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The world is currently facing the Covid-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is a health problem that affects every economy around the world. Investors today tend to delay investing due to changing market assumptions. The cosmetic and household goods sector has an important role in the economy. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced this sector to face new challenges from the policies that emerged as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The purpose of this study was to compare the productivity of the cosmetics sector and household goods before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. In this study, the Malmquist Productivity Index method was used to measure the level of productivity. The objects of this research are cosmetic and household goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019, namely 5 companies. The data that will be used to measure productivity is obtained from the quarterly financial statements of each company from the period 2019 to 2021 with input variables in the form of capital, operating expenses, selling expenses, and total assets. While the output variables are net sales and net income.

The results showed that the average value of the productivity of the cosmetics and household goods sector before the Covid-19 pandemic was not yet productive because the TFPCH value was less than 1. While the average value of company productivity during the Covid-19 pandemic had reached the productive stage because TFPCH value is more than 1. This is influenced by the TECHCH value which shows that the company is quite good at utilizing technology. However, the results of the comparison test using the Paired T-Test show that there is no significant difference between the productivity of companies in the cosmetics and household goods sector before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Cosmetics, Covid-19, Household Goods, Malmquist Productivity Index