



JABATAN PERANGKAAN  
M A L A Y S I A

# REPORT OF SPECIAL SURVEY ON EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY AND INDIVIDUAL (ROUND 2)

## SURVEY HIGHLIGHT

- 1 This report provides **summary findings** of the **Special Survey** pertaining to **Effects of Covid-19 on Economy and Individual (Round 2)** which has been **conducted online** by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia **from 10th – 24th April 2020**.
- 2 This survey consists of 4 modules and 36 questions comprising the general module, employment module, life style module and education module.  
A total of **41,386 respondents aged 15 and above** has participated in this survey.
- 3 The analysis presented are based on respondent's feedback that includes **qualitative personal opinions** on **economy, employment, lifestyle, and education**.
- 4

## DISCLAIMER

The presented analysis are based on respondents who participated in this survey and cannot be generalised to represent the views of all Malaysians. It should be interpreted with caution to assess the impact of Covid-19 in Malaysia and not as official statistics. However, it can be used to support in reflecting the current situation. DOSM is not responsible for any implications of using the statistics.



**BANCIO 2020**  
PENDUDUK & PERUMAHAN  
**MALAYSIA 2020**  
DATA ANDA MASA DEPAN KITA  
7 JULAI 2020



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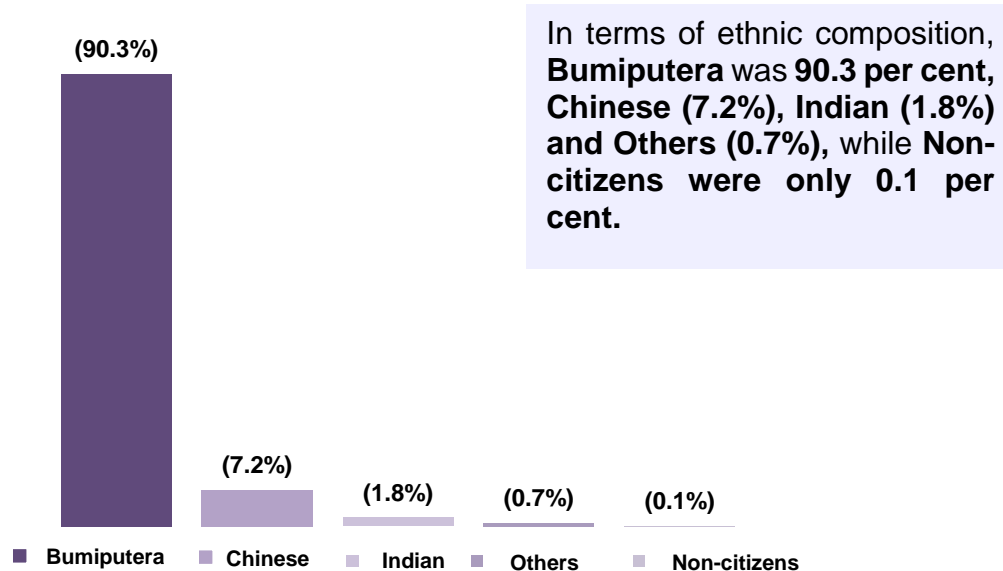


	<b>Page</b>
<b>Respondent Profile .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Perception on Health Care Workers &amp; Facilities.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Impact On Lifestyle .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Impact On Work .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Impact On Spending .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Impact On Education .....</b>	<b>16</b>

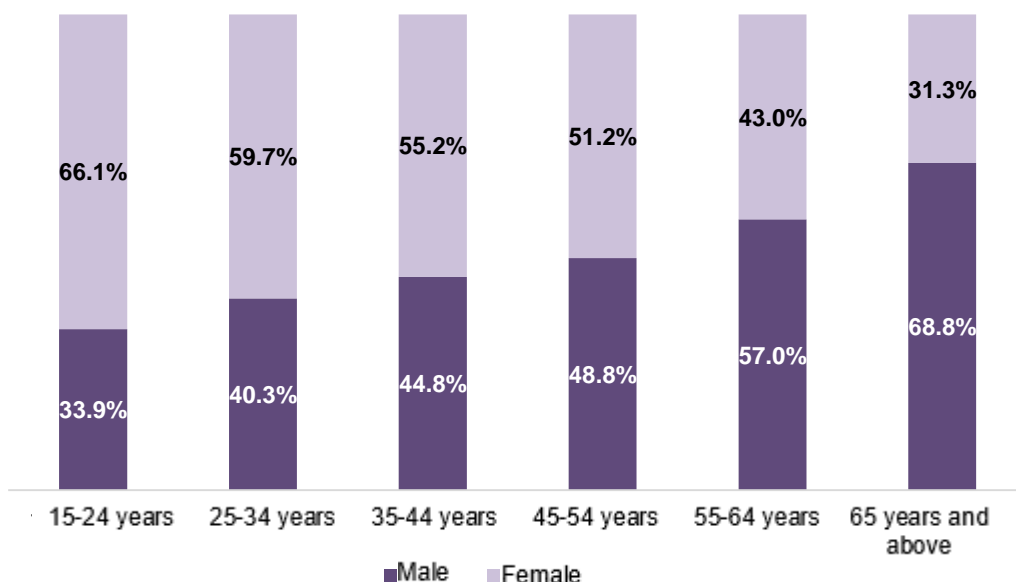
## RESPONDENT PROFILE

A total of **41,386 respondents** participated in this survey with **70.7 per cent** of the respondents were from **urban** and **29.3 per cent** of the respondents in **rural**.

**Exhibit 1: Number of Respondents by Ethnic Groups**



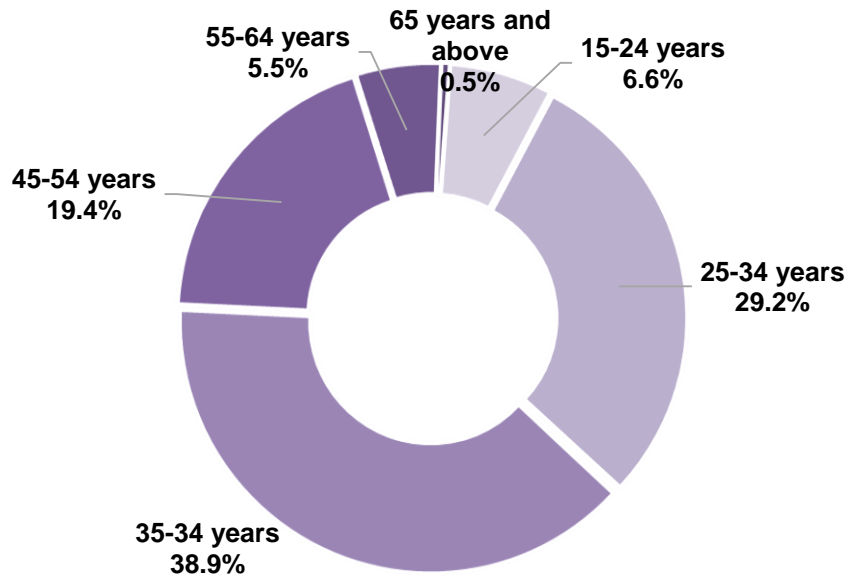
**Exhibit 2: Respondents by Sex and Age Group**



**Female** respondents were **55.7 per cent** compared to **men 44.3 per cent**. The **same trend** was shown for all age groups of **54 years and below**, whereas for respondents **aged 55 and above**, **male respondents outnumbered female respondents**.

## RESPONDENT PROFILE

Exhibit 3: Respondents by Age Group

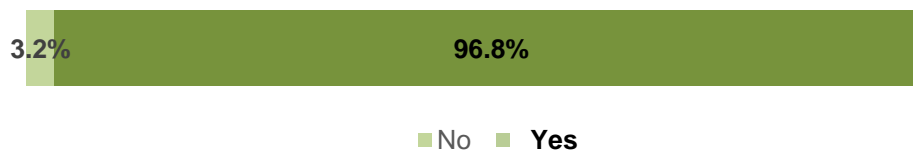


Overall, 6.6 per cent of respondents were between the age group of 15-24 years, 25-34 years (29.2%), 35-44 years (38.9%), 45-54 years (19.4%), 55-64 years (5.5%) and 65 years & above (0.5%).

## PRIHATIN ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

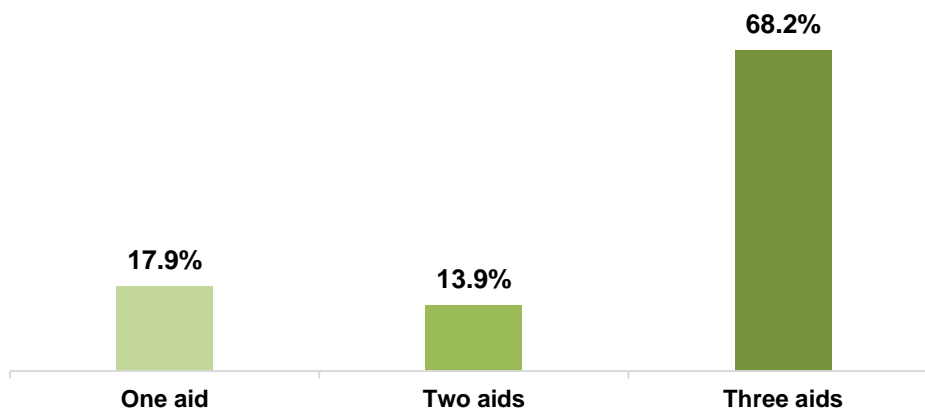
Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package 2020 was announced by Y.A.B. Prime Minister on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2020, where the stimulus package has three goals namely preserve *rakyat's* welfare (RM128 billion), support businesses (RM100 billion), and strengthen country's economy (RM2 billion).

**Exhibit 4: Receive Benefits from Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package**



**96.8 per cent** or **40,076 respondents** informed they have received benefits from the Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package compared to only **3.2 per cent** who **did not receive benefit** from the package.

**Exhibit 4: Number of Benefit Received from Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package**



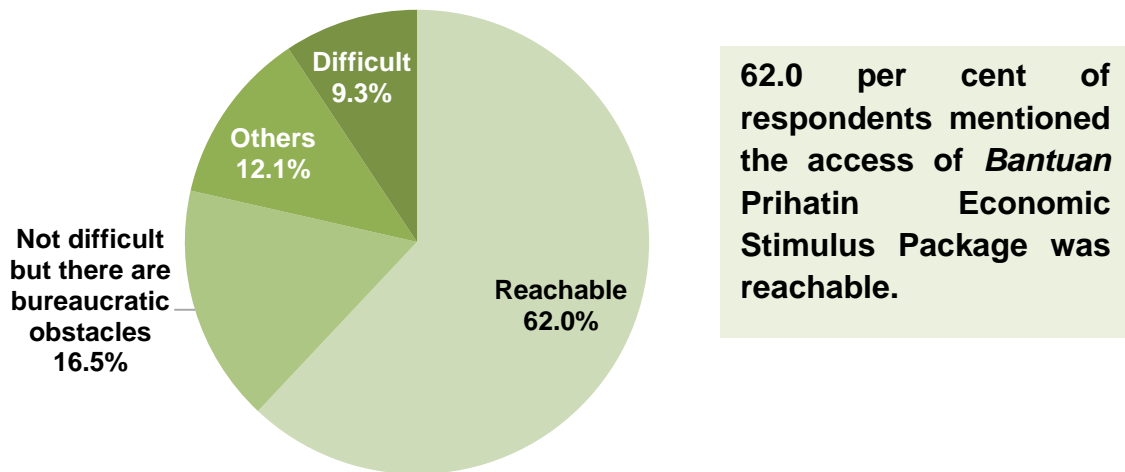
**Table 1: Types of Assistance Receive**

Types of Assistance	(%)
One-off cash aid ( <i>Prihatin Nasional Assistance</i> , IPT Student aid, e-Hailing)	79.2
Moratorium	60.5
Utility Discount	47.4
EPF Cash Withdrawals & Private Retirement	41.2
Wage subsidies and payments under the ERP	13.7
Credit Guarantee Schemes	8.4

## PRIHATIN ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

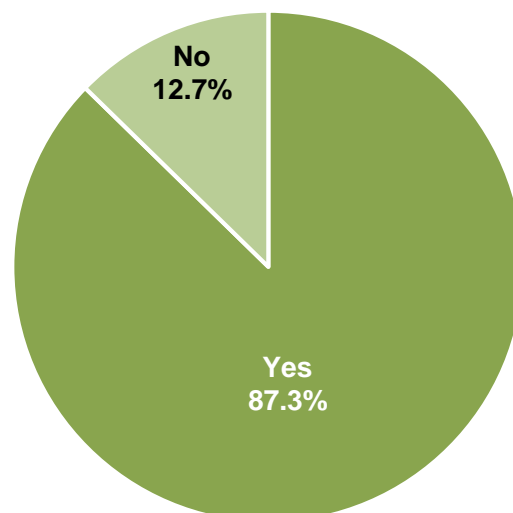
- **68.2 per cent of respondents received three types of aids, two aids (13.9%) and one aid (17.9%).**
- **79.2 per cent of the respondents received assistance in the form of cash aid (Prihatin Nasional Assistance, IPT Student aid, e-Hailing).**
- **Moratorium (60.5%), Utility Discount (47.4%), EPF cash withdrawals & Private Retirement Schemes (41.2%) were the subsidies received under the Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package.**
- **Only 8.4 per cent benefited from the Credit Guarantee Schemes.**

**Exhibit 5: Get Access to Process / Procedure of *Bantuan* Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package**



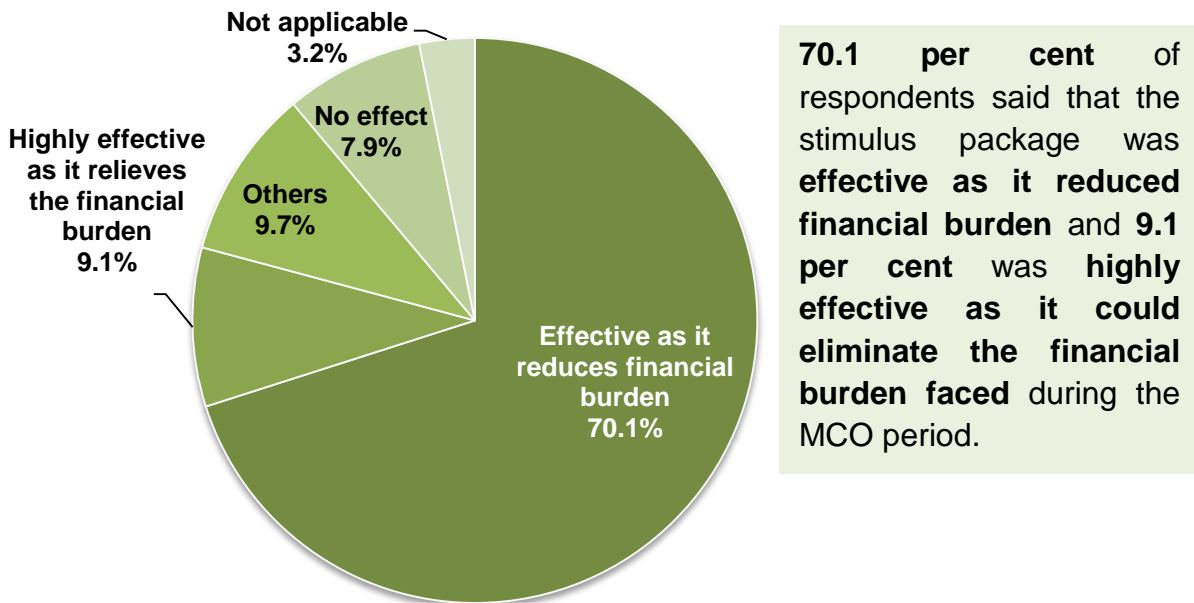
**Exhibit 6: Satisfaction with Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package**

- **87.3% of respondents stated that they were satisfied with the Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package.**
- **Only 12.7% were dissatisfied with the Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package.**



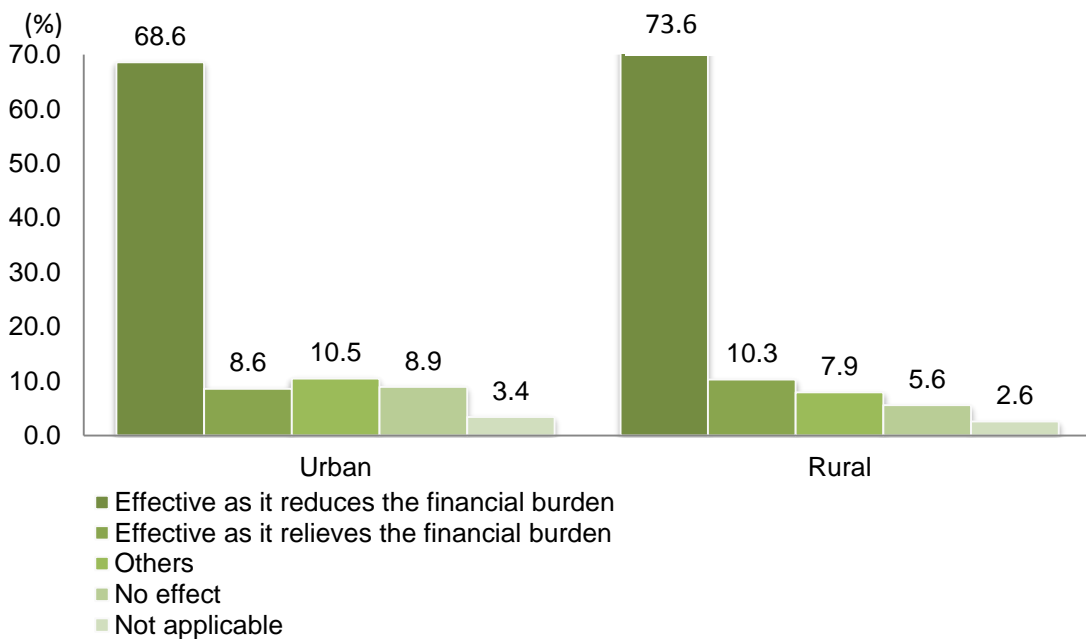
# PRIHATIN ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

**Exhibit 7: Effects of Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package**



**70.1 per cent** of respondents said that the stimulus package was **effective as it reduced financial burden** and **9.1 per cent** was **highly effective as it could eliminate the financial burden** faced during the MCO period.

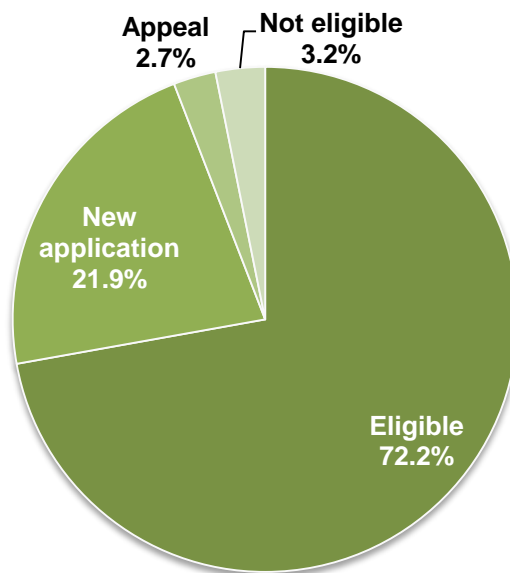
**Exhibit 8: Effects of Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package by Strata**



- **68.6 per cent of respondents in urban areas** and **73.6 per cent of respondents in rural** informed that the Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package was **effective as it reduced the financial burden**.
- **8.6 per cent of respondents in urban areas** and **10.3 per cent of respondents in rural areas** said that it was **highly effective as it relieved the financial burden** faced during the MCO period.

## PRIHATIN ECONOMIC STIMULUS PACKAGE

Exhibit 9: Eligible Recipients of *Bantuan* Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package



- 72.2 per cent of the respondents were eligible to be recipients of *Bantuan* Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package. While 3.2 per cent were ineligible.
- 21.9 per cent of respondents recorded as new applicants and 2.7 per cent appeal status.

Exhibit 10: Respondents' Need on *Bantuan* Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package for the Next Phase

With the extension of the Movement Control Order until April 28, 2020, the majority of respondents (82.3%) indicated that they need *Bantuan* Prihatin Economic Stimulus Package for the next phase, while 17.7 per cent said they did not need the package.

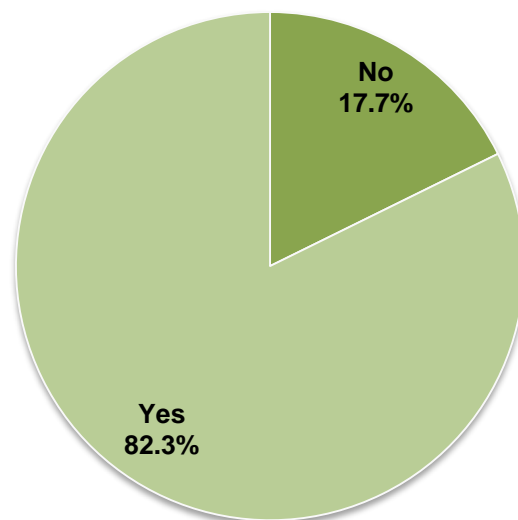
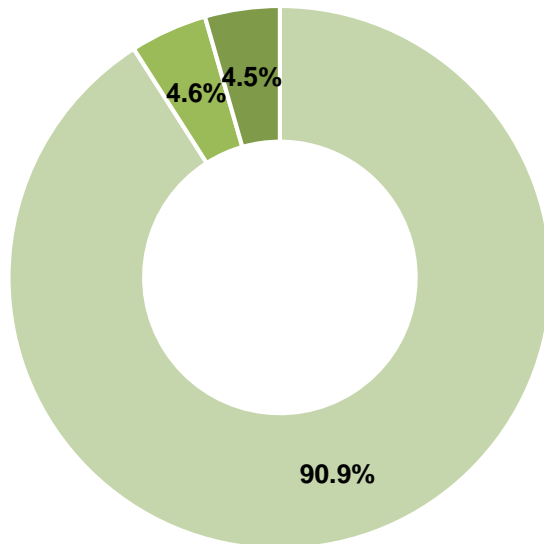




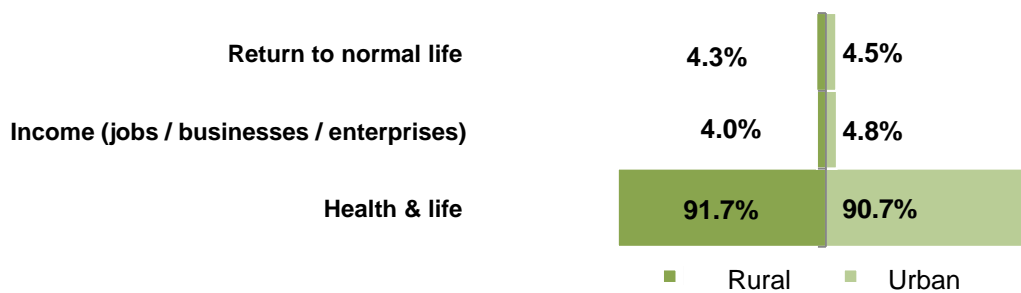
Exhibit 11: Respondents' Priority Facing the Current Situation



**90.9 per cent of respondents** mentioned that **health and life** were their priorities, **followed by income (jobs / businesses / enterprises)** and **return to normal life** with **4.6 per cent** and **4.5 per cent** respectively.

- Health & Life
- Income (jobs / businesses / enterprises)
- Return to normal life

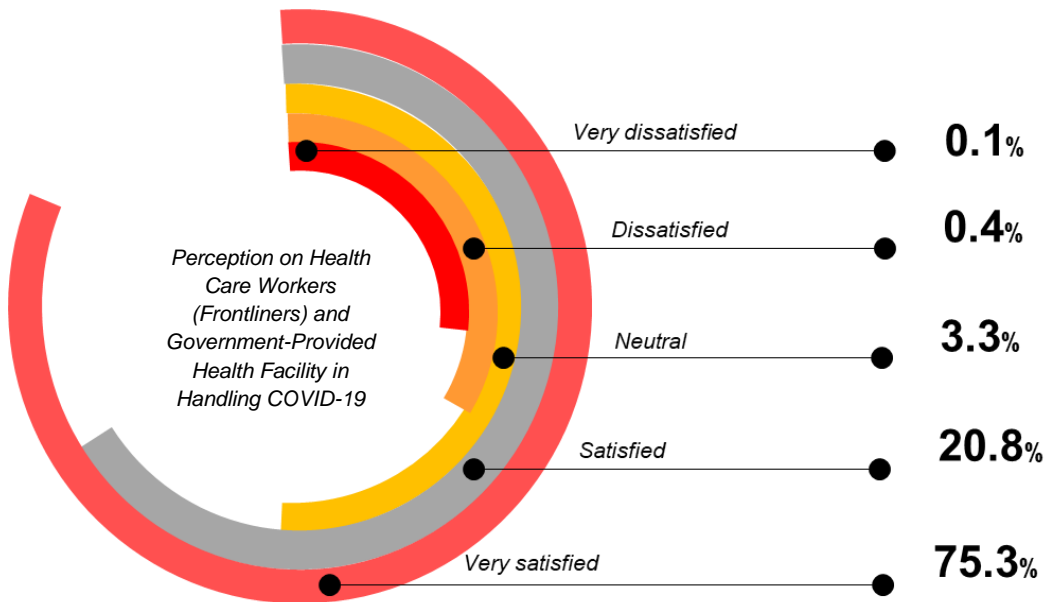
Exhibit 12: Respondents' Priority Facing the Current Situation by Strata



- **The majority of respondents in urban and rural areas gave priority for health and life with 90.7 per cent and 91.7 per cent respectively.**
- **For respondents in urban areas, income (4.8%) was second priority followed by return to normal life (4.5%).**
- **In contrast to respondents in rural areas, normal life (4.3%) was second choice followed by income (4.0%).**

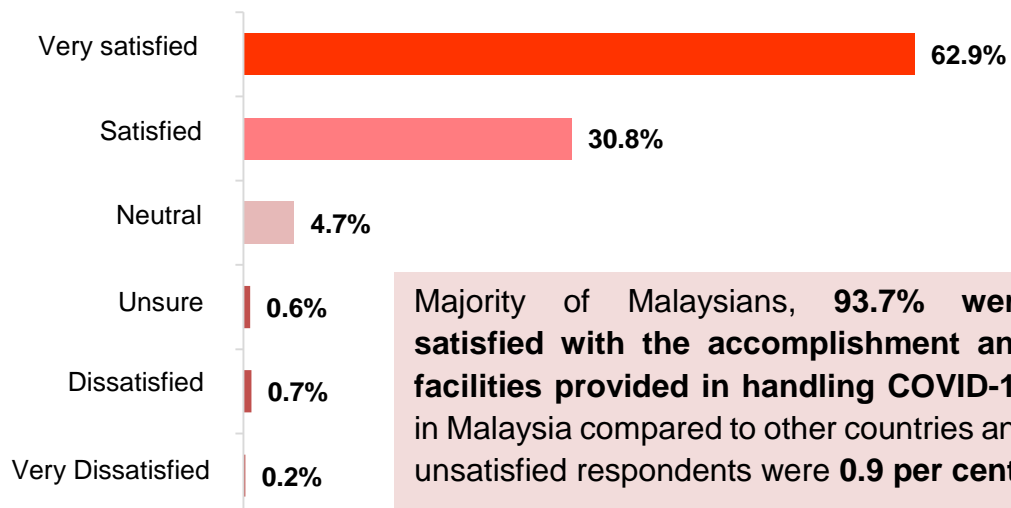
## PERCEPTION ON APPROACH TAKEN IN TACKLING COVID-19

**Exhibit 13: Opinion on Health Care Workers (Frontlines) and Government Health Facilities in Handling COVID-19**



**96.1 per cent of the respondents were satisfied with the health care workers (frontliners) and government health facilities in tackling COVID-19. The percentage of respondents who were unsatisfied was only 0.5 per cent.**

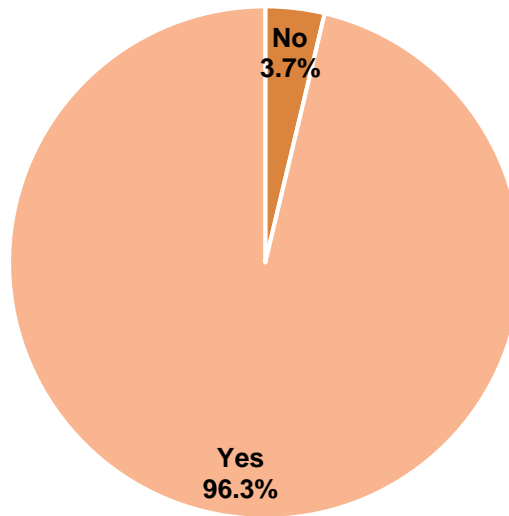
**Exhibit 14: Perception on the Accomplishment and Facilities Provided in Handling COVID-19 in Malaysia Compared to Other Countries**



**Majority of Malaysians, 93.7% were satisfied with the accomplishment and facilities provided in handling COVID-19 in Malaysia compared to other countries and unsatisfied respondents were 0.9 per cent.**

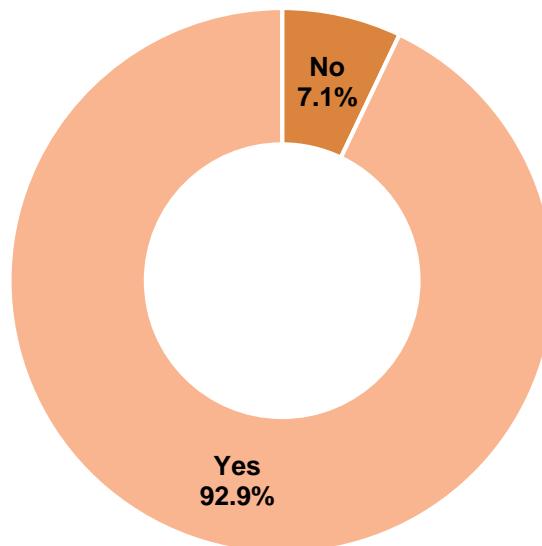
## IMPACT ON LIFE STYLE

Exhibit 15: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Respondent's Lifestyle



As a whole, COVID-19 pandemic has **impacted 96.3 per cent of the respondent's lifestyle**. Meanwhile, 3.7 percent of respondents mentioned that their lifestyle was unaffected.

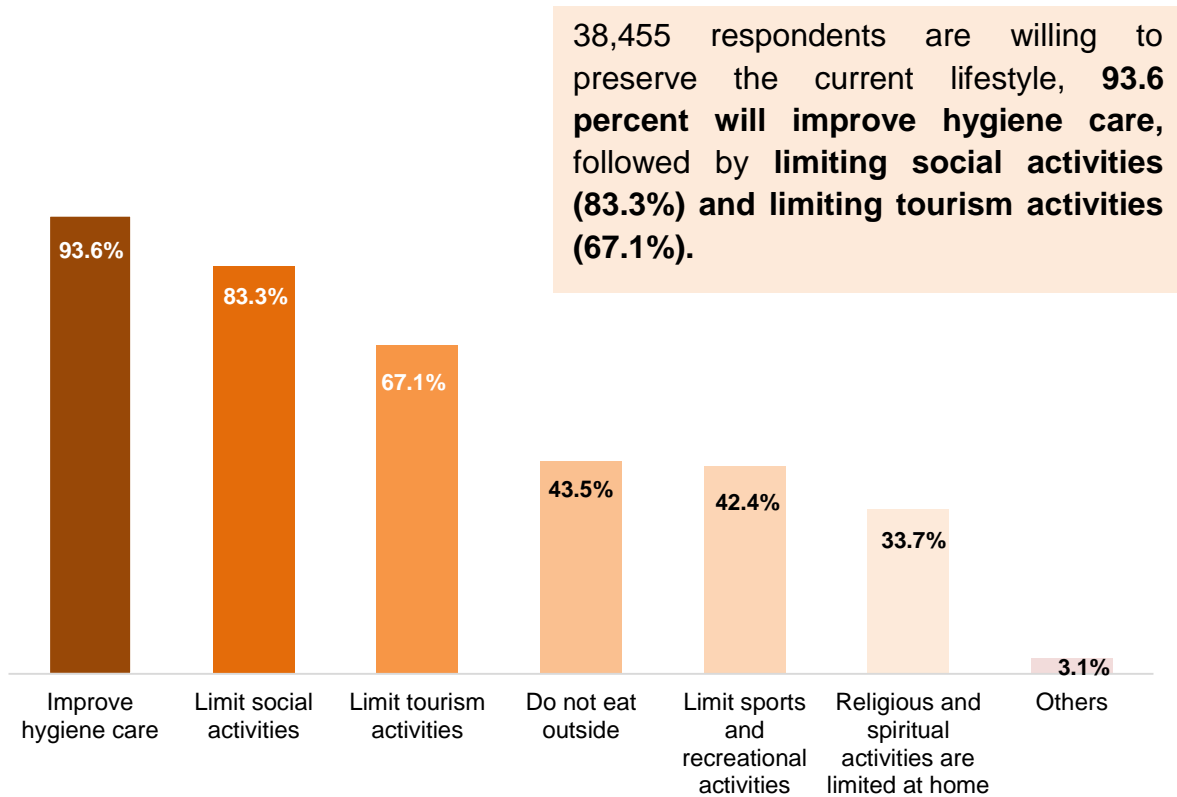
Exhibit 16: Readiness to Maintain Current Lifestyle when Returning to Normal Life after the End of MCO /COVID-19 Outbreak



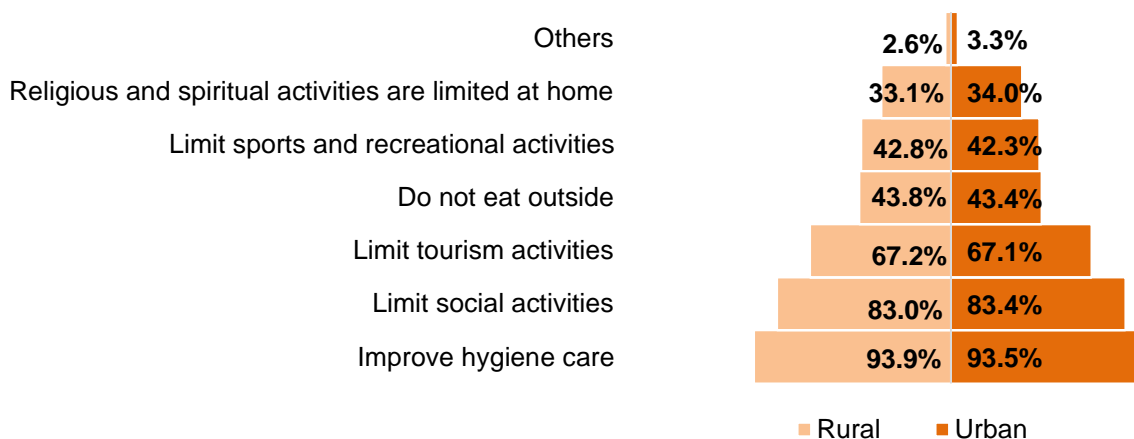
**92.9 per cent or 38,455 respondents were prepared to adapt current lifestyle** when returning to normal life after the end of MCO /COVID-19 outbreak.

## IMPACT ON LIFESTYLE

**Exhibit 18: Lifestyle changes**



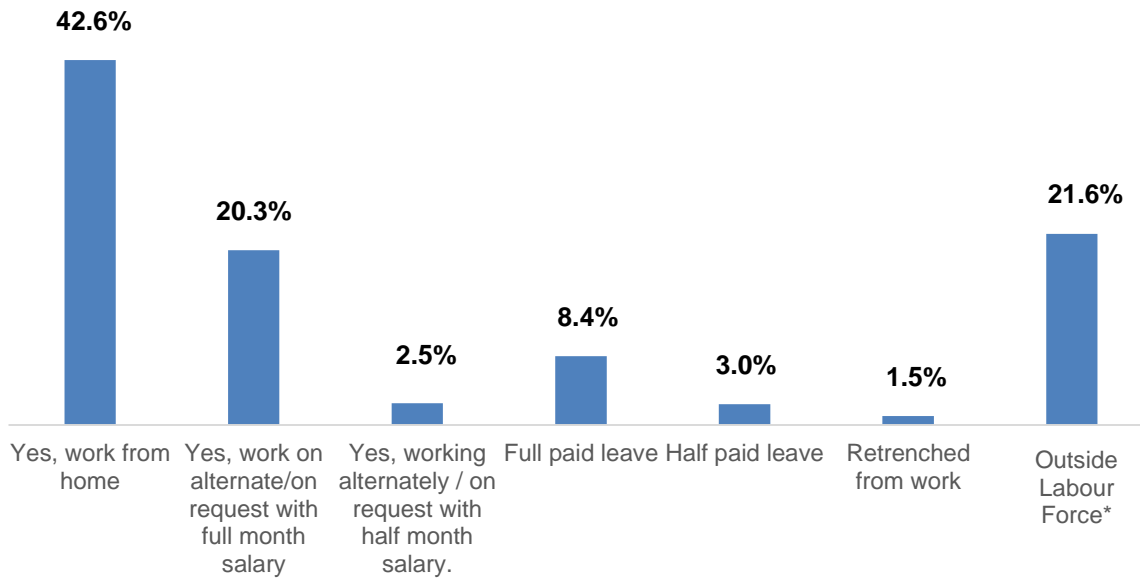
**Exhibit 19: Lifestyle changes by Strata**



Almost **94.0 percent of respondents in urban and rural are ready to improve hygiene care** when returning to normal life after the end of MCO/COVID-19 outbreak. This indicates the majority of the respondents either from urban or rural give priority for personal hygiene care practices to curb infections.

## IMPACT ON WORK

Exhibit 20: Respondent Employment Status



\*Note:

Outside Labour Force is a population that is not classified as working or unemployed. This category consists of housewives, students (including those who will pursue their studies), those who have retired, incapable and those who are not interested in finding jobs.

**65.4 per cent of respondents were still working while 21.6 per cent were outside labour force. Among those working, 42.6 percent work from home and 20.3 percent work alternately or on request with full month salary.**

## IMPACT ON SPENDING

**Table 1: Main Expenditures on Food Products during MCO**

Item	%
<b>Rice</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Fish / chicken / meat / seafood to cook</b>	<b>91.5</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>87.7</b>
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>86.8</b>
<b>Other Essential Ingredients for Cooking</b> (example: onions, garlic, sugar, salt, etc.)	<b>85.8</b>
<b>Cooking oil</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Dried food items</b> (example: vermicelli, biscuits, nestum, etc.)	<b>83.9</b>
<b>Bread</b>	<b>78.1</b>
<b>Flour</b> (including wheat flour, rice flour, glutinous flour, etc.)	<b>77.3</b>
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>68.5</b>
<b>Drinks in cans</b> (example: milo, condensed milk, milk powder, etc.)	<b>63.6</b>
<b>Frozen food</b> (example: sausages, nuggets, fish balls, potato fingers, etc.)	<b>57.5</b>
<b>Instant noodles</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Drinking water</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>Vitamins / Supplements</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>Spaghetti</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Animal food</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Takeaway / delivery</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>3-in-1 drinks</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Baby food</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>1.9</b>

During MCO, majority of respondent choose to purchase food products such as **rice and fish/chicken/meat/seafood to cook and Other Essential Ingredients for Cooking (such as onion, salt sugar and others)** with **92.1 per cent, 91.5 per cent and 87.7 per cent** respectively.

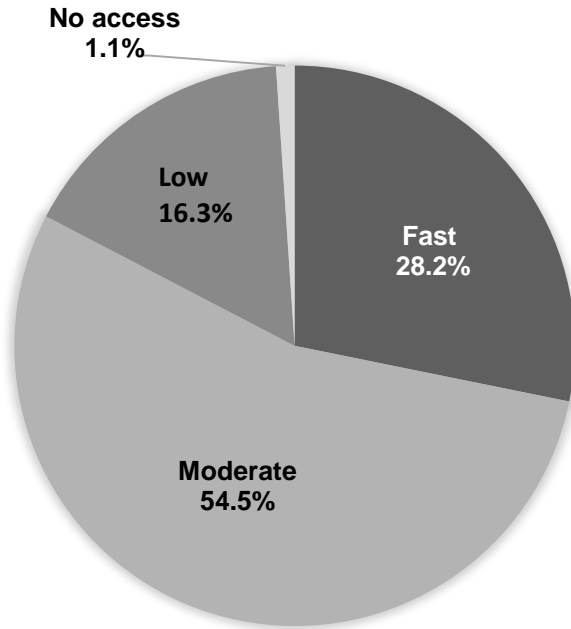
## IMPACT ON SPENDING

Table 2: Main Expenditures on Non-Food Products during MCO

Item	%
Hand wash	76.9
Laundry detergent	76.1
Face mask	74.5
Bath products	71.0
Disinfectant	67.7
Medicine (example: fever medication, cold medication, cough medication, etc.)	56.1
Tissue Paper	53.2
Sanitary pads	51.4
Gloves (various sizes)	36.3
Wet tissue	31.1
Baby diapers	26.0
Thermometer	12.6
First aid kit	12.0
Others	2.0

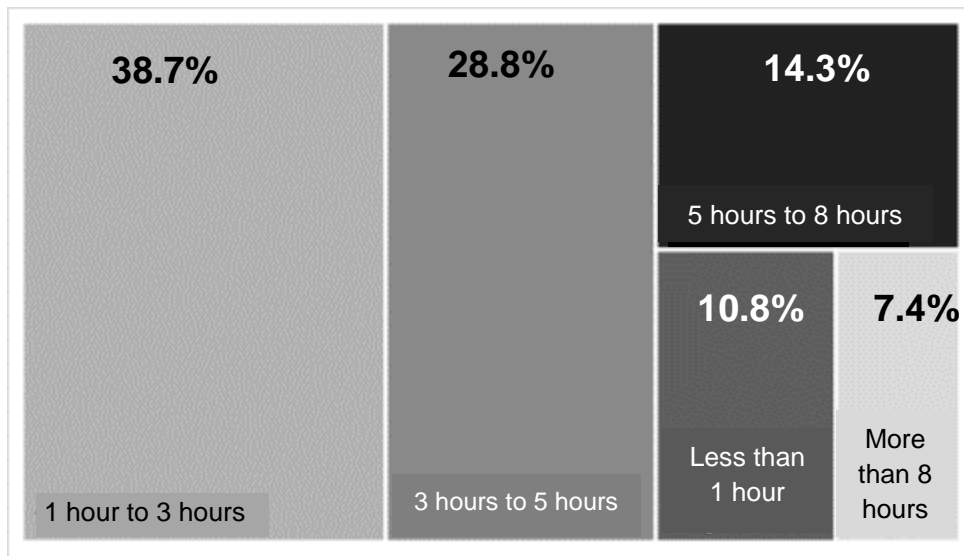
For non-food items, hand wash (76.9%), laundry detergent (76.1%) and face mask (74.5%) were the main choice of respondents.

**Exhibit 21: Internet Access Level for Online Learning**



Majority of respondents revealed that the internet access level for online learning was moderate (54.5%). Meanwhile, only 1.1 per cent had no access (no internet facilities).

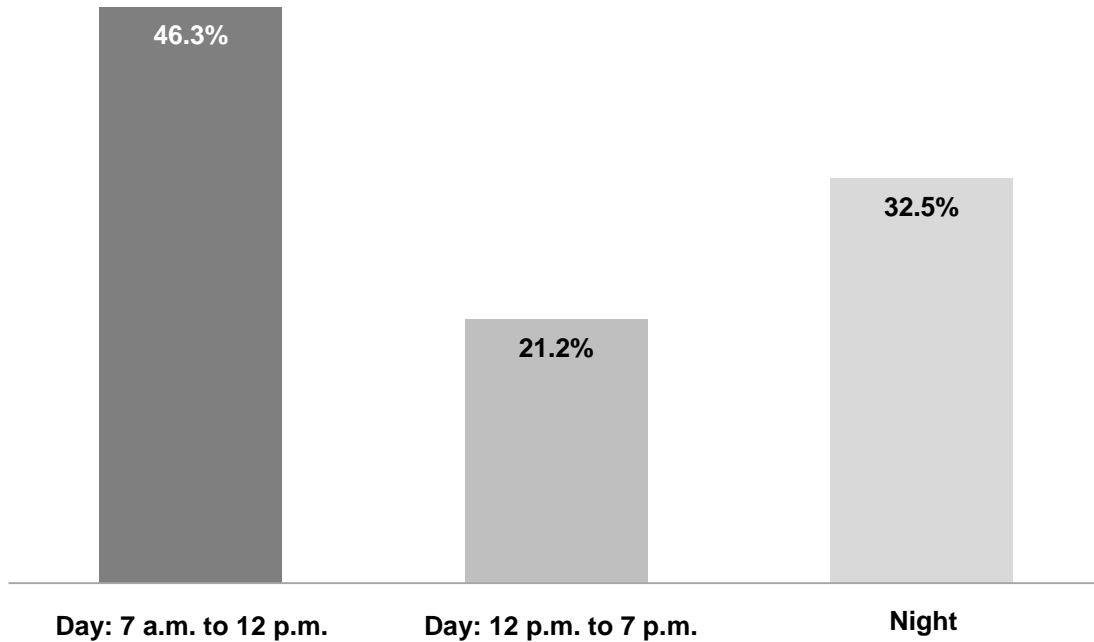
**Exhibit 22: Average Online Learning Hours per Day throughout MCO**



**67.5 per cent of respondents/ school children accessed online learning session on average 1 to 5 hours daily during the MCO period. Meanwhile, those who accessed online learning session more than 8 hours a day was 7.4 per cent.**



## Exhibit 23: Online Learning Connectivity



**46.3 per cent** informed that the **online learning connectivity is faster during the day between 7 a.m. to 12 p.m.** and followed by **32.5 per cent** stated that **connectivity is faster at night.**