



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS IN THE WORLD'S
EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO**

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ABSTRACT

The intention to conduct this research is to identify how socioeconomic be impacted by Covid19, also known as SARS-CoV-2 is a virus which started in China at the end of 2019 and globally spread on 2020 which caused millions of deaths. Socioeconomic such as occupation, education, income and social supports have been greatly affected by this pandemic as most of the nations implemented lockdowns to minimise the virus transmission and to reduce the number of cases. The effect of cross-country differences in pre-pandemic socioeconomic factors on health outcomes during the pandemic is analysed in this paper. We collect data regarding cases of Covid-19 and deaths caused by the virus also the socioeconomic factor from 7 countries across the world in 12 months. We aimed to find out how does the social determinants of health influence social policy like occupation be affected by the Covid-19 cases from those countries and what form of connections does the pandemic has towards the socioeconomic. The data used in this research is secondary data which are unemployment rates in the 7 countries involved as the dependent variables. Since the number of Covid-19 arises, many people lost their occupation and many of them had their income to be cut down since most of the companies also decided to cut the expenses of their firms which leads them to go under stress and there are suicide cases among them. This also impacted the number of unemployment rates to has increment. As for the independent variables, we used the number of deaths from Covid-19, GDP per capita from the countries and the population in those countries to analyse them whether those variables have strong connection or not.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Covid-19, also known as SARS-CoV-2 is a virus which can be transmitted from a person to another person started in China at the end of 2019 and globally spread on 2020 which caused millions of deaths. The coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) was already announced a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), as well as the infection has transmitted to a number of countries and regions. While much regarding the virus that causes COVID-19 is unclear, we do know that it is spread by direct contact with infected individual's respiratory droplets (produced by sneezing and coughing) Entities may also become tainted by contacting virus-infected areas and touching their faces (e.g., eyes, mouth, and nose). As COVID-19 spreads, it is vital that societies bring measures to preclude further spread, mitigate the outbreak's effects, and help control initiatives.

Attempts that have been made to flatten the curve are governments in the world's largest economies have implemented border closures, travel bans, and quarantine, increasing concerns of an imminent economic crisis and recession. In an effort to comprehend the economic chaos, we summarize the effect of COVID-19 on various aspects of the global economy. During the lockdowns, a number of people have lost their jobs and students are not allowed to receive education at schools which affecting productivity of people and increasing in human stress level. Due to illness and government-mandated social distancing orders, COVID-19 has caused serious and severe disruptions in many areas of the economy across the countries.

The effect and duration of the economic crisis on individual households as a result of the pandemic is hard to anticipate since several unknowns surround the duration of the crisis, such as the length of "stay-at-home" orders, affected sectors, and post-crisis consumption and recovery. Global economies are projected to collapse as a result of widespread business closures, especially among lower-income populations, resulting in a drastic increase in unemployment and poverty rates. According to a World Bank survey, 11 million people in East Asia and the Pacific are at risk of falling into poverty.