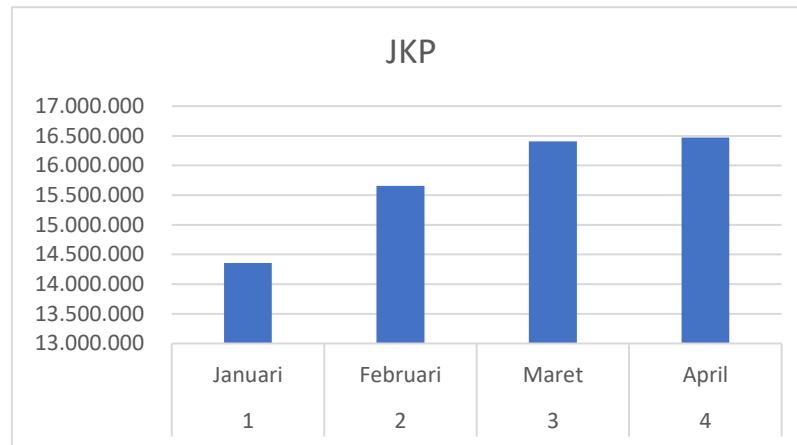


Figure 2. Accumulation of Active Workforce Participants in the JKP Program in 2025

By March 2025, more than 120,000 laid-off workers had received JKP benefits ([BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, 2025](#)), demonstrating the program's growing reach. Yet discrepancies in implementation across regions remain evident.

Discussion

1. Implementation of the JKP Program by BPJS Ketenagakerjaan

In response to these conditions, the government through BPJS Ketenagakerjaan launched the JKP Program which was strengthened by PP No. 6 of 2025, which increased cash benefits to 60% of salary for six months ([Tim Hukumonline, 2025](#)). Previously, the benefits provided were only 45% for the first to third months, and 25% for the fourth to sixth months. The government has decided to set the maximum salary ceiling guaranteed in this program at IDR 5 million. This increase in JKP benefits will come into effect on February 7, 2025, for new claims and for remaining active benefits. [Kompas \(2025\)](#) stated that this latest JKP program also offers access to the job market and vocational training for participants affected by layoffs.

Based on information from the Ministry of Manpower, between January and May 20, 2025, there have been severance pay (PHK) of 26,455 individuals. This figure shows an increase of more than 5,000 compared to the same period in 2024. The Ministry of Manpower stated that this figure came from cases of layoffs that already had permanent legal force. On the other hand, according to data from the KSPI Research and Development and the Labor Party, around 60,000 workers were laid off from January to March 2025. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo) noted that in the period from January 1 to March 10, 2025, the number of workers affected by layoffs reached 73,992 people. Apindo uses data from workers who have been removed from the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan program as a reference. According to data from [BPJS Ketenagakerjaan \(2025\)](#) and a report by [CNBC Indonesia \(2025\)](#), as of March 2025, more than 120,000 victims of layoffs had received JKP benefits, although the distribution was not even in various regions.

2. Effectiveness of Benefit Distribution and Administrative Barriers

Although JKP has reached many formal workers, the effectiveness of benefit distribution still faces various obstacles. Based on content analysis from social media ([Kompetensiku, 2025](#)), Many participants complained about delays in the disbursement of JKP funds, the long verification process, and the lack of clarity regarding the status of their claims. This indicates problems in the administrative governance and information system of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan that need to be fixed. In addition, there are several requirements that are quite difficult for workers to fulfill, thus becoming an obstacle for them to be able to claim JKP benefits. The requirements that must be met according to the Executive Director of the Trade Union Rights Center (TURC) Andriko S Otang, Wednesday (21/5/2025) are:

1. Employees must have a letter of notification of termination of employment from the company and signed by the company.
2. A letter of response not rejecting termination of employment by the worker signed by the worker himself.
3. A letter of report of termination of employment by the company addressed to the head of the local labor office and signed by the company.
4. Proof of a joint work agreement between the employer and the worker.

The difficult requirements for workers to fulfill, thus hampering the JKP program claim process, are the third and fourth requirements. Many companies are reluctant to take care of the PHK report letter to the relevant agency and are reluctant to provide a copy of the cooperation contract. These things are the triggers for the hampering of the JKP program disbursement process (Silitonga et al., 2022). On the other hand, some workers also cannot access the program because they are not registered as BPJS Ketenagakerjaan participants or because they work in the informal sector, which according to BPS data (2025), still dominates the composition of the Indonesian workforce. To improve the efficiency and accessibility of JKP claims, digital transformation is necessary, as supported by previous findings emphasizing the role of open digital ecosystems in enhancing public service delivery (Riady et al., 2025). Public complaints regarding the JKP system highlight not only administrative flaws but also challenges in public digital literacy and communication with institutions (Arisanty et al., 2024).

3. Effectiveness of Job Training and Re-employment

One of the important components of JKP is job training and re-employment. However, a study by Pane et al. (2024) compared the effectiveness of similar programs in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Japan, and found that job training in Indonesia is still not optimal in supporting workers to get new jobs. From the results of documentation and public opinion gathering, it can be seen that the training offered is often not in accordance with current job market needs and is not competency-based. In addition, monitoring of training participants and the success of re-employment has not been measured systematically, so the effectiveness of the program in creating re-employment is still questionable. Utilizing digital tools such as AI-based platforms may support the personalization of job training, aligning with current research on technology's role in bridging labor market needs (Ausat, Azzaakiyyah, et al., 2023).

4. Limited Coverage for Informal Workers

One of the major challenges in the implementation of JKP is the low inclusion of informal workers. Most workers in Indonesia (more than 50%) still work informally and do not have access to JKP protection because they are not registered as BPJS Ketenagakerjaan participants (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025). This is a structural obstacle that limits the effectiveness of JKP as a comprehensive social safety net.

Implications

The findings show that while JKP provides essential protection for formal workers, several structural, administrative, and coverage-related issues reduce its effectiveness. The lack of support for informal workers, delays in disbursement, and inadequate job training imply that social protection programs must be more inclusive, efficient, and competency-driven to be resilient during economic shocks.

Research Contribution

This study contributes a holistic assessment of the 2025 JKP implementation based on documented facts and public narratives. It highlights real administrative, policy, and coverage-related issues, which can guide policymakers in reforming Indonesia's social security framework.

Limitations

This research relies solely on secondary data from public documents, media, and social media platforms. It does not include direct interviews or surveys with JKP recipients. Additionally, access to micro-level data of individual participants is limited, affecting the depth of quantitative analysis.

Suggestions

1. Administrative Reform: Simplify claim procedures and improve information systems within BPJS Ketenagakerjaan.
2. Training Improvement: Provide competency-based job training aligned with labor market needs.
3. Inclusivity: Develop mechanisms to include informal workers in JKP coverage.
4. Monitoring System: Implement a national monitoring framework to evaluate the re-employment success of JKP beneficiaries.

CONCLUSION

The year 2025 presents many challenges for the employment sector in Indonesia, as seen from the many mass layoffs that have occurred in various industries, especially in the manufacturing and textile sectors. This crisis underscores the importance of the government's role in ensuring the survival of workers. In this regard, the Job Loss Guarantee Program (JKP) initiated by the government through BPJS Ketenagakerjaan is a strategic step to provide social protection to affected formal workers.

The implementation of JKP has shown a significant impact, especially with the increase in cash benefits to 60% of salary for six months, the provision of access to labor market information, and vocational training programs. As of March 2025, this program has served more than 120,000 workers, helping to maintain purchasing power and maintain social stability amidst increasing layoff rates. However, the effectiveness of this program still faces a number of significant challenges. Administrative disruptions such as delays in disbursing benefits, complicated claim processes, and lack of transparency in the information system are the main complaints from participants. In addition, certain administrative requirements, such as reporting layoffs to the labor office and proof of collective labor agreements, are often difficult for workers to fulfill, hindering access to JKP benefits.

On the other hand, job training, which should serve as a tool for post-layoff career recovery, is far from ideal. Training materials that are less relevant to the needs of the labor market, a low competency-based approach, and a weak post-training monitoring system reduce the effectiveness of the program in supporting re-recruitment. Furthermore, the program's coverage that only covers formal workers shows systemic weaknesses in social protection in Indonesia. Given that the majority of workers are in the informal sector and are not registered with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, the unequal access to JKP creates a fairly large protection gap and reduces the systemic impact of this policy. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the JKP program in the future, comprehensive administrative reforms are needed, increased competency-based job training that is in accordance with industry needs, and strategies to expand protection to informal workers. These steps are crucial to making JKP a comprehensive, fair, and responsive social protection system to the increasingly complex dynamics of the world of work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank BPJS Ketenagakerjaan for the internship opportunity that has been given. The experience and learning that we gained during the internship became valuable provisions that also supported the preparation of this scientific work.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

All authors contributed equally to the conceptualization, design, and execution of this study. The research idea and objectives were collaboratively developed, followed by a joint effort in collecting and analyzing secondary data from various official documents, media sources, and social media platforms. All authors participated in drafting, reviewing, and revising the manuscript critically for important intellectual content. Each author approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring its integrity and accuracy.

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