



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN
M A L A Y S I A

REPORT

OF SPECIAL SURVEY ON EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY AND INDIVIDUAL (ROUND 1)

SURVEY HIGHLIGHT

- 1 This report provides **summary findings** of the **Special Survey** pertaining to **Effect of Covid-19 on Economy and Individual** (Round 1) which has been conducted online by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia **from 23rd – 31st March 2020**.
- 2 This survey consists of 3 modules and 21 questions.
- 3 A total of **168,182 respondents aged 15 and above** has participated in this survey.
- 4 The analysis presented are based on respondent's feedback that includes **qualitative personal opinions** on **economy, employment** and **spending pattern**.

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



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EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY AND INDIVIDUAL SPECIAL SURVEY (ROUND 1)

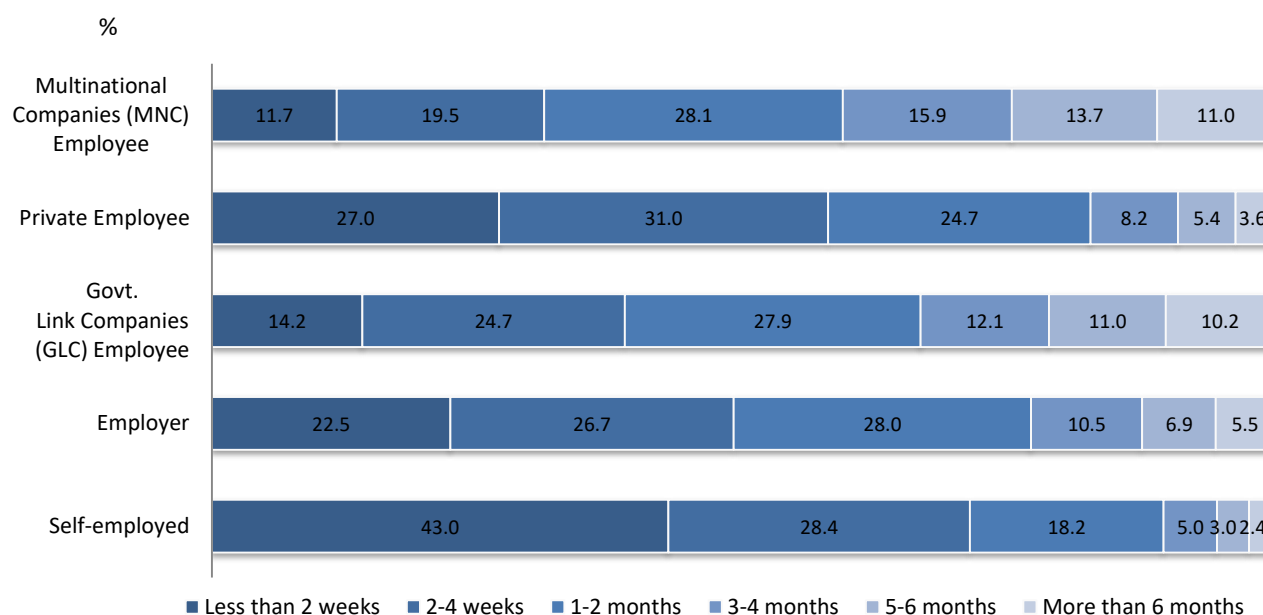
- Conducted by DOSM via online on 18 March to 31 March 2020
- Consist of 21 questions comprising general module, employment module and expenditure module.
- 168,182 respondents consisting entire Malaysia.
- Civil servants are excluded from the analysis.

EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY & INDIVIDUAL

1. Financial Savings Duration

- More than two-third (71.4%) of **self-employed** respondents have sufficient savings for **less than 1 month**.
- 77.2 per cent of employers and 82.7 per cent private employees have sufficient financial savings up to 2 months.
- Meanwhile, 78.9 per cent of Government Link Companies (GLC) employees and 75.2 percent of Multinational Companies (MNC) employees have sufficient financial savings up to 4 months.

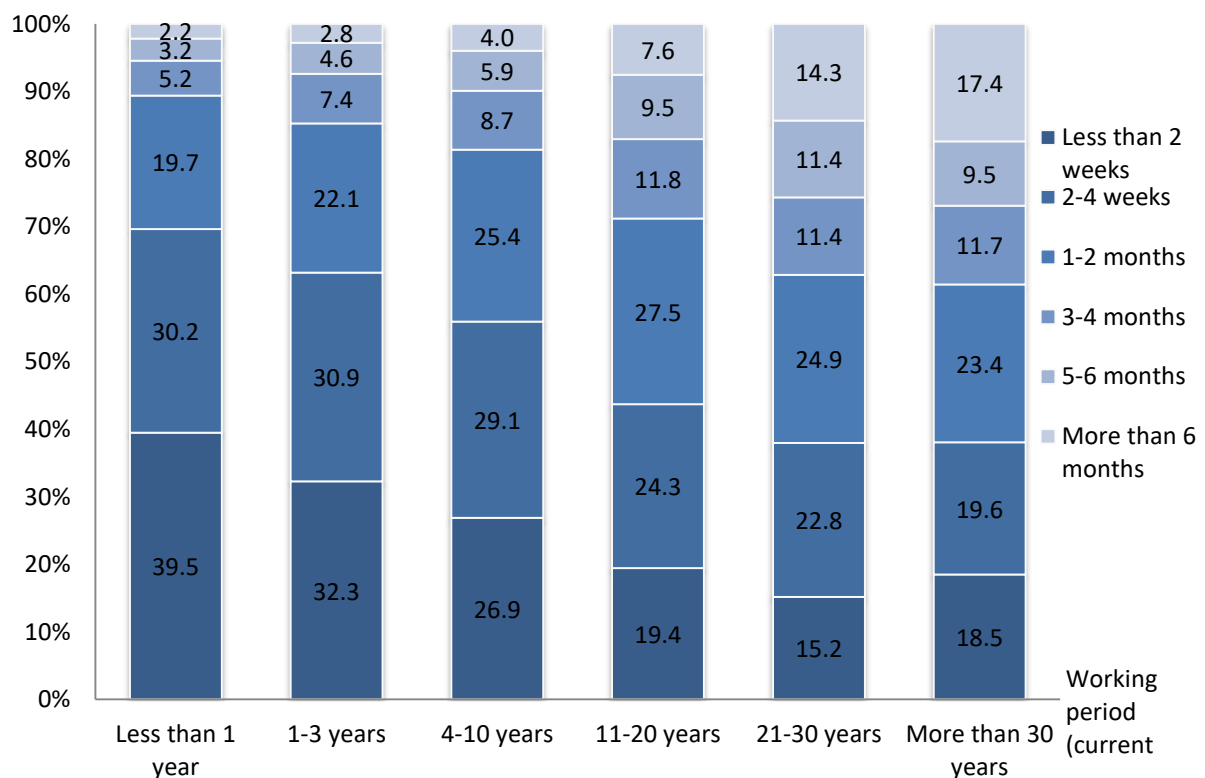
Exhibit 1: Financial savings duration by employment status.



2. Duration of Working Affects Financial Savings

- 69.7 per cent of those **working less than 1 year** and **63.2** per cent of those **working between 1-3 years** reported that their financial savings will **run out in less than 1 month** respectively.
- 25.4 per cent of those working 4-10 years and 27.5 per cent of those working 11-20 years have sufficient savings up to 2 months.
- Meanwhile, 11.4 per cent of those working 21-30 years and 11.7 per cent of those working over 30 years have sufficient financial savings up to 4 months

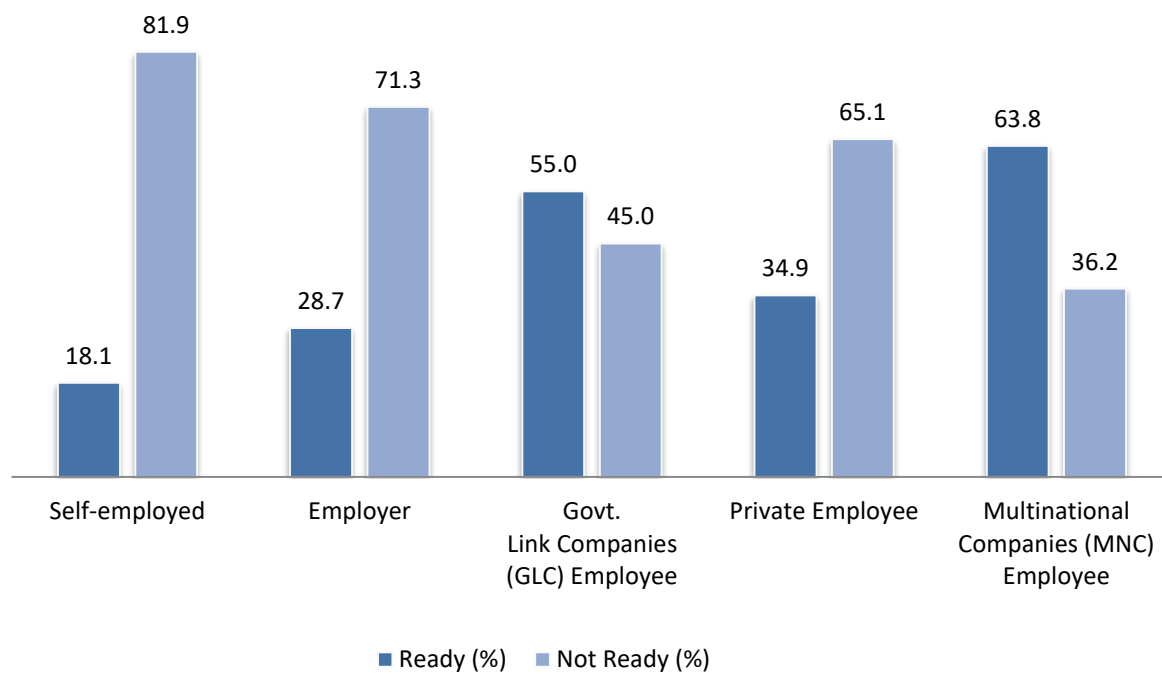
Exhibit 2: Savings readiness duration by employment status and service years.



3. Financial Readiness if Movement Control Order Extended

- Majority of the employees are unprepared if the Movement Control Order is extended except for those working in GLCs and MNCs.

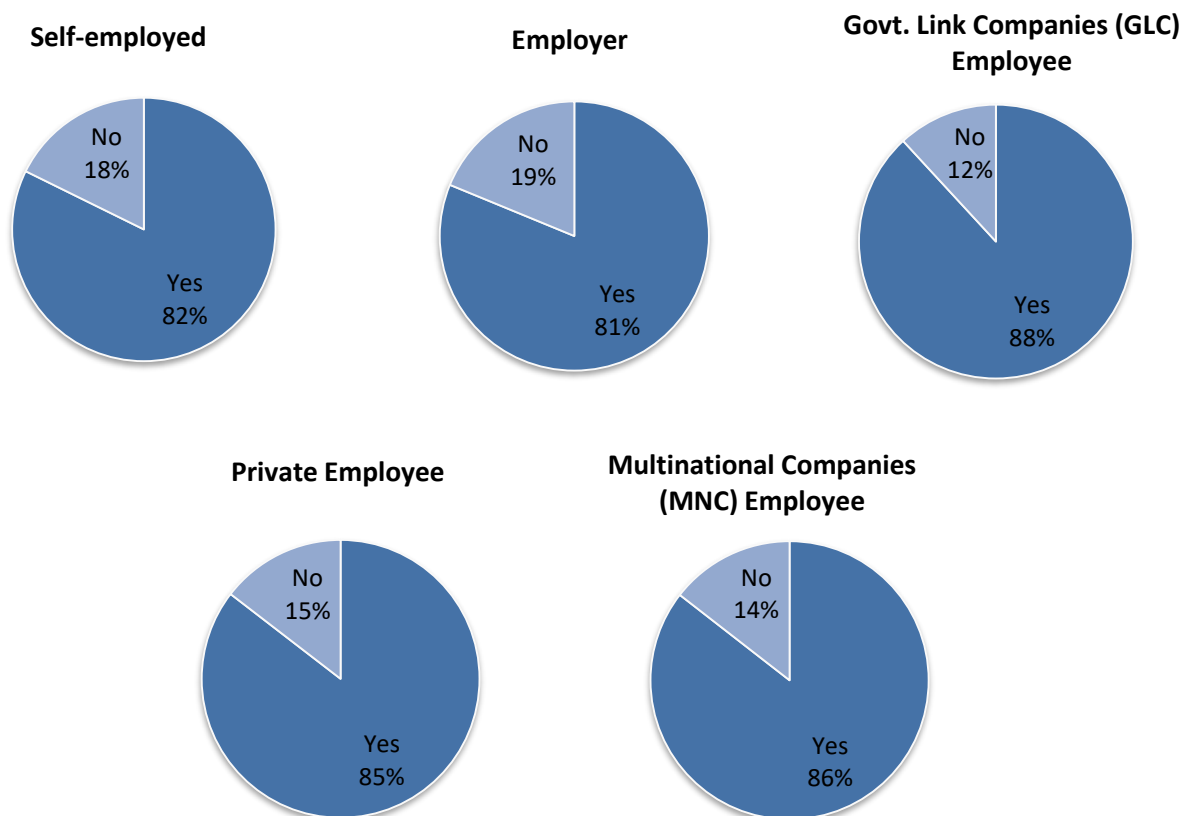
Exhibit 3: Financial readiness if movement control order extended



4. Awareness On Government Financial Assistance For Unpaid Leave Employees

- Overall, **84.4 per cent of employees** are aware that the **Government is providing financial assistance** for those employees who had to take unpaid leave following the COVID-19 outbreak.

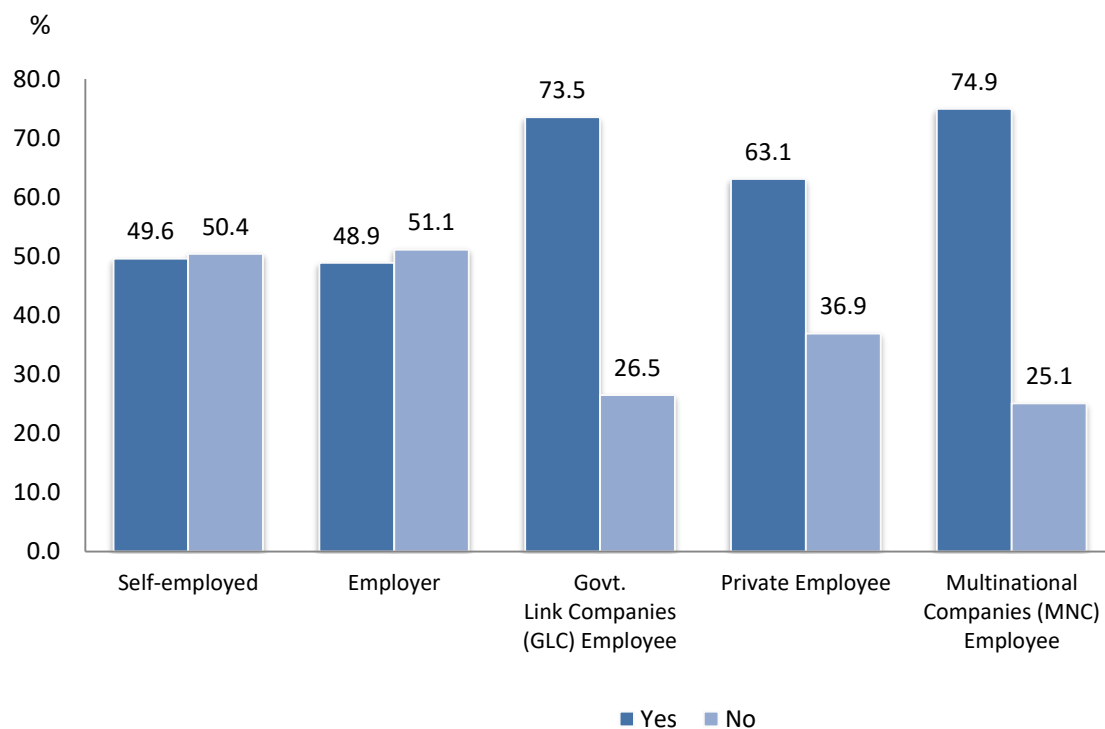
Exhibit 4: Awareness on government financial assistance for unpaid leave employees.



5. Readiness Facing Enhanced Movement Control Order (Total Lockdown) with Current Financial Resources

- Only MNCs and GLCs employees are financially prepared if **Total Lockdown** is enforced with 74.9 per cent and 73.5 per cent respectively.

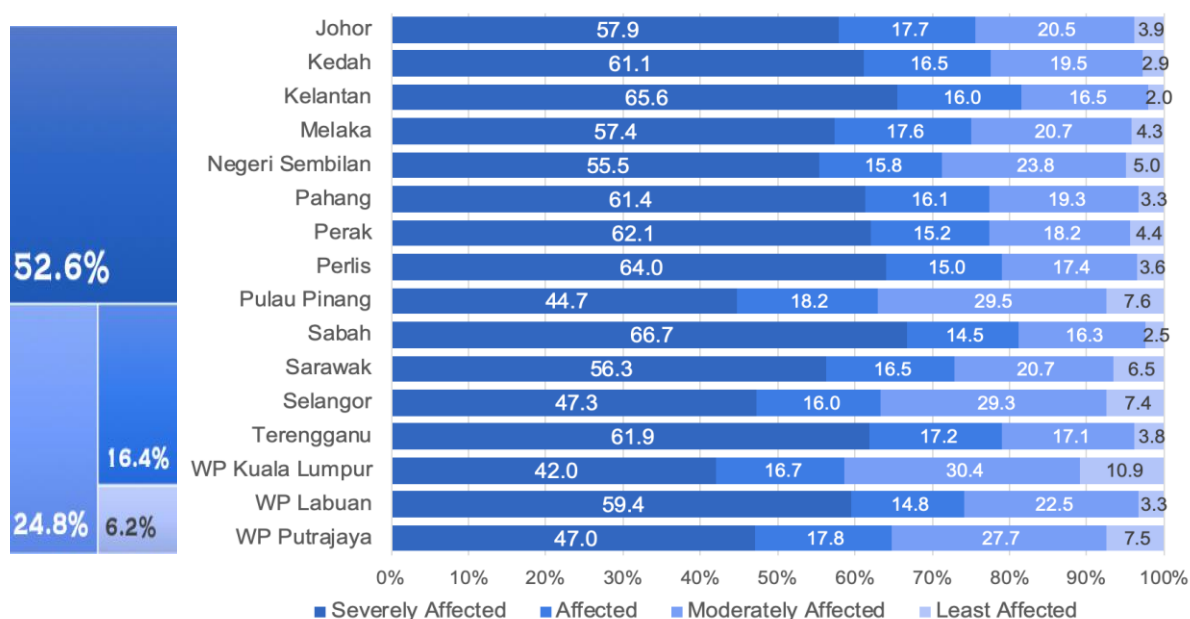
Exhibit 5: Readiness facing enhanced movement control order (total lockdown) with current financial resources



6. Facing Financial Impact During Movement Control Order

- Only **6.2 per cent** of the respondents were financially less affected in facing Movement Control Order (MCO) while **52.6 per cent** of respondents informed that they were affected during MCO.
- Among the **states** that were **heavily effected** during MCO are **Sabah (66.7%)**, followed by **Kelantan (65.5%)** and **Perlis (64.0%)**.

Exhibit 6: Facing financial impact during movement control order



7. Effect of COVID-19 Outbreak By Employment Status

- **46.6 per cent of self-employed employees have lost their jobs.**

Table 1: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak by employment status

Employment status	Effect of COVID-19 outbreak (%)						
	Work from home	Half paid leave	Unpaid leave	Lost job	Number of working hour has reduced	Number of working hour has increased	No impact
Self-employed	25.1	0.9	9.2	46.6	13.8	0.6	3.8
Employer	30.9	3.8	14.5	23.8	22.2	1.4	3.3
Government Link Company (GLC) employee	73.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	14.7	1.4	8.2
Private Employee	48.9	7.0	13.2	1.8	17.5	1.8	9.8
Multinational Company (MNC) employee	80.8	0.9	2.0	0.4	7.2	2.1	6.6

8. Effect of COVID-19 Outbreak By Industry

- **Agriculture and Services sectors** registered the highest percentage of job losses compared to other sectors with 21.9 per cent and 15.0 per cent respectively.
- In Agriculture sector, 33.0 per cent and 21.1 per cent workers from **Fishing and Agriculture & plantations** sub-sectors respectively had lost their jobs.
- 35.4 per cent of employees in the Food services sub-sector have lost their job and followed by Transport & storage, 18.7 per cent

Table 2: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak by industry

Industry	Effect of COVID-19 outbreak (%)						
	Work from home	Half paid leave	Unpaid leave	Lost job	Number of working hour has reduced	Number of working hour has increased	No impact
Agriculture	21.9	1.2	6.7	21.9	33.3	1.3	13.7
Agriculture and plantation	23.5	1.1	5.9	21.1	33.7	1.2	13.6
Farming	12.9	3.0	10.9	19.8	29.7	2.0	21.8
Forestry and logging	23.5	5.9	17.6	11.8	29.4	5.9	5.9
Fishing	13.9	0.9	8.7	33.0	33.0	1.7	8.7
Industrial	51.4	8.1	13.5	6.7	12.8	1.1	6.5
Mining and quarrying	69.8	1.2	9.3	6.8	7.4	2.5	3.1
Manufacturing	47.6	10.6	15.0	4.2	13.9	1.0	7.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	54.7	4.7	7.2	5.3	17.1	1.5	9.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	48.0	5.5	9.8	5.5	23.0	0.8	7.4
Construction	54.9	6.6	15.6	11.8	7.4	0.8	3.0
Service	44.8	3.8	10.6	15.0	16.9	1.5	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26.0	6.5	15.2	14.3	27.0	1.4	9.7

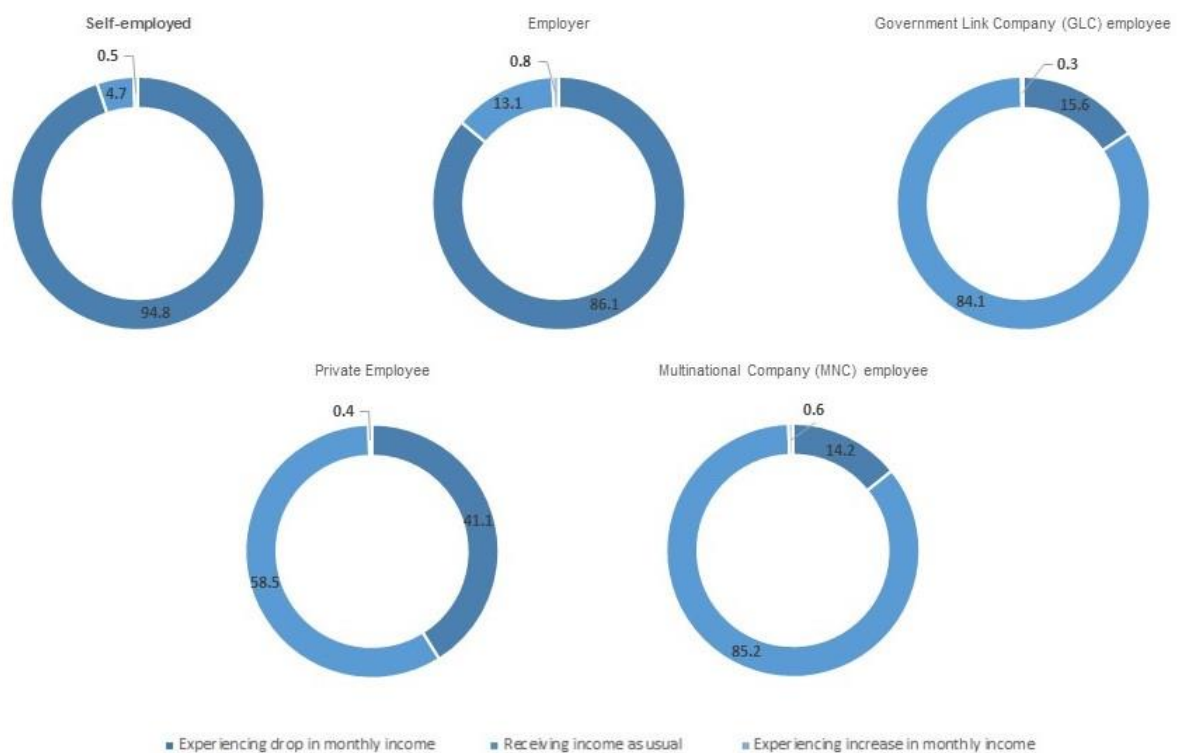
Table 2: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak by industry (cont.)

Industry	Effect of COVID-19 outbreak (%)						
	Work from home	Half paid leave	Unpaid leave	Lost job	Number of working hour has reduced	Number of working hour has increased	No impact
Transportation and storage	25.9	3.9	10.2	18.7	30.3	2.4	8.5
Accommodation	21.8	8.6	22.2	14.6	21.2	2.7	9.0
Food service	17.0	3.2	19.1	35.4	18.8	1.3	5.1
Information and communication	70.7	1.7	4.3	4.4	7.5	2.2	9.1
Financial and insurance/ takaful	59.2	1.0	3.1	4.4	23.4	1.5	7.4
Real estate activities	61.0	3.4	7.9	13.0	11.1	0.7	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	67.9	3.0	5.3	3.9	12.8	1.0	6.1
Administrative and support service activities	63.0	2.5	6.1	4.5	15.8	1.1	7.0
Education	59.2	5.8	11.7	11.2	6.9	1.2	4.0
Human health and social work activities	30.3	3.0	9.7	9.7	23.5	4.4	19.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	34.1	4.5	11.7	38.0	7.0	0.7	3.9
Other service activities	41.8	5.2	12.7	18.0	15.0	0.8	6.4

9. Effect of COVID-19 Outbreak towards Income

- Almost all **self-employed** workers, that is **94.8** percent reported reduction in monthly income.
- However, 84.1 per cent of those working in GLCs and 85.2 per cent with MNCs were less affected with receiving usual monthly income.

Exhibit 7: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards income by employment status



10. Effect of COVID-19 Outbreak towards Sectors By Changes in Income Received

- Among the employees in the Agriculture sector, the Fishing sub-sector recorded 79.1 per cent of respondents recorded experiencing reduction in income while 20.9 per cent reported no income changes.
- In the Services sector, drop in income among workers in the Food services sub-sector was 85.9 per cent and 13.5 per cent reported no income changes.

Table 3: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak by sectors and changes in income received.

Industry	Changes in Income due to COVID-19 outbreak (%)		
	Experiencing drop in monthly income	Receiving income as usual	Experiencing increase in monthly income
Agriculture	70.0	29.5	0.5
Agriculture and plantation	69.1	30.5	0.4
Livestock	72.3	25.7	2.0
Forestry and logging	52.9	47.1	0.0
Fishing	79.1	20.9	0.0
Industrial	46.7	52.9	0.3
Mining and quarrying	27.2	72.8	0.0
Manufacturing	48.7	50.9	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39.6	60.0	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	40.2	59.4	0.4
Construction	50.1	49.6	0.3
Service	54.2	45.4	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68.7	30.7	0.6
Transportation and storage	62.8	36.7	0.5
Accommodation	69.5	30.5	0.0
Food service	85.9	13.5	0.6
Information and communication	28.0	71.5	0.5
Financial and insurance/ takaful	30.6	68.9	0.5
Real estate activities	55.6	44.3	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37.4	62.5	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	31.9	67.5	0.6
Education	47.1	52.9	0.0

Table 3: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards sectors by changes in income received (cont.)

Human health and social work activities	46.8	52.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75.3	24.3	0.4
Other service activities	63.0	36.7	0.3

11. Effect of COVID-19 Outbreak towards Employment Status by Changes In Income Received

- Self-employed (35.5%) and employer (28.3%) reported drop in monthly income exceeding 90 per cent.

Table 4: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards employment status by changes in income received

Employment status	Changes In Income Received_(%)			
	Below 10%	10% to 49%	50% to 89%	90% and above
Self-employed	15.3	18.7	30.5	35.5
Employer	8.9	25.2	37.6	28.3
Government Link Company (GLC) employee	17.5	62.7	16.0	3.8
Private employee	16.0	51.3	25.2	7.4
Multinational Company (MNC) employee	19.3	62.5	14.1	4.1

12. Effect of Covid-19 Outbreak towards Sector and Changes In Income Received

- Among the Services sector, 31.9 per cent employees in the Food services sub-sector, reported that their income drop above 90 per cent.
- In the Agriculture sector, 33.3 per cent of the employees in Livestock sub-sector registered above 90 per cent drop in income received.

Table 5: Effect of COVID-19 outbreak towards sector and changes in income received.

Industry	Changes In Income Received_(%)			
	Below 10%	10% to 49%	50% to 89%	90% and above
Agriculture	15.3	34.7	27.4	22.6
Agriculture and plantation	14.4	35.3	28.8	21.5
Livestock	12.1	36.4	18.2	33.3
Forestry and logging	33.3	33.3	22.2	11.1
Fishing	23.5	28.4	23.5	24.7
Industrial	14.2	48.1	25.5	12.2
Mining and quarrying	17.5	42.5	12.5	27.5
Manufacturing	13.4	52.0	25.2	9.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12.9	55.7	20.4	11.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.4	35.7	34.7	10.2
Construction	15.4	39.3	28.3	17.0
Service	14.1	32.3	29.9	23.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.0	32.7	34.0	19.2
Transportation and storage	12.0	31.4	29.1	27.4
Accommodation	11.6	43.7	26.4	18.3
Food service	17.4	21.0	29.7	31.9
Information and communication	13.3	46.8	25.9	14.0
Financial and insurance/ takaful	14.0	44.5	28.5	13.0
Real estate activities	9.7	27.5	31.4	31.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.5	46.1	30.3	15.1
Administrative and support service activities	13.8	49.6	24.6	12.0
Education	13.9	33.6	29.9	22.6
Human health and social work activities	14.9	35.9	29.5	19.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.6	21.6	34.7	32.2
Other service activities	14.4	30.9	30.1	24.6

13.Changes In Spending Pattern Of Daily Needs BEFORE and DURING COVID-19 Outbreak

- Overall, there is a significant changes in daily needs spending **before and during** COVID-19 outbreak.
- Spending pattern of raw materials for cooking at the market/supermarket/grocery shows that the current purchase has shifted towards sometimes and seldom as compared to before COVID-19 outbreak.
- There is a change in **dining in restaurant, dining in the fast food restaurant** and **watching movies at cinema** activities with consumers have stopped those activities during the outbreak. Spending pattern of other activities appears to focus on rarely and never compared to very often and often.

Exhibit 8: Radar chart on spending by main activity

