



e-ISSN 2735-0592



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

---

# Q2

SECOND  
QUARTER  
2022

---

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

## SECOND QUARTER 2022

### Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link [https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022).

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

**Published and printed by:**

**Department of Statistics, Malaysia**

Block C6, Complex C,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre  
62514 Putrajaya,  
**MALAYSIA**

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Faks	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: <a href="https://www.dosm.gov.my">https://www.dosm.gov.my</a>
Facebook / Twitter / Instagram	: StatsMalaysia
Emel / Email	: <a href="mailto:info@dosm.gov.my">info@dosm.gov.my</a> (general enquiries) <a href="mailto:data@dosm.gov.my">data@dosm.gov.my</a> (data request & enquiries)

Published on 19 August 2022

**All rights reserved.**

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:

“Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.”

**eISSN 2735 – 0592**

# PREFACE

The Labour Market Review (LMR) is a quarterly release by Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). This report aims to bring official statistics to life through reviews and features which highlighted the most recent trends in the labour market. Thus, the quarterly statistics are consolidated in a narrative to provide readers with a comprehensive view of Malaysia's labour market.

The first part of the LMR presents the state of Malaysia's labour market in the second quarter of 2022 by bringing into context its linkages to the country's economic performance and social circumstances during the period. The review covered three main aspects of the national labour market information encompassing labour supply, demand and productivity. A dedicated segment to a selected issue or theme with respect to global and national labour market circumstances is also included in this report. The special feature of LMR is that for every quarter, there is one or more article(s) highlighting the labour market issues through statistics; or delving on the methodologies to strengthen labour market statistics. The quarterly detailed time series statistical tables pertaining to the three topics are also included.

The report will elaborate on the year-on-year changes as well as the short-term changes from the previous quarter to examine the immediate effect of recent events. Users are advised to interpret the quarterly changes with cautions since they are non-seasonally adjusted. The LMR can be used by policy makers, academicians, economists, researchers and other users for studies related to the labour market.

DOSM gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this report a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports are highly appreciated. It is hoped that this report can facilitate the growing demand for labour market statistics.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**  
Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2022

**This page is deliberately left blank**

# CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
CONTENTS	iii
GLOSSARY	iv
ACRONYMS	vi
INFOGRAPHIC	vii

<b>KEY REVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
-------------------	----------

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
Malaysia's labour market continued to improve in the second quarter of 2022 spurred by the transition to endemic phase	

<b>LABOUR SUPPLY</b>	<b>6</b>
----------------------	----------

<b>LABOUR DEMAND</b>	<b>27</b>
----------------------	-----------

<b>LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY</b>	<b>35</b>
----------------------------	-----------

<b>WAY FORWARD</b>	<b>41</b>
Outside Labour Force: Creating Pathways Into The Labour Market	

<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>44</b>
-------------------	-----------

<b>BOX ARTICLE</b>	<b>45</b>
--------------------	-----------

Construction Sector: A Review of the Labour Market Situation

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022	<b>A1-A10</b>
Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022	<b>B1-B8</b>
Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022	<b>C1-C8</b>

## GLOSSARY

---

Category of skills	: For reporting purpose, the category of occupation is regrouped into three levels of skills based on the Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation (MASCO) 2013 namely Skilled workers - 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and associate professionals; Semi-skilled workers - 4. Clerical support workers; 5. Service and sales workers; 6. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers; 7. Craft and related trades workers; 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers; and Low-skilled workers - 9. Elementary occupations
Economic activity	: Refers to classification of industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0 into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. In the meantime, Manufacturing and Services are further disaggregated into sub-sectors.
Educational attainment	: Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education.
Employed	: All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own account worker or unpaid family worker). They are also considered as employed if they did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to and those on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work.
Employment-to-population ratio	: The proportion of employed population to working-age population, expressed as a percentage.
Filled jobs	: Paid employee (full-time and part-time); and thus, exclude individual proprietors and business partners, unpaid family workers and employees on unpaid leave.
Jobs	: Total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services at a given point in time, which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies.
Jobs created	: Jobs created in an organisation which were not previously available, including newly created service schemes, jobs created for the promotion of existing employees and increase in the number of jobs from the existing structure.
Labour force	: The population in the working-age group (in completed years at last birthday), either employed or unemployed in the reference week.
Labour force participation rate	: The ratio of labour force to the working-age population, expressed as a percentage.

## GLOSSARY

---

Labour productivity	: Refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia.
Outside labour force	: All persons not classified as employed or unemployed which includes housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job.
Skill-related underemployment	: Those with tertiary education and working in the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories.
Status in employment	: Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked and is adapted based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).
Time-related underemployment	: People employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work.
Total hour worked	: The aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks.
Unemployed	: Those who did not work during the reference week but are interested to work and seeking for a job. Classified into two groups which are actively and inactively unemployed.
Unemployment rate	: The proportion of the unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed as a percentage.
Vacancies	: Unfilled jobs which are ready to be filled. Employers are actively seeking candidates including advertising vacancies, issuing notices and registering with employment agencies as well as conducting interviews to select candidates to fill in the vacancies.
Value added	: The difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the value added of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid and less interest received.
Working age	: All persons aged between 15 to 64 years who are either in the labour force or outside labour force
Youth	: All persons between the aged of 15 and 24 years

## ACRONYMS

---

CIDB	: Construction Industry Development Board
DOSM	: Department of Statistics Malaysia
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
ILO	: International Labour Organization
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	: Labour Force Survey
MASCO	: Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation
MSIC	: Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification
Q	: Quarter
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
SOPs	: Standard Operating Procedures
MP	: Malaysia Plan

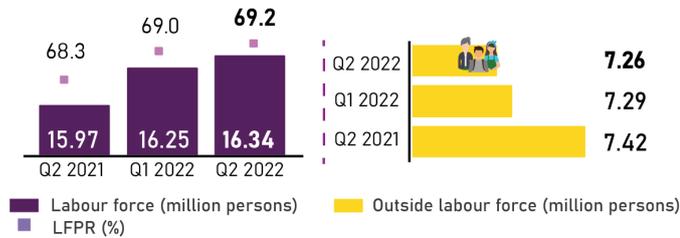


# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW SECOND QUARTER 2022

**Malaysia's labour market continued to improve, spurred by the transition to endemic phase**  
The higher number of jobs attributed to increase in employment and reduction of unemployment

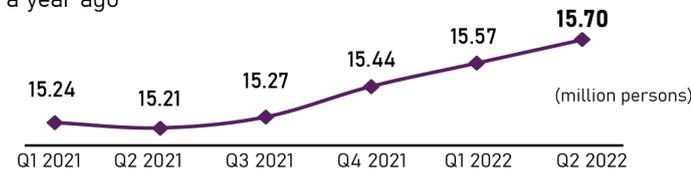
**Labour force** increased by 371 thousand while **LFPR** rose 0.9 percentage points compared to Q2 2021

**Outside labour force** declined by 166 thousand from Q2 2021

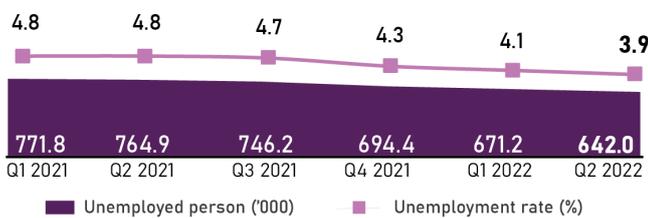


Note: LFPR = Labour force participation rate

**Employed persons** edged up by 3.2 per cent as against a year ago



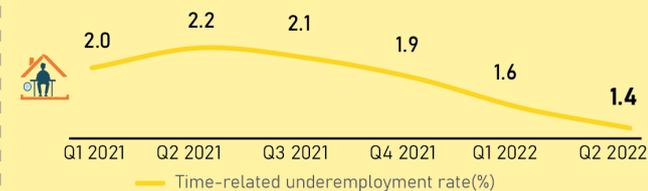
**Unemployment rate** dropped 0.9 percentage points year-on-year, while unemployed person reduced by 123 thousand persons



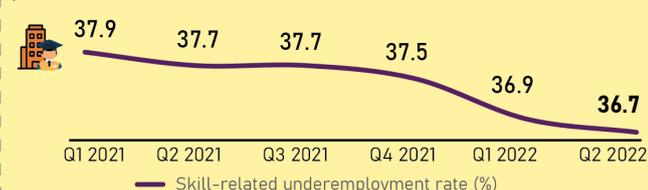
**Total hours worked** increased by 7.5 per cent as against Q2 2021



**Time-related underemployment** continued to decline in Q2 2022



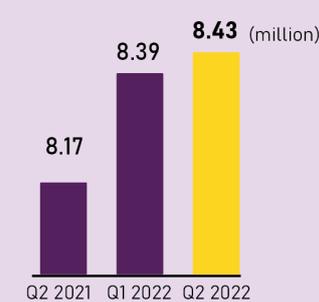
**Skill-related underemployment** continued to decline, comprised more than one-third of tertiary educated employed persons



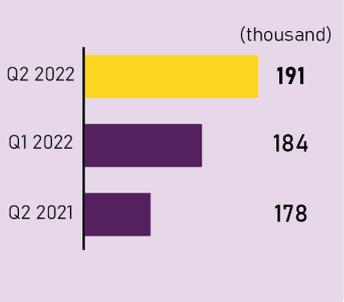
**Jobs in economic sector** went up by 3.2 per cent compared to Q2 2021



**Filled jobs** increased 3.1 per cent



**Vacancies** went up by 7.5 per cent



**Jobs created** gained additional 13.23 thousand from the same quarter of previous year



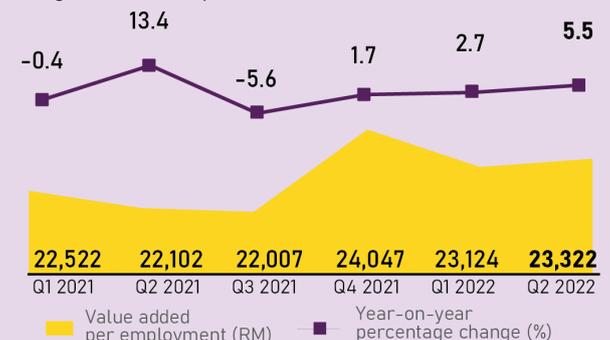
## Labour productivity per hour worked

Value added per hour worked grew 1.3 per cent in Q2 2022



## Labour productivity per employment

Value added per employment registered a higher growth of 5.5 per cent



**This page is deliberately left blank**

## KEY REVIEWS: Q2 2022

- Malaysia's labour market continued to improve in Q2 2022, spurred by the transition to endemic phase. Higher number of demand for labour attributed to increase in employment and reduction of unemployment.
- In Q2 2022, labour force continued to indicate a positive momentum with an increase of 2.3 per cent year-on year to 16.34 million persons. Hence, LFPR rose 0.9 percentage point to 69.2 per cent, recording a higher LFPR than 69.1 per cent prior to the pandemic (Q4 2019). The number of employed persons rose by 3.2 per cent to record 15.70 million persons while employment-to-population ratio continued to trend up to 66.5 per cent. In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons declined by 122.9 thousand to 642.0 thousand persons, registering an unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent which was the lowest rate recorded since the pandemic.
- Concomitant to the country's shift to the endemic phase, businesses had resumed in full swing at the normal pre-pandemic hours throughout Q2 2022. This was reflected in the labour market as the number of people working less than 30 hours per week registered a new low since the public health crisis in 2020, after a decline of 31.6 per cent from Q2 2021 to 324.5 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined 0.8 percentage points to 1.4 per cent. Meanwhile, skill-related underemployment which comprised more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education decreased by 1.0 percentage point to 36.7 per cent in Q2 2022.
- In terms of demand in the economic sector, the number of jobs continued to trend up by registering a year-on-year growth of 3.2 per cent to record a total of 8.62 million jobs. Filled jobs which comprised of 97.8 per cent, elevated by 3.1 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to record 8.43 million. Meanwhile, jobs opening in the economy which was indicated by the number of vacancies expanded at a faster pace by 7.5 per cent to 191.3 thousand vacancies during the same period.
- As Malaysia's economy registered a stronger growth of 8.9 per cent in Q2 2022 and employment continued its positive growth, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 5.5 per cent registering the level of RM23,322 per person. During the same period, total hours worked surged 7.5 per cent to 8.94 billion hours with removal of most of the social and economic restrictions following the country's shift into the transition to endemic phase. Thus, labour productivity per hour worked grew 1.3 per cent to bring the level of productivity at RM41.0 per hour.
- Entering the third quarter of 2022, it was observed that things had pretty much return to normal as people adopts to living with COVID-19. The long weekends in conjunction of Aidiladha celebration, students' registration for foundations and matriculation programmes, as well as the celebration of National Day and Malaysia Day are among the highlights during the quarter. All of these are anticipated to foster a favourable economic situation in Q3 2022, and subsequently may increase the labour demand by industries. Thus, the labour market momentum is foreseen to retain a positive outlook in the upcoming months as the country continues to recover from the pandemic.

**This page is deliberately left blank**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Malaysia's labour market continued to improve in the second quarter of 2022 spurred by the transition to endemic phase

---

More than two years after the public health crisis took the world by surprise, the global community had adjusted to living with COVID-19 under the new normal as we focus on building back from the socio-economic ramification of the pandemic. While public concerns on COVID-19 was fading, the humanitarian crisis following the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine has taken the headline across the world. The crisis had exacerbated the supply chain disruption due to the pandemic and caused significant hike in global commodity prices. This, coupled with shifting in consumer demand post-pandemic posted a risk of continuous price hike and subsequent interruption in the economic growth. Amid these challenges and prescriptive measures of countries in bringing up the interest rate to manage soaring inflation, the World Bank had lowered the global growth forecast for 2022 to 2.9 per cent as of June 2022 as opposed to 4.1 per cent in January 2022<sup>1</sup>. Similarly, the International Monetary Fund also revised the global economic growth forecast for the year to 3.2 per cent, bringing it down by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 3.6 per cent projected in April 2022<sup>2</sup>.

Looking at the situation in Malaysia during the second quarter (Q2) of 2022, the nationwide shift into the transition to endemic phase since 1 April 2022 had resulted in removal of most of the social and economic restrictions. This phase is meant for the community to adjust and adopt to living with public health measures that are least disruptive to daily life without major government interventions before the actual move to endemic. For the record, the same quarter of the preceding year observed a very different situation as daily COVID-19 cases have taken a turn for the worse, prompting the implementation of Full Movement Control Order or also known as "total lockdown" encompassing closure of non-essential businesses; limited business hours and number of workers at-site; in addition to ban of large gathering for social as well as religious activities and festivities.

The reopening of the country's international borders had attracted the inflow of nearly 400 thousand international tourists in April 2022, hence contributing towards revival of businesses especially in the tourism industries such as air and water transport, retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation as well as recreation. Furthermore, Muslims observed the fasting ritual of Ramadan during the month and prepared for the upcoming festivities of Eid which would arrive in May. Leveraging upon increased consumers' demand in line with the removal of multiple restrictions, businesses had seized the opportunity to resume operations and offered myriads of attractive sales promotions. In terms of the education sector, full-fledge face-to-face teaching and learning activities for primary and secondary schools also resumed in April 2022. Thus, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) strengthened by 5.6 per cent during the month after rising 5.4 per cent in March. Accordingly, the labour force went up 2.5 per cent year-on year as employment ascended 3.3 per cent while unemployment declined by 12.6 per cent in April 2022 [Table 1.1].

The vibrant socio-economic situation persisted in May as people took advantage of the long holidays at the beginning of the month to organise social gatherings with family and friends in celebrating the Eid. In fact, every weekend thereafter was also full of social activities such as weddings and

---

<sup>1</sup> World Bank (2022). Global Economic Prospects, June 2022. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi: 10.1596/978-1-4648-1843-1. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO.

<sup>2</sup> International Monetary Fund. (2022, July). World Economic Outlook Update: Gloomy and More Uncertain. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/07/26/world-economic-outlook-update-july-2022>

reunions as well as sports and recreation activities. In the meantime, the supply chain disruption had started to affect the country, particularly in the significant increase of prices for food and commodities. Following into the footsteps of other economies to curb the rise of inflation, Bank Negara Malaysia raised the overnight policy rate by 25 basis points to 2.00 per cent on 11 May 2022 after keeping it at a record low of 1.75 per cent since July 2020 to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. The economy remained positive in May 2022 albeit at a slower rate, registering a GDP growth of 5.0 per cent as compared the same month in 2021. Meanwhile, the labour force edged up by 2.7 per cent attributed to the 3.4 per cent gain in employment. In contrast, unemployment continued to descend by 12.4 per cent compared to May 2021. On another note, the new Minimum Wage Order 2022 had also taken effect since 1 May 2022, with compulsory implementation by employers with five or more employees as well as employers who carry out professional activities regardless of the number of employees. However, temporarily exemption is made for employers with less than five employees up to 31 December 2022, providing them the opportunity to make the appropriate arrangements and preparation before implementing the order next year.

**Table 1.1:** GDP, labour force, employed and unemployed persons, 2020, 2021, Q1 2021 to Q2 2022 & January 2021 to June 2022, year-on-year percentage change (%)

Time Series		GDP	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
2020		-5.5	0.6	-0.8	39.9
2021		3.1	0.8	0.7	3.1
2021	Q1	-0.5	1.4	-0.05	41.2
	Q2	15.9	1.9	2.2	-3.4
	Q3	-4.5	1.1	1.2	0.2
	Q4	3.6	1.3	1.8	-8.7
2022	Q1	5.0	1.5	2.2	-13.0
	Q2	8.9	2.3	3.2	-16.1
2021	Jan	-3.6	1.2	-0.5	52.9
	Feb	-3.6	1.1	-0.5	48.0
	Mar	6.1	1.5	0.6	23.4
	Apr	38.9	2.4	2.8	-4.6
	May	19.0	2.5	3.2	-11.9
	June	-3.4	1.9	2.1	-0.6
	July	-7.6	1.6	1.5	4.4
	Aug	-4.7	1.5	1.5	1.0
	Sep	-1.1	1.7	1.8	-1.1
	Oct	2.7	1.9	2.3	-5.8
	Nov	6.2	2.2	2.7	-9.2
	Dec	2.0	2.2	2.8	-11.0
2022	Jan	4.4	2.2	2.9	-13.1
	Feb	5.2	2.2	3.0	-13.6
	Mar	5.3	2.2	2.9	-11.2
	Apr	5.6	2.5	3.3	-12.6
	May	5.0	2.7	3.4	-12.4
	June	16.5	3.1	4.2	-18.0

Source: Labour Force Report Survey, Malaysia, June 2022, & National Account, Q2 2022, DOSM

Moving on to June 2022, the tourism industries continued to regain momentum with over a million international tourist arrivals registered in the past two months after the reopening of the country's international borders<sup>3</sup>. Since another week of school holiday took place in June, local tourists also continued to explore various destinations around the countries to enjoy the picturesque archipelagos and beaches; lush tropical rainforests parks and mountains; unique and historical architectural landmark; as well as various special delicacies. Although the rising prices of commodity and food continued to post challenges to the process of economic recovery, provision of subsidies and implementation of price controls had largely managed to keep the situation at bay. The GDP grew 16.5 per cent in June 2022 mainly against a low base number after Full Movement Control Order in the same month last year. Likewise, labour force rose 3.1 per cent as employment elevated 4.2 per cent while unemployment reduced 18.0 per cent.

In overall, Malaysia's transition into endemic phase had stimulated a favourable economic situation where the GDP expanded 8.9 per cent in Q2 2022 supported by the higher growth in Services and Manufacturing sectors. Besides, the Construction sector also rebounded with all sub-sectors registering positive growth except for Civil engineering. These developments had fostered an optimistic labour market situation as labour demand accelerated following the higher numbers of filled jobs and vacancies; thus, attributed to the increase of employment and continuous reduction in unemployment in Q2 2022.

---

<sup>3</sup> Statement by Minister of Tourism, Art and Cultural in the New Straits Time dated 4 June 2022, retrieved from <https://www.nst.com.my/news/nation/2022/06/802345/over-million-tourists-arrivals-malaysia-border-reopening>

## 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

### 2.1 Labour force in the second quarter of 2022

Labour supply continued to indicate a positive momentum in Q2 2022, with an increase of 2.3 per cent (+371.1 thousand) year-on-year to 16.34 million persons. Thus, labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose 0.9 percentage point to 69.2 per cent, recording a higher LFPR than pre-pandemic in Q4 2019 which was 69.1 per cent [Chart 2.1].

As against the preceding quarter, the number of labour force rose by 0.6 per cent (+97.1 thousand persons) while LFPR edged up by 0.2 percentage points.

**Chart 2.1:** Labour force and labour force participation rate, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

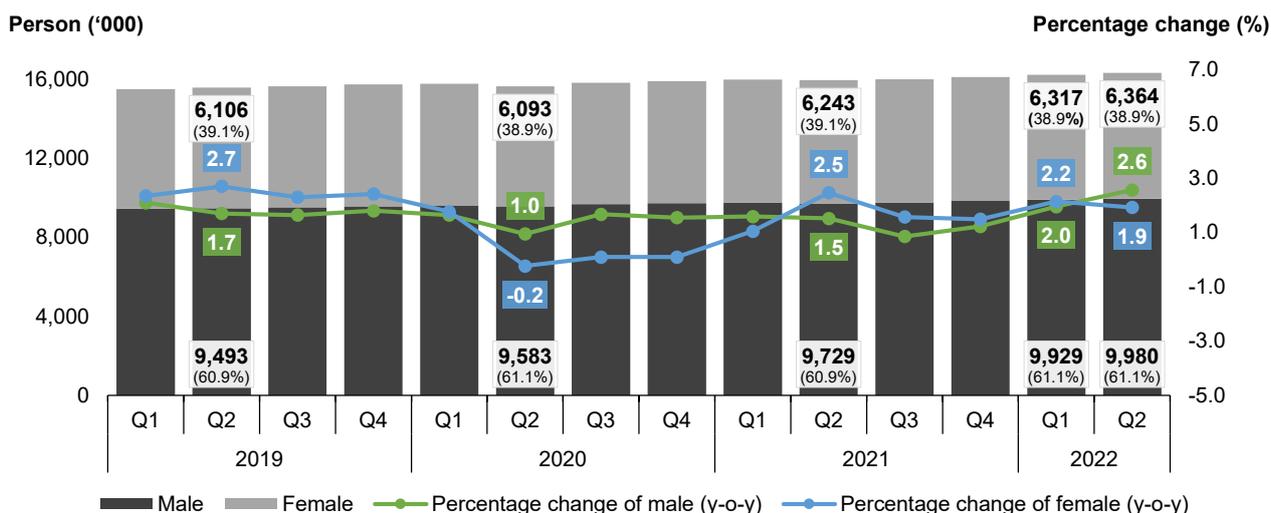


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

By sex, male labour force comprised a share of 61.1 per cent or 9.98 million persons in Q2 2022. The number surged by 2.6 per cent year on year or equivalent to an additional 250.5 thousand persons. Meanwhile, female labour force which composed of 38.9 per cent recorded a rise of 1.9 per cent year on year, gaining an addition of 120.6 thousand persons to 6.36 million persons [Chart 2.2].

Similarly, both male and female labour force indicated increases in the number of labour force as compared to the preceding quarter. Male labour force gained another 50.4 thousand (0.5%) while female labour force increased by 46.8 thousand (0.7%).

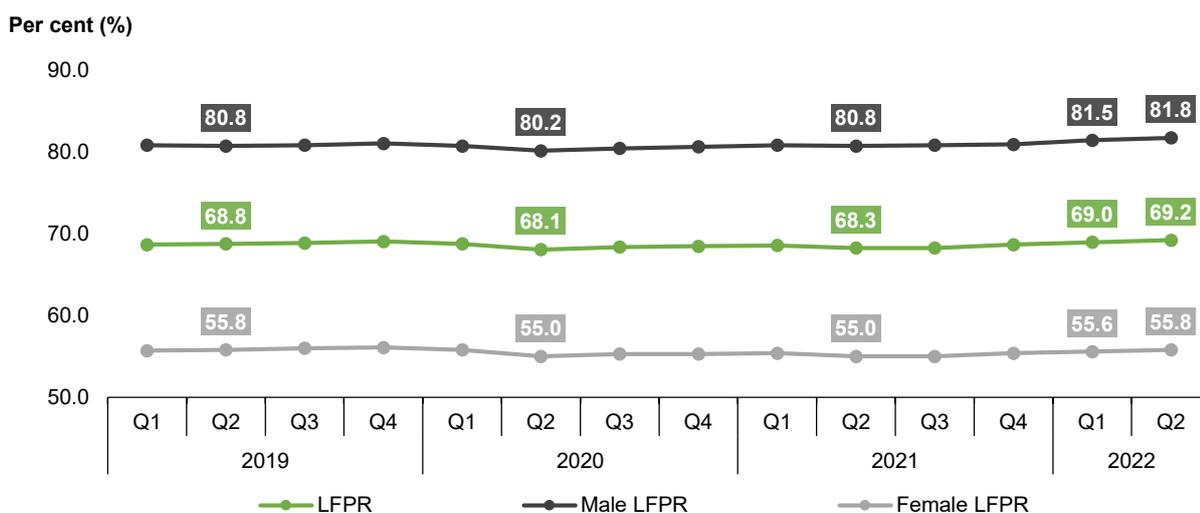
**Chart 2.2:** Labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Accordingly, male LFPR recorded a notable increase of 1.0 percentage point from the same quarter of the previous year to 81.8 per cent. Likewise, female LFPR improved by 0.8 percentage points to 55.8 per cent. The LFPR of male and female also went up as against the previous quarter, by 0.3 percentage point and 0.2 percentage points respectively [Chart 2.3].

**Chart 2.3:** Labour force participation rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

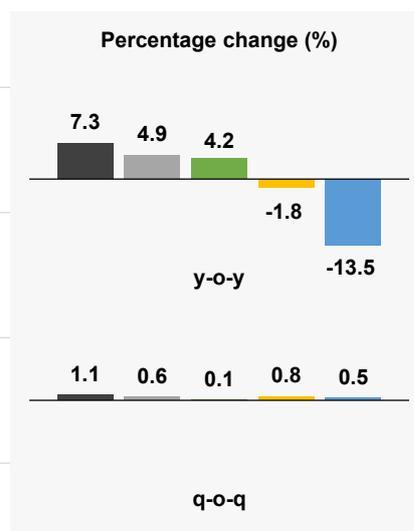
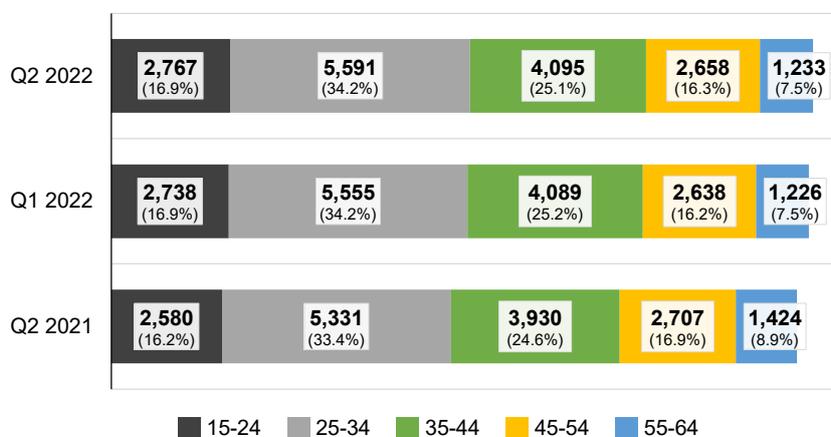
Further disaggregation by age group, more than one third (34.2%) or 5.59 million of the labour force in Q2 2022 was concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years and followed by 25.1 per cent (4.10 million) aged 35 to 44 years. Meanwhile, youth aged 15 to 24 years made up a share of 16.9 per cent (2.77 million), followed by 16.3 per cent (2.66 million) aged 45 to 54 years and 7.5 per cent (1.23 million) aged 55 to 64 years.

In comparison to Q2 2021, the number of labour force in three of the younger age groups posted increases while the other two older age groups indicated declines. The largest gain of labour force by 259.7 thousand persons (+4.9%) was recorded for age group of 25 to 34, followed by age group of 15 to 24 years which went up by 187.2 thousand (7.3%) and 35 to 44 years with an increase of 165.5 thousand persons (4.2%). On the contrary, the number of labour force aged 45 to 54 years slipped by 49.6 thousand persons (-1.8%) year-on-year while those aged 55 to 64 years lost 191.8 thousand persons (-13.5%).

However, the number of labour force as compared against the previous quarter showed an increase in all age cohort whereby the largest gain was recorded for age group 25 to 34 years followed by 15 to 24 years and 45 to 54 years [Chart 2.4].

**Chart 2.4:** Labour force age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



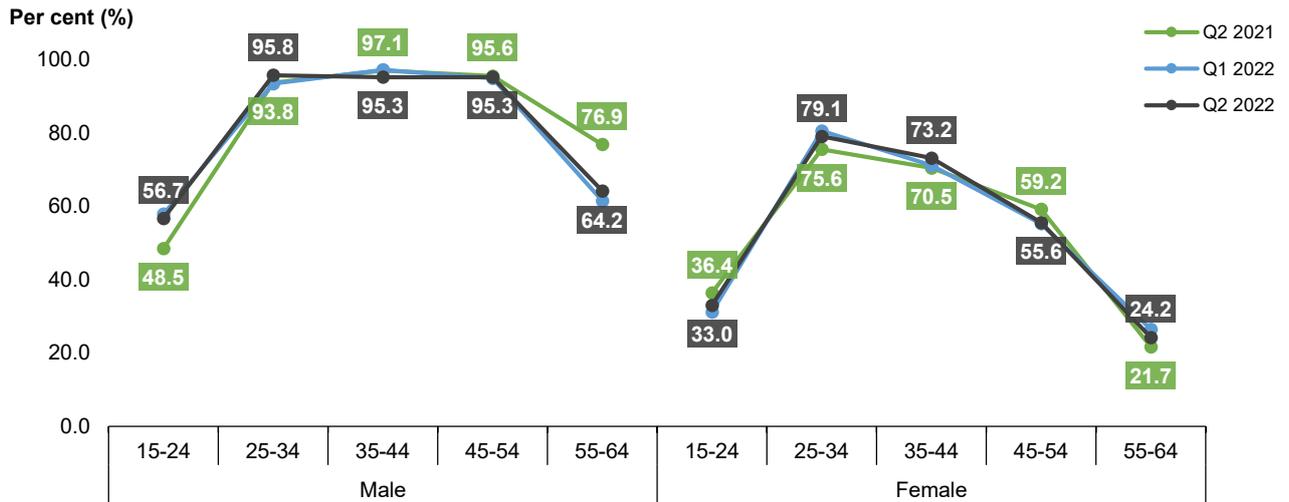
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Two age groups recorded LFPR of more than 80 per cent in Q2 2022, whereby the highest LFPR was recorded by those aged 25 to 34 years at 87.9 per cent and followed by 84.6 per cent for age group of 35 to 44 years. Those aged 45 to 54 years also posted a rather high LFPR at 75.5 per cent, exceeding the national LFPR of 69.2 per cent. The lowest rate was recorded by age group 55 to 64 years at 44.2 per cent. Year-on-year basis, three of the younger age groups from 15 to 44 years registered higher LFPR as compared to Q2 2021.

Further disaggregation by age group and sex, higher male LFPR was recorded for two age cohorts as compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. Male youth aged 15 to 24 years posted an increase of LFPR by 8.2 percentage points to 56.7 per cent while the LFPR for male aged 25 to 34 years rose 2.0 percentage points to 95.8 per cent. The largest reduction in male LFPR was recorded for aged 55 to 64 years, which declined by 12.7 percentage points to 64.2 per cent.

As for female, three age groups recorded increases of LFPR whereby the largest increase occurred for aged 25 to 34 years by 3.5 percentage points to record 79.1 per cent. This was followed by age group 35 to 44 years which registered a rise of 2.7 percentage points to 73.2 per cent; and 55 to 64 years with an increase of 2.5 percentage points to 24.2 per cent [Chart 2.5].

**Chart 2.5:** LFPR by sex and age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



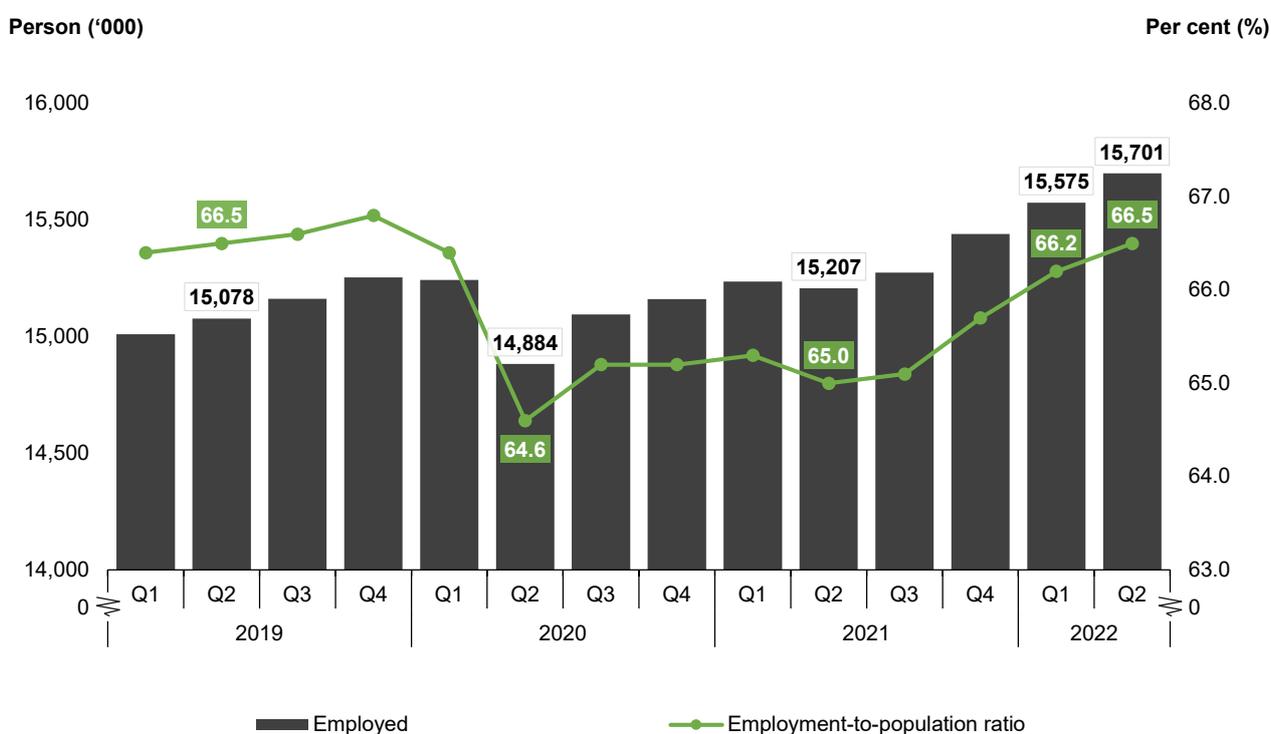
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 2.2 Employment in the second quarter of 2022

The number of employed persons registered a higher year-on-year growth of 3.2 per cent (+493.9 thousand) to 15.70 million in Q2 2022, as compared to a 2.2 per cent increase posted in the previous quarter. In line with this, employment-to-population ratio which denotes the ability of the economy to create employment continued to trend up by 1.5 percentage points against Q2 2021 to record 66.5 per cent.

Quarter-on-quarter, the number of employed persons remained on the increasing trend, albeit at a slower rate of 0.8 per cent (+126.3 thousand) compared to 0.9 per cent in Q1 2022. Thus, employment-to-population ratio also edged up by 0.4 percentage points as against the previous quarter [Chart 2.6].

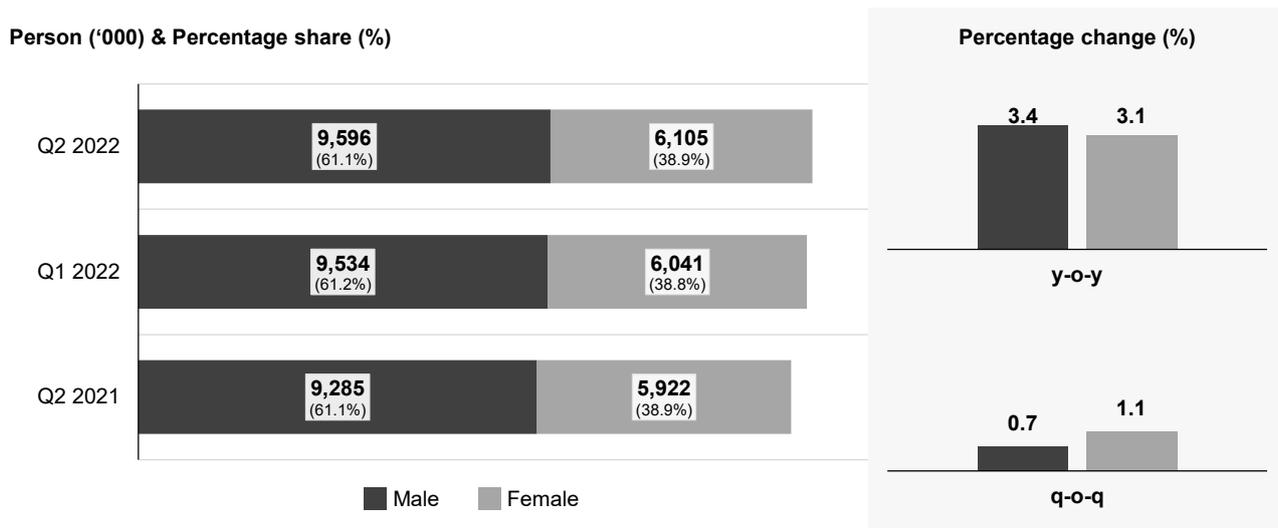
**Chart 2.6:** Employed persons & employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Male made up more than half of employed persons with a share of 61.1 per cent (9.60 million), while female comprised of 38.9 per cent (6.10 million) in Q2 2022. Year-on-year basis, both male and female employed persons gained additional number of employed persons by 311.3 thousand (3.4%) and 182.6 thousand (3.1%) respectively. Both categories also registered quarter-on-quarter increases whereby the number of male employed persons went up by 0.7 per cent (+62.1 thousand) while female employed persons ascended by 1.1 per cent (64.3 persons) [Chart 2.7].

**Chart 2.7:** Employed persons by sex, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

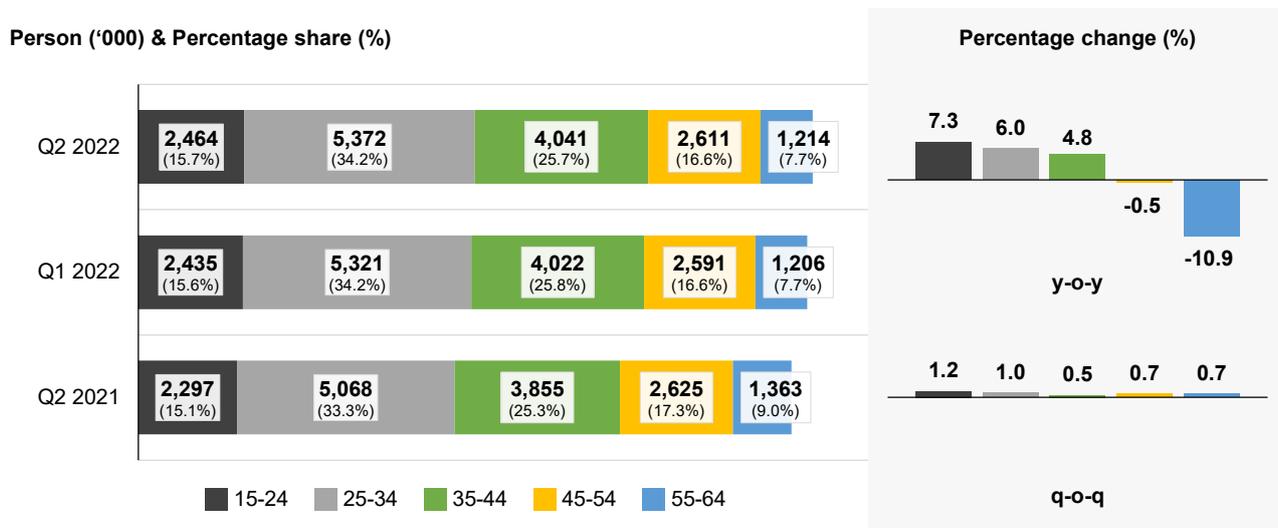


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

In terms of age group, more than half of employed persons during Q2 2022 were concentrated in the age group of 25 to 34 years (34.2%) and 35 to 44 years (25.7%). This was followed by employed persons aged 45 to 54 years (16.6%), 15 to 24 years (15.7%) and 55 to 64 years (7.7%) respectively.

Year-on-year basis, higher number was observed for employed persons in the younger age groups between 15 to 44 years as opposed to the decrease recorded for older age cohorts aged 45 to 64 years. The largest gain in the number of employed persons, namely by 303.8 thousand (6.0%) was recorded in the 25 to 34 years age group to 5.37 million persons. The number of employed persons aged 35 to 44 years increased by 186.1 thousand (4.8%) to 4.04 million while youth employed persons aged 15 to 24 years rose by 166.9 thousand (7.3%) to 2.46 million persons. On the contrary, employed persons aged 55 to 64 years reduced by 148.9 thousand (-10.9%) to 1.21 million persons, followed by the 45 to 54 years' category which dropped 14.0 thousand (-0.5%) to 2.61 million persons. As compared to Q1 2022, employed persons in all age groups recorded increases between 0.5 per cent to 1.2 per cent [Chart 2.8].

**Chart 2.8:** Employed persons by age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

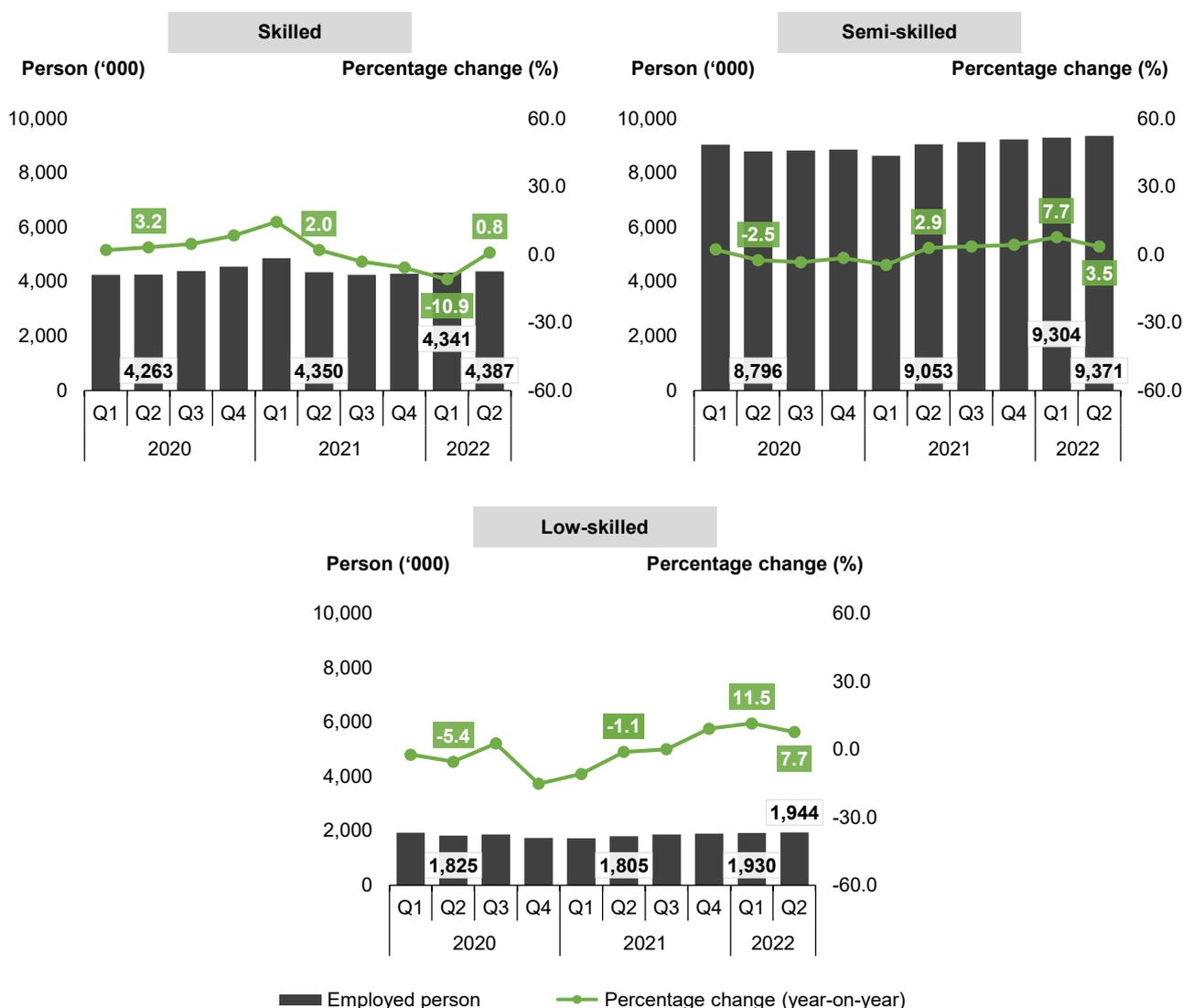


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Employed persons in the skilled occupations category made up a share of 27.9 per cent or 4.39 million persons in Q2 2022. The number in this category recorded a first-time annual increase of 0.8 per cent (+36.8 thousand) after declining since Q3 2021. In the meantime, semi-skilled category which comprised of more than half of employed persons (59.7%) ascended by 3.5 per cent (+318.2 thousand) year-on-year to record 9.37 million persons. During the same period, low-skilled occupation category also recorded higher number of employed persons at 1.94 million persons, after an increase of 7.7 per cent (+138.9 thousand) in Q1 2022 [Chart 2.9].

Meanwhile, employed persons in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations also edged up as compared to the previous quarter. Skilled category recorded the highest gain with 45.5 thousand (1.0%) while semi-skilled category was up by 66.9 thousand persons (0.7%). On the other hand, employed persons in the low-skilled category reduced by 13.9 thousand persons (0.7%).

**Chart 2.9:** Employed persons by skill level, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022

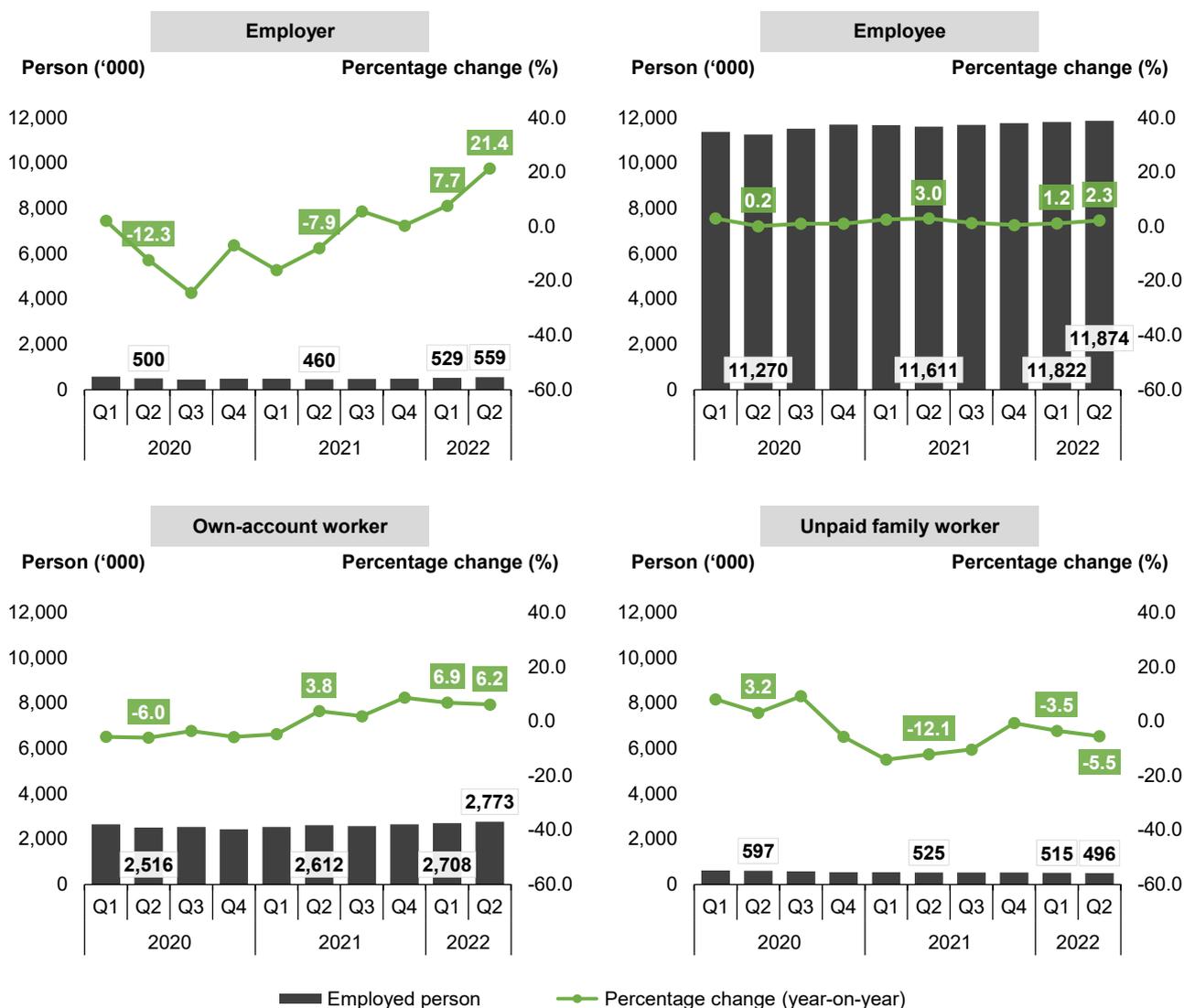


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

By status in employment, all categories of employed persons indicated year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter positive trends in Q2 2022 except for unpaid family workers. This category which comprised 3.2 per cent of employed persons, declined 5.5 per cent (-28.8 thousand) from Q2 2021 to account for 496.3 thousand persons.

Employees' category which made up of paid employment in the public and private sectors, composed 75.6 per cent of employed persons. The number in this category surged 2.3 per cent (+263.0 thousand) to register 11.87 million persons. Those employed as own account workers involved a variety of roles from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional employment such as consultants and freelancers. This group which comprised of 17.7 per cent or 2.77 million persons posted a rise of 6.2 per cent (+161.1 thousand) as compared to Q2 2021. Meanwhile, employers' category which composed of 3.6 per cent of employed persons was up by 21.4 per cent (+98.5 thousand) to 558.5 thousand in Q2 2022 [Chart 2.10].

**Chart 2.10:** Employed persons by status in employment, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

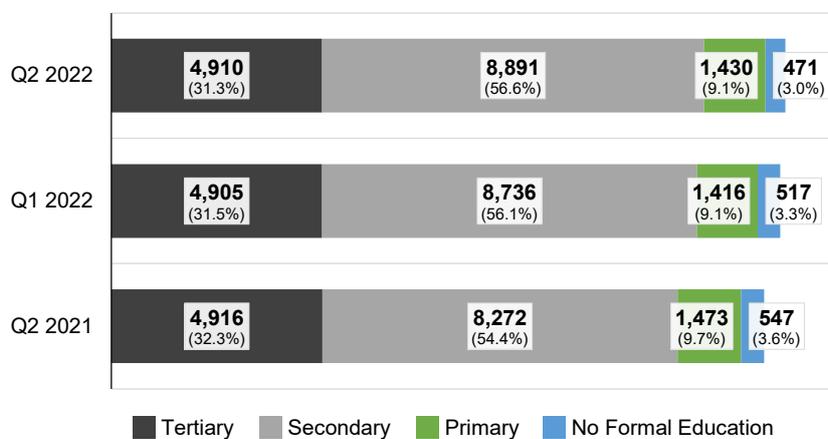
Based on the disaggregation by education attainment, majority (56.6%) of employed person had secondary education while those with tertiary education composed of 31.3 per cent. Employed persons with primary education and no formal education represented 9.1 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively.

The rise in the number of employed persons in Q2 2022 was attributed to the increase of those with secondary education by 7.5 per cent (+618.7 thousand) against the same quarter in the previous year to 8.89 million. On the other hand, the other three categories posted lower number of employed persons. Those with no formal education descended by 13.9 per cent (-76.0 thousand) year-on-year to 470.6 thousand while those with primary education declined by 2.9 per cent (-42.8 thousand) to 1.43 million. Likewise, the number of employed person with tertiary education decreased by 0.1 per cent (-6.0 thousand) to 4.91 million persons [Chart 2.11].

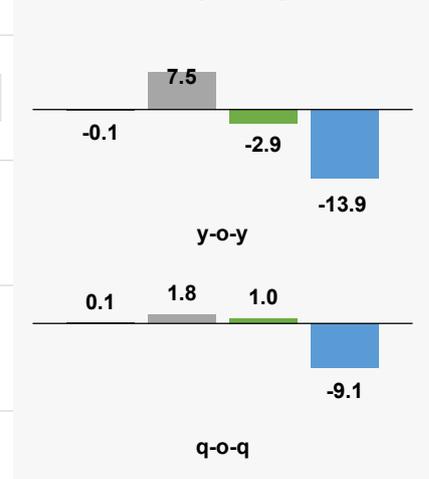
However, the quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was due to the positive growth in three categories of educational attainment namely primary, secondary and tertiary. Meanwhile, employed persons with no formal education edged down by 9.1 per cent (-46.9 thousand) as against Q1 2022.

**Chart 2.11:** Employed persons by educational attainment, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)

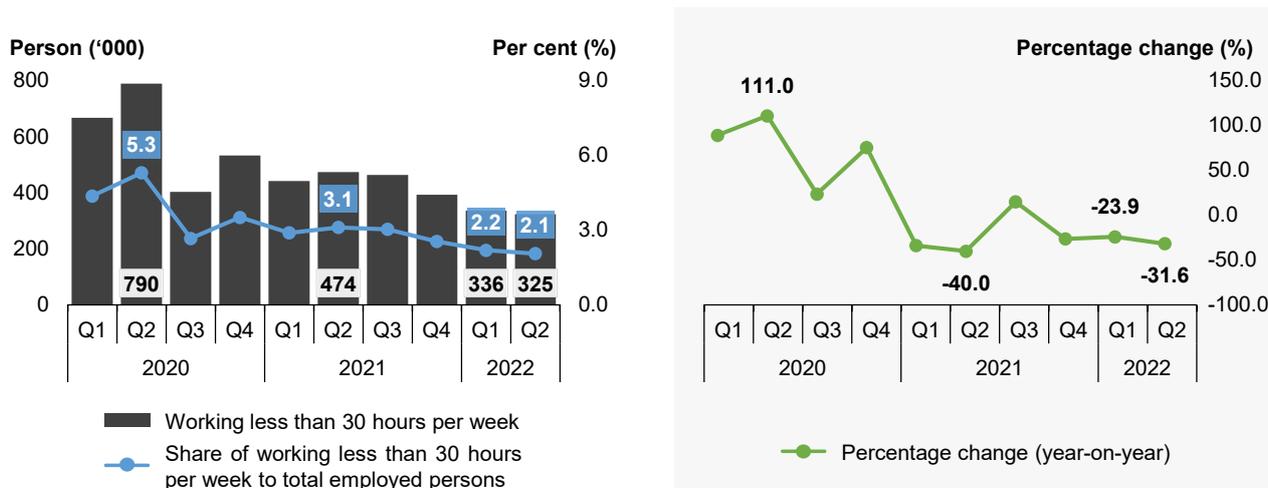


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 2.3 Highlighting underemployment situation in the second quarter of 2022

Concomitant to the country's shift to the phase of transition to endemic, businesses had resumed in full swing at the normal pre-pandemic hours throughout Q2 2022. This was reflected in the labour market as the number of people working less than 30 hours per week registered a new low since the public health crisis in 2020, after a decline of 31.6 per cent (-149.6 thousand) from Q2 2021 to 324.5 thousand persons. This group which represented a share of 2.1 per cent of employment, shrank by 1.1 percentage points as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. Similar trend was also observed on a quarterly basis as the number of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week dropped 3.5 per cent (-11.8 thousand) while the share fell 0.1 percentage point [Chart 2.12].

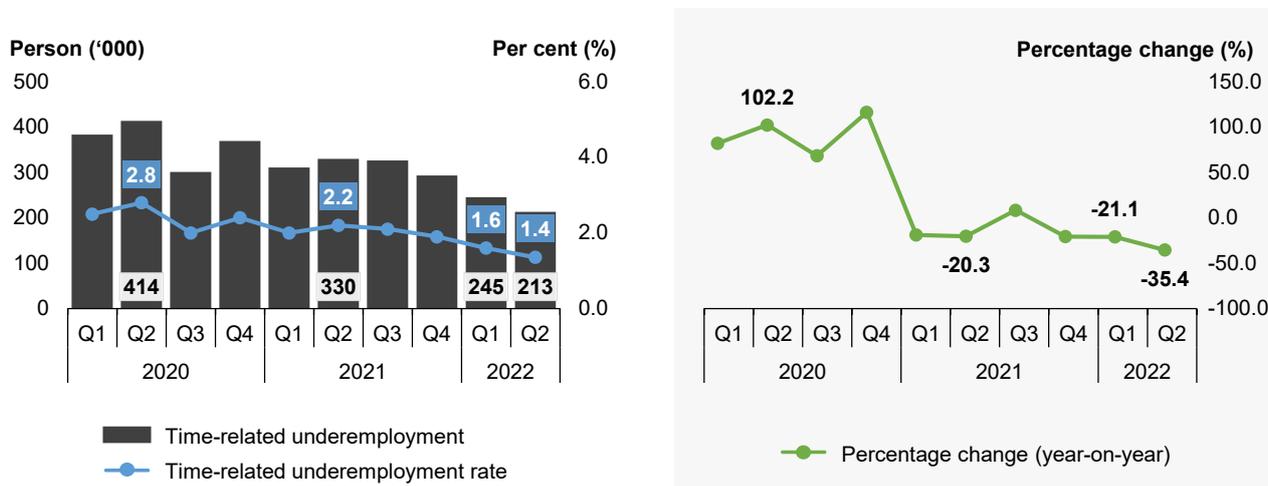
**Chart 2.12:** Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Therefore, the number of persons in time-related underemployment in Q2 2022 also decreased by 35.4 per cent (-116.8 thousand) as compared to the same quarter in 2021 to account for 212.8 thousand persons. During the same period, the rate of time-related underemployment declined 0.8 percentage points to 1.4 per cent. Quarter-on-quarter, the number and rate of time-related underemployment also lessened by 13.1 per cent (-32.2 thousand) and 0.2 percentage points respectively [Chart 2.13].

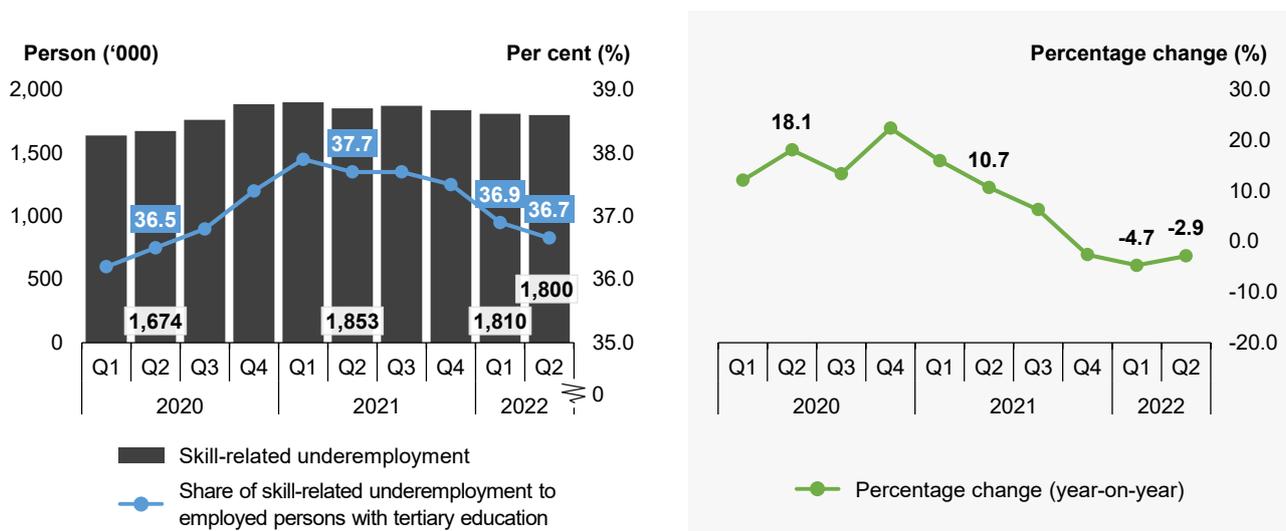
**Chart 2.13:** Time-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DvOSM

Another dimension of underemployment is associated with skill or generally defined as those who wanted to change their current employment situation in order to fully utilised their occupational skills. In view of data availability from the Labour Force Survey, this indicator is measured using proxy variables of occupation and educational attainment. As of Q2 2022, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment continued to trend down as against the same quarter of the preceding year, with a decline of 2.9 per cent (-52.9 thousand) to 1.80 million persons. Hence, the share of tertiary educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations decreased by 1.0 percentage point. In spite of this decline, more than one-third of tertiary educated employed persons were in skill-related underemployment [Chart 2.14].

**Chart 2.14:** Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022



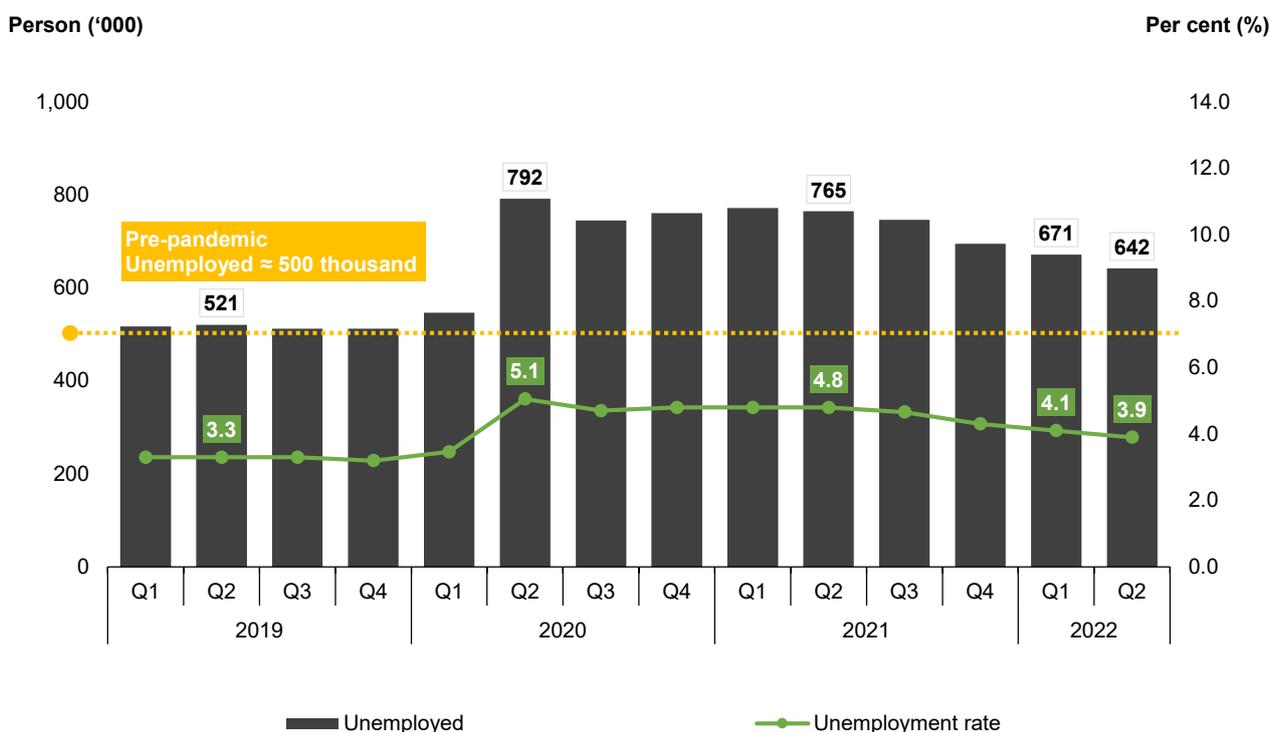
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 2.4 Unemployment in the second quarter of 2022

The national unemployment rate stood at 3.9 per cent in Q2 2022 after a decline of 0.9 percentage points compared to the same quarter in the previous year. In tandem with this, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 16.1 per cent or equivalent to a reduction of 122.9 thousand persons to record 642.0 thousand unemployed persons during the quarter. For the record, these were the lowest number and rate posted since the pandemic.

Better unemployment situation was also observed compared to the previous quarter as the unemployment rate slipped 0.2 percentage points while the number of unemployed persons fell 4.4 per cent (-29.2 thousand) [Chart 2.15].

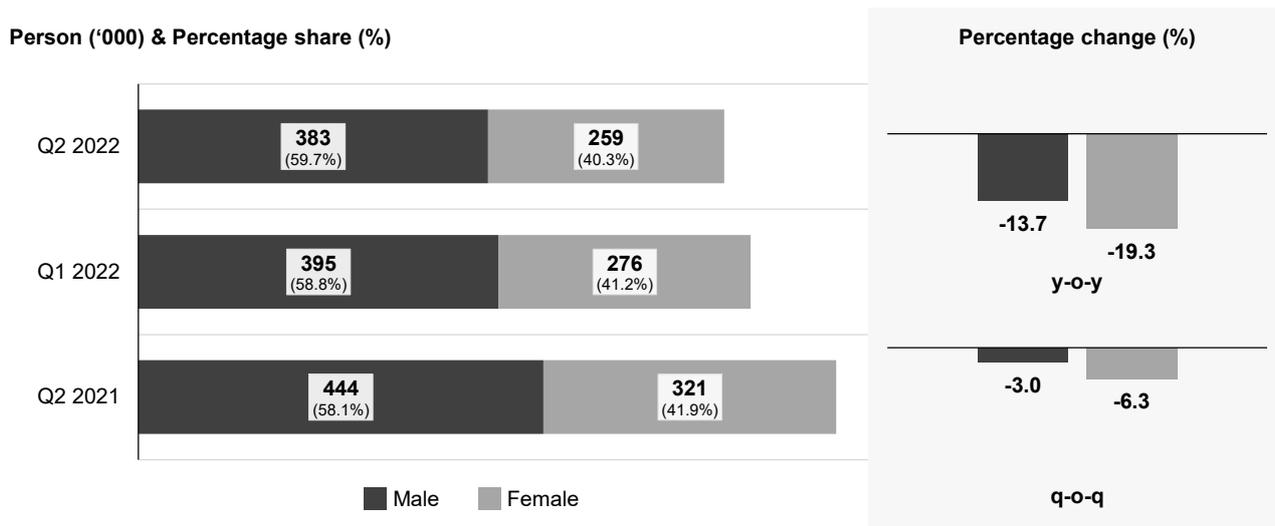
**Chart 2.15:** Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

In terms of the distribution of unemployed persons by sex, more than half was male (59.7%) as opposed to 40.3 per cent female. The number of female unemployed persons was down by 19.3 per cent (-62.1 thousand) as compared to Q2 2021, which accounted for 258.8 thousand persons. Male unemployed persons experienced a loss of 13.7 per cent (-60.8 thousand) to 383.3 thousand persons. The same trend was also observed quarter-on-quarter whereby the number of unemployed female dropped 6.3 per cent (-17.5 thousand) while unemployed male edged down 3.0 per cent (-11.7 thousand) as compared to Q1 2022 [Chart 2.16].

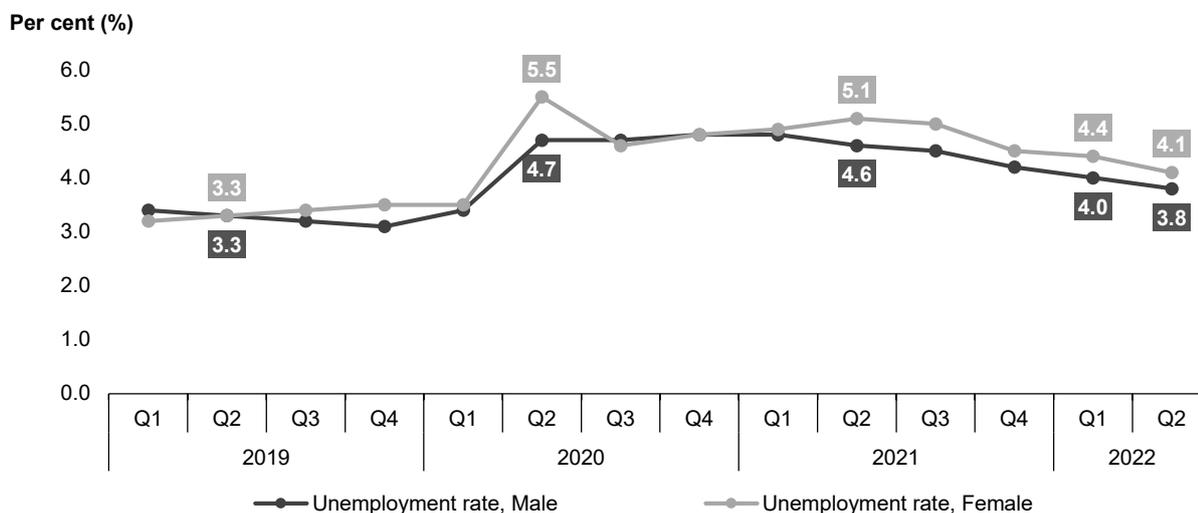
**Chart 2.16:** Unemployed persons by sex, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Higher unemployment rate was recorded for female in spite of larger composition of male unemployed persons. In Q2 2022, female unemployment rate which stood at 4.1 per cent was 0.3 percentage points higher than male unemployment rate of 3.8 per cent. Both categories recorded a year-on-year decline of unemployment rate, whereby female unemployment rate fell 1.0 percentage point while male unemployment rate dropped 0.8 percentage points. Smaller quarter-on-quarter reduction was recorded for male and female unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage points and 0.3 percentage points respectively [Chart 2.17].

**Chart 2.17:** Unemployment rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

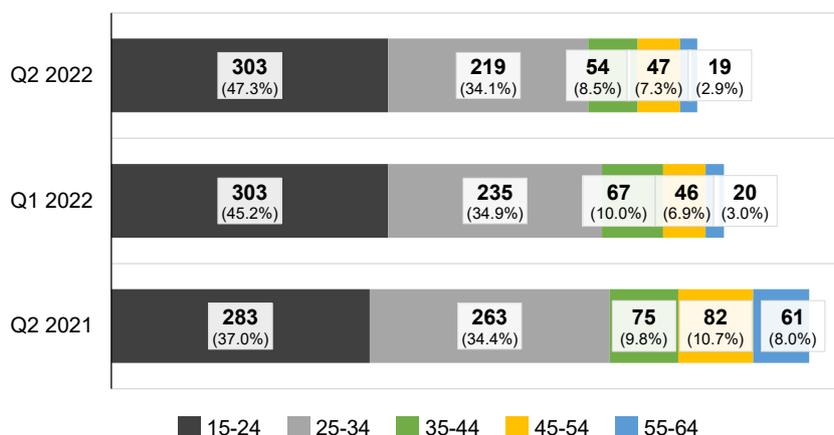


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

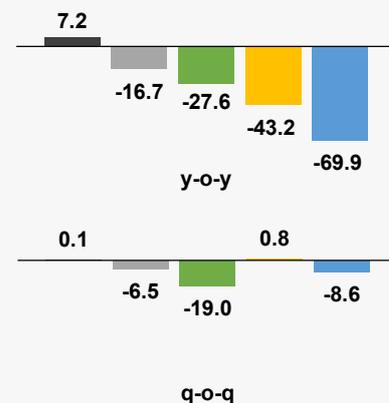
Nearly 50 per cent (47.3%) of unemployed persons was in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, encompassing 303.4 thousand persons in Q2 2022. This was followed by 34.1 per cent (219.2 thousand) aged 25 to 34 years and 8.5 per cent (54.3 thousand) in the age group of 35 to 44 years. In the meantime, unemployed persons in the age group of 55 to 64 years recorded the lowest share at 2.9 per cent (18.5 thousand). Year-on-year basis, the number of persons in all age groups posted a decline except for youth unemployed persons which edged up by 7.2 per cent (+20.3 thousand). Meanwhile, as compared to the preceding quarter, two age groups recorded higher number of unemployed persons namely 45 to 54 years which went up 0.8 per cent (+0.4 thousand) as well as 15 to 24 years with an increase of 0.1 per cent (0.2 thousand) [Chart 2.18].

**Chart 2.18:** Unemployed persons by age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)

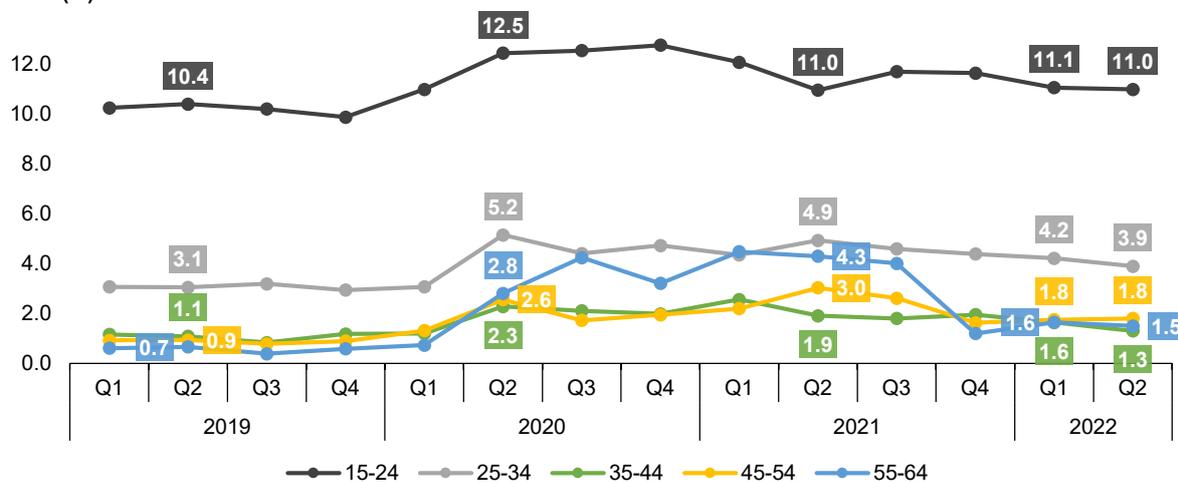


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

The decline of unemployment rate in Q2 2022 as against the same quarter of the preceding year was observed across age groups. The largest decrease of 2.8 percentage points was experienced by age group 55 to 64 years to 1.5 per cent from 4.3 per cent in Q2 2021. Other significant declines of unemployment rate were for aged 45 to 54 years and 25 to 34 years. Meanwhile, youth aged 15 to 24 years continued to record double-digit unemployment rate at 11.0 per cent [Chart 2.19].

**Chart 2.19:** Unemployment rate by age group, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

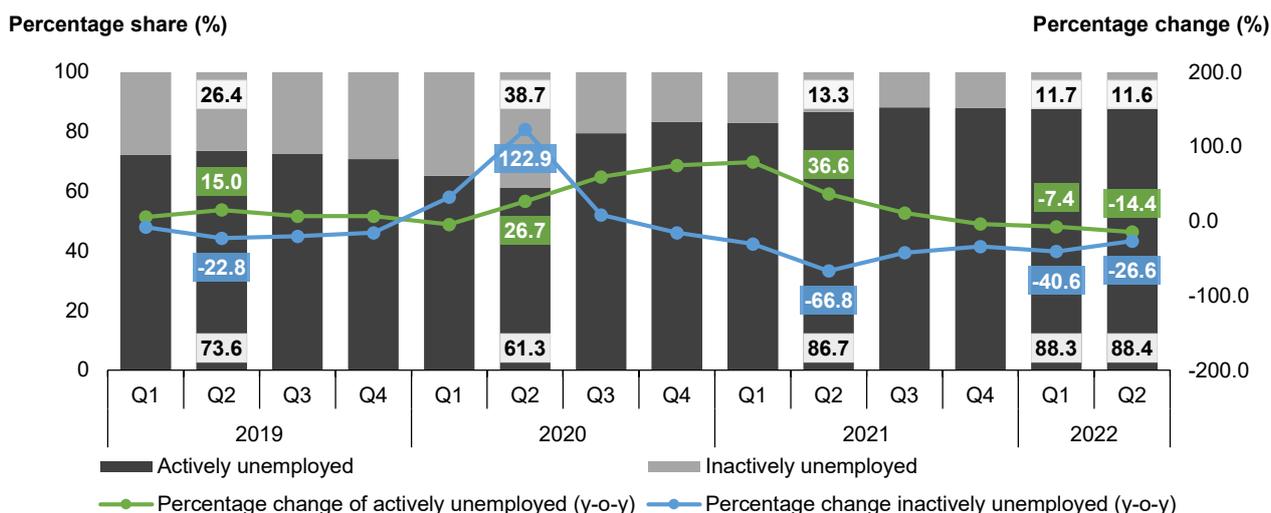
Per cent (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Since Q3 2021, actively unemployed persons surpassed 88 per cent of total unemployment. In Q2 2022, this group which accounted for 88.4 per cent or 567.5 thousand persons, declined by 14.4 per cent (-95.8 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The number of inactively unemployed also posted a decrease of 26.6 per cent (-27.1 thousand) to 74.5 thousand persons [Chart 2.20].

**Chart 2.20:** Actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

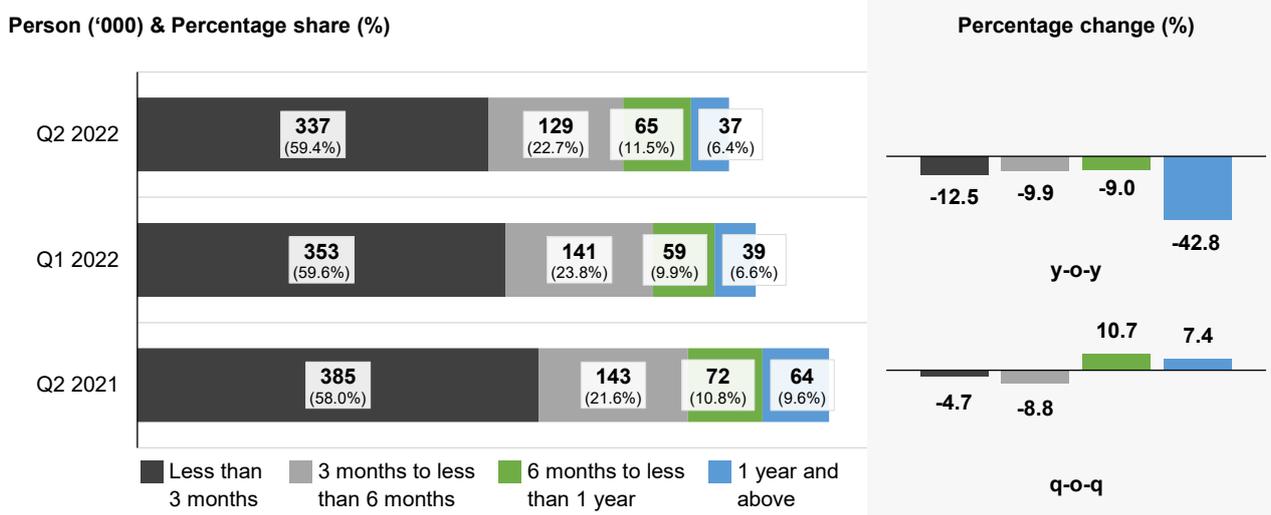


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Among the actively unemployed, nearly two-third (59.4%) or 336.9 thousand was unemployed for less than three months. This was followed by a share of 22.7 per cent (128.9 thousand) which was unemployed between three months to less than six months. Meanwhile, those in long-term unemployment of one year or more comprised of 6.4 per cent (36.5 thousand). Actively unemployed for all duration of unemployment's categories posted year-on-year decline. The largest decrease was observed for those who were unemployed for less than three months, with a reduction of 48.0 thousand (-12.5%).

In the meantime, two categories recorded increases in actively unemployed as against the preceding quarter, namely six months to less than a year and one year and above [Chart 2.21].

**Chart 2.21:** Actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

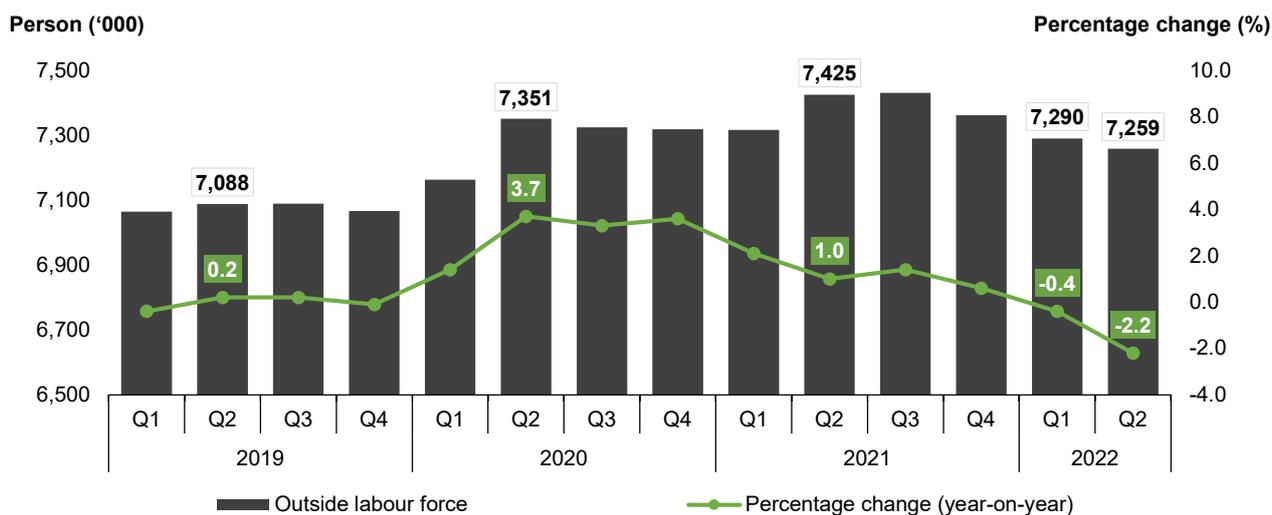


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 2.5 Outside labour force in the second quarter of 2022

Looking at the population outside labour force as against a year ago, the number in Q2 2022 decreased by 2.2 per cent (-166.4 thousand) to 7.26 million persons. This decline, together with an increase in the labour force during the quarter indicated a shift from inactivity into the labour force. The number of outside labour force also reduced as compared to the preceding quarter, albeit at a smaller rate by negative 0.4 per cent (-31.4 thousand) [Chart 2.22].

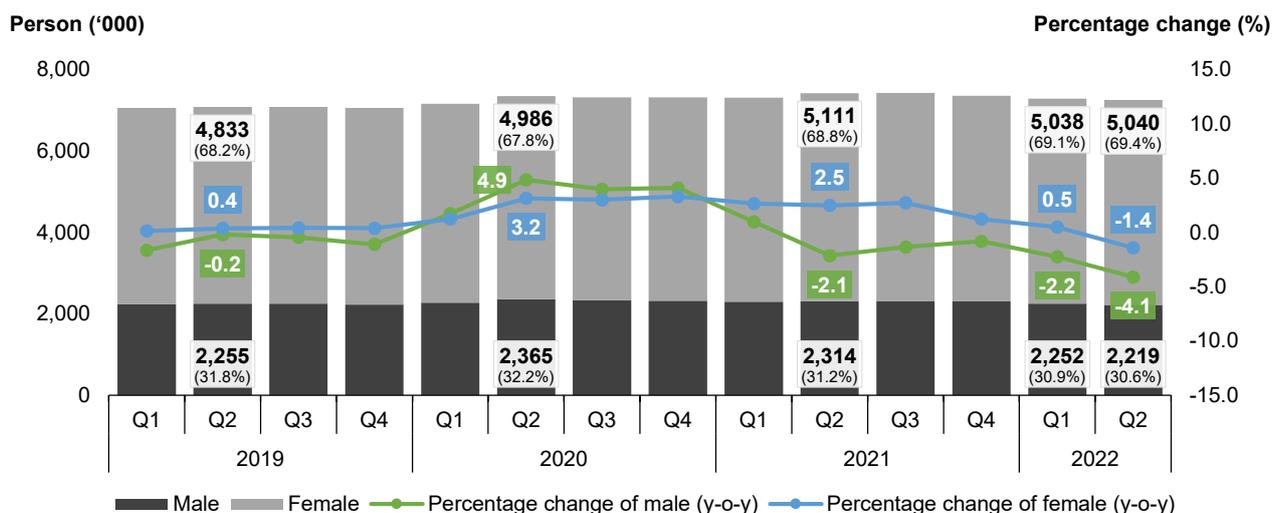
**Chart 2.22:** Outside labour force, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Female represented nearly 70 per cent of the population outside labour force in Q2 2022 at 69.4 per cent or equivalent to 5.04 million persons. Meanwhile, there were 2.22 million male outside labour force, comprising a share of 30.6 per cent. When compared to Q2 2021, the number of male outside labour force dropped 4.1 per cent (-95.4 thousand) while female reduced by 1.4 per cent (-71.0 thousand) [Chart 2.23].

**Chart 2.23:** Outside labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



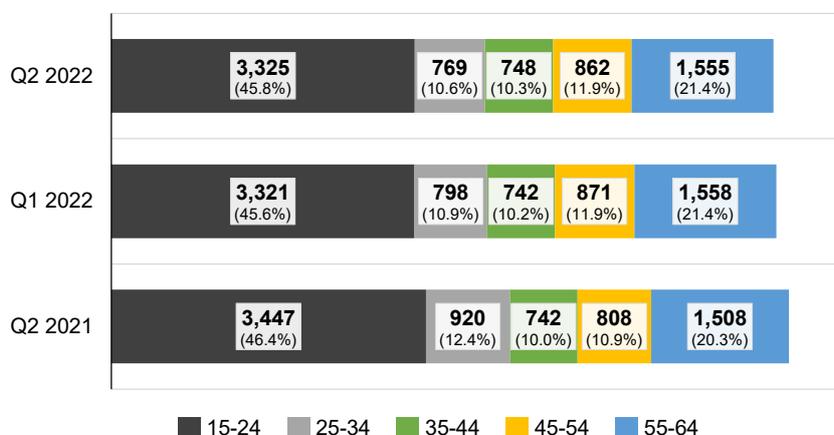
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Disaggregating outside labour force by age group in Q2 2022, youth aged 15 to 24 years took up the largest share of 45.8 per cent or 3.32 million persons. This group could be associated with those who were still in the education system. The oldest age group of 55 to 64 years which may be outside labour force due to retirement, ranked second in terms of composition and accounted for 21.4 per cent (1.56 million). Year-on-year comparison, the decline in the number of outside labour force was due to a decrease of 16.5 per cent (-151.5 thousand) in 25 to 34 years' age group as well as a fall of 3.6 per cent (-122.9 thousand) in the age group of 15 to 24 years. In the meantime, the other age groups registered higher number of outside labour force as compared to Q2 2021.

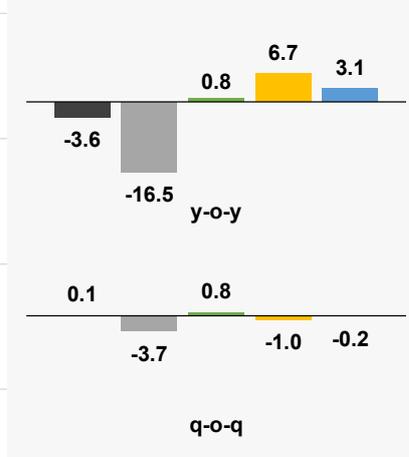
As compared to Q1 2022, two age cohorts posted increases in the number of outside labour force while the others reduced [Chart 2.24].

**Chart 2.24:** Outside labour force by age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)

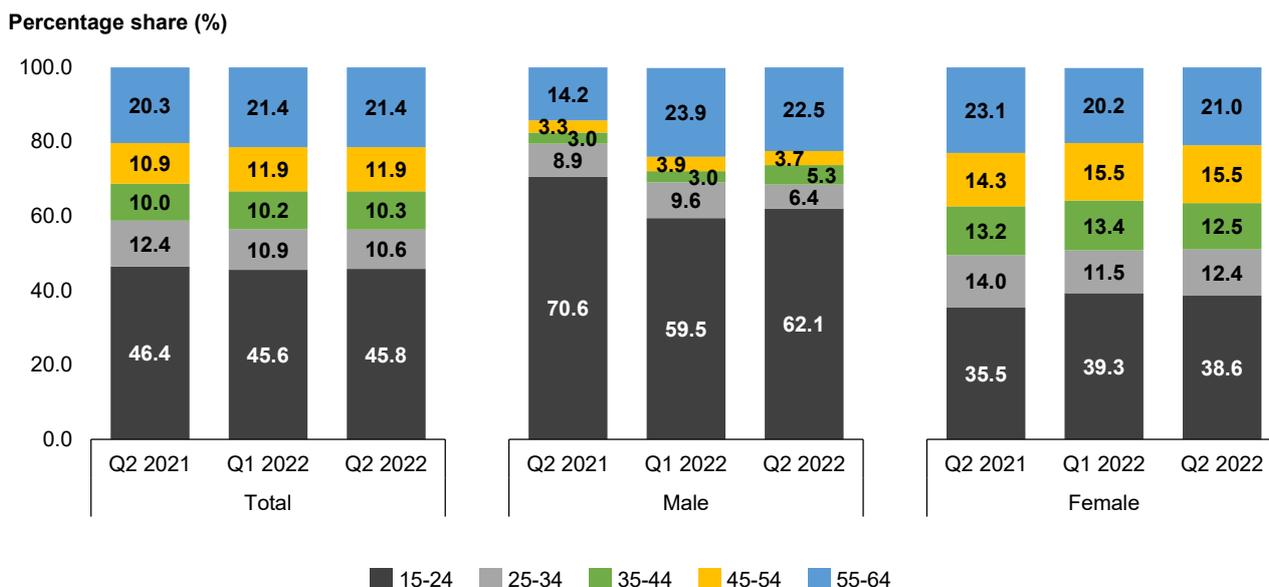


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Further analysis of male and female outside labour force showed a different pattern between the two groups. More than half (62.1%) of male outside labour force was in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, followed by nearly a quarter (22.5%) in the oldest age group of 55 to 64 years. These could be suggesting a late entrants of male into the labour market was due to education while the exit from the labour market was predominantly because of retirement.

Likewise, the highest composition of female outside labour force was in the youth age group (38.6%) and followed by the oldest age cohorts (21.0%). Nevertheless, the combined share of both at 59.6 per cent was very much lower than the share of male in the same age groups (84.6%). This gave way to a substantial share of female outside labour force across the other age groups, ranging between 12.4 per cent to 15.5 per cent hence indicating that female tend to exit from the labour market earlier compared to male [Chart 2.25].

**Chart 2.25:** Outside labour force by sex and age group, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

In Q2 2022, the largest composition of 42.2 per cent did not seek for work due to housework or family responsibilities. However, the number of outside labour force in this category edged down by 5.4 per cent (-173.6 thousand) as against Q2 2021 to 3.06 million persons. Schooling and training came in second with a share of 41.2 per cent or equivalent to 2.99 million persons. The number in this category also dropped 4.1 per cent (-127.6 thousand) as compared to the same quarter in 2021. In the meantime, a share of 2.1 per cent outside labour force did not seek for work because they were going to further studies. This category recorded a year-on-year increase of 35.9 per cent (+39.7 thousand) to 150.3 thousand, indicating this group's potential to join the labour force upon completing their education [Exhibit 2.1].

**Exhibit 2.1:** Outside labour force by reasons not seeking work, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022

	Q2 2022 Person ('000) (Percentage share)	Percentage change (year-on-year)	
		Percentage change (year-on-year)	Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter)
Schooling/training programme 	2,990 (41.2%)	▼ -4.1%	Q2 2021: 3,117 (42.0%) ▼ -1.0% Q1 2022: 3,021 (41.4%)
Housework 	3,060 (42.2%)	▼ -5.4%	Q2 2021: 3,233 (43.5%) ▲ 0.9% Q1 2022: 3,033 (41.6%)
Going for further study 	150 (2.1%)	▲ 35.9%	Q2 2021: 111 (1.5%) ▼ -31.4% Q1 2022: 219 (3.0%)
Disabled 	245 (3.4%)	▲ 82.0%	Q2 2021: 135 (1.8%) ▲ 11.0% Q1 2022: 221 (3.0%)
Not interested/just completed study 	87 (1.2%)	▼ -63.3%	Q2 2021: 236 (3.2%) ▼ -4.4% Q1 2022: 91 (1.2%)
Retired/old age 	727 (10.0%)	▲ 22.6%	Q2 2021: 593 (8.0%) ▲ 3.1% Q1 2022: 705 (9.7%)

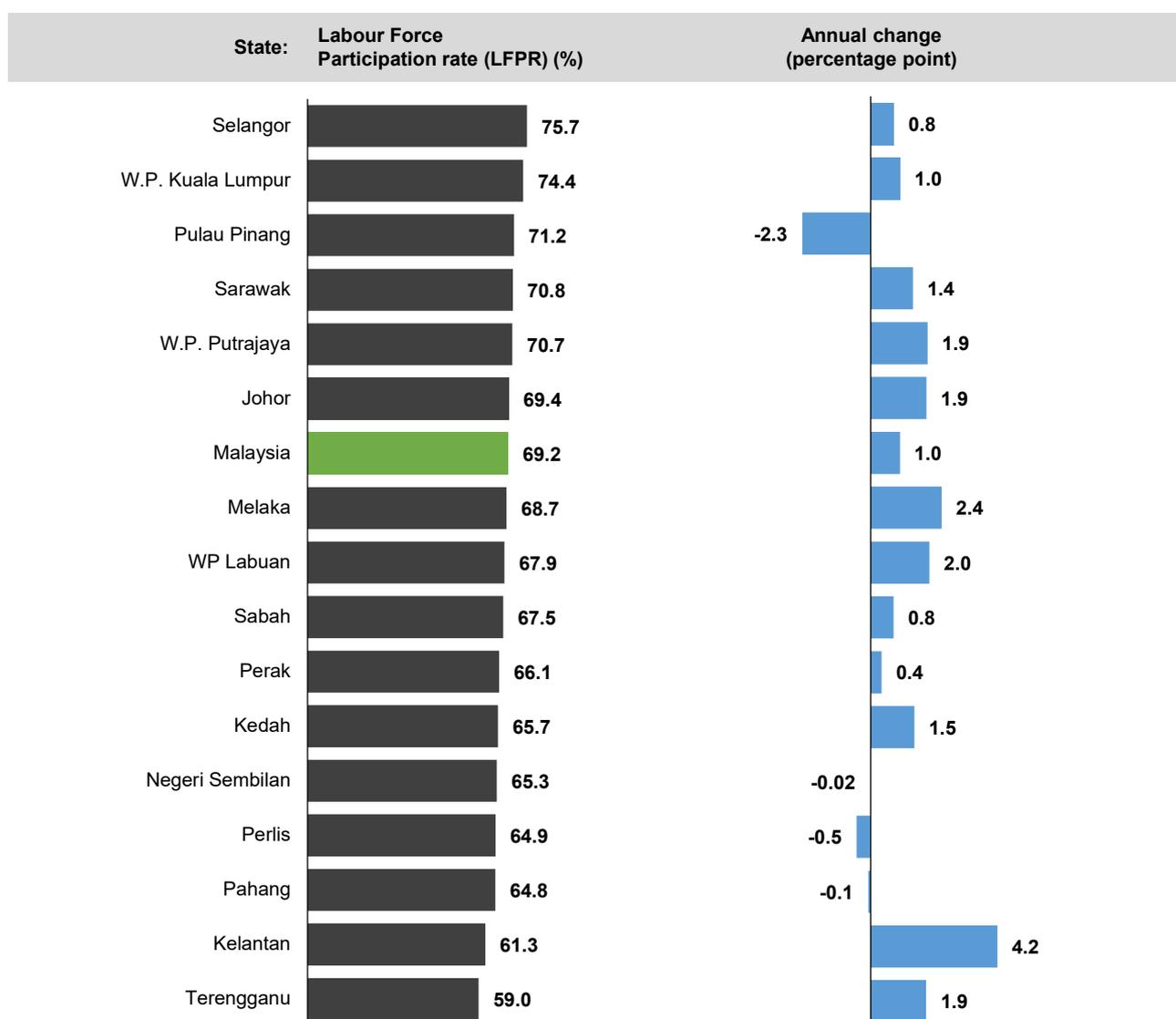
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 2.6 Labour force situation at state level in the second quarter of 2022

With regards to the labour force situation at state level in Q2 2022, LFPR in six states were higher than 69.2 per cent registered at the national level, namely Selangor (75.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.4%), Pulau Pinang (71.2%), Sarawak (70.8%), W.P. Putrajaya (70.7%) and Johor (69.4%).

As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, most states posted increases of LFPR except for Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Pulau Pinang and Perlis. Kelantan recorded the highest positive change of 4.2 percentage points to 61.3 per cent. The other eleven states recorded a rise in LFPR between 0.4 percentage points to 2.4 percentage points. This indicated higher participation of the working age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking employment [Chart 2.26].

**Chart 2.26:** Labour force participation rate by state, Q2 2022

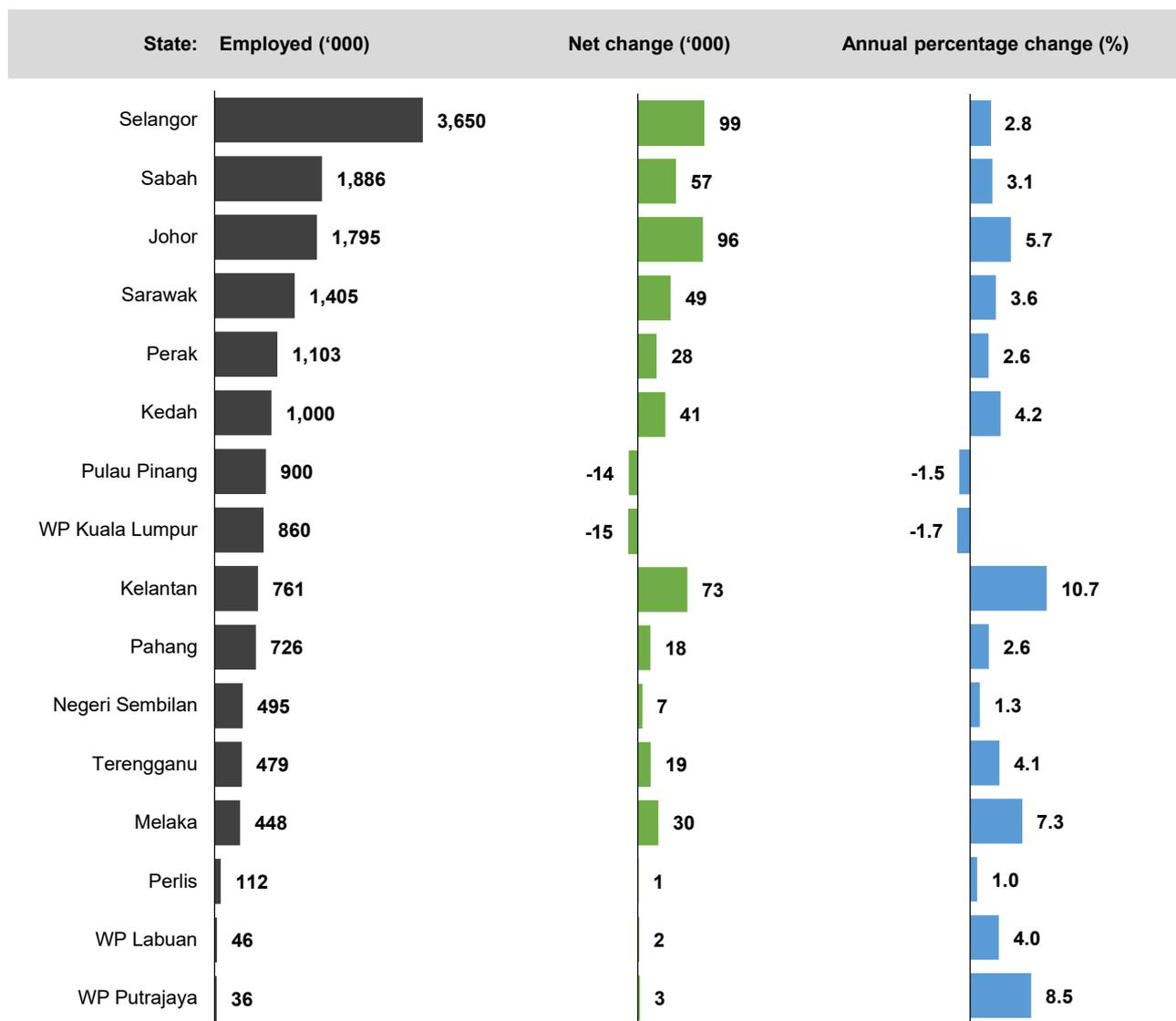


Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

The increase in the number of the country's employed persons in Q2 2022 was because of the positive year-on-year growth recorded by most of the states except Pulau Pinang and W.P. Kuala Lumpur. Selangor which comprised 23.2 per cent of the national employment, gained the largest number of employed persons by 99.2 thousand (2.8%) to 3.65 million persons. This was followed by Johor with a share of 11.4 per cent or 1.80 million employed persons after an increase of 96.4 thousand (5.7%).

On the other hand, the number of employed persons in Pulau Pinang reduced by 13.8 thousand (-1.5%) to 900.1 thousand persons while W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded a loss of 15.0 thousand (-1.7%) [Chart 2.27].

**Chart 2.27:** Employed persons by state, Q2 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Moving on to unemployment situation at state level in Q2 2022, W.P. Putrajaya being the administrative centre of the federal government recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 0.9 per cent. Besides, eleven other states posted lower unemployment rate compared to the national unemployment rate of 3.9 per cent, ranging between 2.7 per cent to 3.8 per cent including Selangor, Johor, Pahang and Pulau Pinang. In contrast, Sabah continued to record the highest unemployment rate in spite of recording a year-on-year decline of 0.1 percentage point. Three other states which recorded higher than national unemployment rate were W.P. Labuan, Terengganu and W.P. Kuala Lumpur.

Despite the decline in the overall unemployment, two states recorded higher number of unemployed persons as compared to a similar quarter in the preceding year. Unemployed persons in Terengganu went up by 2.3 thousand (11.3%) while Sabah gained an additional 1.9 thousand (1.1%) as opposed to a year ago [Table 2.1].

**Table 2.1:** Employed persons and unemployment rate by states, Q2 2022

State	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployed Persons		
		Number ('000)	Net change ('000)	Annual percentage change (%)
Sabah	8.6	177.0	1.9	1.1
W.P. Labuan	7.2	3.6	-0.7	-16.8
Terengganu	4.4	22.2	2.3	11.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	4.3	38.9	-4.7	-10.8
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>-122.9</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
Kelantan	3.8	30.3	-4.3	-12.4
Perak	3.6	40.7	-9.0	-18.1
Sarawak	3.3	48.2	-14.4	-23.0
Kedah	3.3	34.3	-4.5	-11.6
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	16.9	-0.6	-3.5
Perlis	3.3	3.8	-2.5	-39.5
Melaka	3.2	15.0	-0.7	-4.7
Selangor	2.9	110.8	-54.3	-32.9
Johor	2.9	53.4	-14.5	-21.3
Pulau Pinang	2.9	26.5	-10.8	-28.9
Pahang	2.7	20.2	-5.9	-22.6
W.P. Putrajaya	0.9	0.3	-0.2	-43.4

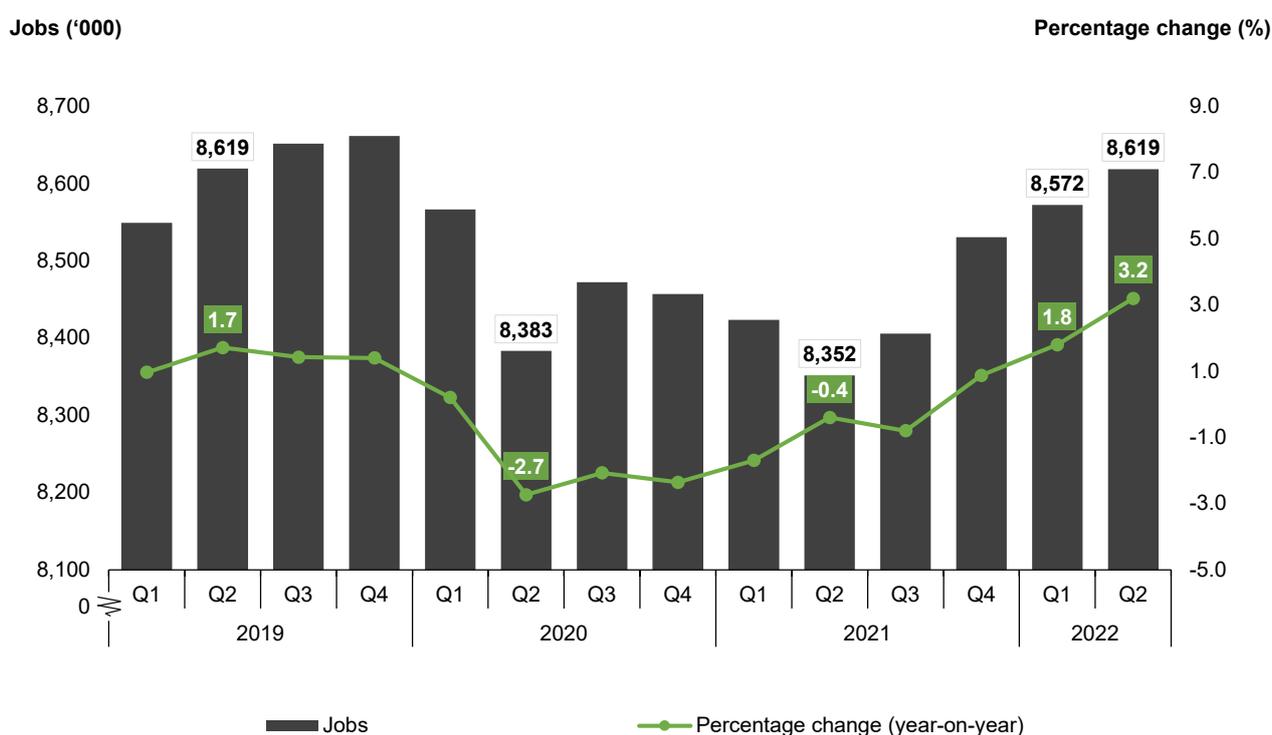
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 3. LABOUR DEMAND

### 3.1 Jobs in the economic sector in the second quarter of 2022

Labour demand strengthened in Q2 2022 as the number of jobs in the economy continued the upward trend by registering a year-on-year growth of 3.2 per cent (+267.0 thousand) to record a total of 8.62 million jobs. In comparison with the previous quarter, the number of jobs increased once more by 0.5 per cent (+46.7 thousand), reflecting moderate progress in the labour market amid the full reopening of the country's borders and the transition to endemic phase that eased up most of the COVID-19 standard operating procedures (SOPs) [Chart 3.1].

**Chart 3.1:** Jobs, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



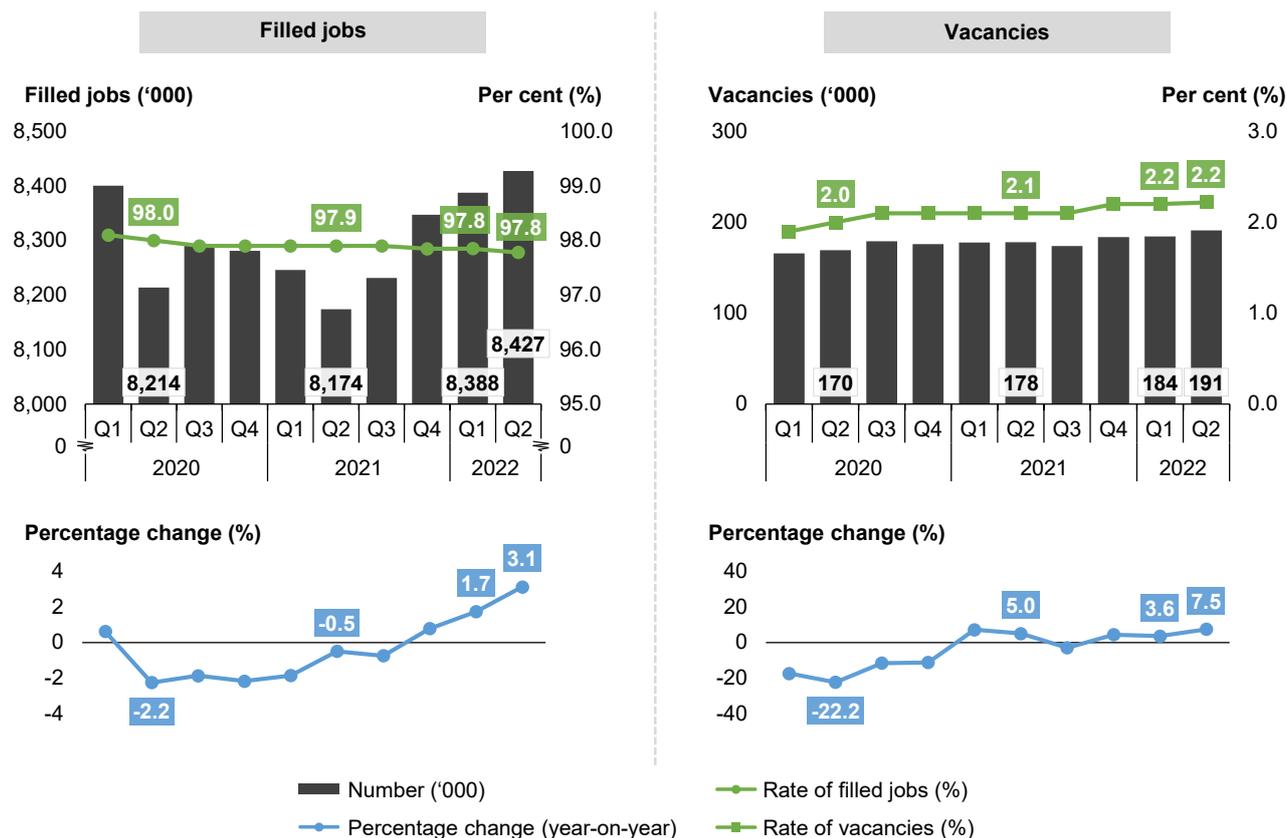
**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

The number of filled jobs in Q2 2022 was 8.427 million, elevated by 3.1 per cent (+253.7 thousand) over the same quarter of the previous year. Correspondingly, an additional 39.7 thousand (0.5%) filled jobs were recorded as compared to the preceding quarter.

Likewise, the jobs opening in the economy as indicated by the number of vacancies expanded at a faster pace by 7.5 per cent (+13.3 thousand) from Q2 2021 to 191.3 thousand. A larger increase of 3.8 per cent (+7.0 thousand) was observed against a marginal rise of 0.4 per cent recorded in Q1 2022.

In terms of the rate of filled jobs, declined by 0.1 percentage point from Q2 2021 to record 97.8 per cent and remained as in the past two quarters. Correspondingly, the rate of vacancies to total jobs picked up by 0.1 percentage point year-on-year to 2.2 per cent and also remained as in the two quarters before [Chart 3.2].

**Chart 3.2:** Filled jobs, rate of filled jobs, vacancies & rate of vacancies, Q1 2020 - Q2 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

All economic sectors recorded addition in the number of jobs in Q2 2022 except for Mining & quarrying sector which continued to trend down. Q2 2022 observed the job concentration in Services sector expanded to 51.9 per cent which accounted for 4.476 million jobs. Year-on-year comparison, jobs in Services sector added by 163.6 thousand jobs (3.8%) following the rise of jobs in all Services sub-sectors except for Finance, insurance, real estate and business services. Two sub-sectors registered strong growth recording total jobs exceeding the pre-pandemic level of Q4 2019 namely Wholesale & retail trade and Transportation and storage. Concerning the distribution of jobs by the Services sub-sectors, more than 70 per cent of jobs were in the Wholesale & retail trade (36.8%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (20.2%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.4%).

Out of total jobs in the Services sector, 99.3 per cent or 4.445 million were filled jobs, registering an increase of 3.8 per cent (+160.5 thousand) in Q2 2022. All sub-sectors posted rates above 99 per cent except for Finance, insurance, real estate and business services which stood at 98.8 per cent. The highest filled jobs rate was in Food & beverages and accommodation (99.7%) followed by Transportation and storage at 99.5 per cent. Vacancies in the Services sector which consisted 0.7 per cent (30.6 thousand) of total jobs indicated a rise of 11.1 per cent (+3.1 thousand). These vacancies were predominantly in Wholesale & retail trade (35.7%) and Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (35.3%).

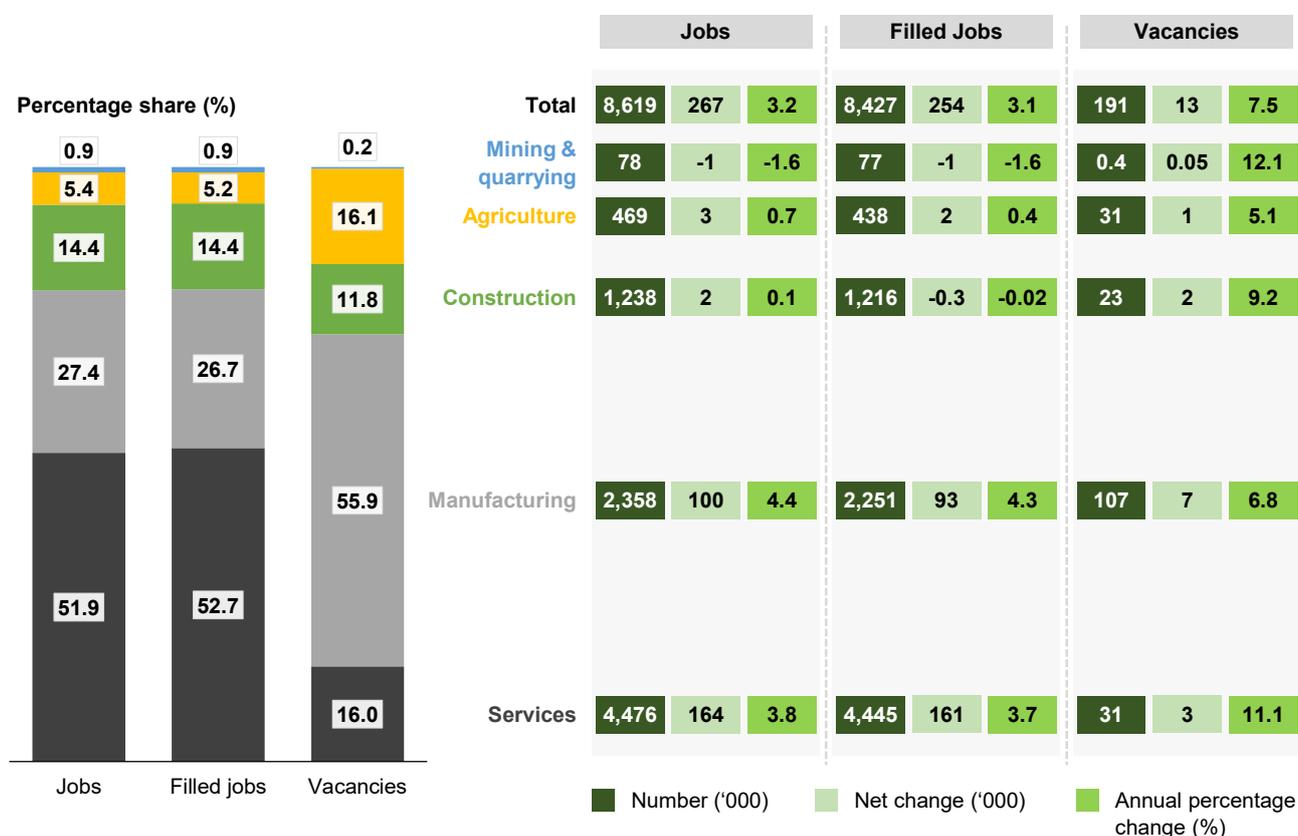
Next in rank were jobs in the Manufacturing sector which encompassed 27.4 per cent (2.358 million) of total jobs. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 4.4 per cent (+99.6 thousand) supported by the positive growth in all sub-sectors. The highest number of jobs was gained by Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector; followed by Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing sub-sector; and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair sub-sector. Jobs in Manufacturing sector were largely concentrated in Electrical, electronic and

optical products (26.7%) followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (19.1%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (15.3%). These three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-thirds of Manufacturing sector's jobs.

The filled jobs rate of the Manufacturing sector remained at 95.5 per cent in Q2 2022. The number of filled jobs was 2.251 million, which rose by 4.3 per cent (+92.8 thousand) as compared to a year ago. Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs (96.3%) while the lowest rate was in sub-sector of Electrical, electronic and optical products with 94.8 per cent. Job vacancies in this sector accounted for 106.9 thousand, comprising 4.5 per cent of Manufacturing sector's jobs. The number ascended by 6.8 per cent (+6.8 thousand) as all sub-sectors experienced an increase in vacancies except for Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products. Almost half of the job vacancies were in Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector (30.4%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (19.3%).

In the meantime, jobs in Construction sector were 1.238 million, which made up 14.4 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2022. The number of jobs in this sector posted a year-on-year increase for the first time since the pandemic with a growth of 0.1 per cent (+1.6 thousand). The rate of filled jobs in this sector was 98.2 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 1.8 per cent. Jobs in the Agriculture sector which was on a declining trend since Q1 2020, ascended by 0.7 per cent (+3.4 thousand) to 468.9 thousand jobs, composed of 5.4 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2022. Filled jobs in the sector comprised 93.4 per cent as opposed to 6.6 per cent vacancies. In addition, Mining & quarrying sector which made up the lowest share of jobs of 0.9 per cent (77.6 thousand) continued to decrease albeit at a smaller rate of 1.6 per cent (-1.2 thousand). The rate of filled jobs for this sector was 99.4 per cent while the vacancies rate was 0.6 per cent [Chart 3.3].

**Chart 3.3:** Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic activity, Q2 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

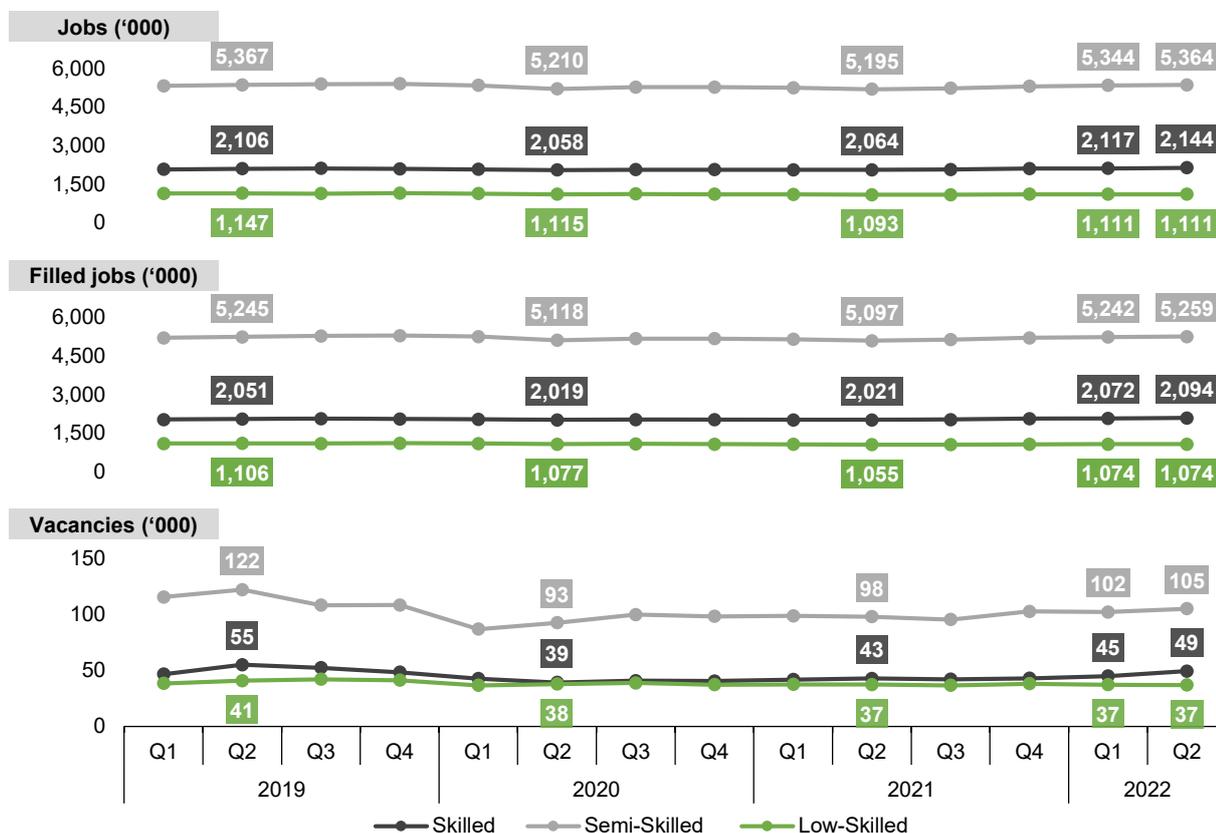
Labour demand by skill level shows that the number of jobs in all three skill categories continued to trend up in Q2 2022. A similar situation was portrayed as against the previous quarter except for low-skilled category which posted a decrease.

Most of the jobs in the economic sector were in the semi-skilled category with a share of 62.2 per cent or equivalent to 5.364 million in Q2 2022. Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, jobs in this category grew by 3.3 per cent or gained another 169.3 thousand jobs. The rate of filled jobs in semi-skilled category was 98.0 per cent or accounted for 5.259 million filled jobs, which grew by 3.2 per cent (+162.2 thousand) as against a year ago. The number of vacancies in this category posted 105.1 thousand vacancies or grew by 7.3 per cent (+7.2 thousand) with a rate of 2.0 per cent of total jobs in Q2 2022. Five occupations in this category are Clerical support workers; Service and sales workers; Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fisheries workers; Craft and related trades workers; as well as Plant and machine operators and assemblers.

The skilled jobs category encompasses three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs rose 3.8 per cent (+79.5 thousand jobs) year-on-year to 2.144 million in this quarter, making up a share of 24.9 per cent. A similar trend was observed in the number of filled jobs in the skilled category which edged up by 3.6 per cent (+72.9 thousand) to record 2.094 million. Skilled job vacancies also grew by 15.2 per cent (+6.5 thousand) registering 49.3 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.7 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 2.3 per cent.

The remaining share of 12.9 per cent was occupied by jobs in the low-skilled category which increased by 1.7 per cent (+18.2 thousand) to 1.111 million jobs. The number of low-skilled filled jobs rose 1.8 per cent (+18.6 thousand) to 1.074 million, recording a rate of filled jobs at 96.7 per cent. In contrast, the number of low-skilled job vacancies recorded further decrease of 1.2 per cent (-0.4 thousand) to 36.9 thousand, hence indicating a vacancies rate of 3.3 per cent [Chart 3.4].

**Chart 3.4:** Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by skill level, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 3.2 Jobs creation in the second quarter of 2022

More job creation was observed in Q2 2022 as most businesses resumed operation following the nation's move into transition to endemic phase on 1 April 2022. The number of jobs created in the economic sector climbed by 81.8 per cent (+13.2 thousand) year-on-year to record a total of 29.4 thousand jobs, the highest gain registered since the statistics was reported in Q1 2018. In terms of level, it had surpassed the average number of jobs created during the pre-pandemic which was 25.6 thousand for the period of Q1 2018 until Q4 2019. The quarter-on-quarter comparison also showed double-digit growth of 13.8 per cent (Q1 2022: 23.7%) [Chart 3.5].

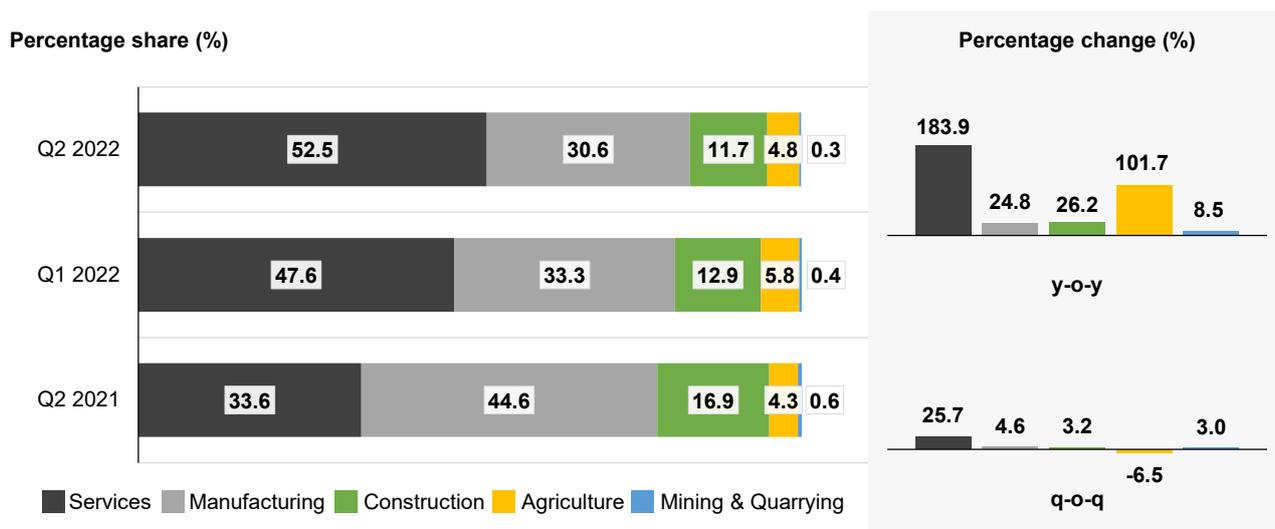
**Chart 3.5:** Jobs created, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Further disaggregation of jobs created by economic activity, all sectors posted a year-on-year increase in Q2 2022. Jobs creation was largely in the Services sector encompassing 52.5 per cent or equivalent to 15.4 thousand, recording an increase of 183.9 per cent (+10.0 thousand) in Q2 2022. The Wholesale & Retail Trade sub-sector posted the highest number of jobs created with 6.7 thousand (share: 43.1%) followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector with a share of 21.2 per cent of jobs created, equivalent to 3.3 thousand. Meanwhile, there were 9.0 thousand jobs created in the Manufacturing sector, comprising 30.6 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2022, which rose 24.8 per cent as against the same quarter in the previous year (Q2 2021: 7.2 thousand jobs created). A combined share of two sub-sectors that made up nearly two-thirds of jobs created in the Manufacturing sector were Electrical, electronic and optical products (35.8%); and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (25.9%). In addition, job creation in the Construction sector comprised 11.7 per cent which was equivalent to 3.4 thousand, recording an increase of 0.7 thousand as against the same quarter of the preceding year. Meanwhile, the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sector recorded a share of 4.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively out of total jobs created during the quarter [Chart 3.6].

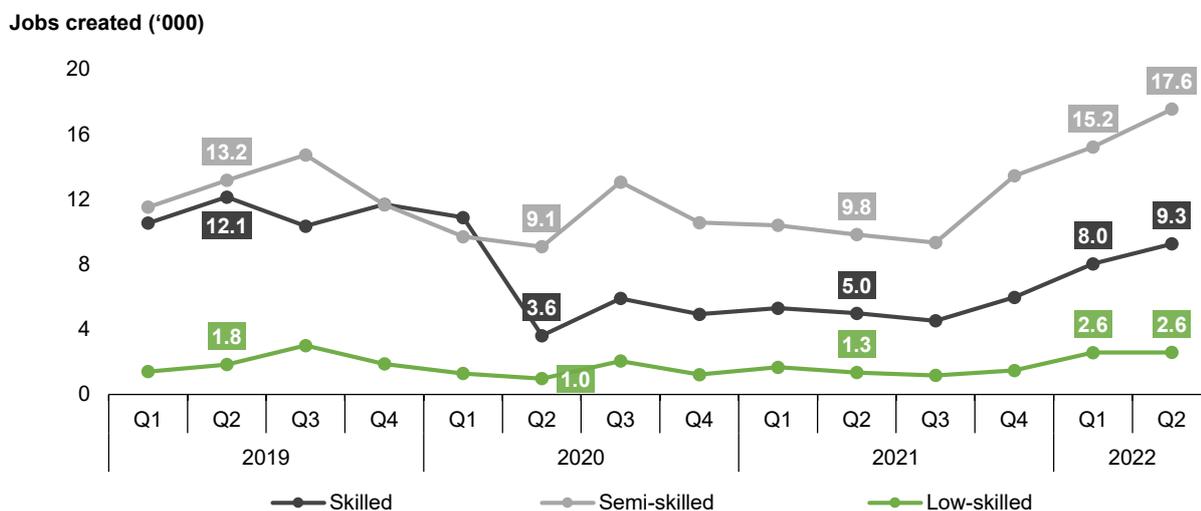
**Chart 3.6:** Jobs created by economic activity, Q2 2021, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Looking at the jobs created by skill level, more than half or 59.7 per cent of total jobs created in Q2 2022 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category which accounted for 17.6 thousand jobs. In terms of year-on-year change, the number of jobs created in this category increased by 78.5 per cent. The skilled jobs category ranked second with nearly one-third of jobs created (31.5%), recording an increase by 85.8 per cent (+4.3 thousand) to 9.3 thousand. Meanwhile, jobs created in the low-skilled category which comprised 8.8 per cent, rose by 91.0 per cent (+1.2 thousand) to 2.6 thousand jobs created [Chart 3.7].

**Chart 3.7:** Jobs created by skill level, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

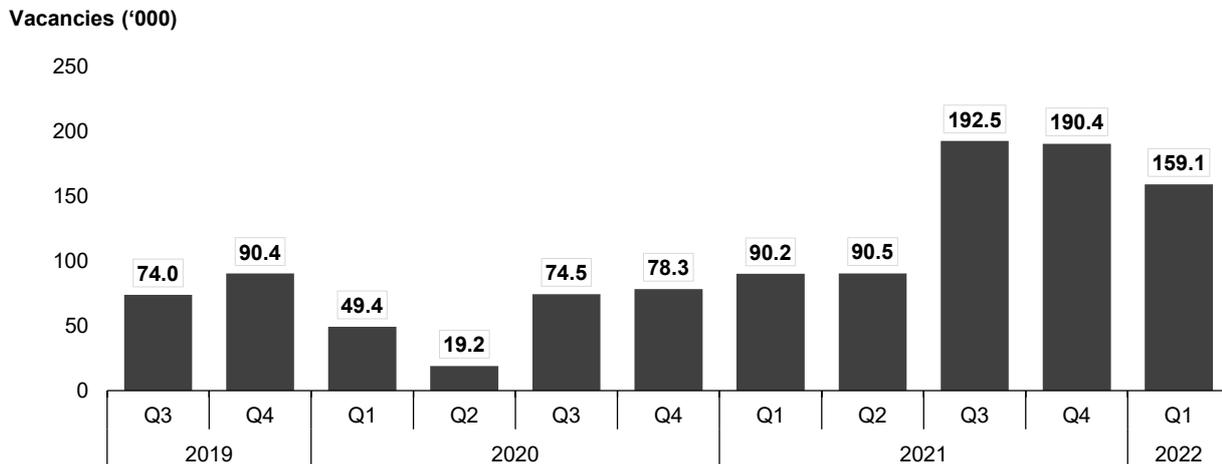


Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

### 3.3 Online job vacancies advertised

According to Jobs Market Insights statistics using Big Data Analytics, the number of online job vacancies advertised by employers in Q1 2022 was 159,148 which was higher by 68,930 compared to the same quarter in 2021 (90,218 vacancies). In the meantime, the quarterly change observed the online job vacancies decreased by 31,288 (Q4 2021: 190,436 vacancies) [Chart 3.8].

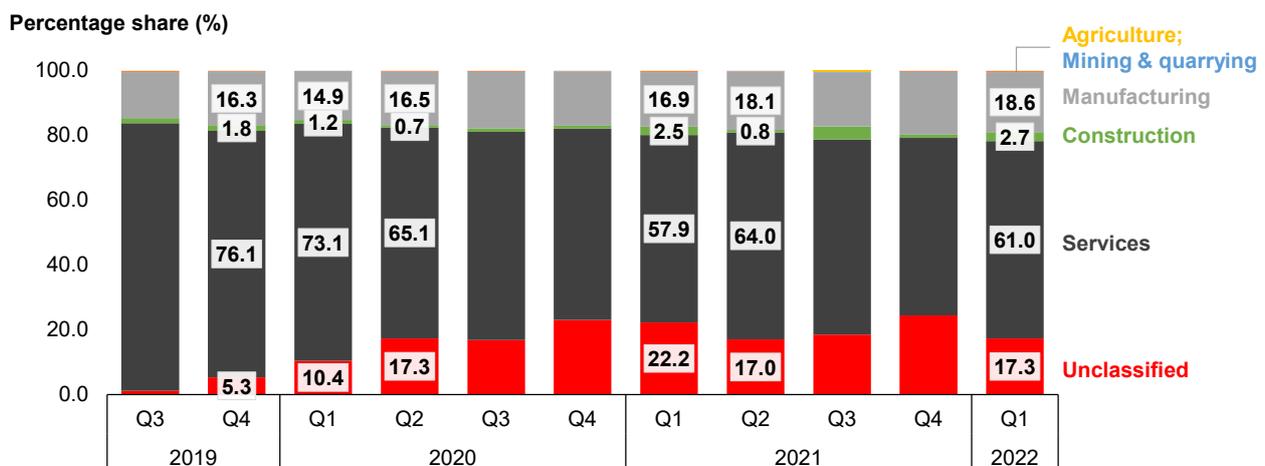
**Chart 3.8:** Number of online job vacancies advertisement, Q3 2019 - Q1 2022



Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

By economic activity, Services sector formed the largest percentage share of online vacancies advertised at 61.0 per cent, recorded a total of 97.2 thousand online job vacancies in Q1 2022. Although Services sector recorded the largest share of online vacancies advertised, it has not returned to the pre-pandemic level which around 70 to 80 per cent. In the meantime, the share of online vacancies advertised in Manufacturing sector was 18.6 per cent during the quarter, and remained consistent throughout the quarters from Q3 2019 to Q1 2022 [Chart 3.9].

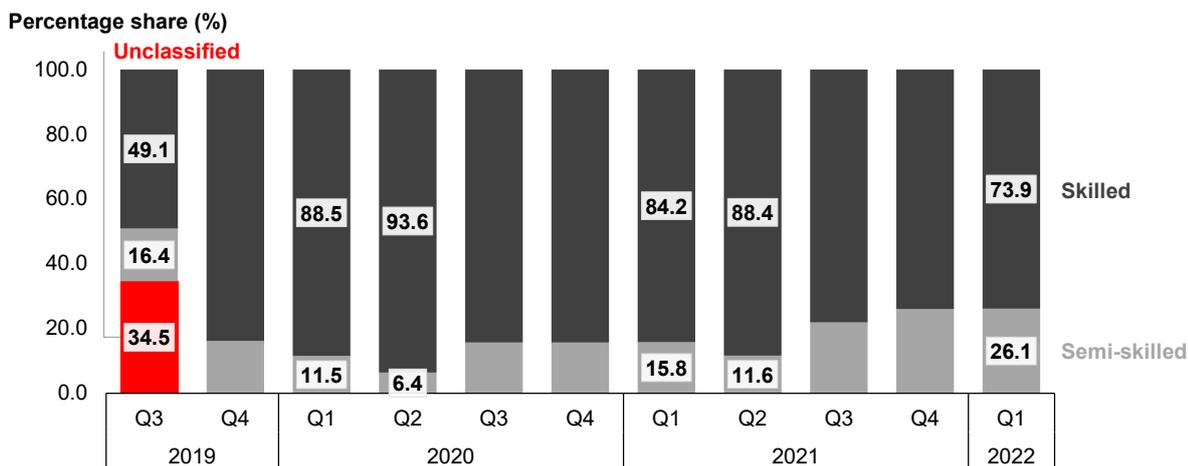
**Chart 3.9:** Share of online job vacancies advertisement by economic activity, Q3 2019 - Q1 2022



Source: Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

A breakdown of online job vacancies advertised by skill category shows that skilled occupations comprised the largest share. The share of vacancies advertised in skilled category which started to decline noticeably since Q3 2021, compared of 73.9 per cent in Q1 2022. A composition of 44.9 per cent of vacancies advertised were in the Professional occupation which declined by 10.5 thousand from the previous quarter. Meanwhile, advertised jobs in the category for Technician and associate professionals and Managers comprised 17.7 per cent and 11.3 per cent respectively [Chart 3.10].

**Chart 3.10:** Share of online job vacancies advertisement by skill level Q3 2019 - Q1 2022



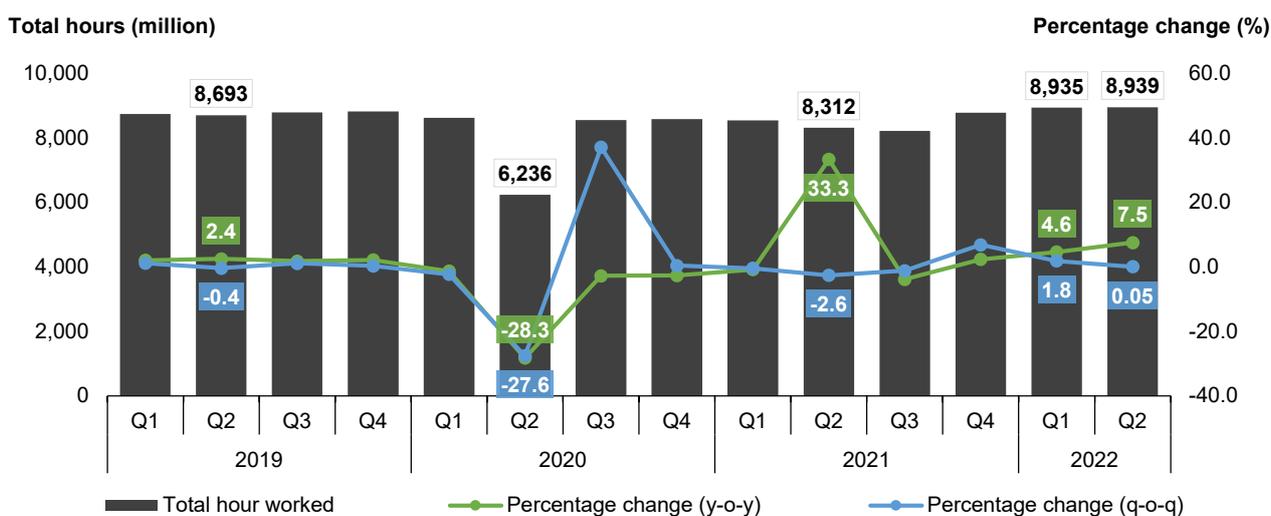
Source: : Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q2 2021, DOSM

## 4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

### 4.1 Labour productivity, value added per hour worked in the second quarter of 2022

As the country entered the endemic phase on 1 April 2022, Malaysia's economy expanded by 8.9 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2022 which recorded a higher rise compared to 5.0 per cent registered in Q1 2022. During the quarter, total hours worked increased by 7.5 per cent or equivalent to 626.6 million hours to record a total of 8.939 billion hours [Chart 4.1].

**Chart 4.1:** Total hours worked, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022

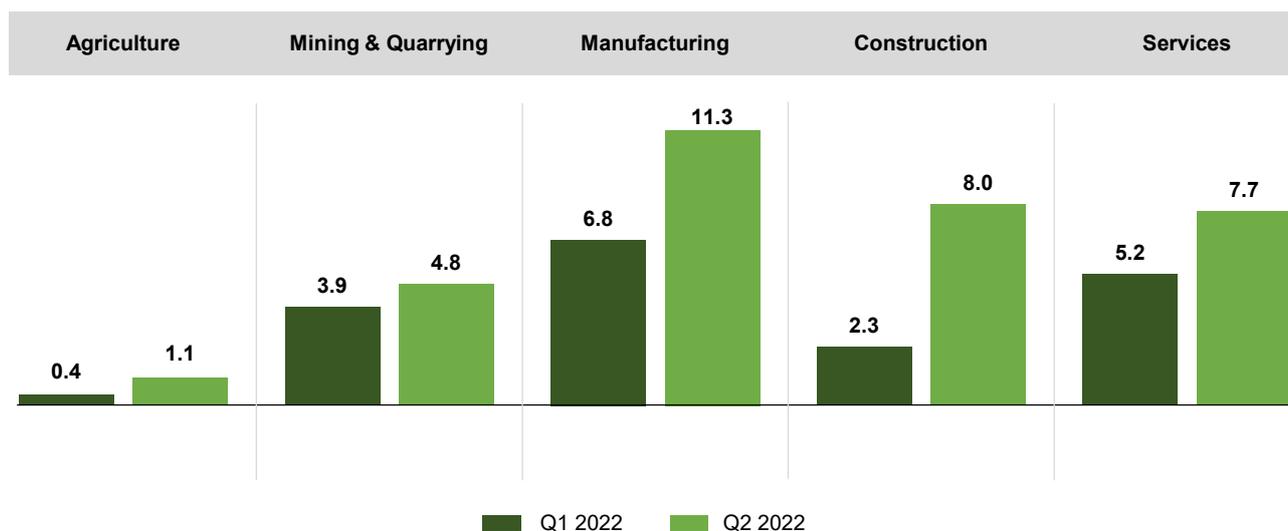


**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

More than 60 per cent of the total hours worked were attributed to the Services sector, being the main contributor to the economy with a high concentration of employment. While the second highest share of the total hours worked were in the Manufacturing sector encompassed 17.7 per cent.

Total hours worked increased in all sectors surpassing the year-on-year growth of the previous quarter. The Services sector observed the highest gain in total hours worked (+392.2 million hours), up by 7.7 per cent over the same quarter of the previous year. The two sub-sectors with the largest gain were Wholesale & retail trade and Other services. The Manufacturing sector as a whole rose by 11.3 per cent in total hours worked (+161.1 million hours), with the highest increased in the Electrical, electronic and optical products; followed by Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing; and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing sub-sectors. Additionally, total hours worked in the Construction sector stepped up from 2.3 per cent in Q1 2022 to 8.0 per cent (+60.6 million hours) in Q2 2022. Growth in Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors also remained positive at 1.1 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively. [Chart 4.2].

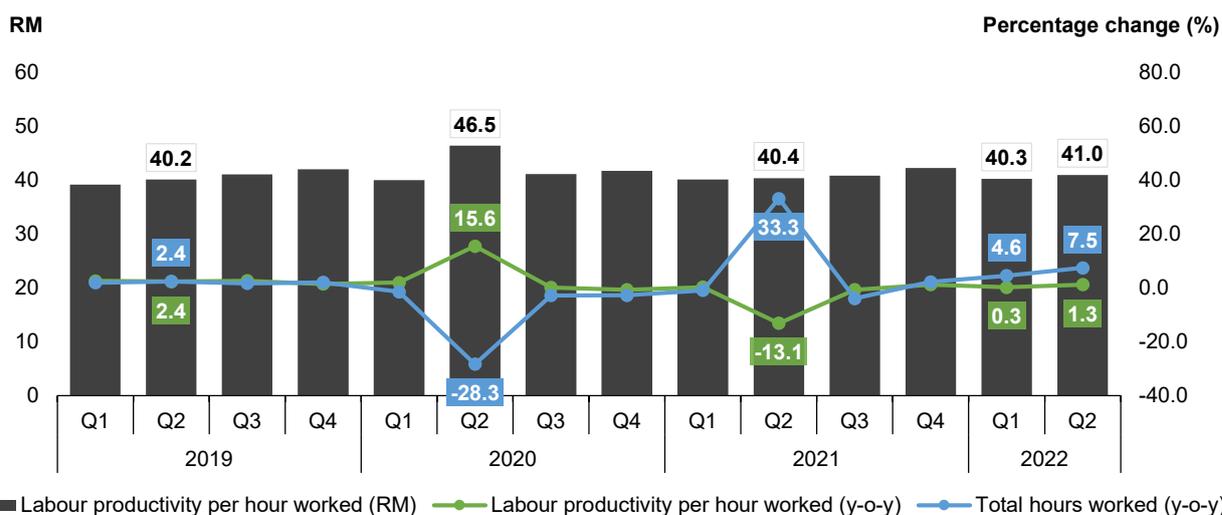
**Chart 4.2:** Percentage change of total hours worked by economic activity, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

As a whole, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 1.3 per cent in Q2 2022 after registering marginal increase of 0.3 per cent in Q1 2022, attaining RM 41.00 per hour [Chart 4.3].

**Chart 4.3:** Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Breakdown of labour productivity by economic sector, Services was the only sector which posted an increase in value added per hour worked, gained by 4.0 per cent in Q2 2022. The highest growth was recorded in Food & beverages and Accommodation (25.4%); followed by Transportation and storage (20.6%); and Real estate and business services (15.3%). Meanwhile, labour productivity per hour worked for Wholesale & Retail Trade rebounded to 5.7 per cent in this quarter (Q1 2022: -2.6%).

On the contrary, the Manufacturing sector's value added per hour worked declined further by 1.9 per cent after registering marginal decrease of 0.1 per cent in Q1 2022. Despite a dip in most sub-sectors, three posted positive growths namely Beverages and tobacco products (20.8%); Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (7.1%); and Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.7%). Additionally, the value added per hour worked in the Construction sector declined by 5.2 per cent, while Mining & quarrying and Agriculture fell by 5.1 and 3.5 per cent respectively [Table 4.1].

**Table 4.1:** Labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked by economic activity, Q2 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

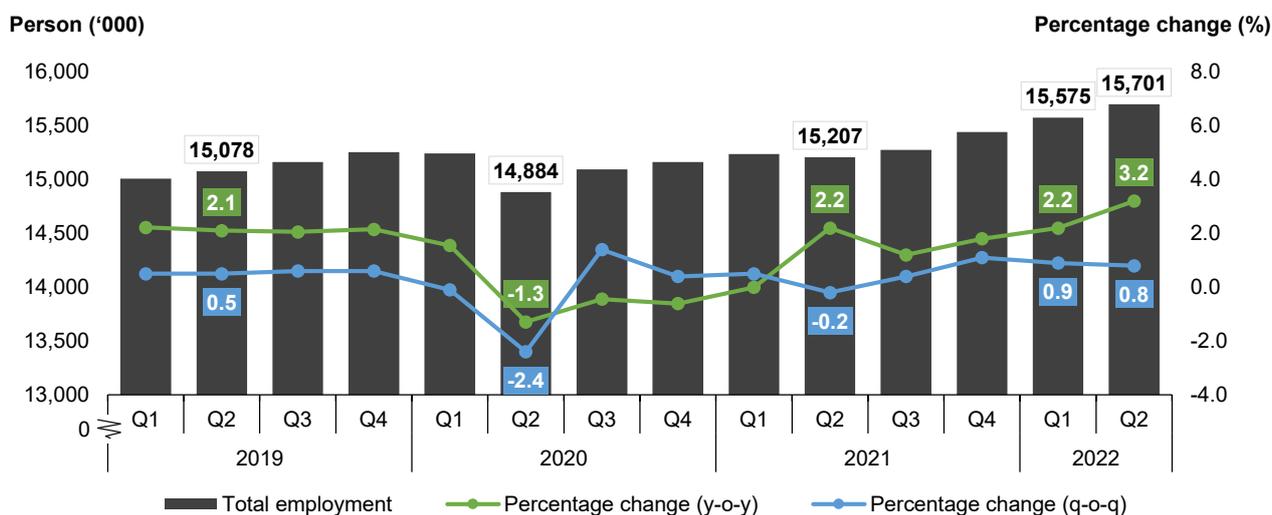
Economic Activity	Labour productivity per hour worked	Value added	Total hours worked
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-7.3	2.6	10.7
Beverages and tobacco products	20.8	28.9	6.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	-6.9	7.2	15.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	-6.4	11.7	19.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-5.5	-0.9	4.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	-1.0	10.3	11.4
Electrical, electronic and optical products	3.7	15.5	11.3
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	7.1	19.9	12.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Utilities	-1.1	4.3	5.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5.7	17.3	10.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	25.4	35.3	7.9
Transportation and storage	20.6	35.8	12.6
Information and communication	1.5	5.9	4.4
Finance and insurance	-3.2	-1.4	1.9
Real estate and business services	15.3	21.7	5.6
Other services	0.7	6.3	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 4.2 Labour productivity, value added per employment in the second quarter of 2022

In line with better performance of the economy in Q2 2022, employment increased by 3.2 per cent to 15.70 million persons, gaining 493.9 thousand persons. On quarterly basis, after an increase of 0.9 per cent in Q1 2022, employment grew by 0.8 per cent in Q2 2022 [Chart 4.4].

Chart 4.4: Employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

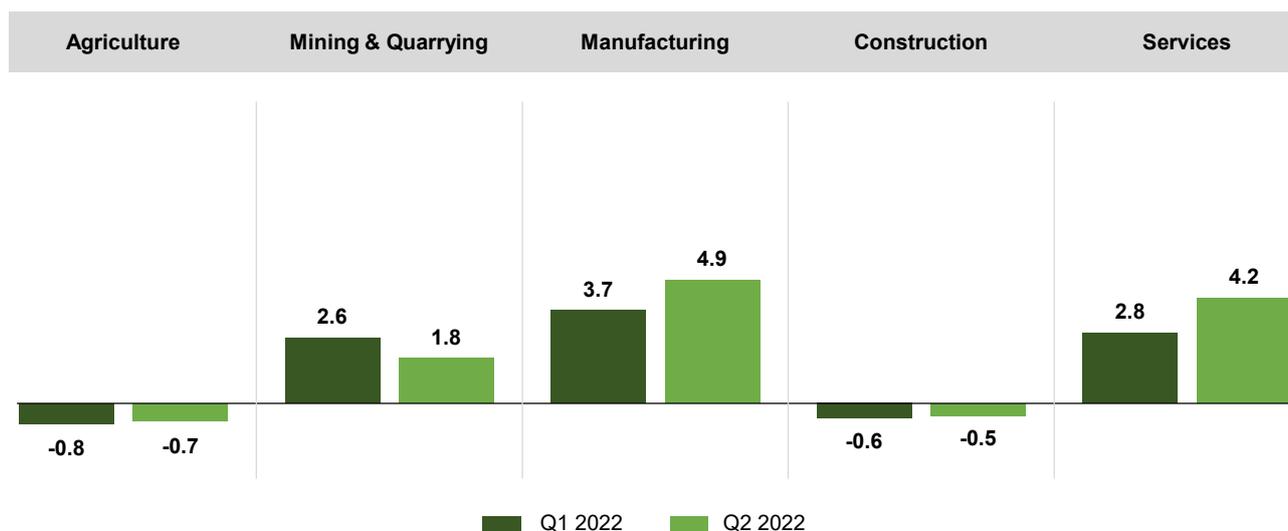
Employment growth in Q2 2022 was driven by the gains of employment in three key sectors namely Services, Manufacturing and Mining and quarrying.

Employment in the Services sector grew by 4.2 per cent (+386.8 thousand) to 9.67 million persons with all sub-sectors recorded an increase in employment except for Finance and insurance. The highest gain was in Wholesale & Retail Trade; followed by Food & beverages and Accommodation; and Other Services sub-sectors.

As for Manufacturing sector, the employment climbed by 4.9 per cent (+127.4 thousand) to 2.71 million persons in Q2 2022. Compared to the same quarter last year, employment grew across all Manufacturing sub-sectors. The Electrical, electronic, and optical products sub-sector gained the most followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products; and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing sub-sectors.

Employment in the Mining and quarrying sector went up by 1.8 per cent (+1.3 thousand) to 75.7 thousand persons in this quarter. Meanwhile, employment in Agriculture (-0.7%) and Construction (-0.5%) sectors remained on a decline during Q2 2022 [Chart 4.5].

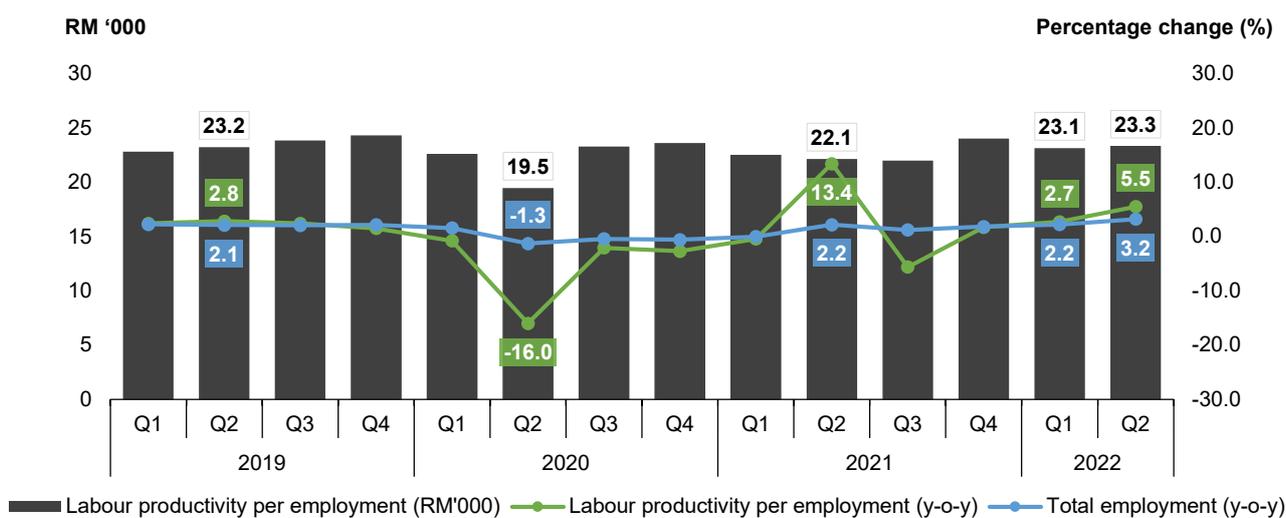
**Chart 4.5:** Percentage change of employment by economic activity, Q1 2022 & Q2 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

As the economy expanded at a faster rate than employment growth, labour productivity measured as value added per employment increased further by 5.5 per cent to RM23,322 per person during the quarter [Chart 4.6].

**Chart 4.6:** Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

In Q2 2022, Services sector recorded a stronger year-on-year increase of 7.5 per cent in labour productivity per employment. Four sub sectors posted a double-digit increase namely Food & beverages and Accommodation (29.4%); Transportation and storage (25.3%); Real Estate and business services (18.5%); and Wholesale & Retail Trade (10.7%).

Labour productivity in the Manufacturing sector increased at a faster rate of 4.0 per cent during Q2 2022 as compared to 2.8 per cent during the previous quarter. The highest growth was recorded in Beverages and tobacco products (25.3%); followed by Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair (12.3%); and Electrical, electronic and optical products (10.0%).

In the meantime, value added per employment in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors declined 1.7 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively. On the contrary, labour productivity in Construction sector turned around to 2.9 per cent from negative 5.5 per cent in Q1 2022 [Table 4.2].

**Table 4.2:** Labour productivity per employment, value added & total employment by economic activity, Q2 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

Economic Activity	Labour productivity per employment	Value added	Total employment
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	-2.5	2.6	5.3
Beverages and tobacco products	25.3	28.9	2.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	0.7	7.2	6.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	5.1	11.7	6.3
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-3.3	-0.9	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	5.6	10.3	4.5
Electrical, electronic and optical products	10.0	15.5	5.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	12.3	19.9	6.8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Utilities	1.0	4.3	3.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.7	17.3	6.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	29.4	35.3	4.5
Transportation and storage	25.3	35.8	8.4
Information and communication	1.9	5.9	3.9
Finance and insurance	-1.0	-1.4	-0.5
Real estate and business services	18.5	21.7	2.7
Other services	3.5	6.3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

## 5. WAY FORWARD

### Outside Labour Force: Creating Pathways Into The Labour Market

---

Neoclassical growth theory stated that a steady economic growth rate evolved around a combination of three driving forces namely labour, capital and technology<sup>4</sup>. Bodnar (2018) in her study of relationships between labour supply and employment developments for euro area found that the increase in the pool of labour supply among the elderly, female and immigrants had a significant influence on employment growth particularly throughout the period of economic recovery<sup>5</sup>. One of the potential drivers towards the expansion of economic growth was the extension of the compulsory retirement age, though it will post challenges in job creations and absorption of new entrants into labour market. However, not everyone in the working-age population is actively engaged in the labour market. Besides those who are working and seeking for jobs, there are also certain parties who are discouraged or not even interested to be part of the labour market, which is also known as outside labour force<sup>6</sup>.

According to ILO (2013), persons outside the labour force are those above a specified age who were neither employed nor unemployed due to pursuant of education and training; commitments as caregivers and household chores; retirees or old age; or other reasons including disabilities and poor health condition. Nevertheless, there is a particular group among persons outside the labour force whom may be associated with the labour force through their attachment to the labour market. Addressing this situation, the ILO (2013) introduced a new category of potential labour force to identify the population who have interest in employment. Three mutually exclusive groups of potential labour force are the unavailable jobseekers, available potential jobseekers and willing potential jobseekers<sup>7</sup>.

Looking at Malaysia's scenario, approximately two-thirds of the working-age population between 15 to 64 years were identified as labour force, with the LFPR ranging from 62.6 per cent to 68.7 per cent for the period of 1982 to 2019. The remaining one-third of the working-age population was outside the labour force, ranging between 31.3 per cent to 37.4 per cent. The public health crisis which hit the country in 2020 had prompted implementation of social and economic restriction which include suspension of business operations, home quarantine as well as inter-states and intra-states travel ban. Thus, the number of persons outside the labour force grew 1.7 per cent to 7.23 million persons in 2020, after registering a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent in the preceding year. As economic and social activities were halted, people were unhurried in the decisions to enter the labour market. In 2021, GDP turned around 9.0 per cent after a 6.3 per cent contraction in the previous year, in line with a more targeted approach taken in managing COVID-19. Consequently, the number of population outside the labour force slightly decreased by 0.1 per cent to 7.22 million persons, comprising a share of 31.4 per cent. Deep dive into the disaggregation by gender, more than two-thirds or 68.6 per cent were females with nearly 50 per cent were in the prime-age of

<sup>4</sup> Corporate Finance Institute. (2022, May). Theories of Growth. Retrieved from <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/theories-of-growth/>.

<sup>5</sup> European Central Bank. (2018, January). Economic Bulletin Issue 1. Retrieved from <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/economic-bulletin/html/eb201801.en.html>.

<sup>6</sup> ILOSTAT. (2019, August). Persons outside the labour force: How inactive are they really? Retrieved from <https://ilostat.ilo.org/persons-outside-the-labour-force-how-inactive-are-they-really/>.

<sup>7</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). (2013). Resolution Concerning Statistics of Work, Employment, and Labor Underutilization. 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Geneva: ILO.

The three categories of potential labour force are (a) unavailable job seekers which refers to persons without employment who are seeking employment but are not available; (b) available potential jobseekers who are related to persons without employment, available but not seeking employment; and (c) willing potential jobseekers which comprised of persons without employment who are neither seeking nor available for employment but who want to be employed

25 to 54 years. Looking at female outside the labour force by highest certificate obtained, about 40 per cent gained secondary education while approximately 20 per cent have minimum post-secondary education level. Transition to endemic coupled with reopening of the country's international borders at the beginning of Q2 2022 have strengthened the support to labour market as LFPR increased to 69.2 per cent, surpassing the pre-pandemic level. Accordingly, the share of outside labour force reduced to 30.8 per cent to record 7.26 million persons during the quarter.

Even though the number of outside labour force has grown, more than 40 percent were due to Schooling/ training programme (41.1%). This indicates a positive development for Malaysia as more potential labour force are pursuing education with some may be acquiring higher education level. Upon completion of training and schooling, this group will eventually has higher chance to join the labour market in skilled occupation categories. The knowledge and skill developed may attribute towards increasing efficiency and productivity; and subsequently accelerate the country's economic growth. Nevertheless, creation of skilled jobs also come hand-in-hand with investment in technology and innovation which require the shift in the structure towards becoming a high value-added economy. At this juncture, leveraging upon digitalisation, nearly 30 per cent of candidates had been successfully placed in technology and digital services jobs through the MyDigitalWorkforce Work in Tech (MYWiT)<sup>8</sup>.

Another significant reason of being outside labour force was due to Housework/ family responsibilities which comprised of 45.2 per cent in 2021. Female made up more than 90 per cent in this category. Realising the potential of this population in contributing to the economy, measures have been taken by the government to spur higher female participation in the labour market. Under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP), supportive social policies are introduced to encourage them to participate through home-based economic activities while continuing with household responsibilities. The pandemic have accelerated the usage of digital technology in transforming the operation of home-based businesses such as expanding the online business beyond the sales of goods to also includes provision of services. Therefore, female can seize this opportunity to extend their potential, in shifting from outside the labour force to take up the dual role of employed persons and caregivers. In addition, efforts are being done to promote entrepreneurship among females. An instance of this is Women Special Business Financing Scheme (DanaNITA) that assisted and increased the business capacity for almost up to 300 women entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19.

Looking at the transition into endemic phase, jobs are no longer tied to traditional working hours, facilities or employers. Many people are now able to work with employers abroad without having to live nearby. Hybrid working arrangements enabled employees to work anywhere and anytime on a regular basis. This new form of work may attract those who exited the labour market at a younger age due to family responsibilities to return to work. On that note, female LFPR is the highest for the age group of 25 to 34 years, registering 79.1 per cent in Q2 2022. The rate began to decline at the age of 35 to 44 years (73.2%) and decreased further to 55.6 per cent for 45 to 54 years' age group. The oldest age group of 55 to 64 recorded LFPR of 24.2 per cent. Concerning this, employers' provision of childcare support may build the convenient environment for working parents and subsequently encourage more labour participation particularly among females. In fact, the 12MP also stated that a new law will be introduced to mandate employers to provide childcare facilities.

In addition, national jobs portal namely MYFutureJobs facilitate the job search process and help potential employers to reach potential workers. Besides a positive impact on employment rate, the initiative will also increase the LFPR. Other than that, work-based learning opportunities and apprenticeships organised by various parties either through the support of the government or independently will bring in more population outside the labour force into the labour market.

---

<sup>8</sup> Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). (2022). Labour Force Statistics Report June 2022.

To sum up, a relatively huge number of people outside the labour force have great potential to enter the labour market. A seamless integration of outside labour force into the economy require smart collaborations among key stakeholders. Hence, to ensure the efforts of strengthening both the supply and demand sides were not in vain, the supply of best-quality labour incorporated with high demand and uptake of those labour must be employed with well-planned strategy.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Concomitant to Malaysia's shift to the phase of transition to endemic since the beginning of Q2 2022, the country's labour market performance during the quarter had indicated substantial improvement as compared to the low base numbers following total lockdown in the same quarter of 2021. From the supply side, labour force in Q2 2022 registered a strong year-on-year growth due to high employment growth while unemployment retained a downward trend to register the lowest number and rate after Q1 2020. The continuous normalisation of social and economic activities throughout Q2 2022 had resulted in the increase of total hours worked and further stimulated demand for labour by the economic sector as the number of jobs rose further during the quarter. While the increase in the labour demand was primarily due to a considerable rise in the number of filled jobs, the number of vacancies also recorded a large gain, indicating there were more job vacancies that needed to be filled compared to the preceding quarter of this year. In relation to this, the number of jobs created also continued to trend up compared to the same quarter of the previous year. As for labour market efficiency, both measures of labour productivity namely value added per employment and value added per hour worked recorded better performance as against the same quarter in 2021.

Although the economic activity had resumed at full capacity while most of the social restrictions had been lifted, the government continued to implement multiple initiatives to assist those affected by the public health crisis. This includes job retention initiatives through provision of wage subsidy to business owners in the tourism sector whom experienced income reduction; continuous efforts to provide job opportunities through smart partnership with the industries in the form of place-and-train; as well as entrepreneurship development and training as another opportunity to generate income. Moving beyond short-term strategies to assist the vulnerable groups, emphasis has also been given to encourage adoption of technology and automation among micro, small and medium enterprises.

Entering the third quarter of 2022, it was observed that things had pretty much return to normal as people adopts to living with COVID-19. Besides travelling throughout the country to return to the respective hometowns for the Aidiladha celebration, many people took advantage of the long weekend in the first week of July to spend time with families and friends by frequenting attractive destinations in the country. Following the announcement of Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia result in June, institutions of higher education are opened for the registration of foundations and matriculation programmes. This among others is anticipated to also entailed increased traffics as well as additional spending for the preparation of further studies. Additionally, the celebration of National Day and Malaysia Day at the end of August and mid-September respectively are also foreseen to attribute to increasing domestic tourism as well as social and recreational activities. All of these are anticipated to foster a favourable economic situation in Q3 2022, and subsequently ensure gain in labour demand by the industries.

After recording an improved performance in the first half of 2022, the labour market momentum is foreseen to retain a positive outlook in the upcoming months as the country continues to recover from the pandemic. However, the outlook is subjected to global and domestic challenges including labour shortages in specific sector.

## Introduction

Malaysia's economic structure had undergone various changes since the country gained independence in 1957. Specifically, the economy has been successfully diversified from high reliance on commodity-based sectors such as Agriculture and Mining & quarrying in the early post-independence era up to the 1970s; and subsequently shifted to secondary industry encompassing Construction and Manufacturing sectors in the 1980s and 1990s (Mohd Ikhwan et al., 2021). At this juncture, the Services sector dominates the national economy while the Manufacturing sector continues to support the growth (Mohd Ikhwan et al., 2021).

The Construction sector in Malaysia began to boom in the early 1990's, just after the launch of Vision 2020. Although this sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is relatively small compared to Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors, it has become one of the important sectors of Malaysia's economy. The average contribution of the Construction sector's value added to the GDP during the last three decades from 1991 to 2021 was 3.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors made up the average contributions of 52.2 per cent, 26.0 per cent, and 9.2 per cent respectively. However, the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB, 2018) perceived that the significant role of the Construction sector is reflected through the reliance on and inter-linkages with more than 120 industries, hence proving to be the backbone of the country's economic growth.

Malaysia has been one of Southeast Asia's fastest developing countries since the 1980s, posting an average economic growth of 8.0 per cent between 1986 to 1996 (Hays, 2022). Aside from the focus on strengthening the Manufacturing sector, the period also saw massive efforts to improve the country's infrastructure with one of the notable projects being the development of the North-South Expressway. Huge investment also went into numerous mega projects which had transformed the country's physical landscape, namely Petronas Twin Towers, Kuala Lumpur International Airport, Sepang International Circuit, Multimedia Super Corridor, Bakun hydroelectric dam and the development of Putrajaya as the new federal administrative capital (Hays, 2022). All these have provided multiple spill-over effects and up to this day, still, contribute towards progressing the national economy.

Nevertheless, Malaysia's Construction sector cannot escape the impact of socio-economic restrictions which were implemented in March 2020 to contain the fast-spreading COVID-19 in the country. Construction activities encompassing civil engineering as well as construction of residential and non-residential buildings were halted during the early stage of Movement Control Order's. Although permission to operate was granted soon after that, the challenges remained following a high number of daily COVID-19 infections at the construction site. Furthermore, the total closure of the country's international border since 2020 as well as the Return Recalibration programme launched in 2021 had posed another form of challenge to human resources. According to Li (2022), more than RM42 billion loss was endured collectively for the past two years. Therefore, the Construction sector is poised to kick off the recovery process amid the country's aim to transition to endemic. The initiation of the RM31 billion Mass Rapid Transit Line 3 (MRT3) project this year may contribute to strengthening the Construction sector's role in Malaysia's economy once again. Nevertheless, Li (2022) cautioned that the disruption in supply chains and rising building material costs triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine may undermine the recovery of the Construction sector.

CIDB (2019) observed that the Construction sector depended heavily on low-skilled foreign labours mainly from Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Myanmar and Nepal. This could be due to the cheaper cost of this labour, constant availability, and high flexibility in terms of working conditions (CIDB, 2019). Concerns had been raised that this continuous reliance may result in low skill levels among employees and a delayed uptake of new technology, all of which have an adverse effect on the quality of national construction products and services. Continued reliance on low-skilled foreign labour presents an obstacle to the country's aspirations to create more skilled job opportunities, including encouraging industries to move toward automation and mechanisation. These may hinder the transition towards technology and ultimately cause stagnation in the productivity and wage growth. Therefore, this article will study the demand and supply of labour in Malaysia's Construction sector.

## Literature Review

The Construction sector is an integral part of a country's economic growth considering the sector's high inter-connectedness with the other industries (Alaloul et al., 2021; CIDB, 2015). However, Oseghale et al. (2015) believed that the availability of skilled labour in this sector can facilitate higher output and revenue. In relation to this, earlier work by Ward (1979) found that each skilled worker would not only benefit a specific sector, but would provide a direct economic advantage to the overall economy. Therefore, any labour shortages that might hinder the Construction sector could also be affecting the national economic performance. Meanwhile, Othman (2014) perceived that skilled labour shortages had serious consequences on construction productivity and the general health of construction projects; hence rapid actions should be implemented to resolve the issue.

The adequacy and availability of skilled labour continue to be major issues in the sector. According to Healy et al. (2011), scarcity of skilled labour is a complicated issue that influences the performance of building activities. Windapo (2016) also concurred that the majority of project failures are the result of a shortage of skilled labour. The economy will struggle to move up the value chain without more skilled labour and will not be able to attract large investments (Zunaira, 2016). A study by Hussain et al. (2020) pertaining to the impact of skilled and unskilled labour on project performance using a structural equation modelling approach found that unskilled labour has a significant negative impact on project performance during the construction phase. The results also confirmed that skilled labour has a significant positive impact on project performance in enhancing the success rate of the project in the public construction industry (Hussain et al., 2020).

According to Kanapathy (2006), the early 1970's observed Malaysia's reliance on low to medium skilled immigrant workers in the Southeast Asia region to sustain the economic development and assist structural transformation. As the country continued to expand the foundation of economic growth and increased focus on industrialization, the inflow of migrants had been leveraged upon to take up hard-to-filled positions in specific sectors (Kanapathy, 2006). Kanapathy (2006) also reported that the general perceptions of various parties were the employment of immigrants to complement local workers had contributed to extraordinary economic growth during the period, yet also caused multiple unforeseen labour market, social and political impacts. This included but was not limited to stagnation of wage growth considering the availability of low-skilled immigrants could easily replace local workers. Narayanan and Lai (2010) also believed that the surge of immigrant labour hindered the increase of all employees' real wages, particularly the wages of unskilled workers.

A study by Abdul Rahim et al. (2011) concluded that the need for low-skilled migrant labours will persist as long as locals are not interested to work and receive low-wage offered in the Construction sector. However, the Malaysian Employers Federation stated that locals' refusal to work in this sector was not due to the low wage rate, but because of the social stigma associated with the dangerous, dirty and demanding (3D) nature of the job to (Kumar, 2016).

Malaysia is hardly alone in manoeuvring immigration policy for economic gain. The Canadian government and industry organisations advocated for skilled migrant workers to address the country's labour shortages following population ageing (McMullin et al., (2004). Nevertheless, McMullin et al. (2004) argued that the strategy might only be able to fix the gap in the short term and did not solve the core of the problem. Martin (2007) stated that Thailand employed migrant workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia to address labour shortages and filled in newly created jobs in the country. In line with Thailand 4.0 Plan, the government launched the Smart Visa programme in mid-January 2018 to recruit highly skilled workers in ten key identified industries in the country (Cha-um, 2018).

Looking specifically into labour shortages in the Construction sector, Singapore depended heavily on immigrant labour from India and Bangladesh in the absence of local workers, with more than 330,000 migrants working in this sector prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (Pertusini, 2021). Health concerns since the pandemic had provided to be a challenge for the country to retain the same number of workers in driving Singapore's Construction sector forward. Bernama (2022) reported that Singapore is gradually opening the door to higher-skilled foreign workers post-pandemic, notably in highly sought-after financial technology areas while issuing fewer work permits for low-skilled jobs such as retail and hospitality. Japan, on the other hand, has been battling chronic labour shortages in the Construction sector due to the demographic transition which is causing shrinking and ageing population in the country (Reuters, 2021). Although Japan had been formerly stern in its immigration policy, the country is considering permitting low and semi-skilled migrant workers into the country from 2022 onwards (Al-Jazeera, 2021). Prior to that, a law that took effect in 2019 granted visas to a group of specified skilled workers in 14 areas including construction, farming, nursing care and sanitation (Reuters, 2021).

### **Data sources**

This study utilised the official time series statistics compiled by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) namely Labour Productivity, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Employment Statistics and Quarterly Construction Statistics. In addition, the authors performed reviews of literatures from articles journals, reports and working papers from websites that documented the information for dissemination. These sources are considered secondary data.

The overall statistics of employment as well as the share of citizen and non-citizen employment in the Construction sector were sourced from the annual LFS reports. The LFS was conducted using the household approach to cover private living quarters to collect information on the structure and distribution of the labour force, employment and unemployment. Meanwhile, the statistics of employment, value added and labour productivity by economic activity was obtained from the quarterly published Labour Productivity. Employment is defined as those at work for at least one hour per week for pay, profit or family gain; as employers, employees, own-account workers and unpaid family workers. Employment also includes those working less than 30 hours per week or not at work but would definitely have work to return to. Value added of goods and services by economic activity is defined as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. It is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus interest paid and less interest received. Labour productivity

can be defined as the amount of goods and services, or output produced for every unit of labour input. In other words, it refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added.

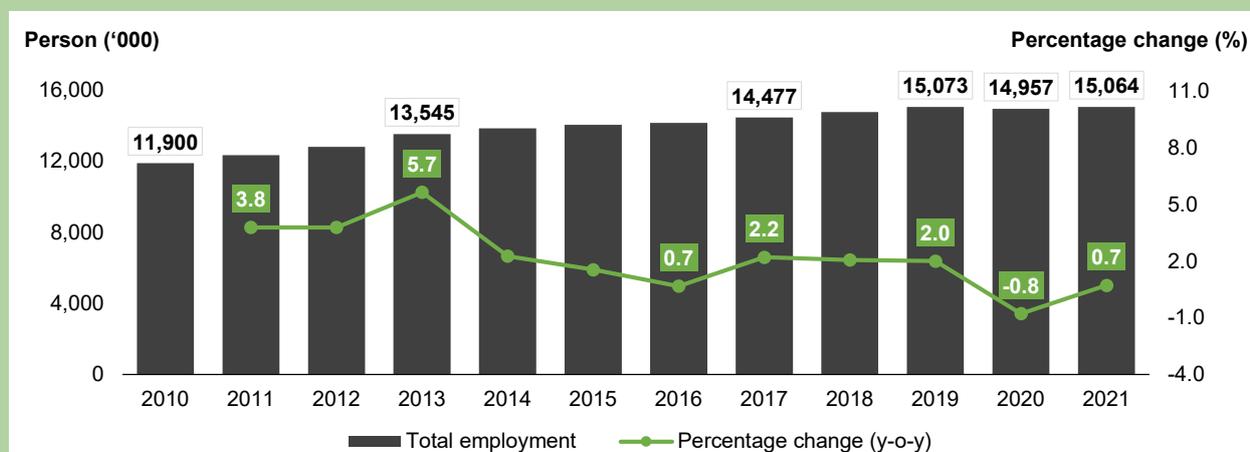
In terms of labour demand by economic activity, the statistics of jobs, filled jobs and vacancies were obtained from the Employment Statistics. Quarterly Employment Survey is conducted according to the establishment approach to collect information on labour demand from formal private sector establishment in the country. Jobs which comprised of filled jobs and vacancies, refer to the total labour required by establishments to produce goods and services. Filled jobs are defined as employment by establishments as of the end of the calendar year while vacancies refer to unfilled jobs at the as of the end of the year. A specific job is considered vacant if it is ready to be filled and employers are actively seeking candidates through multiple means.

The industry is defined according to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0 which was adapted from the United Nation’s International Standard of Industrial Classification Revision 4.0. Based on this classification, Construction sector includes general and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works, encompassing new, alteration, repair and demolition (DOSM, 2008). In the meantime, the value of construction work done statistics was acquired from the Quarterly Construction Statistics. The Quarterly Construction Survey conducted based on the project approach and covers the main contractors who are awarded with the projects.

## Findings

Looking at the nine-year period from 2010 to 2019, Malaysia’s total employment registered a positive year-on-year change ranging from 0.7 per cent up to 5.7 per cent. Accordingly, the number of employment rose from 11.90 million in 2010 to more than 15 million persons in 2019. However, the number of employment reduced by 0.8 per cent in 2020 mainly due to total social and economic restrictions implemented to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. The inception of the National Recovery Plan since July 2021 however had somewhat eased the economic and labour market predicaments. Therefore, total employment increased by 0.7 per cent in 2021, bringing the number closer to the level posted prior to the pandemic in 2019 [Chart 1].

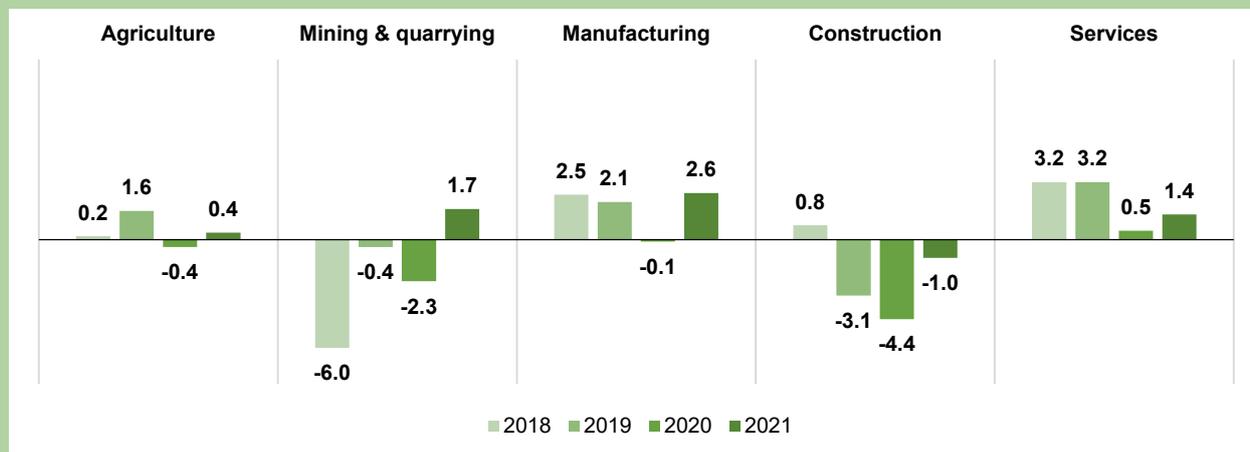
**Chart 1:** Employment, 2010 - 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, DOSM

Despite the marginal increase in total employment in 2021, further analysis by the economic sector found that the Construction sector recorded employment loss. The decline of employment in the Construction sector which had occurred since 2019 continued in 2021 considering this sector was deemed non-essential at the beginning of the MCO and subsequently faced other health and labour market challenges afterwards. Employment in this sector recorded a smaller descent of 1.0 per cent in 2021 [Chart 2].

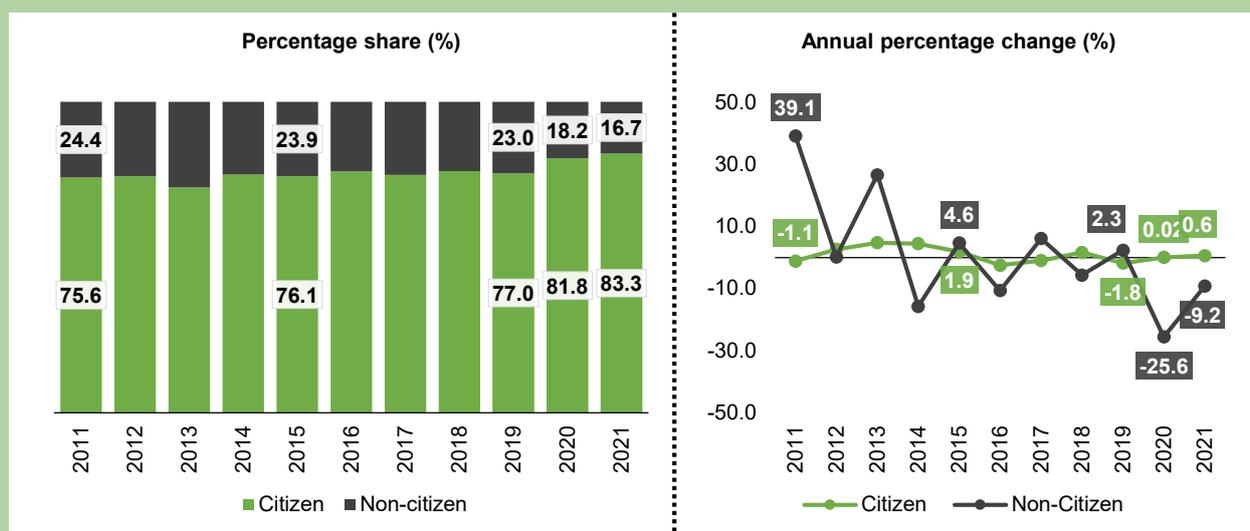
**Chart 2:** Annual percentage change of employment by economic activity, 2018 - 2021



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

Disaggregation of citizen and non-citizen employment in the Construction sector revealed that the share of non-citizen employment in the Construction sector ranged between 23.2 per cent to 27.5 per cent between 2011 to 2019. The composition shrank to 18.2 per cent in 2020 and subsequently composed 16.7 per cent of the sector's employment in 2021. It is also worth noting that the decline in the number of employment in the sector for the year 2021 was attributed to a 9.2 per cent fall in non-citizen employment after a reduction of 25.6 per cent in 2020 [Chart 3].

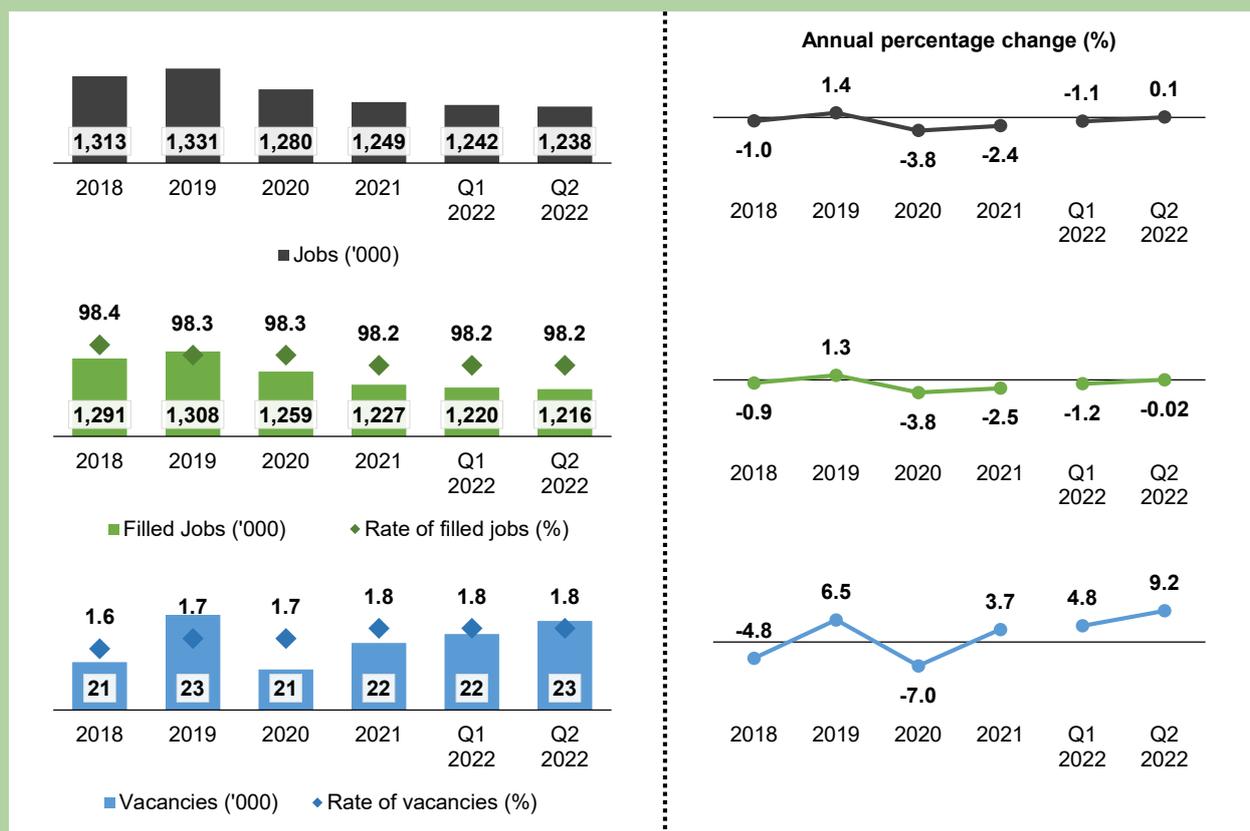
**Chart 3:** Employment by citizenship in Construction sector, 2018 - 2021



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, DOSM

From the perspective of labour demand, in line with the decline in the number of employment for the Construction sector since 2020, the number of filled jobs in the economy also decreased for two consecutive years. Nevertheless, the jobs opening as reflected by the number of vacancies rebounded with a growth of 3.7 per cent in 2021 after descending 7.0 per cent in the preceding year. Accordingly, the rate of vacancies edged up by 0.1 percentage point to 1.8 per cent in 2021. The latest statistics as of the second quarter of 2022 showed the vacancies in the Construction sector went up by 9.2 per cent as against the same quarter in the preceding year. On the other hand, filled jobs declined from the second quarter of 2021. This could also be a signal of the unmet demand for labour in the Construction sector [Chart 4].

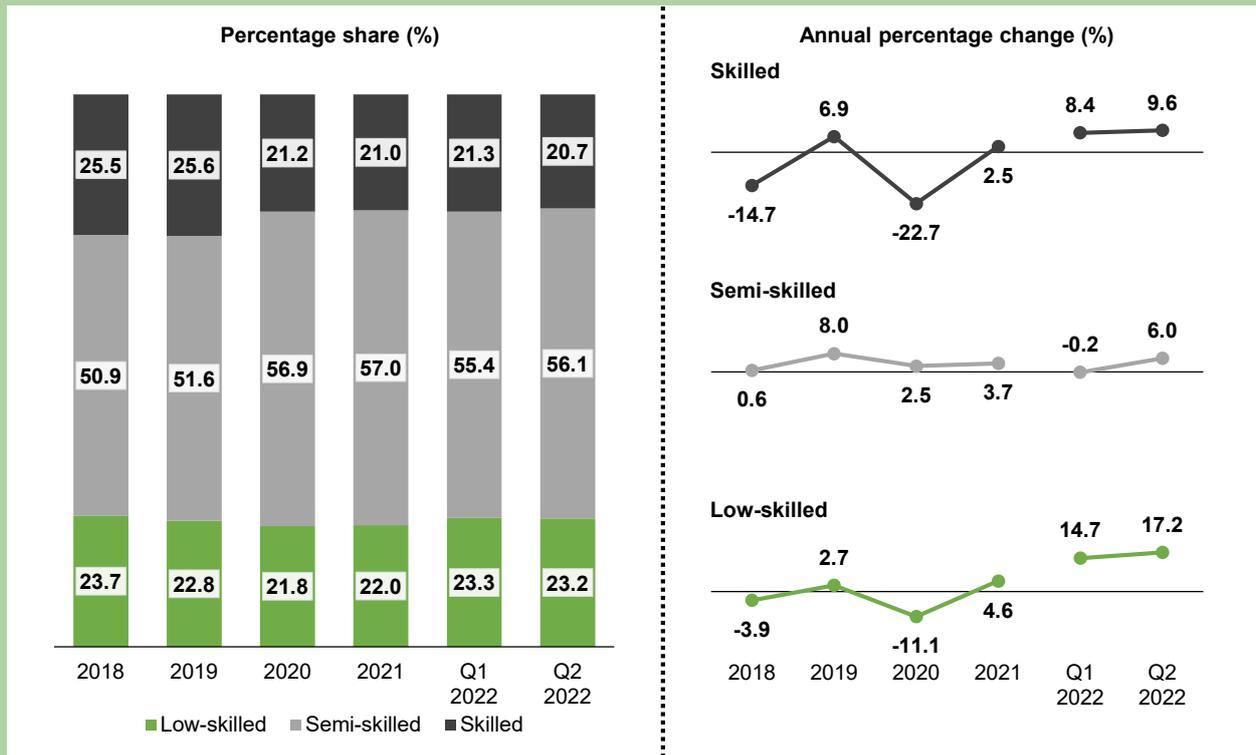
**Chart 4: Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies in Construction sector, 2018 - 2021 & Q1 - Q2 2022**



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Further evaluation of jobs opening in the Construction sector by skill category found that the share of skilled job vacancies in the sector was 22.0 per cent in 2021. Although it has expanded as compared to 21.8 per cent in 2020, a higher share has been recorded at 23.7 per cent in 2018. Meanwhile, low-skilled job vacancies which composed of more than 25 per cent in 2018 and 2019 had reduced to approximately 20 per cent throughout 2020 and 2021. More than half of the vacancies in the sector were concentrated in semi-skilled jobs, registering 57.0 per cent in 2021. It was observed that the rise in the number of vacancies in the Construction sector for the year 2021 was attributed to the increase in the vacancies for all three skill categories. As of the second quarter of 2022, vacancies remained elevated as compared to the same quarter in 2021 [Chart 5].

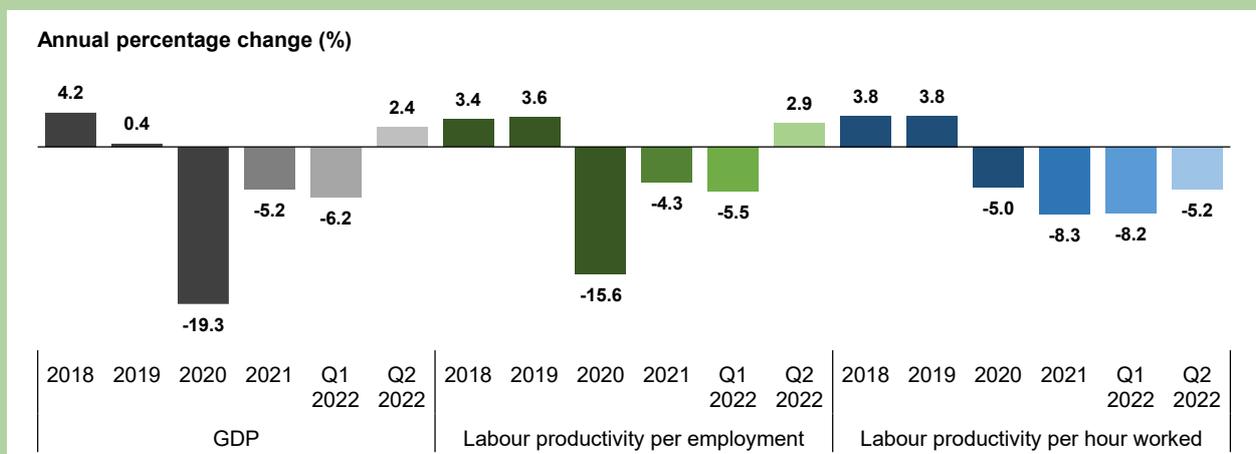
**Chart 5: Vacancies in Construction sector by skill level, 2018 - 2021 & Q1 - Q2 2022**



Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

Looking at the output of the Construction sector, GDP had moderated to 0.4 per cent in 2019 after growing by 4.0 per cent in 2018. In 2020, GDP of the Construction sector contracted by 19.3 per cent in 2020 and registered an improved negative growth the next year (-5.2%). The second quarter of 2022 saw the GDP turned around for the first time since the pandemic, registering a growth of 2.4 per cent. Labour productivity per employment dropped 15.6 per cent in 2020 and continued on a declining trend, albeit at a slower negative (-4.3%), resulting in lower output produced during the pandemic. Labour productivity per employment for the Construction sector rebounded by 2.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2022. As for labour productivity per hour worked, the level dropped 5.0 per cent in 2020 and remained on a negative trend up to the second quarter of 2022 [Chart 6].

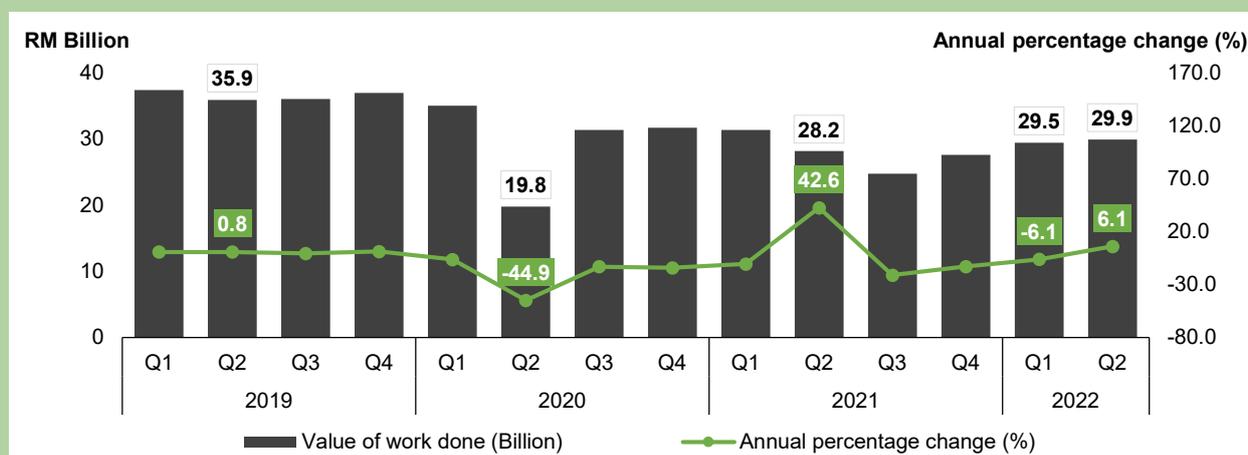
**Chart 6: GDP and Labour Productivity, Construction Sector, 2018 - 2021 & Q1 - Q2 2022**



Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, DOSM

Looking at the potential for recovery in the Construction sector, the number of construction projects in Malaysia reached a record high of 17,413 projects in the fourth quarter of 2021. The number stood at 16,619 in the second quarter of 2022 (DOSM, 2022). As compared to the same quarter in the preceding year, the value of Construction work done rebounded by 6.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 to RM29.9 billion, after three successive quarters of decline. A higher value has been recorded during the pandemic in 2022 which was around RM 31 billion [Chart 7]

**Chart 7:** Value of Construction Work Done, Q1 2019 - Q2 2022



Source: Quarterly Construction Statistics, Malaysia, DOSM

## Discussions and Conclusion

The positive and negative implications of reliance on medium and low-skilled migrant workers had been discussed and argued over a rather long period. On the bright side, the presence of migrant workers had fostered industrialization in Malaysia and consequently accelerated the economic growth, especially in the Manufacturing and Construction sector. It has managed to address labour shortages in specific tasks and sub-sectors especially those deemed as 3D. Nevertheless, in the longer term, the continuous reliance is perceived as a threat since industries continue to hire low-skilled and medium-skilled migrant workers instead of transitioning to the adoption of technology and innovation as well as the creation of skilled jobs. While it seems like a cost-effective approach in the short term, this poses a challenge towards a higher growth of the revenue and widening the profit margin. As for the effects on the pool of local labour supply, the inability to create skilled jobs may lead to higher unemployment and skill-related underemployment among youth and graduates as well as wage stagnation.

Malaysia's strategies for reducing the dependency on foreign labour have been put in place since the Eighth Malaysia Plan (MP) (2001-2005) in line with the aspiration to move up the value chain into a high-income economy. In fact, the government has set a goal of limiting foreign employees to no more than 15 per cent of the total workforce in the most recent two Malaysia plans, the Eleventh MP and the Twelfth MP. Subsequently, the initiative managed to maintain the share of non-citizen employment below the 15 per cent mark. As of 2021, non-citizen employed persons in 2021 was 1.9 million persons, accounting for around 12.7 per cent of the country's overall employment. While the decline could be attributed to the effectiveness of the medium-term strategies outlined by the country, there is no denying that COVID-19 had been a significant catalyst in this reduction.

The Construction sector in Malaysia is still rather dependant on foreign workers especially in the areas that are more labour-intensive 3D tasks. Thus, immediate closure of the international borders as well as major economic restrictions aimed to flatten the wave of COVID-19 health threat in 2020 had resulted in the sharp decline in the labour productivity and the subsequent

value-added in this sector. Realising this, major players in the Construction sector and the government had later reviewed the restriction and put up a standard operating procedure to ensure the operationalisation of this sector during the pandemic. Nevertheless, the health situation still did not permit full operation of this sector following the high number of infections among the workers at the construction sites.

It is impossible to deny that foreign workers have greatly aided in addressing the labour deficit in the national Construction sector. However, in line with the National Construction Policy 2030, the wider adoption of mechanisation and automation such as Industrialised Build Systems, Building Information Modelling and modular construction are needed to further increase efficiency and productivity. The CIDB of Malaysia has established the Construction Strategic Plan 4.0 (2021-2025), which aims to transform the Construction sector into one that is smart, sustainable, and productive by implementing Industrial Revolution 4.0 technologies (CIDB, 2020). Towards encouraging a sustainable Construction practice, the innovation and shift towards the usage of augmented reality and virtual reality are also some of the options that can be taken into consideration. Further to this, the increased use of environmentally friendly green building materials will ensure the Construction industry's long-term viability. There are incentives to encourage more industry players to adopt the latest construction technology, as well as to organise reskilling, upskilling, and accreditation programmes to develop skilled local talents. In the meantime, the negative consequences of reliance on foreign labour might be mitigated by imposing levies, improving governance institutions and migration policies, diversifying labour sources, and eliminating illegal migration. These strategies may be able to concurrently entice more local workers to join the sector and minimise reliance on low-skilled foreign labour.

### **Disclaimer**

The view expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of DOSM.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Nur Layali Mohd Ali Khan and Noraliza Mohamad Ali from the Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics for their valuable insights, expert guidance and assistance to improve this article.

### **References**

- Abdul Rahim, A. H., Bachan, S., Aminah, Y., & Nur Ashikin, M. A. (2011). The Employment of Foreign Workers at Construction Sites. *In 2nd International Conference on Construction and Project Management* (Vol. 15, pp. 126-132).
- Alaloul, W. S., Musarat, M. A., Rabbani, M. B. A., Iqbal, Q., Maqsoom, A., & Farooq, W. (2021). Construction sector contribution to economic stability: Malaysian GDP distribution. *Sustainability*, 13(9), 5012.
- Al-Jazeera (2021). Japan mulls indefinite stay for blue-collar foreign workers. Al Jazeera. <https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2021/11/18/japan-mulls-indefinite-stay-for-blue-collar-foreign-workers>
- BERNAMA (2022). Singapore to adjust foreign worker policies from Sept 1, 2022. Bernama.com. <https://www.bernama.com/en/world/news.php?id=2053500>
- Cha-Um, T., & Ramgomut, W. (2018). Thailand - "Smart Visa" Designed to Attract Highly-Skilled Professionals. KPMG.
- Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB, 2015). Construction Industry Transformation

- Plan (CITP) 2016-2020. Kuala Lumpur
- CIDB (2018). Cost Benefit Analysis for Industrial Building System in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur
- CIDB (2019). Rethinking Affordable Housing in Malaysia: Issues and Challenges. Kuala Lumpur
- CIDB (2020). IR4.0 in Construction | Construction Industry Development Board. [Cidb.gov.my. https://www.cidb.gov.my/en/construction-info/technology/ir40-construction](https://www.cidb.gov.my/en/construction-info/technology/ir40-construction)
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM, 2008). Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 (MSIC) Ver. 1.0. Putrajaya: Department of Statistics Malaysia.
- Hays, J. (2022). Facts and Details: Malaysian Economy Under Mahathir. Retrieved from Facts and Details: [https://factsanddetails.com/southeast-asia/Malaysia/sub5\\_4a/entry-3627.html](https://factsanddetails.com/southeast-asia/Malaysia/sub5_4a/entry-3627.html)
- Healy, J., Mavromaras, K. G., & Sloane, P. J. (2011). Adjusting to skill shortages: complexity and consequences. IZA Discussion Papers, No. 6097.
- Hussain, S., Xuetong, W., & Hussain, T. (2020). Impact of skilled and unskilled labor on project performance using structural equation modeling approach. *Sage Open*, 10(1), <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020914590>
- Kanapathy, V. (2006). Towards and east asian cooperation framework for migrant labour. *In Workshop on an East Asian Cooperation Framework for Migrant Labour*. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Kumar, K. (2016). Malaysians shun “3D” jobs because of social stigma, not low wages, employers say. *Malaymail.com; Malay Mail*. <https://www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2016/02/17/malaysians-shun-3d-jobs-because-of-social-stigma-not-low-wages-employers-sa/1062173>
- Li, K. S. (2022). Special Report: Cost, labour headwinds threaten construction’s recovery. *The Edge Malaysia Weekly*. <https://www.theedgemarkets.com/article/special-report-cost-labour-headwinds-threaten-constructions-recovery>
- Martin, P. (2007). The economic contribution of migrant workers to Thailand: Towards policy development. Bangkok: ILO.
- McMullin, J. A., Cooke, M., & Downie, R. (2004). Labour force ageing and skill shortages in Canada and Ontario. Canadian Policy Research Networks Incorporated (CPRN).
- Mohd Ikhwan, A., Siti Aisyah Afifah, A., Nur Layali, M. A., & Nurfarahin, H. (2021). Initial Review of Labour Migration in Malaysia. *Labour Market Review, Fourth Quarter 2020*, pp. 24-33.
- Narayanan, S. & Lai, Y. W. (2005). The causes and consequences of immigrant labour in the construction sector in Malaysia. *International Migration*, 43(5), 31-57.
- Oseghale, B. O., Abiola-Falemu, J. O., & Oseghale, G. E. (2015). An Evaluation of Skilled Labour shortage in selected construction firms in Edo state, Nigeria. *American Journal of Engineering Research*, 4(1), 156-167.
- Othman, A. (2014). A conceptual model for overcoming the challenges of mega construction projects in developing countries. *African Journal of Engineering Research*, 2(4), 73-84.
- Pertusini, G. (2021). RICS: Is there a labour crisis in the construction industry? Retrieved from RICS. <https://ww3.rics.org/uk/en/modus/built-environment/construction/is-there-a-labour-crisis-in-the-construction-industry-.html>
- Reuters. (2021). Reuters: Japan looks to accept more foreigners in key policy shifts. Retrieved from Reuters: <https://www.reuters.com/world/china/major-shift-japan-looking-accept-more-foreigners-indefinitely-2021-11-18/>
- Ward, P. A. (1979). Organisation and procedures in the construction industry. Great Britain, Macdonald and Evans.

Windapo, A. O. (2016). Skilled labour supply in the South African construction industry: The nexus between certification, quality of work output and shortages. *SA Journal of Human Resource Management*, 14(1), 1-8.

Zunaira, S. (2016). Malaysia's skilled labour shortage. Retrieved from The Star. <https://www.the-star.com.my/business/business-news/2016/11/26/malaysias-skilled-labour-shortage/>

**This page is deliberately left blank**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Q2**

**2022**

**This page is deliberately left blank**

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**1. Profile of Labour Force Participation Rate**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	(%)	68.9	69.1	68.8	68.1	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	(%)	80.9	81.1	80.8	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8
Female	(%)	56.0	56.1	55.8	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	(%)	46.0	45.9	43.3	42.8	41.8	42.4	43.2	42.8	42.6	43.6	45.2	45.4
25-34	(%)	84.4	86.7	86.0	84.8	84.5	85.5	83.9	85.3	83.7	87.4	87.4	87.9
35-44	(%)	84.0	83.0	83.5	82.8	83.1	83.0	86.1	84.1	85.9	86.6	84.6	84.6
45-54	(%)	77.1	76.9	76.7	76.9	78.3	77.1	76.3	77.0	76.8	74.4	75.2	75.5
55-64	(%)	48.9	46.9	51.4	50.2	53.6	51.8	49.9	48.6	48.4	43.1	44.0	44.2
<b>Sex and Age group</b>													
<b>Male</b>	(%)	80.9	81.1	80.8	80.2	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.8
15-24	(%)	54.4	52.9	49.9	49.0	49.9	50.7	52.1	48.5	51.8	56.5	57.9	56.7
25-34	(%)	94.2	96.8	95.5	95.6	94.9	95.6	92.4	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.5	95.8
35-44	(%)	97.6	97.9	97.5	97.1	97.3	97.7	97.4	97.1	97.3	96.5	97.3	95.3
45-54	(%)	93.9	94.8	94.7	94.9	95.2	92.4	95.4	95.6	94.4	96.6	95.0	95.3
55-64	(%)	66.0	63.3	71.4	67.8	69.3	69.4	72.7	76.9	70.7	62.4	61.5	64.2
<b>Female</b>	(%)	56.0	56.1	55.8	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8
15-24	(%)	36.8	38.3	36.0	35.9	33.1	33.4	33.3	36.4	32.4	29.4	31.2	33.0
25-34	(%)	73.6	75.6	75.4	72.6	72.8	74.1	74.4	75.6	72.8	81.3	80.6	79.1
35-44	(%)	69.4	67.1	68.4	67.3	67.4	67.2	74.0	70.5	73.8	75.9	71.2	73.2
45-54	(%)	60.1	58.7	58.5	58.8	61.1	61.7	57.3	59.2	59.3	52.0	55.3	55.6
55-64	(%)	31.5	30.2	31.0	32.2	37.3	33.2	27.0	21.7	27.3	23.6	26.5	24.2
<b>Ethnic group</b>													
Citizens	(%)	67.6	66.4	66.7	65.8	66.1	67.0	67.2	66.6	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.8
Bumiputera	(%)	65.7	65.6	65.3	64.1	64.4	65.2	64.9	65.8	66.0	65.7	65.9	66.1
Chinese	(%)	73.2	69.1	70.5	70.4	71.4	71.3	72.3	69.6	68.7	71.2	72.5	73.0
Indians	(%)	67.1	65.5	67.0	67.2	66.0	70.8	71.8	63.5	66.4	69.1	67.7	65.9
Others	(%)	67.5	68.5	69.5	62.2	61.7	66.7	65.5	90.2	67.2	68.3	68.9	77.4
Non-citizens	(%)	77.9	88.2	84.2	84.7	84.9	79.3	79.1	80.2	80.6	79.0	79.5	80.4
<b>Educational attainment</b>													
No formal education	(%)	59.7	63.4	63.7	61.7	58.7	55.9	58.7	62.3	61.2	63.4	62.7	67.4
Primary	(%)	69.7	72.4	71.8	70.0	70.7	69.9	69.1	67.2	66.2	68.4	66.9	68.6
Secondary	(%)	68.2	68.4	67.6	67.1	66.9	63.6	64.8	66.2	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.8
Tertiary	(%)	70.8	69.7	70.5	70.0	71.4	79.0	77.3	73.3	72.4	72.4	74.4	74.6

**Note:** r = Revised

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**2. Profile of Labour Force**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Labour force</b>	('000)	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	15,922.3	16,008.4	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	9,529.1	9,589.2	9,625.5	9,583.0	9,689.3	9,738.4	9,778.9	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6
Female	('000)	6,145.2	6,177.5	6,164.6	6,092.5	6,151.3	6,183.9	6,229.5	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	2,825.9	2,820.2	2,648.9	2,622.2	2,566.6	2,588.6	2,624.6	2,580.2	2,595.9	2,685.1	2,737.8	2,767.4
25-34	('000)	5,224.6	5,408.7	5,383.1	5,321.2	5,297.7	5,426.0	5,304.7	5,331.1	5,333.5	5,564.5	5,555.4	5,590.8
35-44	('000)	3,724.5	3,688.7	3,785.7	3,765.6	3,819.4	3,832.0	4,061.6	3,929.6	4,078.3	4,104.1	4,089.3	4,095.1
45-54	('000)	2,640.3	2,641.3	2,624.7	2,643.6	2,711.4	2,676.1	2,664.4	2,707.1	2,690.6	2,608.5	2,637.7	2,657.5
55-64	('000)	1,259.0	1,207.8	1,347.7	1,322.9	1,445.5	1,399.5	1,353.0	1,424.2	1,322.7	1,172.8	1,225.9	1,232.5
<b>Sex and Age group</b>													
<b>Male</b>	('000)	9,529.1	9,589.2	9,625.5	9,583.0	9,689.3	9,738.4	9,778.9	9,729.1	9,772.6	9,858.4	9,929.2	9,979.6
15-24	('000)	1,745.9	1,697.1	1,599.1	1,570.1	1,597.3	1,609.9	1,664.0	1,542.0	1,655.5	1,825.5	1,840.1	1,806.3
25-34	('000)	3,068.9	3,176.8	3,161.4	3,177.0	3,139.6	3,217.2	3,091.6	3,119.8	3,146.2	3,118.4	3,140.8	3,222.3
35-44	('000)	2,240.6	2,255.5	2,296.9	2,294.6	2,340.6	2,342.1	2,372.8	2,323.3	2,383.7	2,363.5	2,420.1	2,373.5
45-54	('000)	1,615.7	1,636.9	1,624.4	1,638.7	1,662.3	1,606.4	1,662.0	1,645.6	1,648.3	1,698.1	1,669.9	1,681.2
55-64	('000)	858.0	822.8	943.7	902.6	949.6	962.7	988.4	1,098.5	938.8	852.9	858.4	896.2
<b>Female</b>	('000)	6,145.2	6,177.5	6,164.6	6,092.5	6,151.3	6,183.9	6,229.5	6,243.1	6,248.4	6,276.6	6,316.9	6,363.7
15-24	('000)	1,080.0	1,123.0	1,049.8	1,052.1	969.3	978.7	960.6	1,038.2	940.4	859.6	897.7	961.1
25-34	('000)	2,155.7	2,231.9	2,221.8	2,144.2	2,158.2	2,208.8	2,213.1	2,211.3	2,187.3	2,446.1	2,414.6	2,368.5
35-44	('000)	1,483.9	1,433.2	1,488.8	1,471.0	1,478.8	1,489.9	1,688.8	1,606.4	1,694.6	1,740.6	1,669.3	1,721.5
45-54	('000)	1,024.6	1,004.4	1,000.3	1,004.9	1,049.1	1,069.7	1,002.4	1,061.5	1,042.3	910.4	967.8	976.3
55-64	('000)	401.1	385.0	403.9	420.3	495.9	436.8	364.6	325.7	383.8	319.9	367.6	336.2
<b>Ethnic group</b>													
Citizens	('000)	13,522.6	13,339.1	13,466.8	13,322.1	13,481.7	13,719.8	13,748.8	13,678.4	13,745.3	13,941.8	14,038.0	14,119.4
Bumiputera	('000)	8,908.1	8,939.6	8,958.8	8,818.3	8,926.2	9,077.1	9,057.4	9,243.4	9,302.4	9,297.0	9,369.6	9,435.1
Chinese	('000)	3,506.5	3,313.8	3,385.3	3,387.2	3,460.7	3,454.4	3,492.0	3,414.9	3,321.2	3,453.2	3,515.7	3,543.2
Indians	('000)	994.1	972.3	1,002.0	1,006.0	992.3	1,067.8	1,099.4	953.0	1,028.6	1,048.5	1,042.5	1,006.8
Others	('000)	114.0	113.4	120.7	110.5	102.6	120.4	99.9	67.1	93.1	143.1	110.3	134.4
Non-citizens	('000)	2,151.7	2,427.6	2,323.3	2,353.5	2,358.9	2,202.5	2,259.6	2,293.9	2,275.7	2,193.2	2,208.1	2,223.8
<b>Educational attainment</b>													
No formal education	('000)	472.5	470.9	448.4	442.5	382.2	358.0	455.0	584.9	624.3	596.8	554.0	505.2
Primary	('000)	1,795.3	1,919.8	1,809.6	1,618.7	1,655.5	1,641.6	1,650.4	1,526.9	1,360.1	1,389.9	1,461.7	1,501.8
Secondary	('000)	8,680.4	8,777.7	8,834.3	8,783.0	8,771.5	8,595.4	8,667.4	8,675.1	8,834.7	9,019.5	9,109.6	9,250.0
Tertiary	('000)	4,726.1	4,598.3	4,697.9	4,831.3	5,031.5	5,327.3	5,235.5	5,185.3	5,202.0	5,128.9	5,120.8	5,086.3

**Note:** r = Revised

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**3. Profile of Employed Person**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Employed</b>	('000)	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2
<b>Employment to population ratio</b>	(%)	66.6	66.8	66.4	64.6	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.0	65.1	65.7	66.2	66.5
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	9,228.7	9,290.8	9,294.5	9,129.1	9,229.8	9,273.1	9,314.1	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3
Female	('000)	5,933.5	5,963.7	5,949.0	5,754.7	5,865.8	5,888.6	5,922.4	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	2,537.3	2,541.3	2,357.5	2,295.5	2,244.2	2,257.9	2,307.3	2,297.1	2,291.8	2,372.0	2,434.6	2,464.0
25-34	('000)	5,057.7	5,249.6	5,217.8	5,047.0	5,064.0	5,169.4	5,073.7	5,067.8	5,088.3	5,320.0	5,320.8	5,371.6
35-44	('000)	3,693.3	3,645.1	3,740.2	3,679.6	3,738.6	3,755.8	3,957.3	3,854.6	4,005.0	4,023.9	4,022.3	4,040.7
45-54	('000)	2,619.7	2,617.8	2,590.2	2,576.0	2,664.5	2,624.0	2,605.9	2,624.9	2,620.3	2,566.0	2,591.4	2,610.9
55-64	('000)	1,254.2	1,200.8	1,337.8	1,285.7	1,384.2	1,354.6	1,292.3	1,363.0	1,269.5	1,158.7	1,205.7	1,214.0
<b>Sex and Age group</b>													
<b>Male</b>	('000)	9,228.7	9,290.8	9,294.5	9,129.1	9,229.8	9,273.1	9,314.1	9,285.0	9,335.9	9,444.3	9,534.2	9,596.3
15-24	('000)	1,577.0	1,548.4	1,430.1	1,372.9	1,409.7	1,427.0	1,465.7	1,397.3	1,475.8	1,628.3	1,595.3	1,622.0
25-34	('000)	2,978.1	3,083.1	3,061.4	3,040.5	2,997.6	3,059.5	2,968.6	2,980.3	3,024.6	2,991.4	3,050.7	3,103.6
35-44	('000)	2,220.6	2,225.7	2,265.7	2,239.6	2,287.9	2,297.9	2,320.0	2,270.6	2,344.6	2,315.5	2,388.4	2,338.1
45-54	('000)	1,598.8	1,616.1	1,598.3	1,598.0	1,627.4	1,567.0	1,619.6	1,589.5	1,592.4	1,667.0	1,648.7	1,651.2
55-64	('000)	854.2	817.4	939.1	878.0	907.3	921.6	940.2	1,047.4	898.6	842.1	851.2	881.4
<b>Female</b>	('000)	5,933.5	5,963.7	5,949.0	5,754.7	5,865.8	5,888.6	5,922.4	5,922.3	5,938.9	5,996.3	6,040.6	6,104.9
15-24	('000)	960.3	992.8	927.4	922.6	834.6	830.8	841.6	899.8	816.0	743.8	839.3	842.0
25-34	('000)	2,079.7	2,166.5	2,156.4	2,006.5	2,066.5	2,109.9	2,105.2	2,087.5	2,063.7	2,328.6	2,270.2	2,267.9
35-44	('000)	1,472.7	1,419.4	1,474.5	1,439.9	1,450.8	1,457.9	1,637.3	1,584.0	1,660.3	1,708.4	1,633.9	1,702.6
45-54	('000)	1,020.9	1,001.6	991.8	977.9	1,037.1	1,057.1	986.3	1,035.4	1,027.9	899.0	942.8	959.7
55-64	('000)	400.0	383.4	398.7	407.8	476.9	432.9	352.1	315.6	371.0	316.6	354.5	332.6
<b>Ethnic group</b>													
Citizens	('000)	13,056.4	12,867.1	12,986.9	12,636.2	12,841.6	13,065.0	13,085.2	13,022.6	13,105.8	13,351.0	13,468.2	13,575.9
Bumiputera	('000)	8,572.5	8,605.8	8,617.8	8,356.4	8,528.3	8,649.1	8,610.9	8,785.7	8,852.0	8,880.5	8,999.9	9,047.8
Chinese	('000)	3,429.6	3,238.3	3,303.2	3,242.5	3,288.2	3,306.3	3,334.4	3,274.9	3,199.3	3,328.2	3,368.4	3,423.1
Indians	('000)	947.8	913.9	954.4	934.7	932.7	1,004.0	1,047.0	899.0	964.4	1,003.4	997.2	974.1
Others	('000)	106.5	109.1	111.5	102.5	92.3	105.6	92.8	62.9	90.2	138.8	102.8	131.0
Non-citizens	('000)	2,105.7	2,387.4	2,256.6	2,247.5	2,254.1	2,096.6	2,151.3	2,184.7	2,169.0	2,089.6	2,106.7	2,125.3
<b>Educational attainment</b>													
No formal education	('000)	457.3	459.2	423.3	413.9	354.5	339.8	417.6	546.5	582.8	549.3	517.4	470.6
Primary	('000)	1,755.6	1,894.7	1,759.9	1,556.0	1,582.5	1,576.1	1,567.8	1,473.3	1,300.3	1,351.3	1,416.4	1,430.4
Secondary	('000)	8,418.3	8,470.4	8,532.5	8,326.5	8,367.0	8,194.9	8,239.7	8,271.9	8,419.7	8,633.9	8,736.2	8,901.5
Tertiary	('000)	4,531.1	4,430.2	4,527.8	4,587.3	4,791.7	5,050.9	5,011.4	4,915.6	4,971.9	4,906.2	4,904.8	4,909.6

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**3. Profile of Employed Person (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Status in employment</b>													
Employer	('000)	596.7	520.7	585.1	499.6	451.4	485.1	491.4	460.0	476.8	486.9	529.1	558.5
Employee	('000)	11,404.0	11,580.2	11,378.2	11,270.4	11,526.7	11,703.8	11,677.1	11,610.5	11,692.7	11,772.3	11,822.1	11,873.6
Own account worker	('000)	2,626.7	2,588.3	2,658.8	2,516.3	2,533.3	2,439.5	2,534.0	2,611.8	2,581.5	2,651.5	2,708.4	2,772.9
Unpaid family worker	('000)	534.8	565.3	621.4	597.4	584.3	533.3	534.1	525.0	523.8	529.9	515.3	496.3
<b>Occupation</b>													
Managers	('000)	735.3	665.1	683.0	774.8	752.0	845.8	811.2	631.2	594.1	610.1	623.7	635.6
Professionals	('000)	1,851.8	1,907.2	1,958.6	1,923.9	1,910.5	1,937.6	2,179.4	2,013.0	1,967.0	1,978.0	1,998.9	2,023.0
Technicians and associate professionals	('000)	1,612.7	1,631.5	1,614.1	1,564.2	1,732.4	1,775.1	1,879.3	1,705.7	1,695.6	1,707.5	1,718.7	1,728.2
Clerical support workers	('000)	1,335.9	1,336.1	1,371.6	1,318.8	1,302.4	1,322.5	1,507.8	1,641.6	1,704.6	1,728.4	1,742.1	1,755.5
Service and sales workers	('000)	3,628.3	3,480.2	3,572.1	3,530.9	3,513.5	3,536.7	3,499.4	3,737.5	3,822.8	3,920.8	3,984.4	4,042.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers	('000)	857.3	917.1	945.4	921.3	872.6	900.0	788.9	719.0	695.1	666.9	641.5	627.8
Craft and related trades workers	('000)	1,443.3	1,381.6	1,385.8	1,384.0	1,426.1	1,302.7	1,221.8	1,304.9	1,284.8	1,285.7	1,290.6	1,296.3
Plant and machine-operators and assemblers	('000)	1,874.0	1,882.7	1,772.2	1,641.2	1,713.7	1,799.3	1,617.9	1,649.5	1,637.1	1,641.4	1,645.3	1,648.6
Elementary occupations	('000)	1,823.5	2,053.0	1,940.5	1,824.7	1,872.4	1,742.0	1,730.9	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7
<b>Skill</b>													
Skilled	('000)	4,199.8	4,203.8	4,255.7	4,262.9	4,394.9	4,558.5	4,869.9	4,349.9	4,256.7	4,295.6	4,341.3	4,386.8
Semi-skilled	('000)	9,138.8	8,997.7	9,047.1	8,796.2	8,828.3	8,861.2	8,635.8	9,052.5	9,144.4	9,243.2	9,303.9	9,370.7
Low-skilled	('000)	1,823.5	2,053.0	1,940.5	1,824.7	1,872.4	1,742.0	1,730.9	1,804.8	1,873.8	1,901.6	1,929.7	1,943.7

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**4. Profile of Underemployment**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Working less than 30 hours</b>	('000)	326.6	304.0	667.5	789.6	403.8	533.7	441.9	474.1	464.6	393.8	336.3	324.5
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	118.9	112.3	320.1	444.0	151.4	345.6	281.3	317.8	282.9	137.6	112.1	154.5
Female	('000)	207.6	191.8	347.4	345.7	252.4	188.0	160.5	156.3	181.6	256.2	224.1	170.0
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	42.5	39.1	91.0	134.6	116.1	165.5	57.0	102.2	69.0	87.0	39.1	76.4
25-34	('000)	73.6	62.9	189.1	229.1	118.0	189.5	209.4	110.1	166.4	108.4	103.6	94.3
35-44	('000)	79.7	72.8	146.5	182.0	72.1	71.0	106.3	95.9	123.7	97.5	77.8	63.0
45 and above	('000)	130.8	129.3	240.9	244.0	97.6	107.6	69.2	165.9	105.4	100.9	115.8	90.8
<b>Time-related underemployment</b>	('000)	178.7	170.7	383.2	413.5	300.8	369.1	310.5	329.7	326.2	293.1	245.1	212.8
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	70.4	69.2	183.2	257.6	102.3	267.8	226.7	236.1	232.2	101.2	71.3	111.6
Female	('000)	108.2	101.5	199.9	156.0	198.5	101.3	83.8	93.5	93.9	191.9	173.8	101.3
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	28.6	28.7	63.2	76.3	108.4	130.3	46.4	86.6	40.4	80.8	21.8	64.5
25-34	('000)	44.8	44.2	114.1	99.3	97.2	117.4	159.3	82.6	137.0	78.9	76.1	59.8
35-44	('000)	50.9	40.6	82.4	106.1	47.4	53.1	67.2	46.6	87.7	70.2	62.6	37.0
45 and above	('000)	54.4	57.1	123.5	131.9	47.8	68.4	37.6	113.8	61.0	63.2	84.5	51.6
<b>Skill-related underemployment</b>	('000)	1,554.5	1,540.9	1,637.3	1,674.1	1,762.7	1,886.8	1,899.9	1,852.5	1,873.8	1,838.3	1,810.1	1,799.6
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	699.3	746.8	815.1	847.7	865.9	1,066.6	951.5	949.0	931.7	877.1	874.4	892.3
Female	('000)	855.2	794.1	822.2	826.4	896.9	820.2	948.4	903.5	942.2	961.2	935.6	907.3
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	393.5	348.4	338.3	393.7	405.1	353.5	437.2	336.9	426.8	309.0	364.9	356.3
25-34	('000)	705.8	732.4	786.3	701.9	811.4	862.6	848.4	776.0	835.3	816.4	821.3	799.4
35-44	('000)	279.1	287.4	310.8	331.6	355.3	443.0	401.7	426.1	392.0	454.6	428.2	433.3
45 and above	('000)	176.0	172.7	201.8	246.9	190.9	227.6	212.5	313.5	219.7	258.3	195.7	210.6
<b>Rate of time-related underemployment</b>	(%)	1.2	1.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4
<b>Rate of skill-related underemployment</b>	(%)	34.3	34.8	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.4	37.9	37.7	37.7	37.5	36.9	36.7

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022

5. Profile of Unemployment

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>r</sup>	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3 <sup>r</sup>	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Unemployed</b>	( <sup>000</sup> )	512.1	512.2	546.6	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	( <sup>000</sup> )	300.5	298.4	331.0	453.9	459.5	465.3	464.8	444.1	436.7	414.1	395.0	383.3
Female	( <sup>000</sup> )	211.7	213.8	215.7	337.9	285.5	295.3	307.0	320.8	309.5	280.2	276.2	258.8
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	( <sup>000</sup> )	288.6	278.9	291.4	326.7	322.3	330.8	317.4	283.1	304.1	313.1	303.2	303.4
25-34	( <sup>000</sup> )	166.9	159.1	165.3	274.3	233.7	256.6	231.0	263.3	245.3	244.5	234.6	219.2
35-44	( <sup>000</sup> )	31.2	43.6	45.5	86.0	80.7	76.2	104.3	75.0	73.4	80.2	67.1	54.3
45-54	( <sup>000</sup> )	20.6	23.6	34.6	67.7	46.9	52.1	58.5	82.2	70.3	42.5	46.3	46.6
55-64	( <sup>000</sup> )	4.8	7.0	9.9	37.2	61.4	45.0	60.7	61.3	53.1	14.1	20.2	18.5
<b>Ethnic group</b>													
Citizens	( <sup>000</sup> )	466.2	472.1	480.0	685.8	640.2	654.8	663.6	655.8	639.5	590.8	569.8	543.5
Bumiputera	( <sup>000</sup> )	335.6	333.8	341.0	461.8	397.8	428.0	446.5	457.7	450.5	416.5	369.7	387.3
Chinese	( <sup>000</sup> )	76.8	75.5	82.2	144.7	172.5	148.1	157.6	140.0	121.9	125.0	147.3	120.1
Indians	( <sup>000</sup> )	46.3	58.5	47.6	71.3	59.6	63.8	52.4	54.0	64.2	45.0	45.3	32.7
Others	( <sup>000</sup> )	7.5	4.4	9.2	8.0	10.2	14.8	7.1	4.2	2.9	4.3	7.5	3.4
Non-citizens	( <sup>000</sup> )	45.9	40.2	66.7	106.0	104.8	105.9	108.3	109.1	106.7	103.6	101.4	98.5
<b>Unemployed category</b>													
Actively unemployed	( <sup>000</sup> )	371.3	363.0	356.9	485.7	592.2	634.4	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>													
Less than 3 month	( <sup>000</sup> )	164.1	164.6	159.0	240.7	294.2	285.8	316.1	385.0	331.6	353.5	353.4	336.9
3 month to less than 6 month	( <sup>000</sup> )	119.5	109.8	94.7	149.9	152.9	193.1	165.3	143.0	177.8	149.8	141.3	128.9
6 month to less than 1 year	( <sup>000</sup> )	53.9	46.9	57.7	64.2	92.0	88.5	89.9	71.6	90.6	62.5	58.9	65.2
1 year and above	( <sup>000</sup> )	33.7	41.7	45.5	30.8	53.1	67.0	68.7	63.8	58.1	45.2	39.4	36.5
Inactively unemployed	( <sup>000</sup> )	140.8	149.3	189.8	306.1	152.8	126.2	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	74.5
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	(%)	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	(%)	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
Female	(%)	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.1
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	(%)	10.2	9.9	11.0	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.1	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0
25-34	(%)	3.2	2.9	3.1	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9
35-44	(%)	0.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3
45-54	(%)	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
55-64	(%)	0.4	0.6	0.7	2.8	4.2	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	1.2	1.6	1.5
<b>Ethnic group</b>													
Citizens	(%)	3.4	3.5	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.8
Bumiputera	(%)	3.8	3.7	3.8	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1
Chinese	(%)	2.2	2.3	2.4	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.4
Indians	(%)	4.7	6.0	4.8	7.1	6.0	6.0	4.8	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.3	3.2
Others	(%)	6.6	3.8	7.6	7.2	10.0	12.3	7.1	6.2	3.1	3.0	6.8	2.5
Non-citizens	(%)	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**6. Profile of Outside Labour Force**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1'	Q2'	Q3'	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Outside labour force</b>	('000)	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	('000)	2,252.5	2,233.3	2,280.7	2,364.7	2,342.5	2,325.1	2,303.4	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9
Female	('000)	4,836.2	4,832.8	4,882.5	4,985.8	4,982.1	4,993.2	5,012.6	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7
<b>Age group</b>													
15-24	('000)	3,316.2	3,321.1	3,467.8	3,509.0	3,568.7	3,513.7	3,455.7	3,447.4	3,500.8	3,470.8	3,321.4	3,324.5
25-34	('000)	962.8	827.3	873.6	954.3	972.1	922.3	1,018.3	920.2	1,036.4	805.3	798.1	768.7
35-44	('000)	709.8	753.1	746.2	783.5	778.8	783.1	657.8	741.6	667.0	637.0	742.0	747.9
45-54	('000)	786.1	795.6	798.9	792.0	751.8	796.8	826.5	807.8	813.6	899.1	870.7	862.1
55-64	('000)	1,313.8	1,368.9	1,276.7	1,311.6	1,253.3	1,302.4	1,357.7	1,507.9	1,412.3	1,549.3	1,557.8	1,555.4
<b>Sex and Age group</b>													
<b>Male</b>	('000)	2,252.5	2,233.3	2,280.7	2,364.7	2,342.5	2,325.1	2,303.4	2,314.3	2,311.3	2,306.5	2,252.2	2,218.9
15-24	('000)	1,461.5	1,510.5	1,604.7	1,634.2	1,605.9	1,563.4	1,531.5	1,634.7	1,541.4	1,404.8	1,340.6	1,377.3
25-34	('000)	190.3	106.6	149.5	146.9	167.1	148.7	255.5	205.3	217.8	242.2	217.3	142.9
35-44	('000)	54.7	48.9	58.1	68.2	63.9	56.2	64.0	68.9	66.4	85.1	67.7	117.1
45-54	('000)	104.5	90.0	90.2	87.3	84.6	132.9	80.6	76.0	96.9	59.5	88.6	82.2
55-64	('000)	441.5	477.3	378.1	428.1	421.1	423.9	371.7	329.4	388.8	514.9	538.0	499.3
<b>Female</b>	('000)	4,836.2	4,832.8	4,882.5	4,985.8	4,982.1	4,993.2	5,012.6	5,110.6	5,118.8	5,055.0	5,037.7	5,039.7
15-24	('000)	1,854.8	1,810.6	1,863.1	1,874.8	1,962.8	1,950.2	1,924.1	1,812.7	1,959.5	2,066.0	1,980.8	1,947.1
25-34	('000)	772.5	720.7	724.1	807.4	805.0	773.7	762.8	714.9	818.6	563.1	580.8	625.8
35-44	('000)	655.1	704.2	688.1	715.3	714.9	727.0	593.8	672.7	600.6	551.8	674.3	630.8
45-54	('000)	681.6	705.7	708.6	704.7	667.2	663.9	745.9	731.8	716.7	839.6	782.1	779.9
55-64	('000)	872.2	891.6	898.6	883.5	832.2	878.5	986.0	1,178.5	1,023.5	1,034.4	1,019.7	1,056.0
<b>Reason for not seeking work</b>													
Schooling/ training program	('000)	2,867.5	3,051.4	3,082.8	3,115.5	2,872.1	3,105.3	3,161.9	3,117.4	3,082.9	3,106.1	3,020.8	2,989.8
Housework/ family	('000)	2,982.0	2,940.8	3,036.4	3,179.1	3,223.0	3,107.6	2,999.7	3,233.4	3,273.7	2,982.1	3,033.4	3,059.8
Going for further studies	('000)	72.6	38.4	97.8	159.5	178.7	148.9	72.4	110.6	159.3	257.3	219.2	150.3
Disabled	('000)	385.2	308.8	306.6	283.1	216.2	169.9	189.7	134.7	125.1	185.4	220.8	245.1
Not interested/ just completed study	('000)	72.8	56.3	47.4	55.6	236.2	127.0	270.0	235.7	257.6	172.0	90.5	86.5
Retired/ old age	('000)	708.6	670.4	592.1	557.6	598.3	659.7	622.2	593.2	531.5	658.6	705.3	727.1

Note: r = Revised

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Malaysia</b>													
Labour force	('000)	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	15,922.3	16,008.4	15,972.2	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3
Employed	('000)	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	15,161.6	15,236.5	15,207.3	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2
Unemployed	('000)	512.1	512.2	546.6	791.8	745.0	760.7	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0
Outside labour force	('000)	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	7,318.4	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5
Labour force participation rate	(%)	68.9	69.1	68.8	68.1	68.4	68.5	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9
<b>Johor</b>													
Labour force	('000)	1,714.6	1,783.5	1,771.9	1,754.1	1,858.7	1,824.4	1,793.4	1,766.4	1,807.6	1,839.5	1,839.3	1,848.4
Employed	('000)	1,666.2	1,736.0	1,714.4	1,673.0	1,792.2	1,752.4	1,722.6	1,698.6	1,735.2	1,774.2	1,780.7	1,795.0
Unemployed	('000)	48.4	47.5	57.5	81.2	66.5	72.0	70.8	67.8	72.4	65.3	58.6	53.4
Outside labour force	('000)	858.3	797.9	823.3	857.4	793.9	854.1	846.6	847.6	824.0	807.6	834.1	813.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.6	69.1	68.3	67.2	70.1	68.1	67.9	67.6	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.8	2.7	3.2	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9
<b>Kedah</b>													
Labour force	('000)	942.3	943.0	982.2	978.2	961.7	956.9	975.5	997.8	1,028.9	1,014.2	1,032.5	1,034.1
Employed	('000)	911.9	914.1	946.2	937.9	919.5	918.7	940.3	959.0	990.1	975.3	997.3	999.8
Unemployed	('000)	30.4	28.9	36.0	40.3	42.2	38.2	35.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	35.2	34.3
Outside labour force	('000)	567.6	568.4	540.5	550.4	575.0	584.3	569.1	555.4	528.9	548.5	536.7	539.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	62.4	62.4	64.5	64.0	62.6	62.1	63.2	64.2	66.1	64.9	65.8	65.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3
<b>Kelantan</b>													
Labour force	('000)	716.9	738.6	732.4	723.6	715.8	703.9	698.3	721.9	747.6	773.5	787.9	791.0
Employed	('000)	680.6	701.2	702.0	692.9	683.2	675.3	667.8	687.4	709.7	737.2	757.3	760.8
Unemployed	('000)	36.3	37.4	30.4	30.7	32.7	28.6	30.5	34.5	37.9	36.2	30.6	30.3
Outside labour force	('000)	498.9	488.0	495.0	509.7	525.8	544.8	562.0	542.4	522.4	500.8	493.2	498.4
Labour force participation rate	(%)	59.0	60.2	59.7	58.7	57.7	56.4	55.4	57.1	58.9	60.7	61.5	61.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.8
<b>Melaka</b>													
Labour force	('000)	433.0	435.9	444.4	439.6	426.1	432.6	436.4	433.4	454.3	461.2	453.1	463.0
Employed	('000)	426.2	428.7	438.9	430.0	415.5	416.5	420.8	417.6	440.5	447.0	439.5	448.0
Unemployed	('000)	6.8	7.1	5.5	9.7	10.6	16.1	15.7	15.7	13.8	14.2	13.6	15.0
Outside labour force	('000)	211.0	208.8	202.4	210.5	220.7	224.5	217.7	220.3	212.0	203.5	210.6	211.2
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.2	67.6	68.7	67.6	65.9	65.8	66.7	66.3	68.2	69.4	68.3	68.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
<b>Negeri Sembilan</b>													
Labour force	('000)	498.4	513.8	507.8	502.5	500.0	491.2	498.1	505.6	512.0	509.8	510.0	511.5
Employed	('000)	487.7	500.5	491.0	484.3	481.5	470.4	479.5	488.1	493.2	494.0	493.3	494.7
Unemployed	('000)	10.7	13.2	16.8	18.2	18.5	20.8	18.7	17.5	18.8	15.7	16.7	16.9
Outside labour force	('000)	276.6	263.3	269.9	273.3	279.8	287.8	282.3	268.4	276.6	274.8	273.7	271.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.3	66.1	65.3	64.8	64.1	63.1	63.8	65.3	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.3
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 <sup>r</sup>	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Pahang</b>													
Labour force	('000)	742.8	759.1	756.8	750.6	760.9	718.6	733.6	733.4	751.8	735.8	750.7	745.8
Employed	('000)	724.5	742.8	733.7	727.2	739.4	694.9	706.9	707.3	723.6	711.6	732.4	725.6
Unemployed	('000)	18.3	16.3	23.1	23.4	21.5	23.6	26.7	26.1	28.2	24.2	18.4	20.2
Outside labour force	('000)	375.7	360.8	370.7	379.6	371.6	418.0	407.9	397.5	396.8	412.1	397.2	405.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.4	67.8	67.1	66.4	67.2	63.2	64.3	64.9	65.5	64.1	65.4	64.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.7
<b>Pulau Pinang</b>													
Labour force	('000)	857.7	854.0	868.8	859.9	860.9	915.4	908.5	951.1	915.6	937.9	924.7	926.6
Employed	('000)	841.7	835.0	850.7	822.7	826.0	881.9	876.4	913.9	881.5	908.1	894.6	900.1
Unemployed	('000)	16.0	19.0	18.0	37.2	34.8	33.6	32.1	37.2	34.0	29.9	30.1	26.5
Outside labour force	('000)	413.4	419.5	408.3	419.6	430.2	372.1	375.8	342.9	379.1	363.0	375.9	374.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	67.5	67.1	68.0	67.2	66.7	71.1	70.7	73.5	70.7	72.1	71.1	71.2
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.9	2.2	2.1	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9
<b>Perak</b>													
Labour force	('000)	1,095.7	1,103.1	1,110.0	1,094.2	1,115.4	1,088.8	1,088.4	1,124.8	1,113.7	1,110.7	1,128.3	1,143.7
Employed	('000)	1,051.8	1,052.1	1,063.7	1,034.8	1,062.3	1,035.8	1,038.9	1,075.2	1,060.7	1,062.8	1,085.6	1,103.0
Unemployed	('000)	43.9	51.0	46.2	59.4	53.1	52.9	49.5	49.7	52.9	47.9	42.7	40.7
Outside labour force	('000)	603.5	595.2	607.9	609.3	598.5	623.9	625.2	585.6	595.8	611.3	591.7	585.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	64.5	65.0	64.6	64.2	65.1	63.6	63.5	65.8	65.1	64.5	65.6	66.1
Unemployment rate	(%)	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.6
<b>Perlis</b>													
Labour force	('000)	111.0	114.7	116.3	114.8	104.2	111.7	110.8	117.4	113.0	116.1	115.3	116.0
Employed	('000)	106.9	112.4	112.0	110.0	99.3	106.0	105.0	111.2	107.5	111.2	111.4	112.3
Unemployed	('000)	4.1	2.3	4.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.8
Outside labour force	('000)	63.5	60.5	57.4	59.4	71.6	65.7	66.3	62.3	64.2	63.9	62.9	62.8
Labour force participation rate	(%)	63.6	65.5	67.0	65.9	59.3	63.0	62.6	65.3	63.8	64.5	64.7	64.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.7	2.0	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.3
<b>Selangor</b>													
Labour force	('000)	3,728.3	3,648.3	3,523.9	3,529.0	3,689.6	3,881.9	3,881.8	3,715.6	3,715.9	3,658.6	3,715.6	3,760.5
Employed	('000)	3,651.4	3,559.9	3,443.8	3,367.7	3,511.9	3,707.0	3,708.5	3,550.5	3,583.9	3,553.3	3,597.5	3,649.7
Unemployed	('000)	76.9	88.3	80.1	161.3	177.7	174.9	173.2	165.0	132.0	105.3	118.1	110.8
Outside labour force	('000)	1,012.8	1,119.8	1,264.1	1,281.8	1,149.7	984.4	1,047.4	1,244.8	1,261.5	1,279.7	1,231.9	1,208.0
Labour force participation rate	(%)	78.6	76.5	73.6	73.4	76.2	79.8	78.8	74.9	74.7	74.1	75.1	75.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.9
<b>Terengganu</b>													
Labour force	('000)	496.8	495.0	503.8	488.3	458.5	485.4	492.4	480.5	472.7	484.6	498.8	501.6
Employed	('000)	481.0	478.7	487.1	469.8	440.7	466.2	474.2	460.5	451.8	464.7	476.3	479.4
Unemployed	('000)	15.7	16.2	16.7	18.5	17.8	19.2	18.3	20.0	20.9	19.9	22.6	22.2
Outside labour force	('000)	305.9	312.5	309.3	328.3	362.3	337.3	335.8	359.8	362.7	358.2	348.1	347.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	61.9	61.3	62.0	59.8	55.9	59.0	59.5	57.2	56.6	57.5	58.9	59.0
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4

Note: r = Revised on unemployed, Pahang Q2 2021

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**7. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Sabah</b>													
Labour force	('000)	2,046.8	2,114.1	2,133.9	2,132.3	2,052.7	1,984.6	2,019.6	2,004.4	1,982.1	2,045.9	2,059.5	2,062.9
Employed	('000)	1,910.2	1,999.8	1,990.9	1,938.1	1,876.9	1,817.8	1,839.4	1,829.3	1,803.5	1,861.7	1,871.1	1,885.9
Unemployed	('000)	136.5	114.3	143.0	194.2	175.8	166.7	180.2	175.1	178.6	184.2	188.3	177.0
Outside labour force	('000)	857.3	806.2	799.8	816.2	911.9	995.2	971.8	999.9	1,027.8	985.1	983.5	993.9
Labour force participation rate	(%)	70.5	72.4	72.7	72.3	69.2	66.6	67.5	66.7	65.9	67.5	67.7	67.5
Unemployment rate	(%)	6.7	5.4	6.7	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.6
<b>Sarawak</b>													
Labour force	('000)	1,317.7	1,351.3	1,353.8	1,342.2	1,358.3	1,353.7	1,365.7	1,418.8	1,419.1	1,441.7	1,440.8	1,453.1
Employed	('000)	1,273.1	1,303.1	1,309.1	1,266.2	1,305.6	1,293.4	1,301.5	1,356.1	1,354.3	1,384.1	1,395.0	1,404.9
Unemployed	('000)	44.6	48.3	44.7	76.0	52.8	60.3	64.2	62.6	64.7	57.6	45.7	48.2
Outside labour force	('000)	660.0	632.5	633.9	668.3	657.3	662.5	657.9	625.2	615.7	603.3	602.9	598.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	66.6	68.1	68.1	66.8	67.4	67.1	67.5	69.4	69.7	70.5	70.5	70.8
Unemployment rate	(%)	3.4	3.6	3.3	5.7	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.3
<b>W.P Kuala Lumpur</b>													
Labour force	('000)	893.4	834.1	900.3	884.0	892.4	892.0	919.6	918.6	900.7	918.2	902.4	898.8
Employed	('000)	871.4	813.6	877.2	850.7	859.5	848.7	874.1	875.0	857.5	872.6	859.5	859.9
Unemployed	('000)	22.0	20.5	23.1	33.2	32.8	43.3	45.5	43.6	43.2	45.6	42.9	38.9
Outside labour force	('000)	341.7	390.3	341.8	346.0	336.8	323.3	310.0	332.2	322.6	311.0	308.2	308.7
Labour force participation rate	(%)	72.3	68.1	72.5	71.9	72.6	73.4	74.8	73.4	73.6	74.7	74.5	74.4
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.3
<b>W.P Labuan</b>													
Labour force	('000)	42.4	41.1	45.5	45.5	47.8	47.0	50.0	48.7	51.2	51.1	50.5	49.8
Employed	('000)	41.2	39.4	44.4	42.7	45.1	43.2	45.5	44.4	47.0	47.2	47.0	46.2
Unemployed	('000)	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6
Outside labour force	('000)	27.8	28.1	26.1	26.6	26.2	24.3	24.6	25.2	25.1	24.0	24.0	23.6
Labour force participation rate	(%)	60.4	59.4	63.6	63.1	64.6	65.9	67.0	65.9	67.1	68.1	67.8	67.9
Unemployment rate	(%)	2.6	4.2	2.5	6.4	5.7	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.9	7.2
<b>W.P Putrajaya</b>													
Labour force	('000)	36.8	37.2	38.5	36.6	37.6	34.3	36.3	33.8	35.2	36.2	36.5	36.3
Employed	('000)	36.4	37.0	38.5	35.9	37.1	33.6	35.4	33.2	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.0
Unemployed	('000)	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Outside labour force	('000)	14.7	14.4	12.6	14.2	13.4	16.3	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.1
Labour force participation rate	(%)	71.4	72.1	75.3	72.1	73.7	67.9	70.0	68.8	70.2	70.9	70.3	70.7
Unemployment rate	(%)	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**1. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Economic Activity**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Jobs</b>	('000)	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7
<b>Filled jobs</b>	('000)	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4
<b>Vacancies</b>	('000)	202.6	198.0	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3
<b>Jobs created</b>	('000)	28.10	25.24	21.87	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40
<b>Rate of Filled Jobs</b>	(%)	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8
<b>Rate of Vacancies</b>	(%)	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Economic activity</b>													
<b>Agriculture</b>													
Jobs	('000)	493.8	487.0	483.4	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9
Filled jobs	('000)	468.9	458.7	457.0	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2
Vacancies	('000)	24.9	28.4	26.5	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7
Jobs created	('000)	3.22	3.06	1.12	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.0	94.2	94.5	94.1	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.5	93.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>													
Jobs	('000)	81.3	82.5	80.1	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6
Filled jobs	('000)	80.8	82.2	79.8	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2
Vacancies	('000)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Jobs created	('000)	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Jobs	('000)	2,285.7	2,283.7	2,251.2	2,232.2	2,253.6	2,257.0	2,260.4	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2
Filled jobs	('000)	2,172.8	2,174.3	2,160.8	2,138.7	2,153.3	2,159.2	2,159.5	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3
Vacancies	('000)	112.9	109.4	90.3	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9
Jobs created	('000)	5.95	3.44	4.25	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	95.1	95.2	96.0	95.8	95.5	95.7	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.5
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
<b>Construction</b>													
Jobs	('000)	1,319.1	1,331.1	1,304.5	1,250.8	1,283.0	1,280.1	1,255.4	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4
Filled jobs	('000)	1,295.8	1,308.3	1,286.1	1,232.6	1,262.4	1,258.9	1,234.2	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7
Vacancies	('000)	23.3	22.8	18.4	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6
Jobs created	('000)	5.23	6.98	4.97	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Services</b>													
Jobs	('000)	4,471.7	4,477.1	4,447.4	4,343.2	4,382.1	4,368.0	4,360.6	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7
Filled jobs	('000)	4,430.7	4,440.0	4,416.9	4,313.8	4,354.2	4,341.0	4,333.8	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1
Vacancies	('000)	41.1	37.1	30.5	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6
Jobs created	('000)	13.53	11.66	11.46	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**2. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category**

Indicator	Unit	2020		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total</b>													
<b>Jobs</b>	('000)	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	8,423.6	8,351.8	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7
<b>Filled jobs</b>	('000)	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4
<b>Vacancies</b>	('000)	202.6	198.0	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3
<b>Jobs created</b>	('000)	28.10	25.24	21.87	13.67	21.03	16.72	17.38	16.18	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40
<b>Rate of Filled Jobs</b>	(%)	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8
<b>Rate of Vacancies</b>	(%)	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Skill</b>													
<b>Skilled</b>													
Jobs	('000)	2,117.0	2,100.7	2,081.4	2,058.2	2,069.1	2,065.5	2,062.4	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7
Filled jobs	('000)	2,064.7	2,052.4	2,038.8	2,019.0	2,028.4	2,024.9	2,020.6	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4
Vacancies	('000)	52.4	48.3	42.6	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3
Jobs created	('000)	10.36	11.69	10.88	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	97.5	97.7	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
<b>Semi-skilled</b>													
Jobs	('000)	5,394.7	5,407.7	5,345.9	5,210.3	5,277.6	5,278.7	5,253.3	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2
Filled jobs	('000)	5,286.4	5,299.3	5,259.1	5,117.7	5,177.8	5,180.5	5,154.7	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0
Vacancies	('000)	108.3	108.5	86.8	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1
Jobs created	('000)	14.74	11.67	9.71	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
<b>Low-skilled</b>													
Jobs	('000)	1,139.9	1,153.0	1,139.2	1,115.0	1,125.4	1,112.9	1,107.9	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8
Filled jobs	('000)	1,097.9	1,111.8	1,102.6	1,077.3	1,086.6	1,075.8	1,070.4	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0
Vacancies	('000)	42.0	41.2	36.6	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9
Jobs created	('000)	3.00	1.88	1.29	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58
Rate of Filled Jobs	(%)	96.3	96.4	96.8	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.7
Rate of Vacancies	(%)	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>8,651.6</b>	<b>8,661.4</b>	<b>8,566.5</b>	<b>8,383.4</b>	<b>8,472.1</b>	<b>8,457.1</b>	<b>8,423.6</b>	<b>8,351.8</b>	<b>8,405.6</b>	<b>8,530.7</b>	<b>8,572.0</b>	<b>8,618.7</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	('000)	493.8	487.0	483.4	478.2	473.8	472.6	467.6	465.5	468.1	468.4	466.8	468.9
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	81.3	82.5	80.1	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.5	78.8	78.3	77.9	77.6	77.6
Manufacturing	('000)	2,285.7	2,283.7	2,251.2	2,232.2	2,253.6	2,257.0	2,260.4	2,258.6	2,286.2	2,321.3	2,343.5	2,358.2
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	285.0	283.2	282.8	285.5	287.4	286.1	289.5	287.0	289.5	291.7	296.4	299.6
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	96.5	95.3	90.9	85.1	80.7	81.3	80.1	79.2	79.9	83.6	84.2	83.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	313.9	313.8	305.4	294.9	297.4	293.6	295.1	287.7	299.0	302.1	303.3	303.2
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	419.6	416.5	413.6	419.9	428.6	429.4	430.7	437.4	437.3	440.6	445.9	450.0
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	356.7	356.6	350.3	350.8	352.1	352.7	354.9	353.9	355.5	359.6	361.8	361.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	592.0	596.1	588.8	579.8	590.7	597.3	594.6	597.8	606.3	621.0	623.9	630.1
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	221.9	222.3	219.4	216.2	216.7	216.5	215.5	215.5	218.6	222.7	228.0	230.3
Construction	('000)	1,319.1	1,331.1	1,304.5	1,250.8	1,283.0	1,280.1	1,255.4	1,236.7	1,231.1	1,249.2	1,241.9	1,238.4
Services	('000)	4,471.7	4,477.1	4,447.4	4,343.2	4,382.1	4,368.0	4,360.6	4,312.1	4,341.9	4,413.9	4,442.2	4,475.7
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,557.1	1,559.9	1,552.5	1,535.0	1,551.9	1,553.1	1,555.0	1,537.4	1,557.9	1,602.1	1,615.5	1,647.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	837.0	852.3	836.3	768.1	790.4	792.4	789.3	763.1	774.7	787.9	790.6	780.5
Transportation and storage	('000)	386.2	386.3	387.2	379.8	378.3	374.7	376.7	375.8	374.5	387.7	395.1	402.5
Information and communication	('000)	225.1	217.4	220.8	219.4	221.5	223.6	224.1	224.9	226.3	227.4	229.2	230.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	947.4	940.7	936.6	935.4	934.6	918.5	911.0	909.0	906.8	904.7	904.7	905.9
Other services	('000)	518.9	520.5	514.0	505.4	505.5	505.7	504.6	501.9	501.6	504.1	507.2	509.6
<b>Skill</b>													
Skilled	('000)	2,117.0	2,100.7	2,081.4	2,058.2	2,069.1	2,065.5	2,062.4	2,064.3	2,075.3	2,109.9	2,116.9	2,143.7
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,394.7	5,407.7	5,345.9	5,210.3	5,277.6	5,278.7	5,253.3	5,194.8	5,237.6	5,311.7	5,344.1	5,364.2
Low-skilled	('000)	1,139.9	1,153.0	1,139.2	1,115.0	1,125.4	1,112.9	1,107.9	1,092.7	1,092.7	1,109.1	1,111.0	1,110.8

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Filled Jobs</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>8,448.9</b>	<b>8,463.5</b>	<b>8,400.6</b>	<b>8,213.9</b>	<b>8,292.8</b>	<b>8,281.2</b>	<b>8,245.7</b>	<b>8,173.7</b>	<b>8,231.6</b>	<b>8,347.1</b>	<b>8,387.7</b>	<b>8,427.4</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	('000)	468.9	458.7	457.0	450.1	443.7	443.1	439.1	436.3	439.4	438.7	436.7	438.2
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	80.8	82.2	79.8	78.7	79.1	78.9	79.1	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1	77.2
Manufacturing	('000)	2,172.8	2,174.3	2,160.8	2,138.7	2,153.3	2,159.2	2,159.5	2,158.4	2,187.0	2,217.7	2,237.3	2,251.3
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	272.1	270.8	270.5	272.0	274.4	272.8	274.5	274.7	277.3	279.3	283.5	286.2
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	92.0	91.2	87.4	82.0	77.7	78.2	77.6	76.6	77.3	80.7	81.2	80.8
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	297.4	296.6	293.8	284.7	286.6	283.3	283.6	276.4	287.4	289.4	290.3	290.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	397.2	395.8	396.0	402.6	409.7	411.0	412.0	418.7	419.1	420.6	425.3	429.4
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	341.3	342.1	339.7	339.1	338.6	339.8	341.0	339.5	341.4	345.4	347.1	346.9
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	561.0	565.9	563.0	550.9	558.6	566.3	564.0	566.2	574.9	589.1	591.6	597.6
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	211.8	211.9	210.4	207.4	207.8	207.8	206.9	206.5	209.6	213.2	218.2	220.3
Construction	('000)	1,295.8	1,308.3	1,286.1	1,232.6	1,262.4	1,258.9	1,234.2	1,216.0	1,210.7	1,227.3	1,219.7	1,215.7
Services	('000)	4,430.7	4,440.0	4,416.9	4,313.8	4,354.2	4,341.0	4,333.8	4,284.5	4,316.6	4,386.0	4,416.9	4,445.1
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	1,546.2	1,549.9	1,545.8	1,528.7	1,544.2	1,545.5	1,545.5	1,527.8	1,549.9	1,591.3	1,607.8	1,636.0
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	826.7	842.3	830.8	762.5	786.4	788.7	786.1	760.0	772.0	784.9	788.4	778.2
Transportation and storage	('000)	381.1	381.5	382.0	374.6	374.4	371.1	372.9	371.9	371.4	384.1	392.5	400.7
Information and communication	('000)	224.2	216.9	220.1	218.9	220.8	223.0	223.5	224.4	225.6	226.7	228.1	228.8
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	938.1	932.4	927.5	928.1	926.5	910.0	903.9	901.0	898.3	896.9	895.3	895.1
Other services	('000)	514.2	517.1	510.6	501.0	502.1	502.7	501.9	499.4	499.4	502.1	504.9	506.2
<b>Skill</b>													
Skilled	('000)	2,064.7	2,052.4	2,038.8	2,019.0	2,028.4	2,024.9	2,020.6	2,021.5	2,033.2	2,066.9	2,072.0	2,094.4
Semi-skilled	('000)	5,286.4	5,299.3	5,259.1	5,117.7	5,177.8	5,180.5	5,154.7	5,096.9	5,142.2	5,209.0	5,242.0	5,259.0
Low-skilled	('000)	1,097.9	1,111.8	1,102.6	1,077.3	1,086.6	1,075.8	1,070.4	1,055.4	1,056.2	1,071.1	1,073.7	1,074.0

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Vacancies</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>191.3</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	('000)	24.9	28.4	26.5	28.2	30.2	29.5	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.8	30.1	30.7
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	('000)	112.9	109.4	90.3	93.5	100.4	97.8	100.9	100.1	99.2	103.6	106.2	106.9
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	12.9	12.3	12.3	13.5	13.0	13.3	15.0	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.4
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	16.6	17.2	11.7	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.8	13.0	13.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	22.4	20.7	17.6	17.3	18.9	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.2	19.9	20.6	20.6
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	15.4	14.4	10.6	11.7	13.5	12.9	13.9	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.7	14.2
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	31.0	30.2	25.8	28.9	32.1	31.0	30.6	31.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	10.1	10.4	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.0
Construction	('000)	23.3	22.8	18.4	18.2	20.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	20.5	22.0	22.2	22.6
Services	('000)	41.1	37.1	30.5	29.4	27.9	27.0	26.8	27.6	25.3	27.9	25.3	30.6
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	10.8	10.0	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.6	9.5	9.6	7.9	10.8	7.7	10.9
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	10.3	10.0	5.5	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.3
Transportation and storage	('000)	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	1.8
Information and communication	('000)	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	9.3	8.4	9.2	7.3	8.0	8.6	7.1	8.0	8.5	7.8	9.4	10.8
Other services	('000)	4.7	3.4	3.3	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.4
<b>Skill</b>													
Skilled	('000)	52.4	48.3	42.6	39.2	40.7	40.5	41.8	42.8	42.1	42.9	44.9	49.3
Semi-skilled	('000)	108.3	108.5	86.8	92.6	99.8	98.2	98.7	98.0	95.4	102.7	102.2	105.1
Low-skilled	('000)	42.0	41.2	36.6	37.8	38.8	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	38.0	37.3	36.9

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Jobs created</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>21.87</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>17.38</b>	<b>16.18</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>29.40</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	('000)	3.22	3.06	1.12	0.40	0.90	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.74	1.20	1.51	1.41
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10
Manufacturing	('000)	5.95	3.44	4.25	5.46	9.02	6.77	7.37	7.21	6.61	8.00	8.60	9.00
Food processing, beverages and tobacco products	('000)	0.52	0.24	0.18	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.49	0.52
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	0.30	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.18	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.42
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	0.51	0.36	0.32	0.10	0.47	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.66	0.73	0.77
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	1.47	0.72	1.44	1.73	3.81	1.92	2.05	2.11	1.79	2.17	2.30	2.33
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	0.41	0.26	0.22	0.29	0.65	0.99	0.71	0.85	0.83	0.98	1.04	1.06
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	2.11	1.29	1.60	2.61	3.19	2.52	3.20	2.84	2.57	2.85	2.97	3.22
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	0.63	0.49	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.52	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.57	0.64	0.68
Construction	('000)	5.23	6.98	4.97	3.59	2.86	2.72	2.82	2.73	2.36	2.84	3.34	3.45
Services	('000)	13.53	11.66	11.46	4.19	8.17	6.41	6.36	5.44	5.25	8.76	12.29	15.45
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	3.77	3.59	3.61	1.63	2.88	2.12	2.30	1.78	1.82	3.12	4.73	6.66
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1.72	1.01	0.48	0.05	0.40	0.37	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.73	0.71	0.52
Transportation and storage	('000)	1.25	1.13	1.70	0.51	0.78	0.45	0.88	0.79	0.44	0.91	1.94	1.74
Information and communication	('000)	0.64	0.57	0.81	0.20	0.57	0.79	0.46	0.48	0.73	0.98	1.19	1.35
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	('000)	3.50	3.82	3.15	1.34	2.77	2.09	2.12	1.85	1.61	2.04	2.43	3.27
Other services	('000)	2.65	1.54	1.71	0.46	0.77	0.59	0.53	0.45	0.50	0.98	1.30	1.91
<b>Skill</b>													
Skilled	('000)	10.36	11.69	10.88	3.62	5.91	4.93	5.30	4.99	4.52	5.97	8.04	9.27
Semi-skilled	('000)	14.74	11.67	9.71	9.09	13.07	10.57	10.41	9.84	9.34	13.45	15.23	17.56
Low-skilled	('000)	3.00	1.88	1.29	0.97	2.05	1.21	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.47	2.57	2.58

Source: Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2021 - Q1 2022**
**7. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Industry**

Indicator	2021												2022		
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Advertised Date	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,900</b>	<b>27,348</b>	<b>37,970</b>	<b>33,877</b>	<b>28,242</b>	<b>28,383</b>	<b>54,313</b>	<b>64,023</b>	<b>74,144</b>	<b>73,230</b>	<b>41,013</b>	<b>76,193</b>	<b>48,924</b>	<b>67,172</b>	<b>43,052</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96	71	119	65	27	46	243	307	297	211	78	108	173	194	107
Mining and quarrying	11	36	44	18	10	7	84	100	125	62	18	40	53	71	47
Manufacturing	4,406	4,895	5,951	6,356	5,146	4,845	8,319	10,838	12,761	13,803	7,858	15,422	9,040	12,640	7,869
Construction	461	507	1,320	310	208	179	2,005	2,629	3,095	863	434	616	1,305	1,743	1,219
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39	33	59	35	38	27	80	39	29	61	37	27	34	39	32
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	43	32	64	36	11	12	45	88	79	30	24	40	52	56	61
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,225	4,479	4,467	5,895	4,950	5,356	9,800	11,555	14,558	11,761	7,167	14,441	9,944	13,882	7,845
Transportation and storage	516	581	774	658	543	518	937	1,354	1,608	1,353	838	1,540	1,300	1,499	948
Accommodation and food service activities	915	817	935	1,405	529	1,216	1,769	2,111	4,558	3,583	2,572	4,927	2,308	3,813	2,353
Information and communication	1,292	1,299	2,040	898	883	880	3,442	3,771	3,463	1,794	1,047	1,917	2,002	2,537	1,749
Financial and insurance/ takaful activities	2,228	2,175	2,166	2,778	2,057	2,442	3,587	4,072	4,122	4,556	2,628	4,232	3,023	4,107	2,946
Real estate activities	440	482	634	666	480	417	969	1,106	1,321	1,072	658	1,281	767	1,025	685
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,288	3,705	1,582	6,446	5,210	5,131	5,176	7,147	7,595	7,047	4,675	8,713	4,411	4,884	5,745
Administrative and support service activities	2,233	2,186	3,027	784	690	1,052	3,185	3,375	3,283	969	711	991	2,030	2,577	1,899
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	249	232	158	326	289	199	280	376	402	520	364	576	421	522	370
Education	495	384	404	597	482	429	1,068	1,529	1,747	1,660	963	1,838	1,383	1,603	973
Human health and social work activities	540	646	402	859	624	617	928	933	1,257	1,485	940	1,970	1,090	1,615	846
Arts, entertainment and recreation	26	30	64	49	20	9	79	109	117	83	67	87	174	133	115
Other service activities	441	413	922	558	461	289	700	1,035	1,279	1,206	767	1,066	1,038	1,343	937
Activities of households as employers	17	8	7	4	2	14	6	10	6	12	7	2	4	7	12
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	7	39	11	15	2	4	11	2	6	10	10	12	3	11	6
Unclassified	2,932	4,298	12,820	5,119	5,580	4,694	11,600	11,537	12,436	21,089	9,150	16,347	8,369	12,871	6,288

**Source:** Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q1 2021 - Q2 2022**
**8. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Occupation**

Indicator	2021												2022		
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Advertised Date	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac
Total	24,900	27,348	37,970	33,877	28,242	28,383	54,313	64,023	74,144	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052
Managers	4,331	4,669	6,069	6,381	5,024	5,275	2,467	6,334	9,804	9,328	5,434	9,151	5,260	7,681	4,976
Professionals	12,513	13,668	18,658	16,570	14,718	14,654	31,218	32,526	31,904	31,942	18,221	31,820	21,396	30,717	19,318
Technician and associate professionals	4,345	4,829	6,896	6,908	5,538	4,910	9,560	11,843	14,819	12,923	7,131	14,940	9,284	11,386	7,561
Clerical support workers	1,733	1,928	2,764	2,311	1,933	1,434	4,660	5,395	6,510	7,112	4,015	7,512	4,883	6,088	4,006
Service and sales workers	1,090	1,293	2,028	321	60	765	3,812	3,929	5,457	6,966	3,742	7,127	4,067	5,894	3,629
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	44	80	9	10	16	16	108	58	78	61	30	74	36	50	59
Craft and related trades workers	331	341	517	396	303	245	727	1,239	1,327	1,459	744	1,558	973	1,317	1,083
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	513	540	1,029	980	650	1,084	1,761	2,699	4,245	3,439	1,696	4,011	3,025	4,039	2,420
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**9. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by State**

Indicator	2021												2022		
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1		
Advertised Date	Jan	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mac
Total	24,900	27,348	37,970	33,877	28,242	28,383	54,313	64,023	74,144	73,230	41,013	76,193	48,924	67,172	43,052
Johor	1,602	1,825	2,669	2,518	1,992	1,893	3,844	4,327	5,457	5,735	3,040	5,695	3,674	4,693	3,244
Kedah	215	284	347	311	220	295	805	943	1,016	1,107	499	816	590	706	416
Kelantan	87	118	120	114	105	92	413	455	572	495	224	498	429	405	270
Melaka	372	473	454	414	368	322	828	952	1,450	1,354	770	1,544	971	1,088	698
Negeri Sembilan	189	223	300	227	227	193	628	721	987	755	328	519	404	432	284
Pahang	132	129	156	144	101	125	545	557	717	691	330	455	365	545	263
Pulau Pinang	1,500	1,521	2,208	1,987	1,798	1,813	3,272	3,587	3,597	3,592	1,946	2,683	1,811	2,326	2,009
Perak	379	502	588	462	411	364	1,149	1,269	1,355	1,409	568	1,068	742	937	570
Perlis	5	2	9	9	6	8	207	272	292	186	260	330	179	221	21
Selangor	4,966	5,662	8,007	6,760	5,645	5,291	11,323	13,930	16,257	14,355	7,448	12,247	9,196	10,030	7,643
Terengganu	43	77	74	69	55	86	294	421	543	454	236	493	415	337	245
Sabah	184	208	303	228	186	188	1,068	1,186	1,112	1,041	558	969	749	814	570
Sarawak	297	257	340	268	278	241	1,582	1,749	1,611	1,461	773	1,336	962	1,022	726
W.P Kuala Lumpur	11,448	12,313	17,260	15,779	12,717	13,667	21,242	24,512	29,550	30,073	17,663	32,742	20,440	28,486	18,954
W.P Labuan	20	24	12	18	16	25	69	84	62	64	29	54	45	36	26
W.P Putrajaya	94	114	110	101	69	71	215	254	294	295	185	269	301	216	197
Unclassified *	3,367	3,616	5,013	4,468	4,048	3,709	6,829	8,804	9,272	10,163	6,156	14,475	7,651	14,878	6,916

**Note:** \* Including job vacancies for overseas

**Source:** Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022****1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Value added per hour worked</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	RM	28.3	25.2	23.1	28.8	28.5	24.9	22.9	24.3	27.5	25.3	22.9	23.4
Mining & Quarrying	RM	488.1	619.9	569.2	616.5	467.3	585.7	557.7	556.0	487.9	532.4	530.9	527.9
Manufacturing	RM	52.4	52.6	50.8	59.9	56.0	55.8	54.9	57.4	57.3	58.3	54.9	56.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	30.9	31.8	27.1	41.4	34.2	29.4	27.4	32.8	33.6	30.4	25.6	30.4
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	198.3	181.5	158.2	149.8	219.9	206.1	193.2	208.3	137.5	223.9	192.8	251.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	12.5	11.5	11.0	9.0	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.1	10.4
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	28.1	27.8	30.1	32.5	30.3	30.8	33.9	33.2	30.4	31.4	34.0	31.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	94.4	93.4	90.3	95.4	97.3	98.3	94.1	97.5	108.1	101.1	89.8	92.1
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	43.5	39.7	38.6	40.2	42.6	39.9	39.1	40.5	39.3	41.3	40.5	40.1
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	61.2	64.2	69.6	84.7	68.8	70.6	77.5	75.5	75.3	77.5	83.7	78.2
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	66.7	70.2	55.3	89.2	74.2	83.2	62.0	71.9	56.8	83.9	59.0	77.0
Construction	RM	19.7	18.6	18.7	18.2	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9
Services	RM	38.9	40.6	38.3	44.3	38.4	39.6	37.7	37.3	37.8	39.9	38.2	38.7
Utilities	RM	159.0	155.3	163.2	195.7	159.1	161.1	164.2	160.2	169.8	164.5	161.9	158.5
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	41.0	43.1	38.3	41.2	41.2	43.2	39.1	37.5	37.9	42.7	38.1	39.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	13.1	13.6	12.6	11.1	10.0	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.0	9.7	10.6	11.0
Transportation and storage	RM	41.7	41.3	38.3	36.5	36.4	34.2	32.4	33.3	33.7	37.5	39.4	40.1
Information and communication	RM	153.2	142.5	160.0	236.3	155.9	151.5	166.0	164.4	167.0	158.8	165.7	166.8
Finance and insurance	RM	107.7	112.1	115.4	127.3	116.3	121.7	126.3	124.9	124.4	125.7	124.0	120.8
Real estate and business services	RM	25.2	26.3	25.2	27.5	21.8	21.2	21.2	20.4	19.6	20.1	22.5	23.6
Other services	RM	33.0	36.7	33.2	39.9	32.5	35.6	32.0	32.3	34.4	35.7	32.8	32.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Value added per hour worked	(%)	2.7	1.5	2.1	15.6	0.2	-0.6	0.4	-13.1	-0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	(%)	1.6	-5.8	-7.2	15.8	0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-15.6	-3.4	1.7	-0.3	-3.5
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-1.8	-0.2	2.9	7.8	-4.3	-5.5	-2.0	-9.8	4.4	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1
Manufacturing	(%)	2.9	1.2	2.1	15.1	6.9	6.0	8.1	-4.2	2.3	4.6	-0.1	-1.9
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	0.03	-2.8	-4.2	35.6	10.6	-7.8	1.1	-20.9	-1.6	3.5	-6.7	-7.3
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	4.1	1.7	0.8	-29.7	10.9	13.6	22.1	39.0	-37.5	8.6	-0.2	20.8
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-1.7	-4.2	-1.4	-33.2	-8.9	-0.5	4.6	24.2	-5.5	0.9	-3.8	-6.9
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	5.1	3.8	2.7	15.4	7.9	10.7	12.7	2.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	-6.4
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	4.0	3.9	4.2	8.3	3.1	5.4	4.3	2.1	11.0	2.8	-4.6	-5.5
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	3.8	1.8	2.2	-12.6	-2.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	-7.6	3.5	3.3	-1.0
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	3.8	2.1	4.6	35.8	12.4	9.9	11.4	-10.9	9.4	9.8	8.0	3.7
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	6.2	4.5	-0.4	35.2	11.3	18.5	12.1	-19.4	-23.5	0.8	-4.8	7.1
Construction	(%)	1.7	4.6	-1.7	-2.8	-8.8	-6.5	-8.7	-7.8	-5.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2
Services	(%)	2.9	2.6	3.8	17.2	-1.2	-2.4	-1.5	-15.9	-1.8	0.8	1.2	4.0
Utilities	(%)	3.6	3.1	6.0	22.6	0.1	3.7	0.6	-18.1	6.7	2.2	-1.4	-1.1
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	3.4	3.4	2.3	9.0	0.6	0.3	2.0	-8.9	-7.9	-1.3	-2.6	5.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	2.5	2.8	0.6	-14.6	-23.3	-30.0	-26.9	-21.4	-20.7	2.1	14.6	25.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	3.8	4.7	-0.003	-11.6	-12.8	-17.1	-15.5	-8.9	-7.3	9.5	21.7	20.6
Information and communication	(%)	1.2	1.2	3.2	51.4	1.7	6.3	3.7	-30.4	7.1	4.8	-0.2	1.5
Finance and insurance	(%)	3.0	3.2	7.1	21.2	7.9	8.6	9.4	-1.9	7.0	3.3	-1.8	-3.2
Real estate and business services	(%)	5.9	4.4	3.0	5.7	-13.6	-19.4	-15.8	-25.7	-10.2	-5.3	6.2	15.3
Other services	(%)	3.0	2.2	5.9	24.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.6	-19.0	5.8	0.1	2.5	0.7

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022****3. Labour Productivity per Employment**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Value added per employment</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>23,817</b>	<b>24,291</b>	<b>22,619</b>	<b>19,490</b>	<b>23,313</b>	<b>23,635</b>	<b>22,522</b>	<b>22,102</b>	<b>22,007</b>	<b>24,047</b>	<b>23,124</b>	<b>23,322</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	RM	14,839	13,201	11,964	13,186	14,881	13,083	12,067	12,752	14,497	13,463	12,178	12,538
Mining & Quarrying	RM	296,963	383,037	341,791	286,955	283,881	351,270	329,507	317,929	281,108	314,462	317,500	310,885
Manufacturing	RM	31,343	31,576	29,756	25,731	32,489	32,575	31,394	31,693	31,349	34,308	32,270	32,964
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	RM	17,753	17,991	15,276	18,746	18,730	16,303	14,713	17,518	17,955	17,081	14,637	17,079
Beverages and tobacco products	RM	124,166	111,647	95,922	74,608	134,341	122,558	110,237	116,153	79,035	131,433	115,012	145,496
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	RM	6,302	6,020	5,591	4,065	5,823	6,038	5,838	5,403	5,277	5,909	5,780	5,443
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	RM	17,479	17,148	18,235	12,571	18,062	18,041	19,324	17,830	15,768	18,618	20,168	18,747
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	RM	58,620	59,091	54,624	47,228	58,505	59,151	56,184	57,428	63,853	61,915	54,497	55,549
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	RM	26,964	24,930	23,686	17,031	25,253	24,250	23,431	22,850	21,638	25,133	24,215	24,134
Electrical, electronic and optical products	RM	37,378	38,958	41,066	34,752	41,030	41,975	45,464	42,588	42,569	46,862	50,288	46,836
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	RM	40,529	43,081	33,406	29,552	44,295	50,345	36,588	41,168	30,682	50,394	35,978	46,250
Construction	RM	11,794	11,132	10,795	6,600	10,604	10,221	9,900	9,084	8,598	9,080	9,351	9,351
Services	RM	22,656	23,480	21,689	18,435	21,789	22,377	21,163	20,480	20,430	22,621	21,911	22,016
Utilities	RM	94,709	90,787	93,963	85,307	92,551	91,260	93,576	89,383	89,830	95,690	95,744	90,250
Wholesale & retail trade	RM	24,775	26,090	22,392	17,435	23,993	25,436	22,390	20,788	20,838	24,667	22,195	23,005
Food & beverages and Accommodation	RM	7,635	7,970	7,096	4,502	5,484	5,296	5,111	4,736	4,407	5,549	6,110	6,129
Transportation and storage	RM	25,583	25,445	22,431	13,959	21,581	19,982	18,990	19,170	19,123	22,434	23,779	24,013
Information and communication	RM	89,661	84,377	94,533	92,237	91,244	89,036	96,214	94,851	95,857	93,369	97,855	96,630
Finance and insurance	RM	61,774	65,096	64,700	56,401	65,114	69,255	71,657	70,106	68,649	71,929	71,427	69,436
Real estate and business services	RM	15,044	15,779	14,849	11,508	12,584	12,377	12,272	11,561	10,760	11,661	13,338	13,705
Other services	RM	18,080	19,458	17,815	16,741	17,966	19,068	17,250	17,273	17,639	19,266	17,953	17,884

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Value added per employment	(%)	2.4	1.5	-0.8	-16.0	-2.1	-2.7	-0.4	13.4	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	(%)	1.9	-6.0	-8.9	1.2	0.3	-0.9	0.9	-3.3	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.7
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-3.8	-3.1	-1.2	-16.3	-4.4	-8.3	-3.6	10.8	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2
Manufacturing	(%)	1.5	0.8	-0.3	-17.3	3.7	3.2	5.5	23.2	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	0.3	-0.9	-4.9	7.2	5.5	-9.4	-3.7	-6.5	-4.1	4.8	-0.5	-2.5
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	2.5	0.7	-2.9	-44.8	8.2	9.8	14.9	55.7	-41.2	7.2	4.3	25.3
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	-0.8	-0.9	-1.2	-40.2	-7.6	0.3	4.4	32.9	-9.4	-2.1	-1.0	0.7
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	4.3	3.2	0.5	-29.8	3.3	5.2	6.0	41.8	-12.7	3.2	4.4	5.1
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	0.8	0.4	1.7	-13.8	-0.2	0.1	2.9	21.6	9.1	4.7	-3.0	-3.3
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	3.2	2.7	-0.6	-39.9	-6.3	-2.7	-1.1	34.2	-14.3	3.6	3.3	5.6
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	1.3	0.5	0.3	-8.2	9.8	7.7	10.7	22.5	3.8	11.6	10.6	10.0
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	5.9	4.0	-1.7	-26.1	9.3	16.9	9.5	39.3	-30.7	0.1	-1.7	12.3
Construction	(%)	2.2	3.5	-5.4	-40.5	-10.1	-8.2	-8.3	37.6	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9
Services	(%)	2.7	2.9	0.6	-15.7	-3.8	-4.7	-2.4	11.1	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5
Utilities	(%)	3.4	3.3	3.2	-9.5	-2.3	0.5	-0.4	4.8	-2.9	4.9	2.3	1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	3.4	3.2	-0.2	-23.1	-3.2	-2.5	0.0	19.2	-13.2	-3.0	-0.9	10.7
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	1.7	2.1	-4.6	-39.6	-28.2	-33.5	-28.0	5.2	-19.6	4.8	19.6	29.4
Transportation and storage	(%)	4.2	4.2	-4.3	-44.2	-15.6	-21.5	-15.3	37.3	-11.4	12.3	25.2	25.3
Information and communication	(%)	0.4	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	5.5	1.8	2.8	5.1	4.9	1.7	1.9
Finance and insurance	(%)	2.9	3.5	3.5	-5.6	5.4	6.4	10.8	24.3	5.4	3.9	-0.3	-1.0
Real estate and business services	(%)	4.7	5.0	1.1	-26.0	-16.4	-21.6	-17.4	0.5	-14.5	-5.8	8.7	18.5
Other services	(%)	3.1	3.7	2.9	-4.7	-0.6	-2.0	-3.2	3.2	-1.8	1.0	4.1	3.5

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**5. Total hours worked**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total Hours Worked</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>8,788</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>8,611</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>8,545</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>8,538</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>8,775</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>8,939</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	Million	993	975	975	849	982	972	983	991	997	983	987	1002
Mining & Quarrying	Million	48	43	45	35	47	41	44	43	44	45	45	45
Manufacturing	Million	1526	1554	1509	1077	1473	1510	1488	1424	1430	1575	1589	1585
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	253	251	251	201	245	254	247	248	250	272	278	275
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	12	12	12	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	125	134	136	110	125	133	133	125	126	138	145	144
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	192	191	186	112	178	177	173	154	156	183	183	184
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	250	257	246	200	247	252	253	250	251	261	264	263
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	225	228	223	152	215	223	223	202	200	228	227	225
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	353	354	340	233	343	347	338	330	335	368	361	368
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	117	127	115	60	110	115	111	105	102	116	120	117
Construction	Million	862	891	824	495	830	823	809	754	699	811	827	814
Services	Million	5358	5351	5257	3780	5213	5232	5214	5101	5046	5361	5487	5493
Utilities	Million	61	62	60	45	60	60	60	58	55	62	63	62
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	1545	1522	1485	1083	1501	1501	1476	1436	1442	1541	1576	1592
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	952	992	947	639	871	913	902	884	910	945	977	954
Transportation and storage	Million	323	341	331	200	310	318	327	301	294	325	338	339
Information and communication	Million	140	148	136	94	145	149	140	143	144	152	149	149
Finance and insurance	Million	216	217	210	168	212	212	213	211	207	213	215	214
Real estate and business services	Million	676	683	680	466	658	665	651	635	613	655	672	670
Other services	Million	1444	1386	1408	1086	1456	1412	1445	1433	1381	1468	1497	1512

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**
**6. Total Employment**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>('000)</b>	<b>15,162</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>15,243</b>	<b>14,884</b>	<b>15,096</b>	<b>15,162</b>	<b>15,237</b>	<b>15,207</b>	<b>15,275</b>	<b>15,441</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>15,701</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	('000)	1,892	1,857	1,883	1,852	1,877	1,851	1,870	1,886	1,889	1,849	1,854	1,872
Mining & Quarrying	('000)	79	70	74	75	78	68	74	74	76	76	76	76
Manufacturing	('000)	2,550	2,588	2,576	2,506	2,540	2,584	2,604	2,577	2,612	2,678	2,702	2,705
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	('000)	440	444	445	443	447	458	461	464	469	483	486	489
Beverages and tobacco products	('000)	19	19	20	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	18	18
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	('000)	247	255	267	244	244	250	263	258	256	268	278	274
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	('000)	308	310	307	290	298	302	303	286	300	308	309	304
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	('000)	402	407	406	404	411	418	424	425	424	426	435	435
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	('000)	363	364	363	360	362	367	372	358	363	375	379	374
Electrical, electronic and optical products	('000)	578	583	576	568	575	583	576	585	593	608	600	615
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	('000)	192	207	191	180	185	189	189	183	188	193	196	195
Construction	('000)	1,439	1,493	1,424	1,364	1,404	1,404	1,391	1,390	1,374	1,386	1,382	1,383
Services	('000)	9,202	9,246	9,284	9,087	9,197	9,255	9,298	9,279	9,323	9,451	9,561	9,666
Utilities	('000)	103	106	104	103	103	106	106	105	105	106	107	108
Wholesale & retail trade	('000)	2,554	2,514	2,544	2,557	2,577	2,551	2,578	2,590	2,624	2,666	2,704	2,745
Food & beverages and Accommodation	('000)	1,631	1,694	1,686	1,580	1,593	1,644	1,630	1,634	1,643	1,658	1,694	1,709
Transportation and storage	('000)	527	554	564	523	523	546	556	522	518	543	559	566
Information and communication	('000)	240	250	231	240	248	254	241	247	251	259	252	257
Finance and insurance	('000)	377	374	374	379	379	373	375	375	374	373	373	373
Real estate and business services	('000)	1,135	1,140	1,154	1,113	1,139	1,141	1,126	1,122	1,116	1,130	1,134	1,152
Other services	('000)	2,636	2,614	2,627	2,591	2,634	2,639	2,685	2,683	2,692	2,717	2,738	2,756

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**7. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>GDP at constant 2015 prices</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>361,117</b>	<b>370,552</b>	<b>344,788</b>	<b>290,090</b>	<b>351,926</b>	<b>358,340</b>	<b>343,162</b>	<b>336,108</b>	<b>336,161</b>	<b>371,308</b>	<b>360,151</b>	<b>366,180</b>
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	Million	28,082	24,519	22,533	24,422	27,938	24,213	22,563	24,053	27,389	24,894	22,577	23,472
Mining & Quarrying	Million	23,567	26,622	25,460	21,387	22,009	24,023	24,337	23,648	21,296	23,870	24,066	23,531
Manufacturing	Million	79,922	81,729	76,661	64,490	82,509	84,186	81,761	81,679	81,890	91,888	87,191	89,153
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	Million	7,807	7,997	6,795	8,312	8,374	7,460	6,776	8,137	8,421	8,256	7,113	8,351
Beverages and tobacco products	Million	2,416	2,177	1,919	1,287	2,349	2,132	2,001	1,994	1,404	2,333	2,119	2,569
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Million	1,558	1,534	1,495	993	1,419	1,511	1,534	1,394	1,353	1,583	1,608	1,494
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	Million	5,386	5,308	5,600	3,643	5,388	5,439	5,853	5,103	4,732	5,742	6,237	5,703
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	Million	23,570	24,025	22,202	19,067	24,068	24,747	23,821	24,405	27,102	26,363	23,703	24,189
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	Million	9,793	9,069	8,605	6,126	9,145	8,901	8,713	8,176	7,865	9,417	9,175	9,022
Electrical, electronic and optical products	Million	21,598	22,698	23,663	19,739	23,577	24,459	26,166	24,935	25,246	28,472	30,183	28,788
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	Million	7,795	8,921	6,382	5,323	8,189	9,535	6,897	7,535	5,768	9,722	7,054	9,037
Construction	Million	16,967	16,620	15,377	9,003	14,890	14,346	13,770	12,627	11,816	12,588	12,922	12,929
Services	Million	208,474	217,106	201,370	167,515	200,390	207,085	196,765	190,044	190,474	213,785	209,499	212,812
Utilities	Million	9,732	9,656	9,791	8,779	9,575	9,713	9,891	9,357	9,411	10,178	10,227	9,757
Wholesale & retail trade	Million	63,277	65,599	56,955	44,585	61,834	64,886	57,721	53,849	54,681	65,754	60,023	63,141
Food & beverages and Accommodation	Million	12,450	13,504	11,967	7,115	8,737	8,709	8,332	7,741	7,243	9,198	10,350	10,473
Transportation and storage	Million	13,472	14,101	12,660	7,296	11,282	10,902	10,565	10,013	9,902	12,191	13,292	13,600
Information and communication	Million	21,504	21,090	21,843	22,176	22,637	22,596	23,224	23,474	24,040	24,136	24,694	24,856
Finance and insurance	Million	23,317	24,315	24,230	21,384	24,663	25,829	26,899	26,292	25,709	26,813	26,630	25,911
Real estate and business services	Million	17,069	17,985	17,129	12,810	14,338	14,122	13,820	12,969	12,009	13,175	15,131	15,785
Other services	Million	47,653	50,858	46,796	43,371	47,325	50,328	46,313	46,349	47,481	52,340	49,152	49,290
plus import duties	Million	4,106	3,956	3,386	3,273	4,189	4,487	3,967	4,057	3,296	4,283	3,895	4,284

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q3 2019 - Q2 2022**

**8. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change**

Indicator	Unit	2019		2020				2021				2022	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>GDP at constant 2015 prices</b>	(%)	4.5	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.5	-3.3	-0.5	15.9	-4.5	3.6	5.0	8.9
<b>Economic activity</b>													
Agriculture	(%)	3.7	-5.5	-8.8	0.6	-0.5	-1.2	0.1	-1.5	-2.0	2.8	0.1	-2.4
Mining & Quarrying	(%)	-2.8	-2.4	-2.9	-19.2	-6.6	-9.8	-4.4	10.6	-3.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.5
Manufacturing	(%)	3.6	3.0	1.4	-18.4	3.2	3.0	6.7	26.7	-0.8	9.1	6.6	9.2
Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	(%)	2.5	1.6	-3.2	9.0	7.3	-6.7	-0.3	-2.1	0.6	10.7	5.0	2.6
Beverages and tobacco products	(%)	3.7	3.8	-1.4	-51.3	-2.8	-2.1	4.2	54.9	-40.2	9.4	5.9	28.9
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	(%)	5.5	5.8	3.1	-41.9	-8.9	-1.5	2.6	40.3	-4.7	4.7	4.8	7.2
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	(%)	5.7	5.0	1.3	-33.3	0.04	2.5	4.5	40.1	-12.2	5.6	6.6	11.7
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	(%)	2.8	2.6	3.8	-13.3	2.1	3.0	7.3	28.0	12.6	6.5	-0.5	-0.9
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	(%)	4.2	3.9	-0.2	-40.1	-6.6	-1.9	1.3	33.5	-14.0	5.8	5.3	10.3
Electrical, electronic and optical products	(%)	3.0	2.4	2.0	-8.8	9.2	7.8	10.6	26.3	7.1	16.4	15.4	15.5
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	(%)	6.6	4.7	-1.6	-30.7	5.0	6.9	8.1	41.6	-29.6	2.0	2.3	19.9
Construction	(%)	-1.4	1.3	-7.9	-44.3	-12.2	-13.7	-10.4	40.3	-20.6	-12.2	-6.2	2.4
Services	(%)	5.9	6.2	3.2	-16.2	-3.9	-4.6	-2.3	13.4	-4.9	3.2	6.5	12.0
Utilities	(%)	5.6	5.4	5.0	-8.7	-1.6	0.6	1.0	6.6	-1.7	4.8	3.4	4.3
Wholesale & retail trade	(%)	6.7	6.6	2.1	-23.2	-2.3	-1.1	1.3	20.8	-11.6	1.3	4.0	17.3
Food & beverages and Accommodation	(%)	9.3	9.9	1.5	-41.1	-29.8	-35.5	-30.4	8.8	-17.1	5.6	24.2	35.3
Transportation and storage	(%)	6.8	6.8	-1.9	-44.5	-16.3	-22.7	-16.5	37.3	-12.2	11.8	25.8	35.8
Information and communication	(%)	6.0	6.7	6.7	4.8	5.3	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.9
Finance and insurance	(%)	4.3	5.4	5.1	-5.7	5.8	6.2	11.0	23.0	4.2	3.8	-1.0	-1.4
Real estate and business services	(%)	7.8	8.2	3.5	-25.3	-16.0	-21.5	-19.3	1.2	-16.2	-6.7	9.5	21.7
Other services	(%)	3.7	4.4	3.3	-5.6	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	6.9	0.3	4.0	6.1	6.3
plus import duties	(%)	33.6	-5.9	-14.8	-21.0	2.0	13.4	17.1	24.0	-21.3	-4.6	-1.8	5.6

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q2 2022, DOSM

---

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

## SECOND QUARTER 2022

### For further information:

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics,  
Department of Statistics Malaysia,  
Level 2, Block D5, Complex D,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre,  
62514 Putrajaya,  
MALAYSIA

Email: [mbls@dosm.gov.my](mailto:mbls@dosm.gov.my)  
Telephone: 03-88710200

[www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my)



@StatsMalaysia

