**PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT**
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISICS MALAYSIA**

# LABOUR MARKET
## REVIEW

# Q1

# FIRST
# QUARTER
# 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW

## FIRST QUARTER 2022

# 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 first 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

May 2022

This page is deliberately left blank

# CONTENTS

# 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 |

# ACRONYMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DOSM | : | Department of Statistics Malaysia |
| GDP | : | Gross Domestic Product |
| ILO | : | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | : | International Monetary Fund |
| LFPR | : | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| LFS | : | Labour Force Survey |
| MASCO | : | Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupation |
| MCO | : | Movement Control Order |
| MSIC | : | Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification |
| MSMEs | : | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| NRP | : | National Recovery Plan |
| Q | : | Quarter |
| RM | : | Ringgit Malaysia |
| WHO | : | World Health Organisation |

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW FIRST QUARTER 2022

## Escalation of Malaysia's labour market momentum
Increasing trend in labour demand and employed persons while unemployment slipped to the lowest rate since the pandemic

### Labour force increased 1.5 per cent compared to a year ago
### LFPR rose 0.4 percentage points as against Q1 2021



| | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LFPR (%) | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.7 | 69.0 |
| Labour force (million) | 15.92 | 16.01 | 15.97 | 16.02 | 16.14 | 16.25 |

Labour force (million) —●— Labour force participation rate (%)
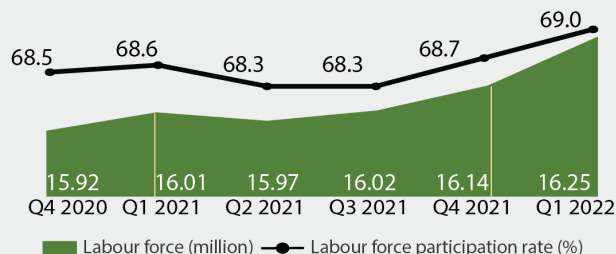
### Outside labour force begins to decline since Q4 2021

(million)

| Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.318 | 7.316 | 7.425 | 7.430 | 7.362 | 7.290 |

### Employed persons posted further year-on-year increase of 2.2 per cent

(million)

| Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.16 | 15.24 | 15.21 | 15.27 | 15.44 | 15.57 |

### Unemployment rate declined to 4.1 per cent, while unemployed persons reduced to the lowest number since the pandemic

| | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Unemployed person ('000) | 760.7 | 771.8 | 764.9 | 746.2 | 694.4 | 671.2 |

Unemployed person ('000) —●— Unemployment rate (%)

### Total hours worked surged 4.6 per cent from Q1 2021

| Q1 2022 | 8.94 billion |
|---|---|
| Q4 2021 | 8.78 billion |
| Q1 2021 | 8.54 billion |

### Time-related underemployment decreased as more business activity resumed at normal operation hours
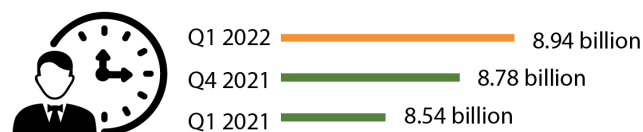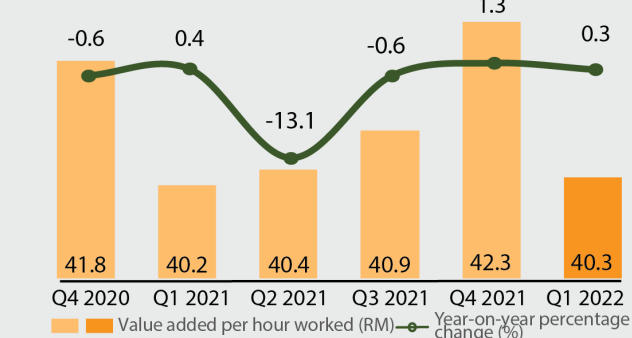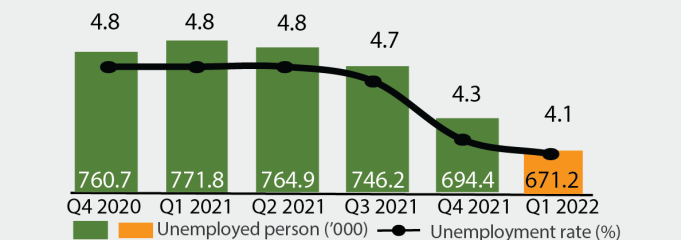### Skill-related underemployment also reduced to 36.9 per cent

| | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skill-related underemployment rate (%) | 37.4 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 36.9 |
| Time-related underemployment rate (%) | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 |

Time-related underemployment rate (%)
Skill-related underemployment rate(%)

### Jobs in economic sector recorded a rise of 1.8 per cent against Q1 2021

(million)

| Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.457 | 8.424 | 8.352 | 8.406 | 8.531 | 8.572 |
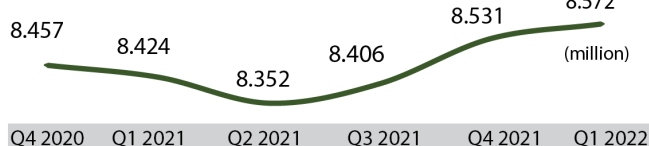
### Vacancies increased 3.6 per cent from Q1 2021

| Q1 2022 | 184.3 | (thousand) |
|---|---|---|
| Q4 2021 | 183.6 | |
| Q1 2021 | 177.9 | |
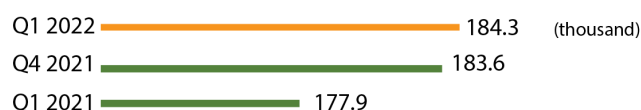
### Higher number of Jobs Created in Q1 2022

| Q1 2022 | 25.8 | (thousand) |
|---|---|---|
| Q4 2021 | 20.9 | |
| Q1 2021 | 17.4 | |

### Labour productivity per hour worked
Value added per hour worked posted marginal increase of 0.3 per cent

| | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year percentage change (%) | -0.6 | 0.4 | -13.1 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Value added per hour worked (RM) | 41.8 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 40.3 |

Value added per hour worked (RM)
Year-on-year percentage change (%)

### Labour productivity per employment
Value added per employment strengthened by 2.7 per cent
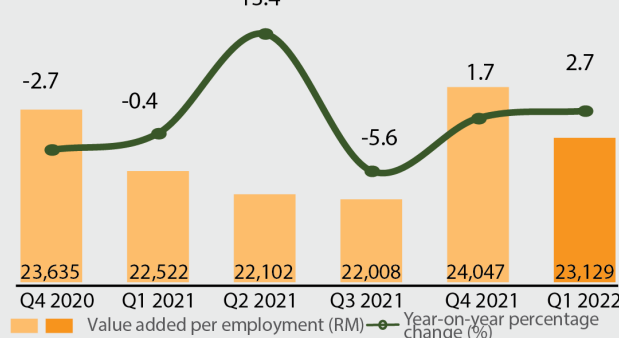
| | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Q2 2021 | Q3 2021 | Q4 2021 | Q1 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year-on-year percentage change (%) | -2.7 | -0.4 | 13.4 | -5.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Value added per employment (RM) | 23,635 | 22,522 | 22,102 | 22,008 | 24,047 | 23,129 |

Value added per employment (RM)
Year-on-year percentage change (%)

# KEY REVIEWS: Q1 2022

- The continuous removal of pandemic-related restrictions throughout the first quarter of 2022 had encouraged more economic activities, hence had stimulated the rise in labour demand and subsequently increased the number of employed persons and reduced unemployment.

- In Q1 2022, the number of labour force strengthened by 1.5 per cent year-on-year to record 16.25 million persons. Thus, the labour force participation rate went up 0.4 percentage points to 69.0 per cent. The number of employed persons continued to increase by 2.2 per cent to 15.57 million persons with employment-to-population ratio ascending to 66.2 per cent. The number of unemployed persons declined by 100.6 thousand to 671.2 thousand persons, hence registering an unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent.

- Malaysia as a whole had shifted into the fourth phase of the National Recovery Plan at the beginning of 2022 thus resulting in resumption of business and social activities at full capacity throughout Q1 2022. This had subsequently brought down the number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week by 23.9 per cent as against Q1 2021 to register 336.3 thousand persons. Accordingly, the rate of time-related underemployment declined 0.4 percentage points to 1.6 per cent. In the meantime, despite registering lower rate during the quarter, skill-related underemployment made up more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education at 36.9 per cent.

- Looking at the demand for labour in the economic sector, number of jobs increased further by 1.8 per cent as against a year ago to 8.57 million. Filled jobs which comprised of 97.8 per cent, surged 1.7 per cent over the same quarter of the preceding year to record 8.39 million. Meanwhile jobs opening as reflected by the number of vacancies, edged up by 3.6 per cent to 184.3 thousand vacancies during the same period. Indicative of the improvement in demand, the number of jobs created increased by 48.6 per cent to 25.8 thousand.

- As Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.0 per cent, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment posted an increase of 2.7 per cent registering the level of RM23,129 per person in Q1 2022. During the same period, total hours worked surged 4.6 per cent to 8.94 billion hours following continuous resumption of economic activities. Thus, the ratio of value added to hours worked grew marginally by 0.3 per cent to bring the level of labour productivity at RM40.3 per hour.

- Malaysia had begun the road to endemicity as we announced entering the transition to endemic phase on 1 April 2022. This transition is an exit strategy that will allow the population to return to a near-normal life after more than two years of combatting COVID-19. Instead of going back to the way things were before the pandemic, we are at an important junction that can lead to improvement in the structure of the labour market which can subsequently facilitate shift to high value added economy. There's no denying the fact that this is a massive and arduous task that require commitment of the whole labour and economic cycles namely industries, communities and the government. Yet, the effort is in line with the strategic initiatives outlined in the 12th Malaysia Plan which ultimately aspire the country to become an advance high income economy by 2025.

- As we moved into the second quarter of 2022, transitioning into the endemic phase among others involved easing of several more restrictions including reopening of the country's international borders. Furthermore, the permission of special withdrawal by Employees Provident Fund contributors to ease the burden of those who are still impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic is foreseen to give positive impact to the economy resulting in higher demand of goods and services considering the fasting month of Ramadan followed by celebration of Eid also fell in this quarter. As social and economic activities continue to normalise throughout the quarter, it is expected to stimulate the labour market situation in terms of increasing demand by the industry and reducing unemployment. However, the outlook is subjected to the various challenges of global economy including the ongoing geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine.

This page is deliberately left blank

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Malaysia's labour market momentum escalated as the economy expanded in the first quarter of 2022

March 2022 marked approximately two years after the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. Since then, the global community had experienced immense changes in the socioeconomic landscape. The initially strict measures imposed in 2020 were later adjusted into a more targeted containment actions in 2021 as countries worked towards striking the optimal balance between economic circumstances and health protections. Although the global numbers of daily COVID-19 infections increased significantly at the beginning of 2022 following the emergence of a more infectious Omicron variant, the effectiveness of immunisation programme is reflected by the decline in the number of global COVID-19 deaths during the same period. However, a geopolitical tension unfolded between Ukraine and Russia while the global economy was on the path towards recovery from the ramification of the public health crisis, resulting in supply chain disruptions due to the economic sanctions exercised by countries to end the hostilities. Hence, the 2022 global economic growth projection by the International Monetary Fund was revised downward to 3.6 per cent as compared to 4.4 per cent forecasted in January[1].

As for Malaysia, the whole nation has officially entered the final phase of the National Recovery Plan (NRP) in January 2022 with the shift of Sarawak and Kelantan into Phase Four since 3 January 2022. Although the Omicron variant had spread at a faster rate than the other COVID-19 variants, 78.7 per cent of the country's population was fully vaccinated as of 31 January 2022 with the vaccination rate of adult reaching 97.9 per cent[2]. Looking back to the same month in the year 2021, the country was at the verge of another round of Movement Control Order (MCO) because of the rapidly increasing daily infections and deaths. Nevertheless, the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 containment measures in this country eased considerably at the beginning of the year as the government continued to lift the containment measures implemented for the past two years. More social and recreational activities had been allowed, prompting a rise in people's mobility within and across the states among others to hold social meet-ups as well as to frequent recreational centres, retail stores and restaurants. Meanwhile, businesses had been permitted to conduct face-to-face meetings, seminars, interviews and trainings, subjected to 50 per cent of the space capacity with physical distancing. These developments led the continuous improvement in the economy as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) strengthened by 4.3 per cent in January 2022 compared to a 2.0 per cent growth registered in December 2021. In line with this, the number of labour force rose 2.2 per cent year-on-year as employment grew 2.9 per cent while unemployment slipped 13.1 per cent largely due to high base numbers during the same month in the preceding year [**Table 1**].

More COVID-19 related restrictions continued to be lifted in February 2022, allowing for people to travel within the national vicinities, meet up as well as enjoy social and recreational activities. After a low-key celebration in the previous year, the Chinese New Year at the beginning of the month was celebrated in a more festive mood. In fact, most people took advantage of the long holiday to hold social gatherings with family and friends. Consequently, business performance especially in the Services sub-sectors such as Retail trade, Accomodation,

---

[1] International Monetary Fund. (2022, April). World Economic Outlook: War Sets Back the Global Recovery. Washington, DC, [Ebook]. Retrieved from International Monetary Fund: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2022/04/19/world-economic-outlook-april-2022

[2] https://covid-19.moh.gov.my/terkini/2022/01/situasi-terkini-covid-19-di-malaysia-31012022

Food and beverages and Transportation continued to improve following increased in demand. Further to this, the national public health system had been able to successfully managed the unusual surge in the number of new daily cases of COVID-19 during the month considering majority of the infections were asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic. As we strive to reduce the risk of infection and ensure those at risk are protected, COVID-19 vaccination for children aged five to eleven started on 3 February 2022. In line with these progresses, the economy expanded further by 5.2 per cent in February 2022. Along with this, the labour force maintained its upward trend, rising by 2.2 per cent as employment surged by 3.0 per cent while unemployment fell 13.6 per cent from the same month in 2021.

The flurries of socioeconomic activities in February continued throughout March as things had practically resumed some semblance of normalcy. More people proceed to conduct business and social activities while continuing to remain cautious and exercising the necessary actions to avoid contracting COVID-19. The only restrictions that remained in March were operation of 24-hours restaurants and retail stores as well as travel across international borders. A steady economic growth is observed as the GDP rose by 5.4 per cent during the month. Meanwhile, the labour force continued to uptrend with an increase of 2.2 per cent of which employment rose 2.9 per cent while unemployment reduced by 11.1 per cent.

All in all, the economic performance in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022 revealed the favourable outcome of Malaysia's NRP where the country's economy had expanded by 5.0 per cent year-on-year following the stronger growth of the Services sector coupled with increase in the Manufacturing sector. In terms of level, the GDP has surpassed the level registered before the pandemic in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019. This signalled that Malaysia's economy is on the right track to recuperate in 2022 after a period of uncertainty due to the public health situation. The continuous removal of pandemic-related restrictions throughout the quarters had encouraged more demand in the economy, hence had stimulated the increase in labour demand and subsequently increased the number of employed persons and reduced unemployment.

**Table 1:** Gross domestic product, labour force, employed and unemployed persons, 2020,2021 & January 2021 to March 2022, year-on-year percentage change (%)

| Year/Month | | GDP | Labour Force | Employed | Unemployed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | | -6.3 | 0.6 | -0.8 | 39.9 |
| 2021 | | 9.0 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -3.1 |
| 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 | 39.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | -4.6 |
| | May | 19.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | -11.9 |
| | June | -3.6 | 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 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | -13.1 |
| | Feb | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.0 | -13.6 |
| | Mar | 5.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | -11.2 |

**Source:** Labour Force Report Survey, Malaysia, March 2022, & National Account Q1 2022, DOSM

# 2. LABOUR SUPPLY

## 2.1  Labour force in the first quarter of 2022

Looking at the state of labour supply in Q1 2022, the number of labour force strengthened by 1.5 per cent, gaining an additional 237.8 thousand persons year-on-year to record 16.25 million persons. Similarly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) escalated by 0.4 percentage points to 69.0 per cent. Although this was the highest LFPR registered since Q1 2020, the rate was lower by 0.1 percentage point recorded in Q4 2019 which was the quarter before the COVID-19 outbreak [**Chart 1**].

In the meantime, comparison from the previous quarter showed that the number of labour force went up by 0.7 per cent (+111.1 thousand persons), while LFPR continued to increase by 0.3 percentage points.

**Chart 1:** Labour force and labour force participation rate, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
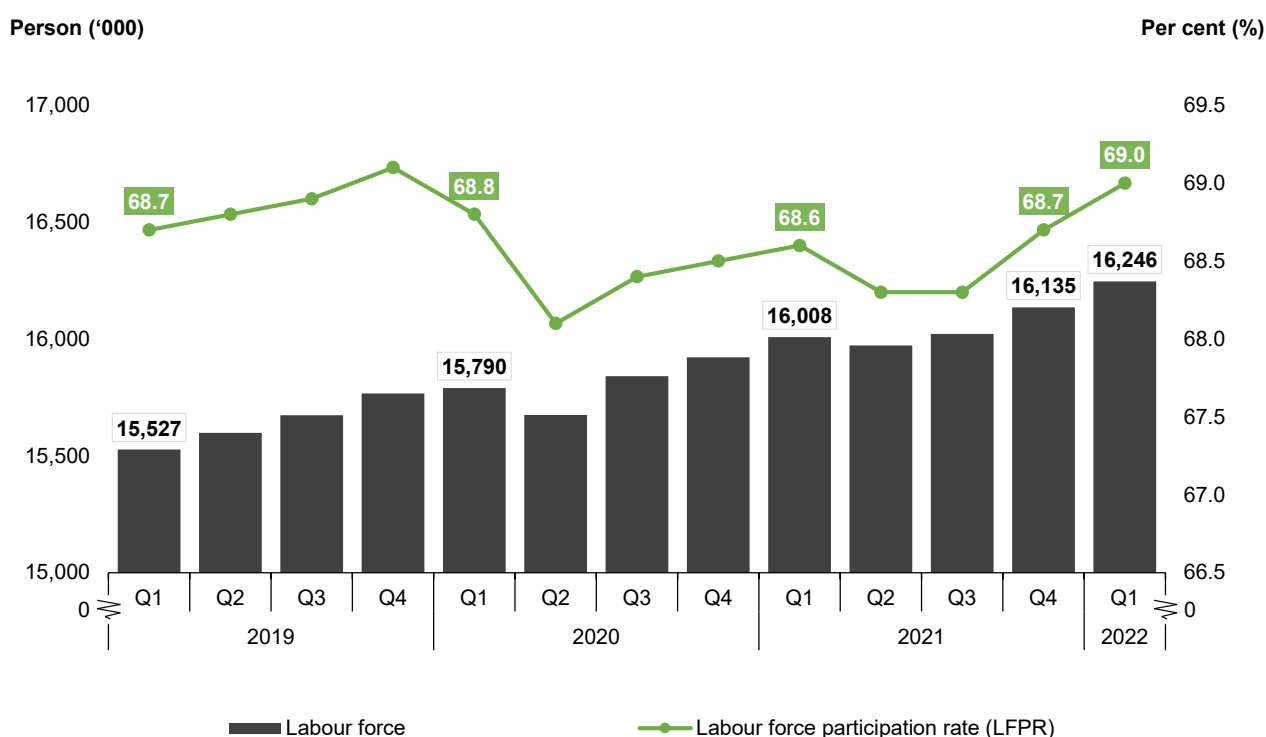


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Further disaggregation by sex, the male population made up more than half of the country's labour force, accounting for 61.1 per cent in Q1 2022. The number of male labour force surged by 1.5 per cent or equivalent to 150.4 thousand persons to record 9.93 million persons of male in labour force during Q1 2022. Meanwhile, female labour force recorded a rise of 1.4 per cent, gaining an additional 87.4 thousand persons to encompass a share of 38.9 per cent (6.32 million) of the labour force [**Chart 2**].

Quarter-on-quarter basis, both male and female labour force registered increases compared to Q4 2021 whereby male labour force rose by 0.7 per cent (+70.8 thousand) while female increased by 0.6 per cent (+40.3 thousand).

**Chart 2:** Labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022

Person ('000)

Percentage change (%)
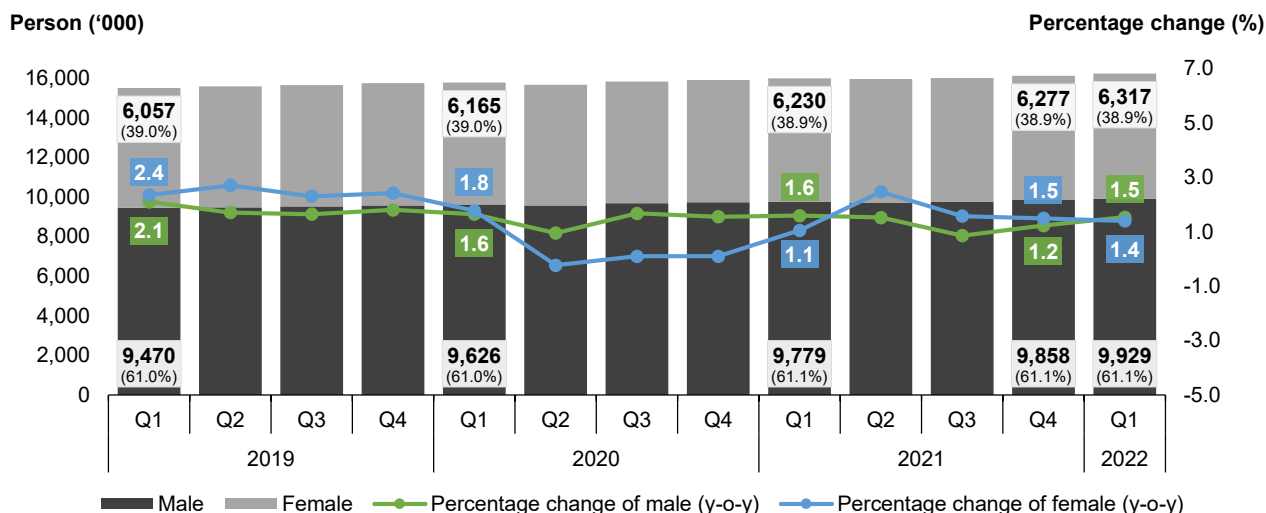


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Throughout the quarters, the LFPR of male hovered above 80 per cent, nearly doubled the rate registered by female which was around 55 per cent. In Q1 2022, male LFPR edged up by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year to record 81.5 per cent. Meanwhile, female LFPR during the same period rose by 0.2 percentage points to 55.6 per cent [**Chart 3**].

**Chart 3:** Labour force participation rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
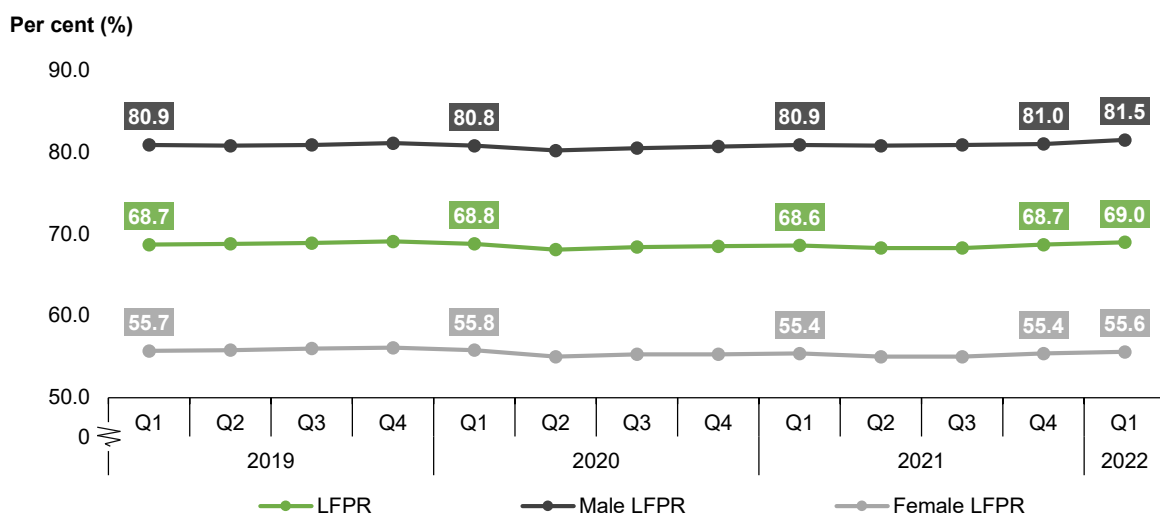
Per cent (%)



**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Those in the age group between 25 to 34 years made up the biggest composition of the labour force, comprising a share of 34.2 per cent in Q1 2022. The labour force in the age group of 35 to 44 years ranked second with 25.2 per cent, followed by 15 to 24 years (16.9%) and 45 to 54 years (16.2%). On a year-on-year basis, all except two of the older age group illustrated increases in the number of labour force. The largest gain was recorded by 25 to 34 years' age group, with an increase of 250.7 thousand (4.7%) to 5.56 million persons. Meanwhile, another category that observed a big increase in the labour force in Q1 2022 was the 15 to 24 years' age group. This category recorded a rise of 113.1 thousand (4.3%) to register 2.74 million persons. In the meantime, the age group 55 to 64 years posted a reduction of 127.1 thousand persons (-9.4%) to 1.23 million persons. Lower number of labour force was also recorded by 45 to 54 years' age group, declined by 26.7 thousand (-1.0%) to 2.64 million persons.

Quarter-on-quarter, a slight decrease was observed in the number of labour force of two age cohorts, namely 25 to 34 years and 34 to 44 years. Meanwhile, three other age groups recorded positive quarter-on-quarter growth [**Chart 4**].

**Chart 4:** Labour force age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

**Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)**



**Percentage change (%)**
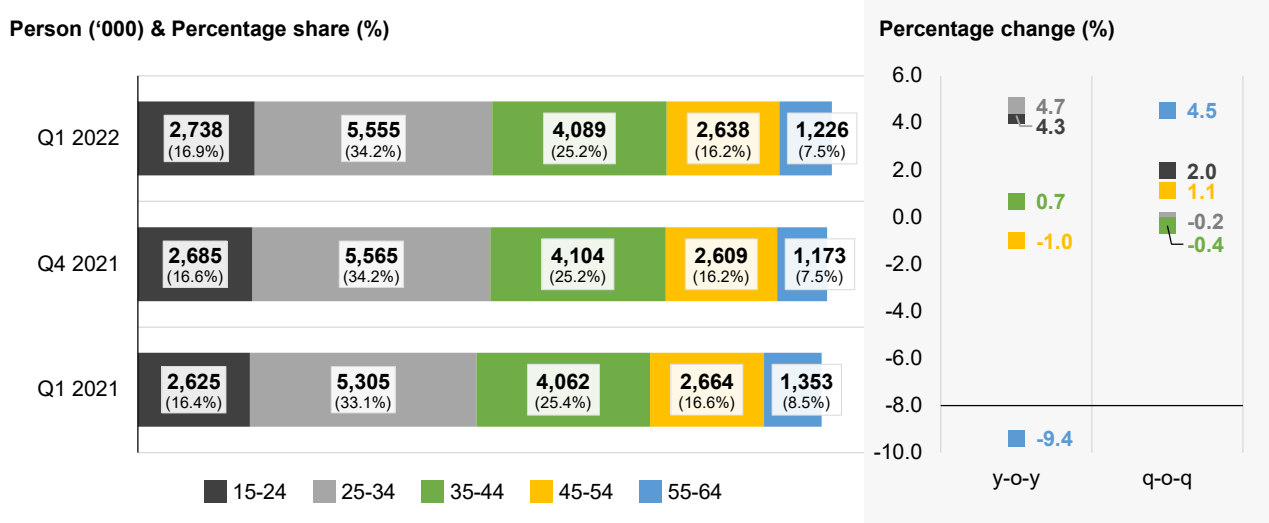


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

As for participation in the labour force by age group, age 25 to 34 years recorded the highest LFPR at 87.4 per cent in Q1 2022. This was followed by 35 to 44 years' age group with 84.6 per cent and age group 45 to 54 years (75.2%). The lowest LFPR was registered in the age group of 55 to 64 years at 44.0 per cent. The increase in LFPR for Q1 2022 was mainly due to the rise in LFPR for aged 25 to 34 years and 15 to 24 years, by 3.5 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points respectively.

Interestingly, further disaggregation by age group depicted different peaks of LFPR between male and female. Male LFPR surged to more than 90 per cent for the age group of 25 to 34 years and remained high up to 45 to 54 years' age group, before declining for the age group of 55 to 64 years. In Q1 2022, the highest LFPR was recorded for male in the 35 to 44 years' age group at 97.4 per cent. As for female, LFPR peaked for the 25 to 34 years' age group, registering 80.6 per cent in Q1 2022. Nevertheless, female LFPR declined for a younger age group compared to male and continued to descend in line with the increase in age [**Chart 5**].

**Chart 5:** Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022
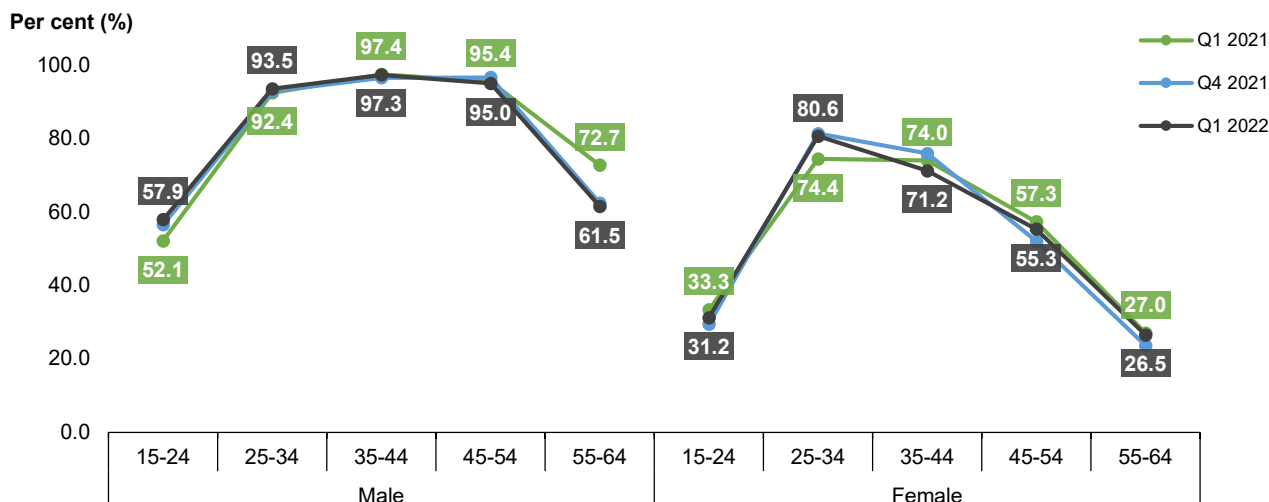
**Per cent (%)**



**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

## 2.2 Employment in the first quarter of 2022

In Q1 2022, the number of employed persons continued to record a larger year-on-year increase with a growth of 2.2 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent posted in Q4 2021. Thus, employed persons surged by 338.3 thousand persons to record 15.57 million employed persons. Consequently, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio, increased 0.9 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 66.2 per cent.

Meanwhile, employed persons registered a moderate quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.9 per cent (+134.2 thousand) as against 1.1 per cent recorded in Q4 2021. During the same period, the employment-to-population ratio posted a rise of 0.5 percentage points [**Chart 6**].

**Chart 6:** Employed persons & employment-to-population ratio, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
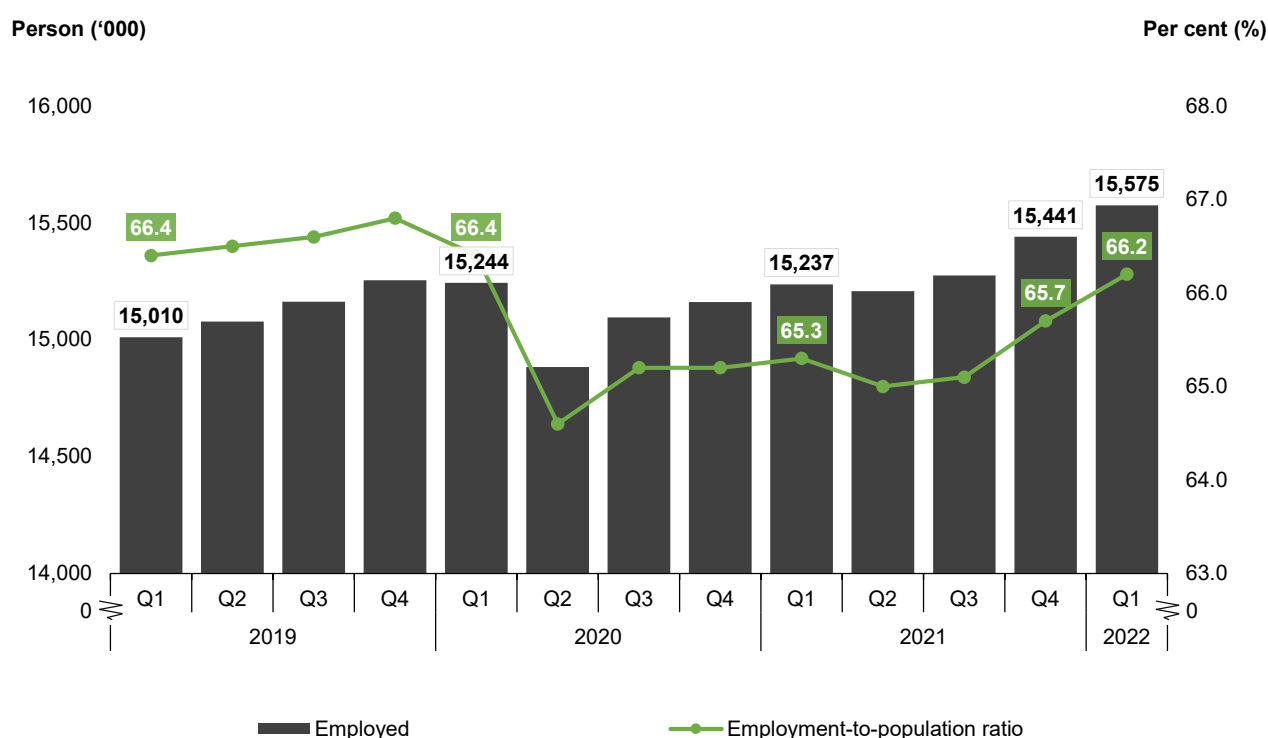


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

More than half of employed persons were male, encompassing 61.2 per cent (9.53 million) compared to 38.8 per cent (6.04 million) female in Q1 2022. The rising number of employed persons from the same quarter in 2021 was attributed to the rise of both male and female by 2.4 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively. Both categories also registered quarter-on-quarter increases whereby the number of male employed persons edged up by 1.0 per cent while female employed persons grew by 0.7 per cent [**Chart 7**].

**Chart 7:** Employed persons by sex, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)



Percentage change (%)
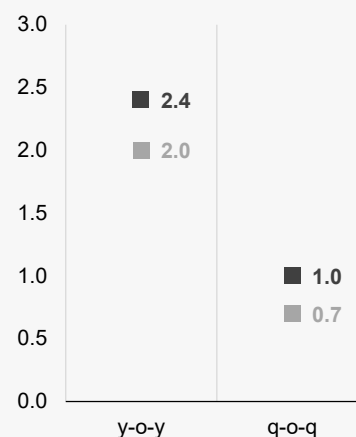
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Further analysis of employed persons by age group depicted that the category of 25 to 34 years contributed the biggest share of 34.2 per cent, representing 5.32 million persons in Q1 2022. This was followed by 25.8 per cent (4.02 million) in the category of 35 to 44 years. These two categories combined, comprised of nearly two-third of total employed persons. In the meantime, the share of youth employed persons aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 15.6 per cent (2.44 million).

Annual increases in the number of employed persons were observed in the younger age groups while the older age groups indicated declines. The 25-34 years' age group gained an addition of 247.1 thousand employed persons (4.9%) followed by a rise of 127.3 thousand (5.5%) in the number of youth employment. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons aged 35 to 44 years went up marginally by 65.0 thousand (1.6%). On the contrary, employed persons aged 55 to 64 years reduced by 86.6 thousand (-6.7%) followed by the 45 to 54 years' category which lost 14.4 thousand (-0.6%) employed persons. In terms of comparison from the previous quarter, all categories recorded increases in the number of employed persons except for employed persons aged 35 to 44 years which posted a slight decrease [**Chart 8**].

**Chart 8:** Employed persons by age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)
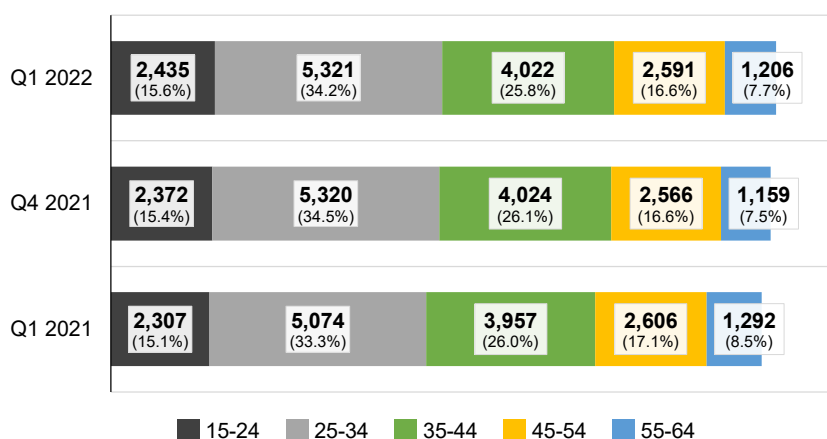


Percentage change (%)
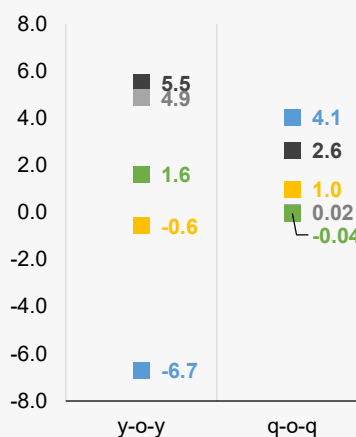
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Focusing on the skill level of employed persons in Q1 2022, employed persons in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations recorded annual increases while employed persons in the skilled category remained on a declining trend since Q3 2021.

Employed persons in the semi-skilled category which comprised a share of 59.7 per cent, went up by 7.7 per cent (+668.0 thousand) as against the same quarter last year to record 9.30 million persons in Q1 2022. Similarly, low-skilled occupation category posted an increase of 11.5 per cent in the number of employed persons to 1.93 million persons. In the meantime, those employed in the skilled category which made up a share of 27.9 per cent, registered a decline of 10.9 per cent (-528.5 thousand) to 4.34 million persons [**Chart 9**].

In comparison with the previous quarter, employed persons in all three skill categories recorded increases. Semi-skilled category registered the highest gain that is by 60.4 thousand persons (0.7%), followed by skilled category with an addition of 45.7 thousand (1.1%) employed persons. Besides, employed persons in the low-skilled category rose by 28.1 thousand persons (1.5%).

**Chart 9:** Employed persons by skill level, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
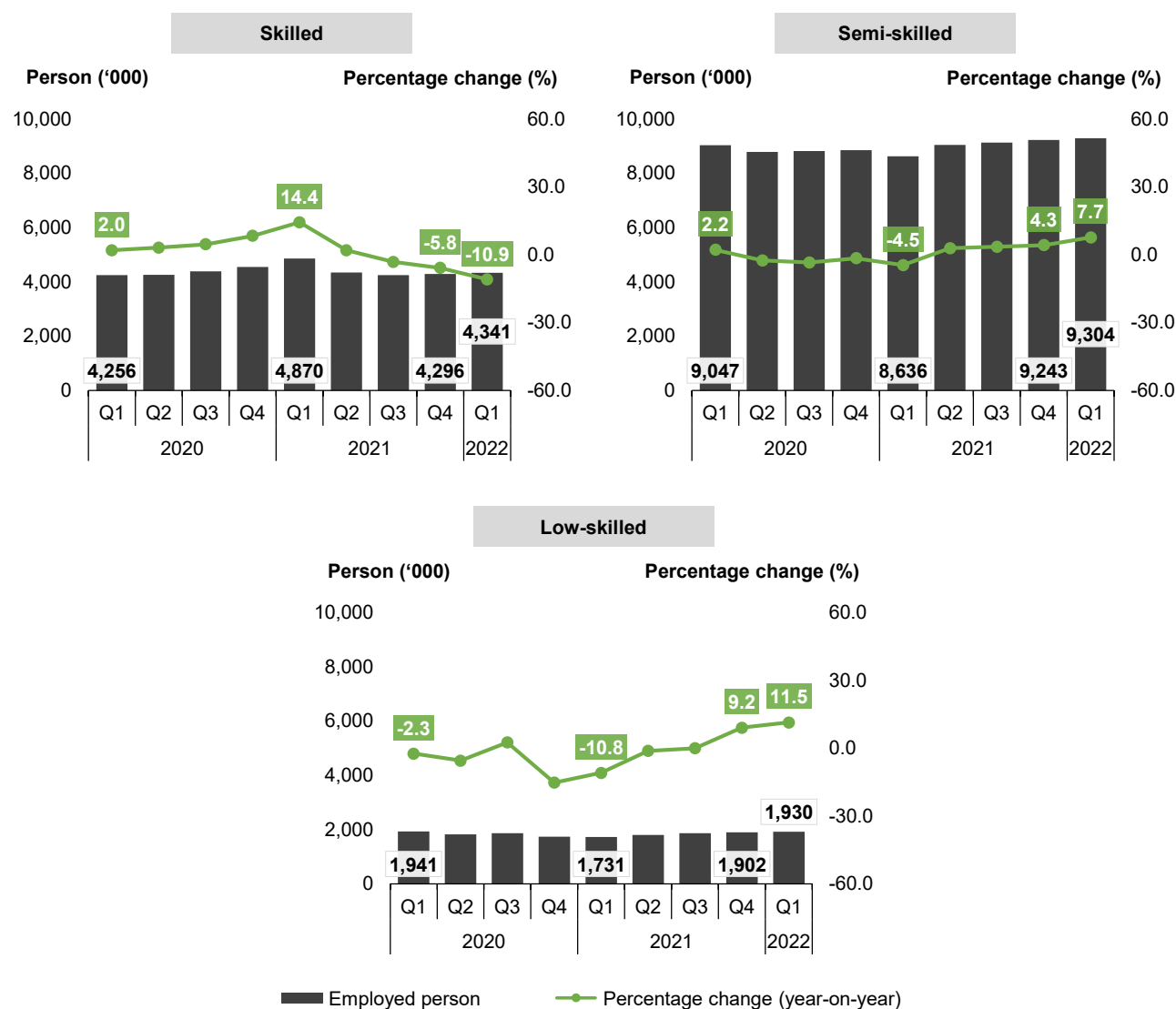


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Looking at the status in employment of employed persons in Q1 2022, all categories recorded year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter increases except for the status in employment of unpaid family workers. As compared to the same quarter of the preceding year, own-account workers continued to record a positive growth, albeit at a slower rate of 6.9 per cent (+174.4 thousand) compared to 8.7 per cent recorded in Q4 2021. This category - which involved a variety of roles from traditional employment as farmers, retailers and hawkers to professional employment such as consultants and freelancers - encompassed 17.4 per cent or 2.71 million persons.

Employees' category, which made up the largest percentage contribution, recorded 75.9 per cent in Q1 2022. Employed persons in this category - comprising paid employment in the public and private sectors - experienced a rise of 1.2 per cent or an additional 145.0 thousand employed persons, bringing the number to 11.82 million persons. In addition, employers' category which composed of 3.4 per cent of total employment gained another 37.7 thousand (7.7%), thus accounted for 529.1 thousand employed persons in Q1 2022 [**Chart 10**].

**Chart 10:** Employed persons by status in employment, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
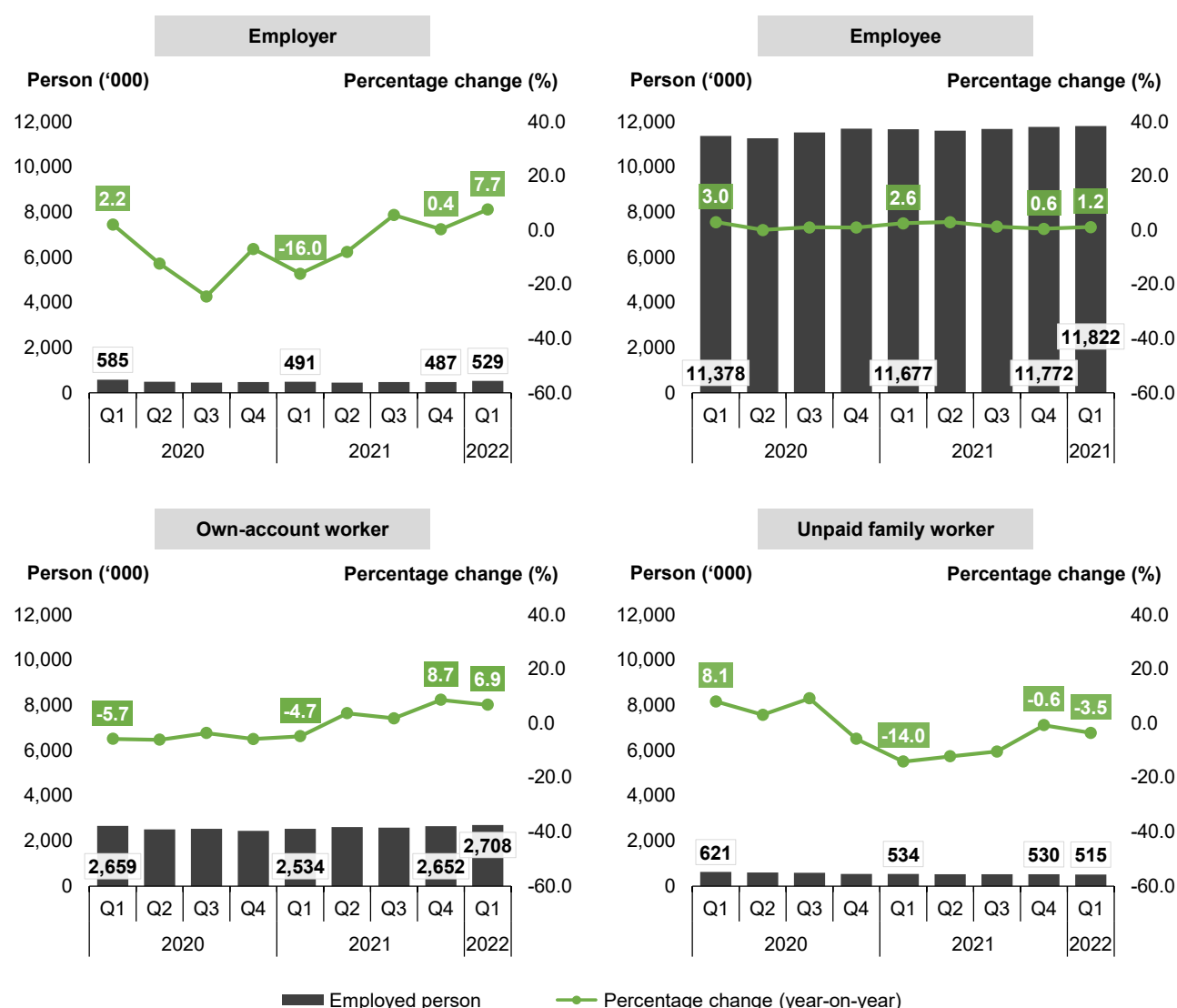


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

As for the distribution by educational attainment, more than half of employed persons had secondary education. In Q1 2022, this category made up 56.1 per cent, followed by nearly one third with tertiary education (31.5%). The rest were in the categories of primary education (9.1%) and no formal education (3.3%).

In terms of number during the quarter, employed persons with secondary education increased 6.0 per cent (+496.5 thousand) from the same quarter in the previous year to 8.74 million persons. Besides, those with no formal education also recorded a rise of 23.9 per cent (+99.8 thousand) to 517.4 thousand. On the other hand, a total of 1.42 million employed persons with primary education was recorded after a reduction of 9.7 per cent (-151.4 thousand) in Q1 2022. Similarly, employed persons with tertiary education decreased by 2.1 per cent (-106.6 thousand) to 4.90 million persons [**Chart 11**].

The quarterly increase in the number of employed persons was contributed by the rise in three categories of educational attainment namely primary, secondary and tertiary. On the contrary, the number of employed persons with no formal education edged down by 5.8 per cent as against Q4 2021.

**Chart 11:** Employed persons by educational attainment, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

**Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)**

| | Tertiary | Secondary | Primary | No Formal Education |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q1 2022 | 4,905 (31.5%) | 8,736 (56.1%) | 1,416 (9.1%) | 517 (3.3%) |
| Q4 2021 | 4,906 (31.8%) | 8,634 (55.9%) | 1,351 (8.8%) | 549 (3.6%) |
| Q1 2021 | 5,011 (32.9%) | 8,240 (54.1%) | 1,568 (10.3%) | 418 (2.7%) |

**Percentage change (%)**

| | y-o-y | q-o-q |
|---|---|---|
| No Formal Education | 23.9 | -5.8 |
| Secondary | 6.0 | 1.2 |
| Primary | -9.7 | 4.8 |
| Tertiary | -2.1 | -0.03 |
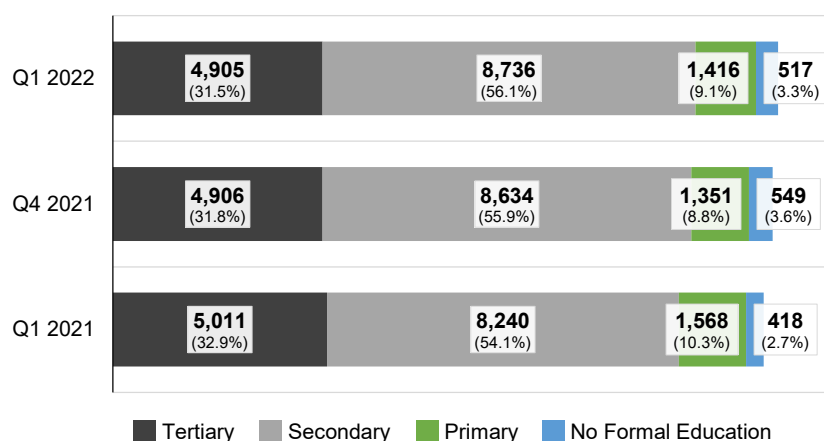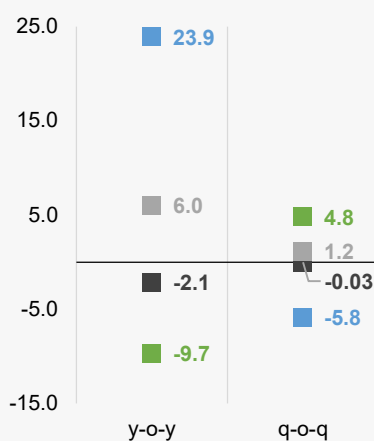
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

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

Malaysia as a whole has shifted into fourth phase of the NRP at the beginning of 2022 thus resulting in the resumption of business and social activities at full capacity throughout Q1 2022. This had subsequently brought down the number of persons who worked less than 30 hours per week by 23.9 per cent (-105.6 thousand) as against the same quarter in 2021, registering 336.3 thousand persons. This group which accounted for 2.2 per cent of total employment had posted a decline of 0.7 percentage points year-on-year. Similar trend was observed on a quarterly change whereby the number in this group declined by 14.6 per cent (-57.5 thousand) from Q4 2021 and the rate dropped 0.4 percentage points [**Chart 12**].

**Chart 12:** Employed persons working less than 30 hours, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
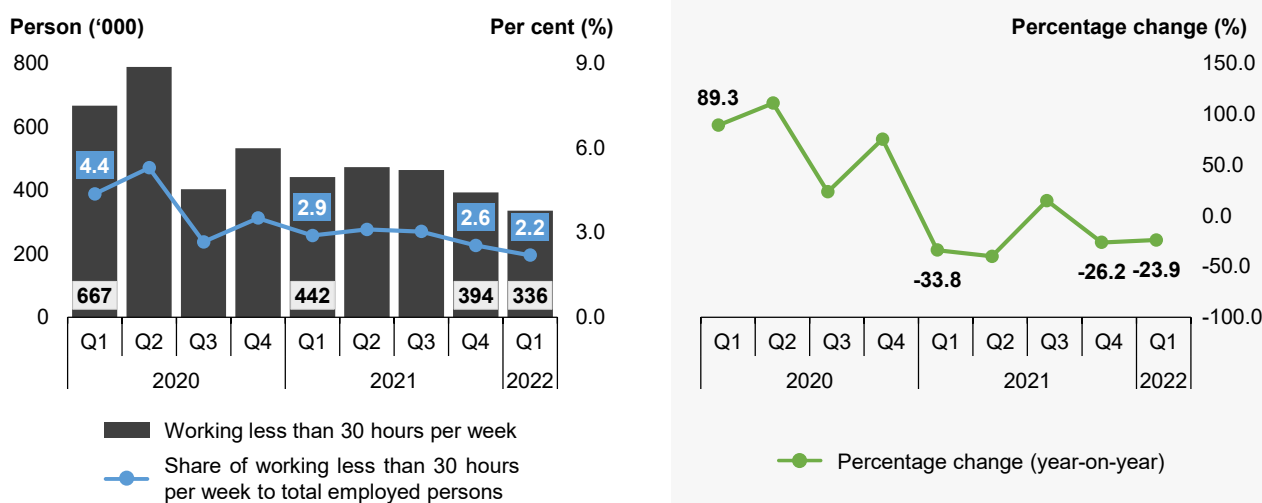


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

In line with this, the rate of time-related underemployment decreased 0.4 percentage points to 1.6 per cent. The number of persons in time-related underemployment descended by 21.1 per cent (-65.5 thousand) to register 245.1 thousand persons in Q1 2022. Similar trend was observed quarter-on-quarter whereby the number in time-related underemployment fell by 48.0 thousand (-16.4%) compared to Q4 2021 while the rate went down by 0.3 percentage points [**Chart 13**].

**Chart 13:** Time-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
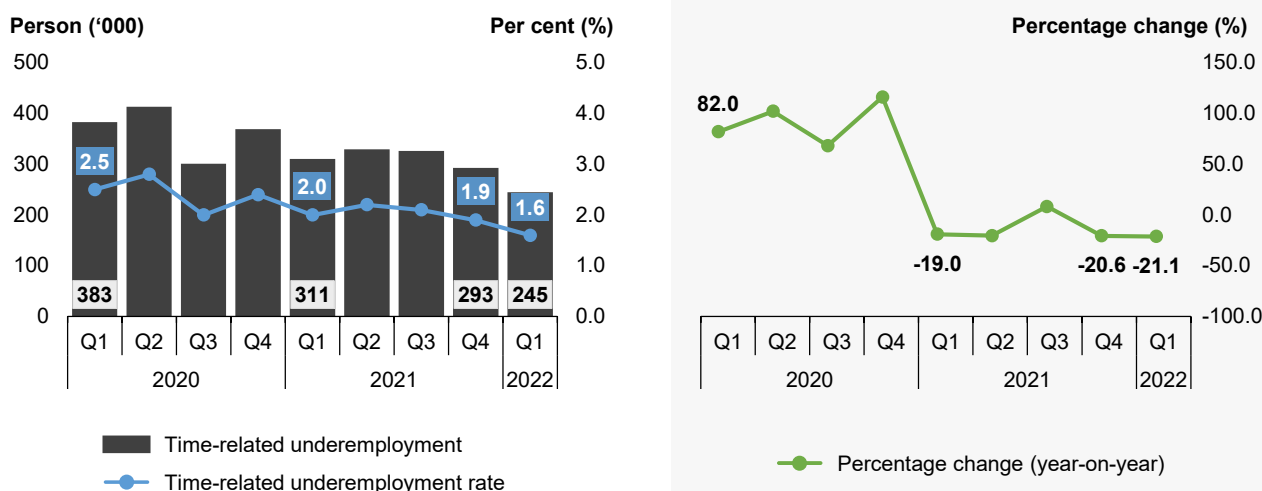


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

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. During Q1 2022, the number of persons in skill-related underemployment continued to register year-on-year declined by 4.7 per cent (-89.8 thousand) to record 1.81 million persons. This resulted in the share of tertiary educated employed persons working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations to decrease by 1.0 percentage point compared to Q1 2021 to record a rate of 36.9 per cent. Similarly, a comparison from Q4 2021 showed that those in skill-related underemployment declined by 1.5 per cent (-28.2 thousand) while the share lessened by 0.6 percentage points. Even though the number of employed persons in this category declined, the fact remained that more than one-third of employed persons with tertiary education were in the semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations [**Chart 14**].

**Chart 14:** Skill-related underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
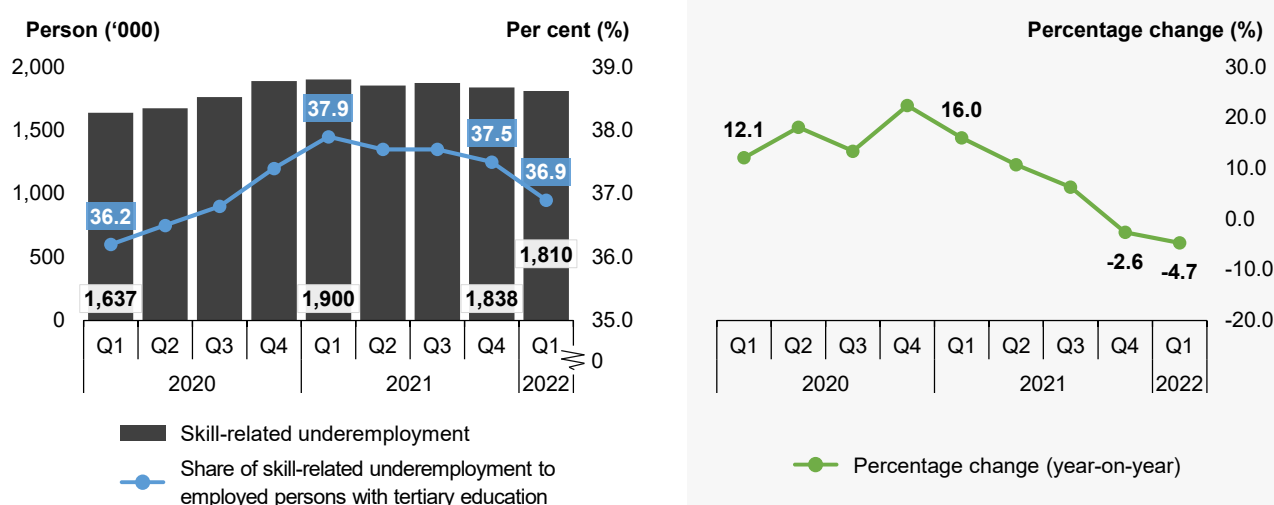


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

## 2.4 Unemployment in the first quarter of 2022

In Q1 2022, the number of unemployed persons declined 13.0 per cent or equivalent to a reduction of 100.6 thousand persons from the same quarter in the previous year to record 671.2 thousand unemployed persons. The national unemployment rate stood at 4.1 per cent in Q1 2022 after recording a year-on-year decrease of 0.7 percentage points. Although there has been a downward trend in the unemployment situation after reaching the highest quarterly rate in Q2 2020, the number and rate have yet to return as prior to the pandemic in Q4 2019.

Quarter-on-quarter, the number of unemployed persons had also been on a decreasing trend since Q2 2021. As compared to the previous quarter, unemployed persons declined by 23.1 thousand while unemployment rate slipped by 0.2 percentage points [**Chart 15**].

**Chart 15:** Unemployed persons and unemployment rate, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
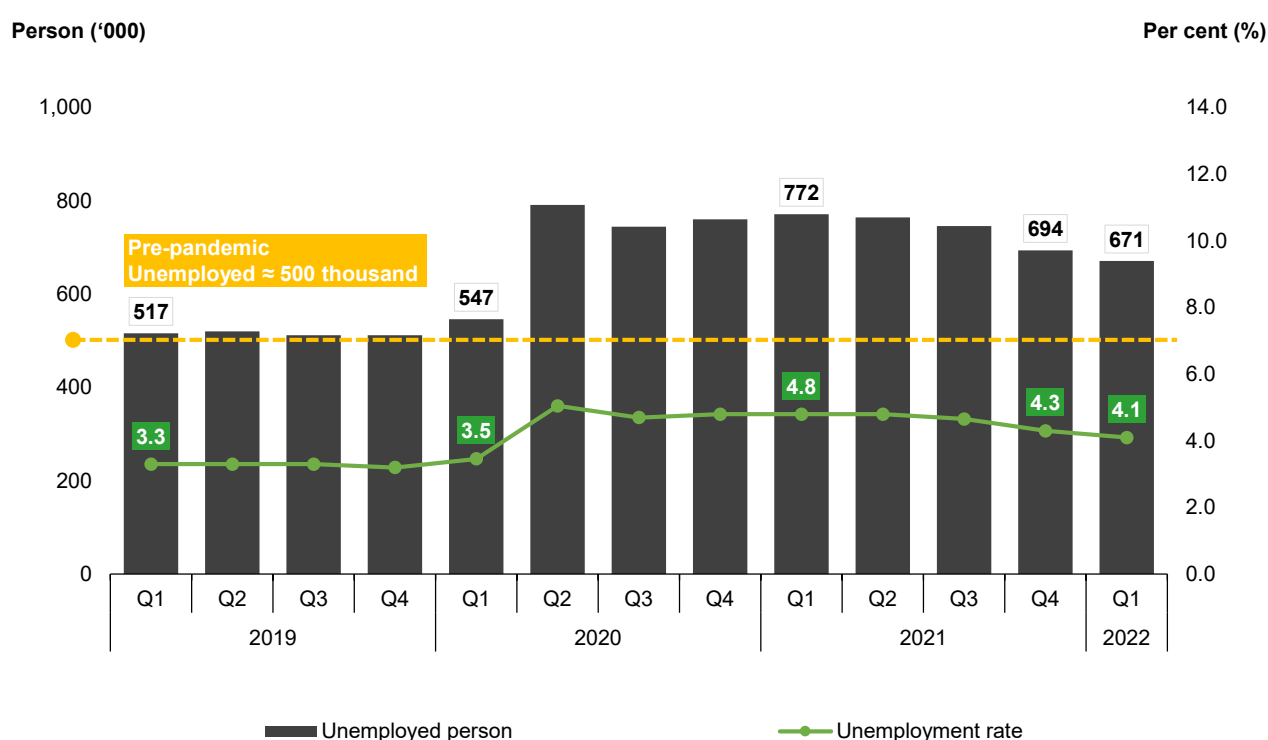


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Male unemployed persons made up more than half of total unemployment (58.8%) as opposed to 41.2 per cent of female unemployed persons. The year-on-year decline in unemployment for Q1 2022 was constituted by both male and female whereby male unemployment dropped 15.0 per cent (-69.8 thousand) to 395.0 thousand persons while female unemployed persons decreased by 10.0 per cent (-30.8 thousand) to 276.2 thousand persons [**Chart 16**].

**Chart 16:** Unemployed persons by sex, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

**Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)**
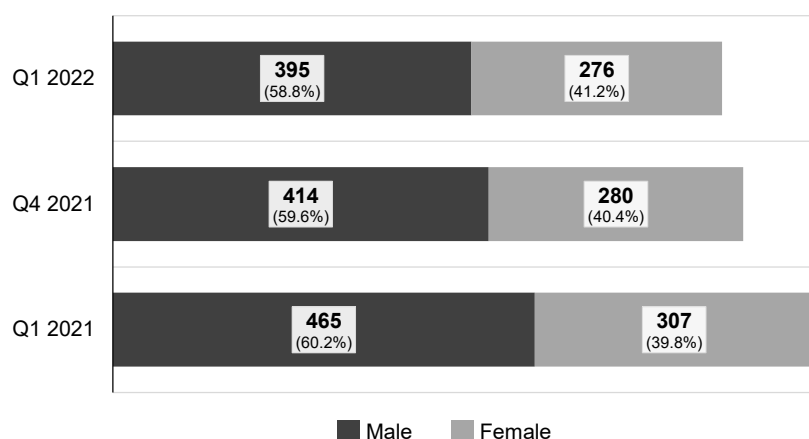


**Percentage change (%)**

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Although there was more unemployed male compared to female, the unemployment rate of female was higher than male. In Q1 2022, female unemployment rate stood at 4.4 per cent, 0.4 percentage points higher than male's at 4.0 per cent. Both registered lower rates as against the same quarter in the preceding year, with male unemployment rate declining by 0.8 percentage points and female's dropped 0.6 percentage points. Compared to the previous quarter, the unemployment rate for male and female decreased by 0.2 percentage points and 0.1 percentage point respectively [**Chart 17**].

**Chart 17:** Unemployment rate by sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
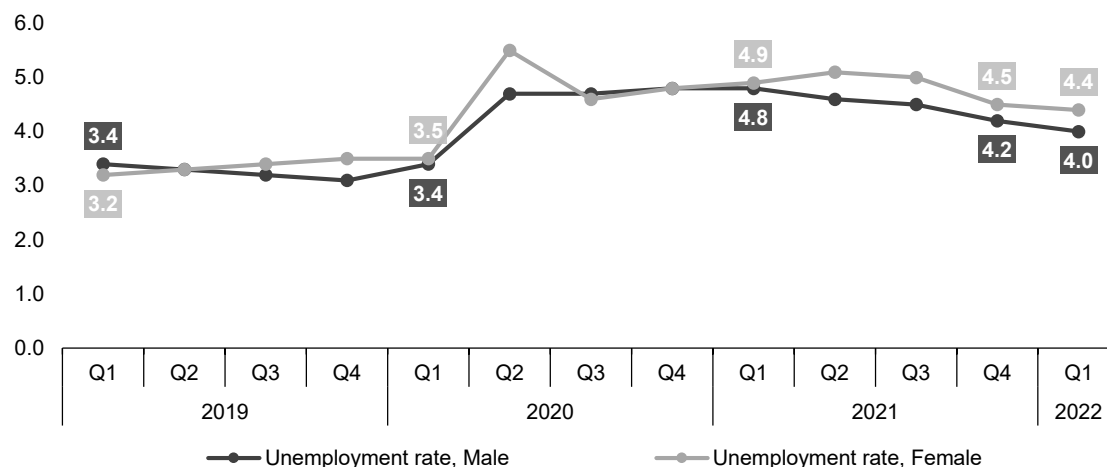
**Per cent (%)**



**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Unemployment was largely concentrated in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years, comprising a share of 45.2 per cent or equivalent to 303.2 thousand persons in Q1 2022. This was followed by 34.9 per cent (234.6 thousand) in the 25 to 34 years and 10.0 per cent (67.1 thousand) in the age group of 35 to 44 years. It was observed that the number of unemployed persons posted a year-on-year decline for all age groups except age group 25 to 34 years which recorded a marginal increase of 1.6 per cent (+3.6 thousand) [**Chart 18**].

**Chart 18:** Unemployed persons by age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

**Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)**

**Percentage change (%)**



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q1 2022 | 303 (45.2%) | 235 (34.9%) | 67 (10.0%) | 46 (6.9%) | 20 (3.0%) | |
| Q4 2021 | 313 (45.1%) | 245 (35.2%) | 80 (11.5%) | 43 (6.1%) | 14 (2.0%) | |
| Q1 2021 | 317 (41.1%) | 231 (29.9%) | 104 (13.5%) | 59 (7.6%) | 61 (7.9%) | |

■ 15-24  ■ 25-34  ■ 35-44  ■ 45-54  ■ 55-64
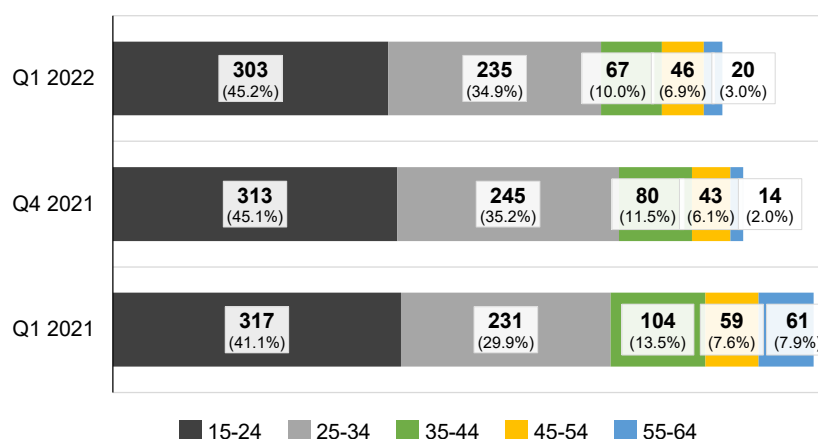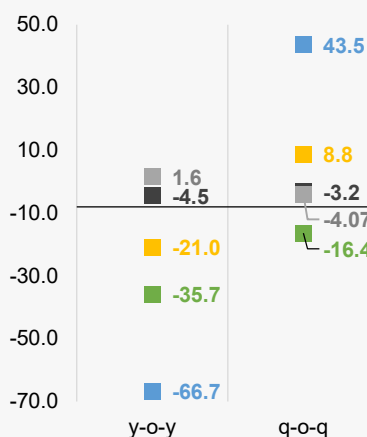
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

The decline in the national unemployment rate was contributed by the year-on-year decrease in unemployment rate for all age groups. Interestingly, unemployment rate for most age groups had reduced considerably with the largest reduction experienced by age group 55 to 64 years from 4.5 per cent in Q1 2021 to 1.6 per cent in this quarter. Albeit the declines, it is worth to note that unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years which stood at 11.1 per cent in Q1 2022 persistently posted double-digit after falling to 9.9 per cent during the pre-pandemic period in Q4 2019 [**Chart 19**].

**Chart 19:** Unemployment rate by age group, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022

**Per cent (%)**



■ 15-24  ■ 25-34  ■ 35-44  ■ 45-54  ■ 55-64
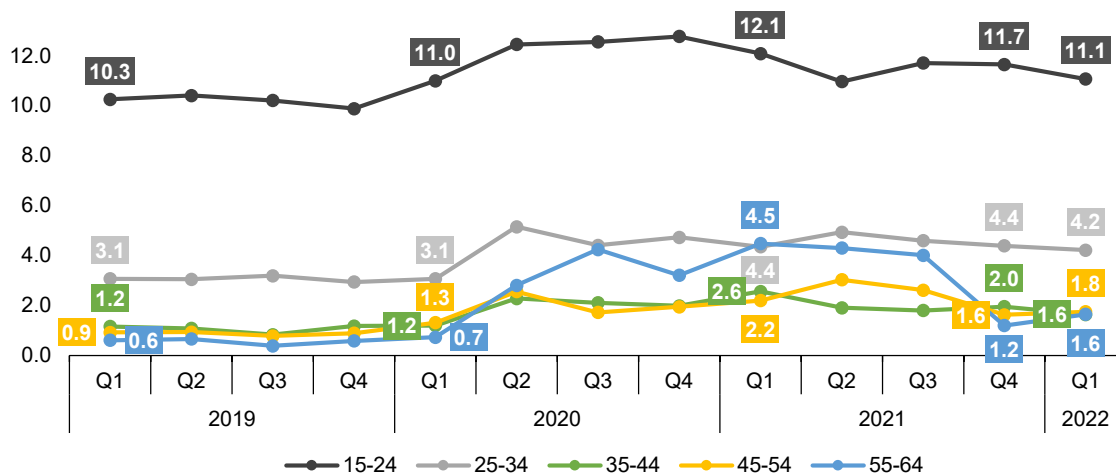
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Since Q3 2021, actively unemployed persons made up nearly 90 per cent of total unemployment. In Q1 2022, the share was 88.3 per cent which was equivalent to 593.0 thousand persons. This category experienced a decline of 7.4 per cent (-47.1 thousand) as against the same quarter of the preceding year. In the meantime, the number of inactively unemployed persons recorded a higher reduction by 40.6 per cent (-53.5 thousand) to 78.2 thousand persons [**Chart 20**].

**Chart 20:** Actively and inactively unemployed, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022



**Percentage share (%)**

**Percentage change (%)**

- Actively unemployed
- Inactively unemployed
- Percentage change of actively unemployed (y-o-y)
- Percentage change inactively unemployed (y-o-y)
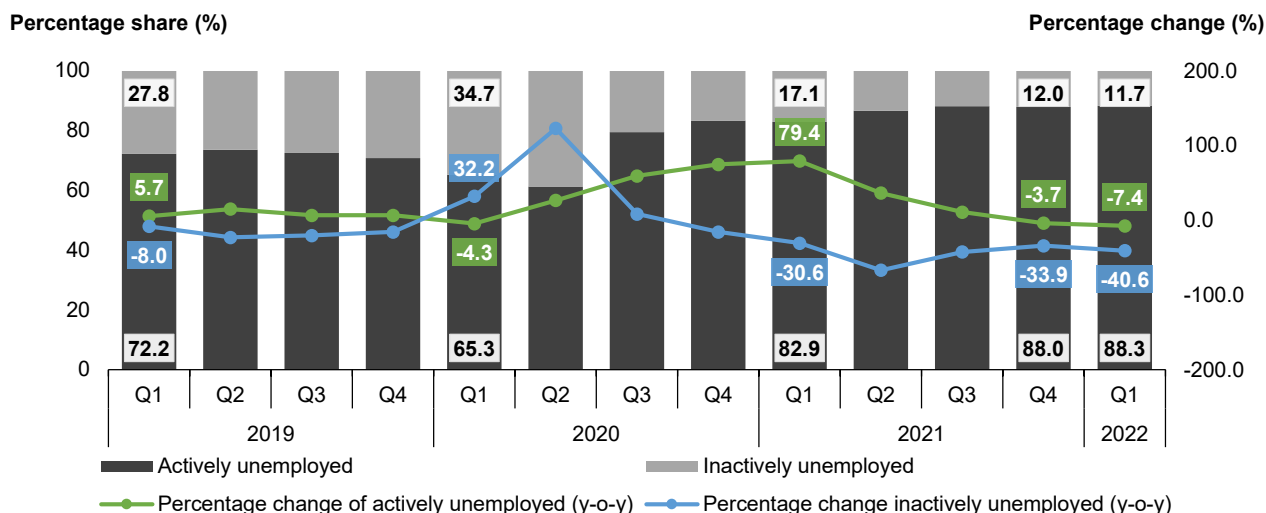
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

As for duration of unemployment among the actively unemployed, nearly 60 per cent (353.4 thousand) was unemployed for less than 3 months while less than 30 per cent (141.3 thousand) was unemployed for the duration of between 3 to less than 6 months. Those in long-term unemployment which comprised of 6.6 per cent (39.4 thousand) had posted a decrease of 42.7 per cent (-29.4 thousand) from Q1 2021 [**Chart 21**].

**Chart 21:** Actively unemployed by duration of unemployment, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022



**Person ('000) & Percentage share (%)**

**Percentage change (%)**

- Less than 3 months
- 3 months to less than 6 months
- 6 months to less than 1 year
- More than 1 year
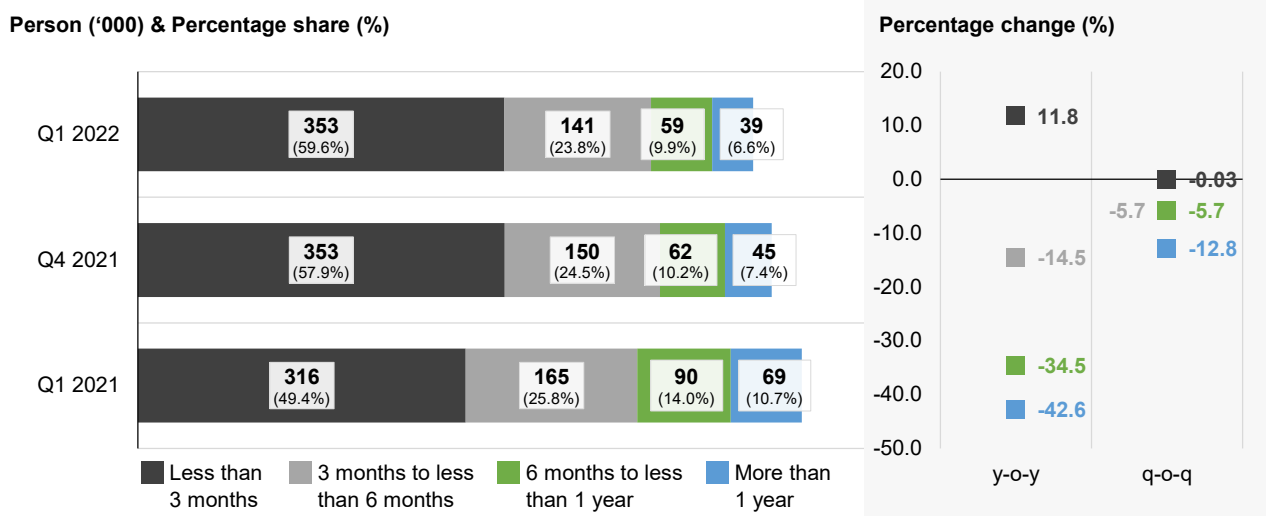
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

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

Moving on to those in the inactivity group, which is also known as outside labour force, Q1 2022 observed the number of persons in this category decreased marginally by 0.4 per cent year-on-year (-26.1 thousand) to register 7.29 million persons. As this decline occurred together with the rise in the number of labour force, it signalled that more people were moving into the labour force. Likewise, the number of outside labour force also descended by 1.0 per cent (-71.6 thousand) as compared to the previous quarter [**Chart 22**].

**Chart 22:** Outside labour force, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
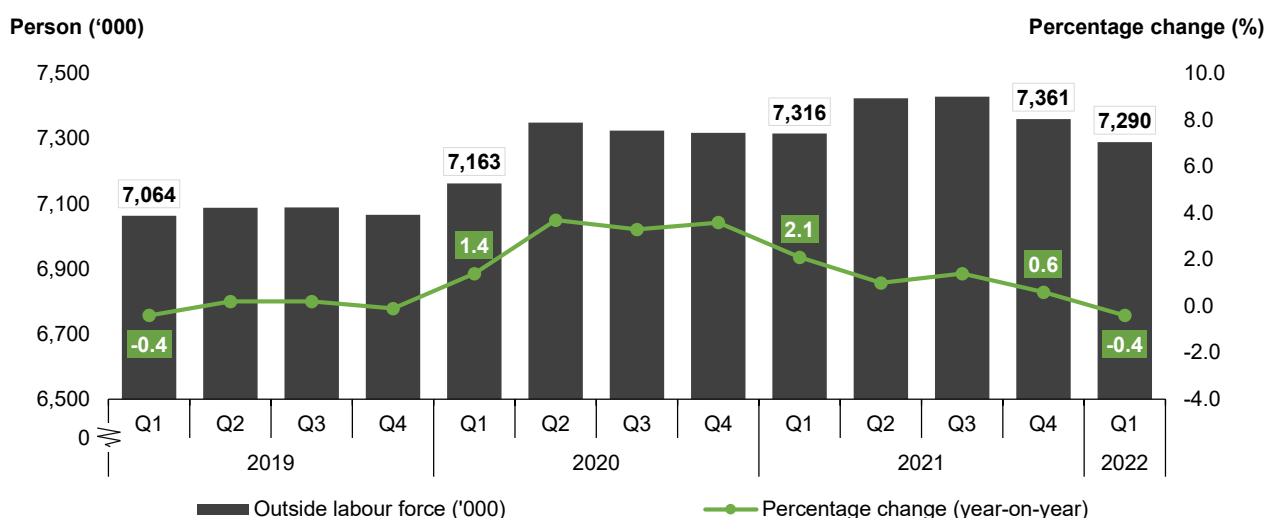


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

More than two-third of the persons outside labour force are female. In Q1 2022, the share of female outside labour force was 69.1 per cent or equivalent to 5.04 million persons. Meanwhile, male accounted for 2.25 million persons or 30.9 per cent of the outside labour force. As compared to Q1 2021, the number of males declined 2.2 per cent (-51.2 thousand) while female outside labour force increased 0.5 per cent (+25.1 thousand) [**Chart 23**].

**Chart 23:** Outside labour force by sex, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
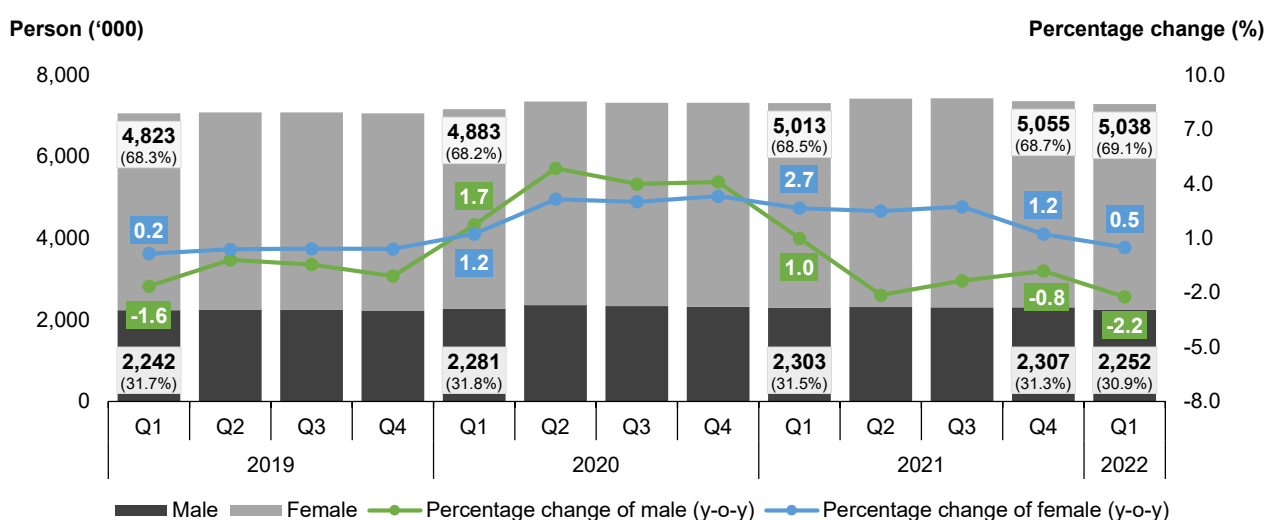


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Looking at the distribution of outside labour force by age group, nearly half was youth aged 15 to 24 years. In Q1 2022, this category encompassed a share of 45.6 per cent or 3.32 million persons of outside labour force. This group could be associated with those whom had not yet completed their education. Another significantly large share at 21.4 per cent (1.56 million) was in the oldest age cohort namely 55 to 64 years which may be due to retirement.

Year-on-year basis, two age groups posted a decline in the number of outside labour force, namely a reduction of 21.6 per cent (-220.2 thousand) in the age group of 25 to 34 years; and a decrease of 3.9 per cent (-134.3 thousand) in the youth age group of 15 to 24 years. Although the other age groups experienced increases in the number of outside labour force, the decline in the outside labour force aged 25 to 34 years surpassed the gains recorded by the other age groups, hence resulting in lower number of outside labour force in Q1 2022 [**Chart 24**].

**Chart 24:** Outside labour force by age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022
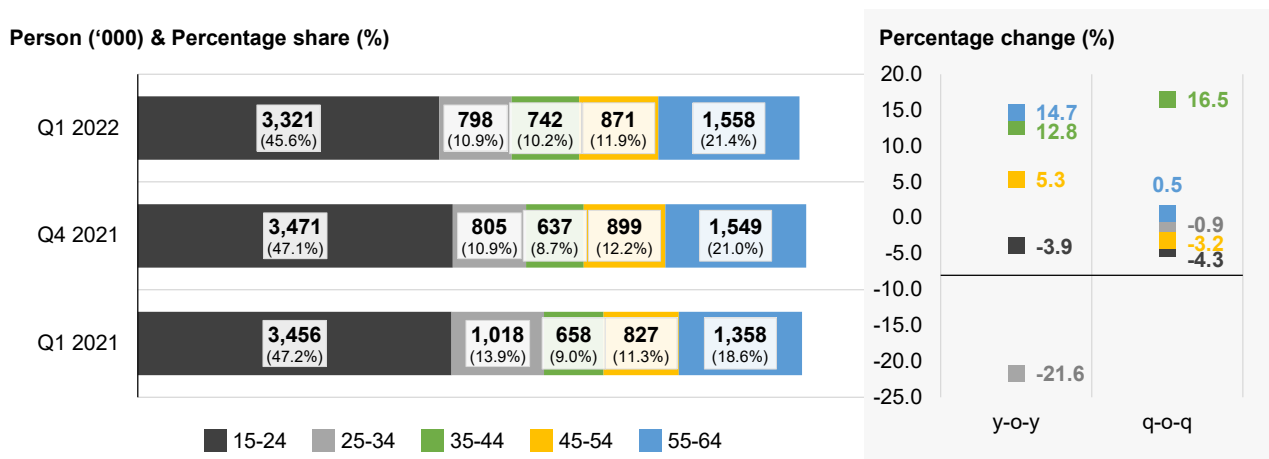


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

It is interesting to observe that youth made up more than half (59.5%) of male outside labour force in Q1 2022 while nearly a quarter (23.9%) was in the 55 to 64 years' age cohort. In the meantime, among female outside labour force, the share of youth was 39.3 per cent, followed by 20.2 per cent in age group of 55 to 64 years. The share of female outside labour force across the other age groups ranged between 11 per cent to 15 per cent indicating female tend to exit from the labour market earlier as opposed to male [**Chart 25**].

**Chart 25:** Outside labour force by sex dan age group, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022
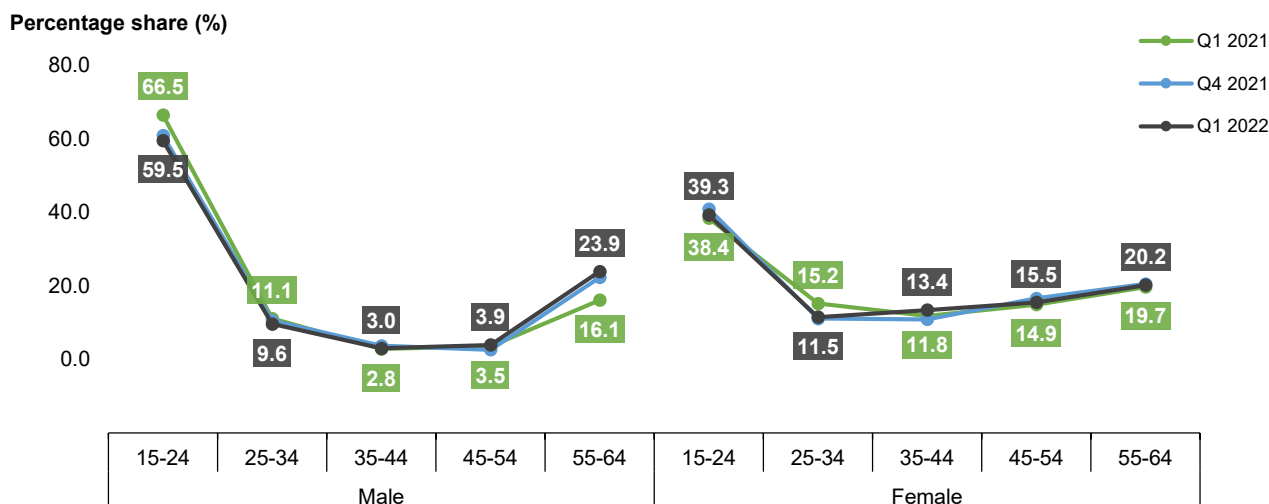


**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Among outside labour force, the largest composition of 41.6 per cent did not seek for work in Q1 2022 because of housework or family responsibilities. The number in this category ascended by 1.1 per cent as compared to the same quarter in 2021 to record 3.03 million persons. Another fairly significant portion of 41.4 per cent was outside labour force due to attending school or training programme while another 3.0 per cent was going to further studies. Nearly half (44.4%) of the outside labour force was due to education and training, hence indicating this group's potential to join the labour force upon completing these activities [**Exhibit 1**].

**Exhibit 1:** Outside labour force by reasons not seeking work, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

| | | Q1 2022<br>Person ('000)<br>(Percentage share) | Percentage change (year-on-year)<br>Percentage change (quarter-on-quarter) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schooling/training programme | | **3,021**<br>(41.4%) | ▼ **-4.5%**<br>▼ **-2.7%** | Q1 2021: **3,162** (43.2%)<br>Q4 2021: **3,106** (42.2%) | |
| Housework | | **3,033**<br>(41.6%) | ▲ **1.1%**<br>▲ **1.7%** | Q1 2021: **3,000** (41.0%)<br>Q4 2021: **2,982** (40.5%) | |
| Going for further study | | **219**<br>(3.0%) | ▲ **202.8%**<br>▲ **14.8%** | Q1 2021: **72** (1.0%)<br>Q4 2021: **257** (3.5%) | |
| Disabled | | **221**<br>(3.0%) | ▲ **16.4%**<br>▲ **19.1%** | Q1 2021: **190** (2.6%)<br>Q4 2021: **185** (2.5%) | |
| Not interested/just completed study | | **91**<br>(1.2%) | ▼ **-66.5%**<br>▼ **-47.7%** | Q1 2021: **270** (3.7%)<br>Q4 2021: **91** (2.3%) | |
| Retired/old age | | **705**<br>(9.7%) | ▲ **13.3%**<br>▲ **7.1%** | Q1 2021: **622** (5.1%)<br>Q4 2021: **659** (23.9%) | |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

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

Regarding the labour force situation at state level in Q1 2022, five states posted LFPR higher than the national rate (69.0%), namely Selangor (75.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (74.5%), Pulau Pinang (71.1%), Sarawak (70.5%) and W.P. Putrajaya (70.3%). When compared to the same quarter in the preceding year, most states posted an increase in LFPR - indicating more participation of the working-age population in the respective states in the labour market, whether in employment or seeking for jobs - except for Selangor, Terengganu and W.P. Kuala Lumpur [**Chart 26**].

**Chart 26:** Labour force participation rate by state, Q1 2022

| State: | Labour Force Participation rate (LFPR) (%) | Annual change (percentage point) |
|---|---|---|
| Selangor | 75.1 | -3.7 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur | 74.5 | -0.2 |
| Pulau Pinang | 71.1 | 0.4 |
| Sarawak | 70.5 | 3.0 |
| W.P. Putrajaya | 70.3 | 0.3 |
| Malaysia | 69.0 | 0.4 |
| Johor | 68.8 | 0.9 |
| Melaka | 68.3 | 1.5 |
| W.P. Labuan | 67.8 | 0.8 |
| Sabah | 67.7 | 0.2 |
| Kedah | 65.8 | 2.6 |
| Perak | 65.6 | 2.1 |
| Pahang | 65.4 | 1.1 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 65.1 | 1.3 |
| Perlis | 64.7 | 2.1 |
| Kelantan | 61.5 | 6.1 |
| Terengganu | 58.9 | -0.6 |
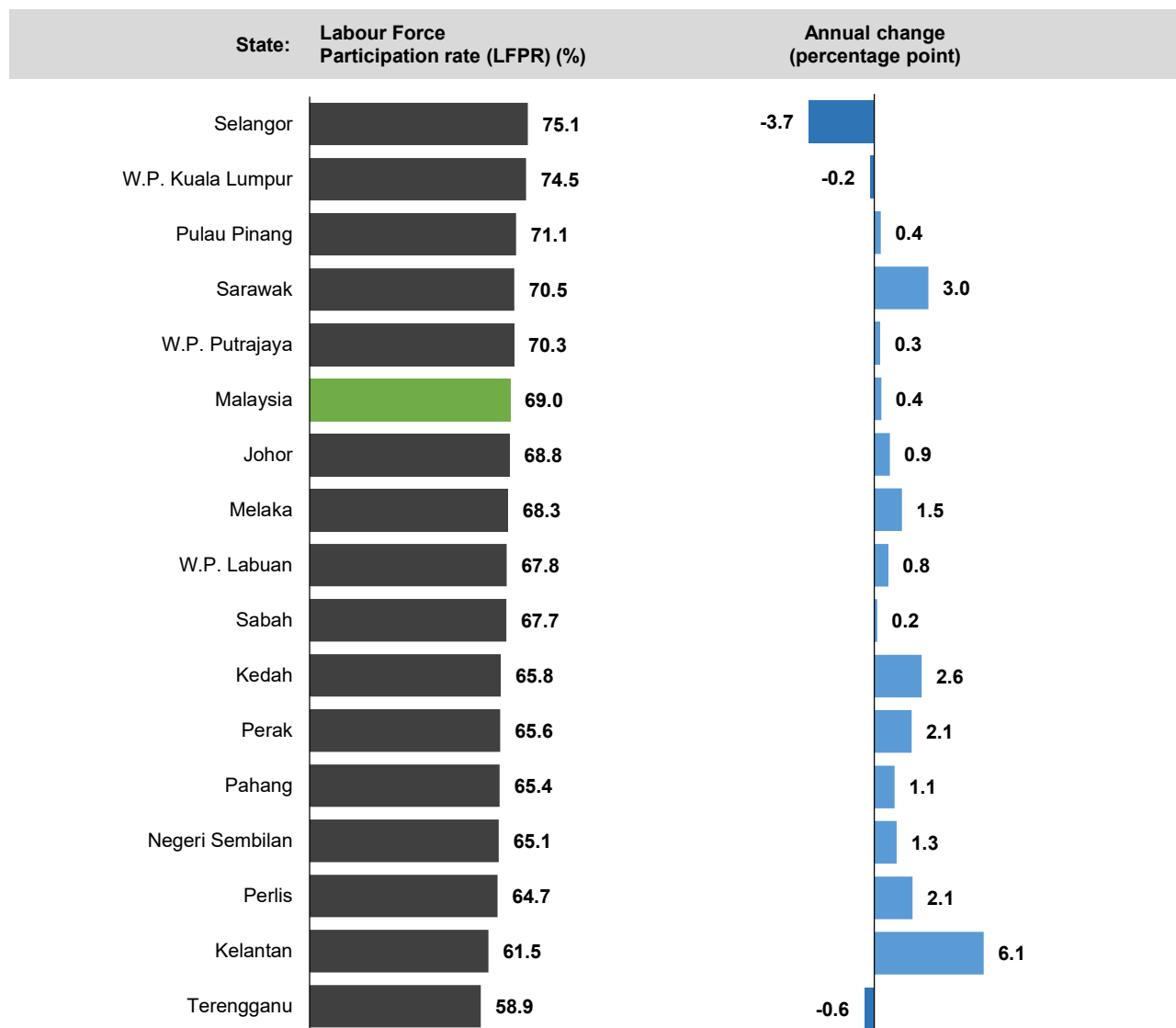
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

The strong year-on-year growth in the number of Malaysia's employed persons in Q1 2022 was attributed to the positive growth in all states except Selangor and W.P. Kuala Lumpur. Sarawak gained the highest number of employed persons by 93.5 thousand persons (7.2%) to record 1.40 million persons. This was followed by Kelantan which recorded an additional 89.5 thousand (13.4%) employed persons as compared to Q1 2021.

In contrast, employed persons in Selangor which made up nearly a quarter (23.1%) of the national employment experienced a 3.0 per cent reduction (-111.0 thousand) to record 3.60 million persons. Meanwhile, employed persons in W.P. Kuala Lumpur stood at 859.5 thousand persons after posting a marginal decline of 1.7 per cent (-14.7 thousand) [**Chart 27**].

**Chart 27:** Employed persons by state, Q1 2022

| State: | Employed ('000) | Net change ('000) | Annual percentage change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Selangor | 3,598 | -111 | -3.0 |
| Sabah | 1,871 | 32 | 1.7 |
| Johor | 1,781 | 58 | 3.4 |
| Sarawak | 1,395 | 94 | 7.2 |
| Perak | 1,086 | 47 | 4.5 |
| Kedah | 997 | 57 | 6.1 |
| Pulau Pinang | 895 | 18 | 2.1 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur | 859 | -15 | -1.7 |
| Kelantan | 757 | 90 | 13.4 |
| Pahang | 732 | 25 | 3.6 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 493 | 14 | 2.9 |
| Terengganu | 476 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Melaka | 440 | 19 | 4.5 |
| Perlis | 111 | 6 | 6.1 |
| W.P. Labuan | 47 | 2 | 3.3 |
| W.P. Putrajaya | 36 | 1 | 2.3 |
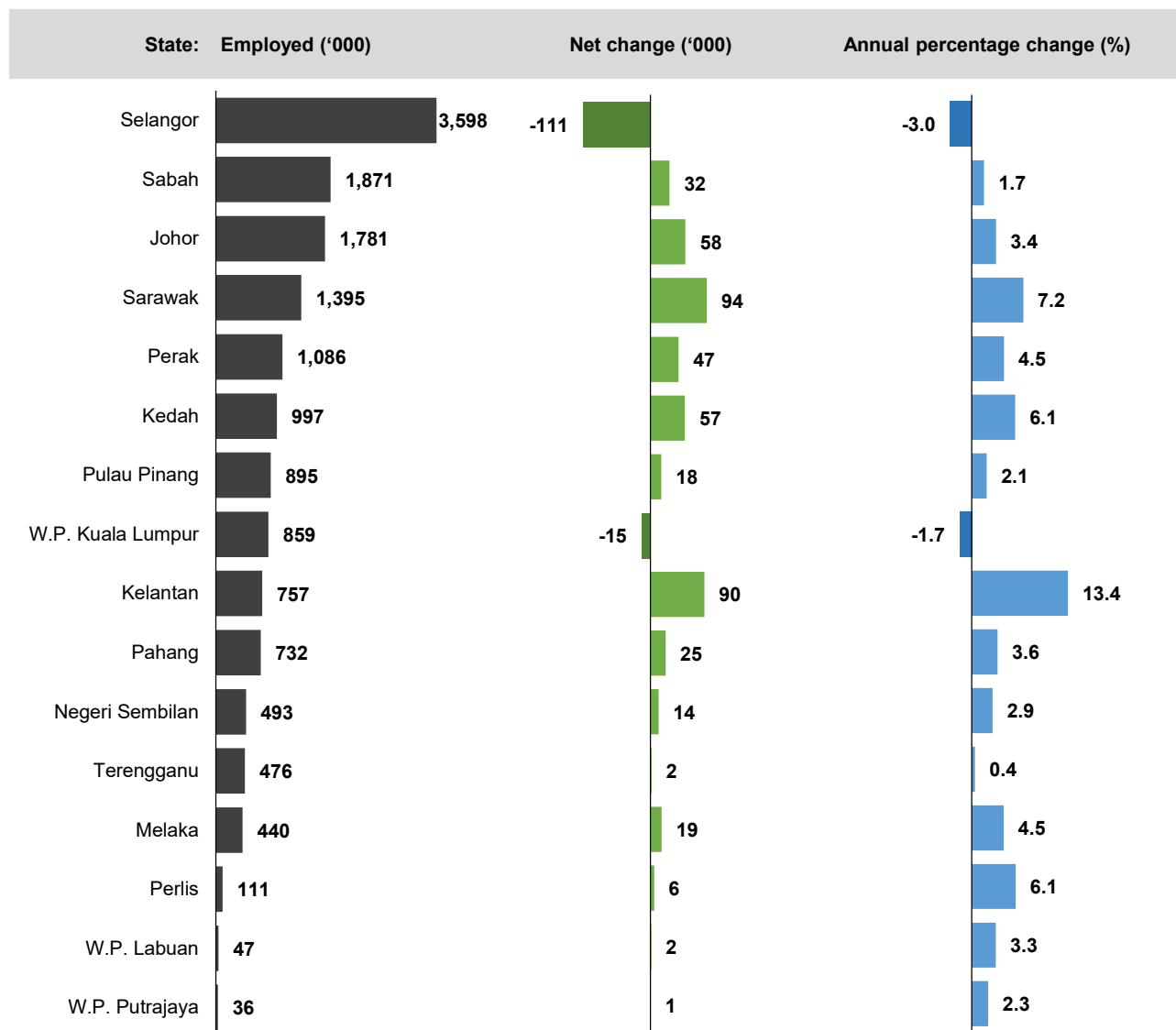
**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Looking at the unemployment situation by state in Q1 2022, the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in W.P. Putrajaya at 1.0 per cent considering high concentration of the federal government offices in this territory. Another state with low unemployment rate was Pahang which recorded 2.4 per cent. Besides these two states, ten other states posted lower unemployment rate compared to the national rate (4.1%), ranging between 3.0 to 3.9 per cent including Selangor, Johor and Pulau Pinang. Meanwhile, among the four states registering unemployment rate exceeding 4.1 per cent, Sabah remained with the highest unemployment rate at 9.1 per cent

While the number of unemployed persons eased considerably from similar quarter in the preceding year, the numbers of unemployment in three states went up. Sabah gained the highest number of unemployed persons (+8.2 thousand), followed by Terengganu with an increase of 4.3 thousand persons [**Table 2**].

**Table 2:** Employed persons and unemployment rate by states, Q1 2022

| State | Unemployment rate (%) | Unemployed Persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number ('000) | Annual Difference ('000) | Annual percentage change (%) |
| Sabah | 9.1 | 188.3 | 8.2 | 4.5 |
| W.P. Labuan | 6.9 | 3.5 | -1.0 | -23.1 |
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur | 4.8 | 42.9 | -2.6 | -5.8 |
| Terengganu | 4.5 | 22.6 | 4.3 | 23.6 |
| **Malaysia** | **4.1** | **671.2** | **-100.6** | **-13.0** |
| Kelantan | 3.9 | 30.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Perak | 3.8 | 42.7 | -6.8 | -13.8 |
| Perlis | 3.4 | 3.9 | -1.9 | -32.5 |
| Kedah | 3.4 | 35.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 3.3 | 16.7 | -2.0 | -10.7 |
| Pulau Pinang | 3.3 | 30.1 | -2.0 | -6.2 |
| Johor | 3.2 | 58.6 | -12.2 | -17.2 |
| Selangor | 3.2 | 118.1 | -55.2 | -31.9 |
| Sarawak | 3.2 | 45.7 | -18.5 | -28.8 |
| Melaka | 3.0 | 13.6 | -2.1 | -13.4 |
| Pahang | 2.4 | 18.4 | -8.3 | -31.0 |
| W.P. Putrajaya | 1.0 | 0.3 | -0.5 | -60.9 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

# 3. LABOUR DEMAND

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

After registering a positive year-on-year growth in Q4 2021 for the first time since the pandemic, Q1 2022 saw labour demand as measured by the number of jobs in the economic sector increased further by 1.8 per cent (+148.5 thousand), bringing the number of jobs to 8.57 million. On a quarter-on-quarter, the number of jobs edged up by 0.5 per cent (+41.4 thousand), reflecting a gradual improvement in the labour market amid the increasing vaccination rate and relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions [**Chart 28**].

**Chart 28:** Jobs, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
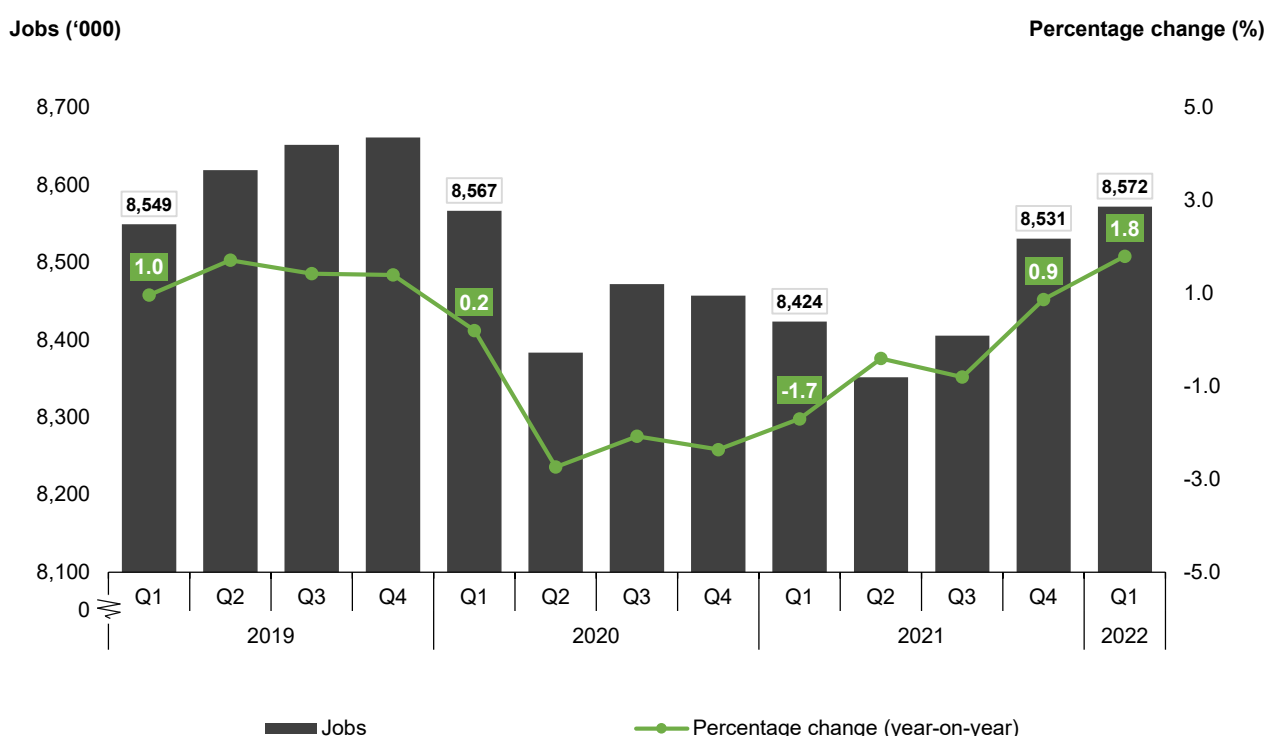


**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

During Q1 2022, the number of filled jobs surged 1.7 per cent (+142.1 thousand) over the same quarter of the preceding year to 8.388 million filled jobs. In the meantime, an additional 40.7 thousand (0.5%) filled jobs were recorded as against the previous quarter.

As for jobs opening in the economy, vacancies edged up by 3.6 per cent (+6.5 thousand) from Q1 2021 to 184.3 thousand. A marginal rise of 0.4 per cent (+0.7 thousand) was observed in comparison to Q4 2021 after a strong gain of 5.5 per cent was recorded in Q4 2021.

The rate of filled jobs which stood at 97.8 per cent in the quarter, declined 0.1 percentage point from Q1 2021 and remained the same as in the previous quarter. Correspondingly, the rate of vacancies to total jobs edged up by 0.1 percentage point year-on-year to 2.2 per cent and remained as in the preceding quarter [**Chart 29**].

**Chart 29:** Filled jobs, rate of filled jobs, vacancies & rate of vacancies, Q1 2020 - Q1 2022
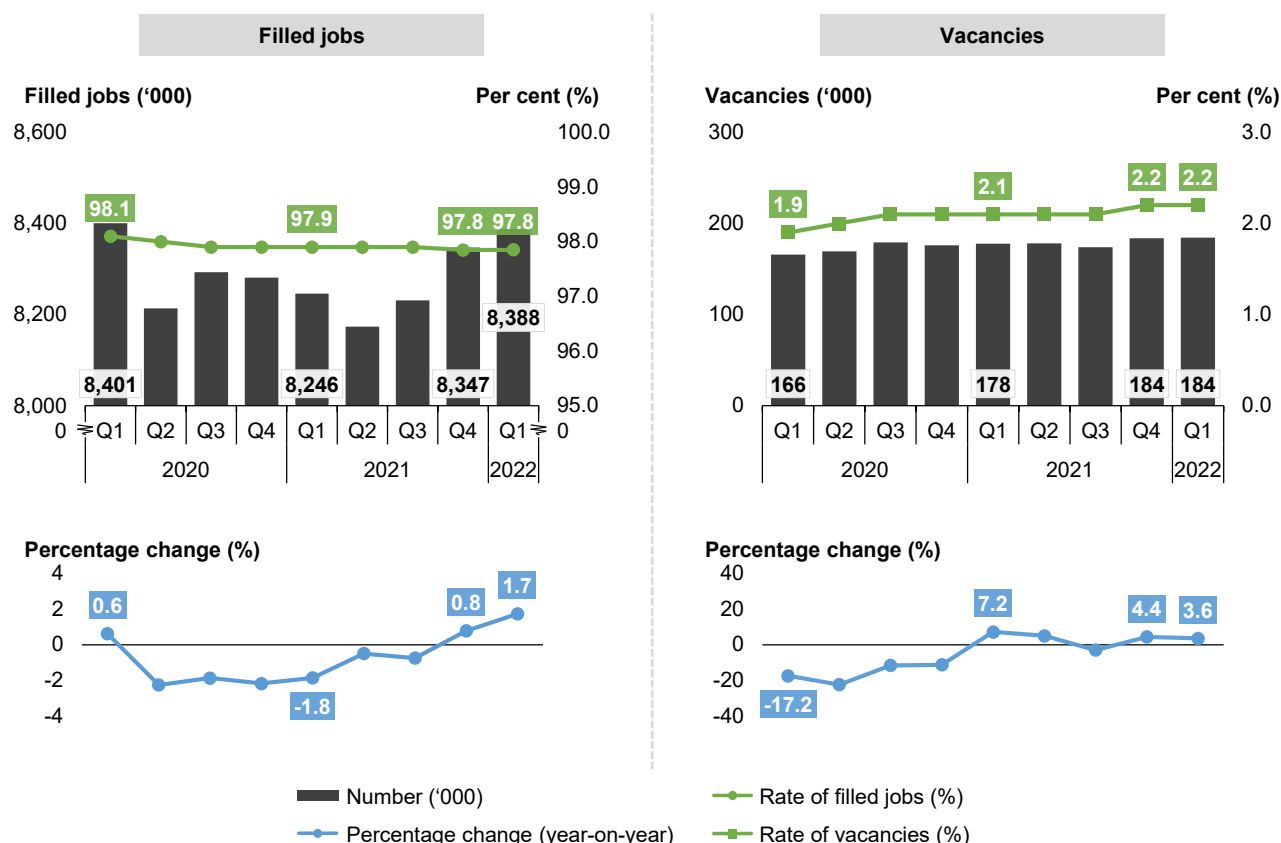


**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Further analysis by economic activity, the positive year-on-year growth in jobs was due to the gain in the number of jobs in the Manufacturing and Services sectors. Meanwhile, the number of jobs in Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying and Construction sectors continued to trend down. The majority of jobs were concentrated in the Services sector, comprising 51.8 per cent or 4.442 million jobs in Q1 2022. An additional 81.7 thousand jobs (1.9%) were gained as compared to the same quarter in 2021, following the rise of jobs in all sub-sectors except for Finance, insurance, real estate and business services. Two sub-sectors registered strong growth to record the level of jobs surpassing pre-pandemic in Q4 2019 namely Wholesale & retail trade and Transportation and storage. With regards to distribution of jobs by the Services sub-sectors, more than 70 per cent of jobs in this sector were in Wholesale & retail trade (36.4%); Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (20.4%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (17.8%).

From the total jobs in the Services sector, filled jobs encompassed of 99.4 per cent or 4.417 million after recording an annual increase of 1.9 per cent (+83.2 thousand) in Q1 2022. All sub-sectors posted the rates of 99.0 per cent or higher, with the highest rate was in Food & beverages and accommodation (99.7%) followed by Other services at 99.6 per cent. Vacancies in the Services sector which comprised 0.6 per cent (25.3 thousand) of total jobs indicated a decline by 5.7 per cent (-1.5 thousand). These vacancies were predominantly in the sub-sector of Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (37.3%) and Wholesale & retail trade (30.4%) .

In the meantime, jobs in the Manufacturing sector encompassing 27.3 per cent (2.344 million) of total jobs, ranked second after the Services sector. This sector posted a year-on-year increase of 3.7 per cent (+83.1 thousand) following the positive growth in all sub-sectors. The highest number of jobs was gained by Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector; followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; and Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair. Three sub-sectors combined contributed a share of nearly two-third of Manufacturing sector's jobs namely Electrical, electronic and optical products (26.6%); Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (19.0%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (15.4%).

Filled jobs in the Manufacturing sector attributed to 95.5 per cent of total jobs in Q1 2022. Comparison from the same quarter a year ago, this number went up by 3.6 per cent (+77.8 thousand) to 2.237 million filled jobs. Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products sub-sector registered the highest rate of filled jobs (96.4%) while the sub-sector of Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products came in second with 95.9 per cent. Comprising a share of 4.5 per cent (106 thousand) of Manufacturing sector's jobs, vacancies in this sector ascended by 5.2 per cent (+5.3 thousand) as all sub-sectors observed increase in the number of vacancies except for Food processing, beverages and tobacco products. Most of the job vacancies were in Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sector (30.3%), followed by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (19.4%).

In the meantime, Construction sector which made up 14.5 per cent (1.242 million) of total jobs in Q1 2022, dropped 1.1 per cent (-13.5 thousand) as compared to the same quarter in the previous year. 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 composed of 5.4 per cent, descended by 0.2 per cent (-0.8 thousand) to 466.8 thousand jobs in Q1 2022. Filled jobs in the sector comprised of 93.5 per cent as opposed to 6.5 per cent vacancies. In addition, Mining and quarrying sector which made up the lowest share of jobs at 0.9 per cent (77.6 thousand) experienced a decrease of 2.4 per cent (-1.9 thousand). The rate of filled jobs for this sector was 99.4 per cent while the vacancies rate was 0.6 per cent  [**Chart 30**].

**Chart 30:** Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies by economic sector, Q1 2022

| | Jobs | | | Filled Jobs | | | Vacancies | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 8,572 | 149 | 1.8 | 8,388 | 142 | 1.7 | 184 | 6 | 3.6 |
| **Mining & quarrying** | 78 | -2 | -2.4 | 78 | -2 | -2.5 | 0.5 | 0.05 | 12.3 |
| **Agriculture** | 467 | -1 | -0.2 | 437 | -2 | -0.6 | 30 | 2 | 5.7 |
| **Construction** | 1,242 | -13 | -1.1 | 1,220 | -14 | -1.2 | 22 | 1 | 4.8 |
| **Manufacturing** | 2,344 | 83 | 3.7 | 2,337 | 78 | 3.6 | 106 | 5 | 5.2 |
| **Services** | 4,442 | 82 | 1.9 | 4,417 | 83 | 1.9 | 25 | -2 | -5.7 |

Percentage share (%)

| | Jobs | Filled jobs | Vacancies |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| | 5.4 | 5.2 | 16.3 |
| | 14.5 | 14.5 | 12.1 |
| | 27.3 | 26.7 | 57.6 |
| | 51.8 | 52.7 | 13.7 |

Legend: Number ('000) | Net change ('000) | Percentage annual change (%)

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

In relation to labour demand by skill level in Q1 2022, the number of jobs in all three skill categories went up as against a year ago as well as compared to the previous quarter.

Majority of jobs were in semi-skilled category which accounted for 62.3 per cent in Q1 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. Year-on-year basis, another 91.1 thousand jobs (1.7%) was gained compared to Q1 2021, resulting in 5.345 million semi-skilled jobs. Of this, 98.1 per cent or 5.242 million were filled jobs, which grew by 1.7 per cent (+87.6 thousand) as against a year ago. During the same period, the number of vacancies in the semi-skilled category also grew 3.6 per cent (+3.5 thousand) to 102.2 thousand vacancies with a rate of 1.9 per cent of total jobs.

Skilled jobs which comprised a share of 24.7 per cent since Q2 2021 encompassed of three occupation categories namely Managers; Professionals; and Technicians and associates professional. The number of skilled jobs rose 2.6 per cent year-on-year, adding another 54.5 thousand jobs to record 2.117 million in this quarter. Accordingly, the number of filled jobs in skilled category edged up by 2.5 per cent (+51.4 thousand) to 2.072 million. In addition, skilled job vacancies also grew by 7.4 per cent (+3.1 thousand) to register 44.9 thousand vacancies. The rate of filled jobs in the skilled category was 97.9 per cent while the rate of vacancies was 2.1 per cent.

Jobs in the low-skilled category which encompassed 13.0 per cent in Q1 2022, increased by 0.3 per cent (+2.9 thousand) to 1.111 million jobs. In line with this, the number of low-skilled filled jobs rose 0.3 per cent (+3.0 thousand) to 1.074 million, recording a rate of filled jobs at 96.6 per cent. On the contrary, the number of low-skilled job vacancies recorded a slight decrease of 0.5 per cent (-0.2 thousand) to 37.3 thousand, hence registering vacancies rate of 3.4 per cent [**Chart 31**].

**Chart 31:** Jobs, filled jobs and vacancies, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
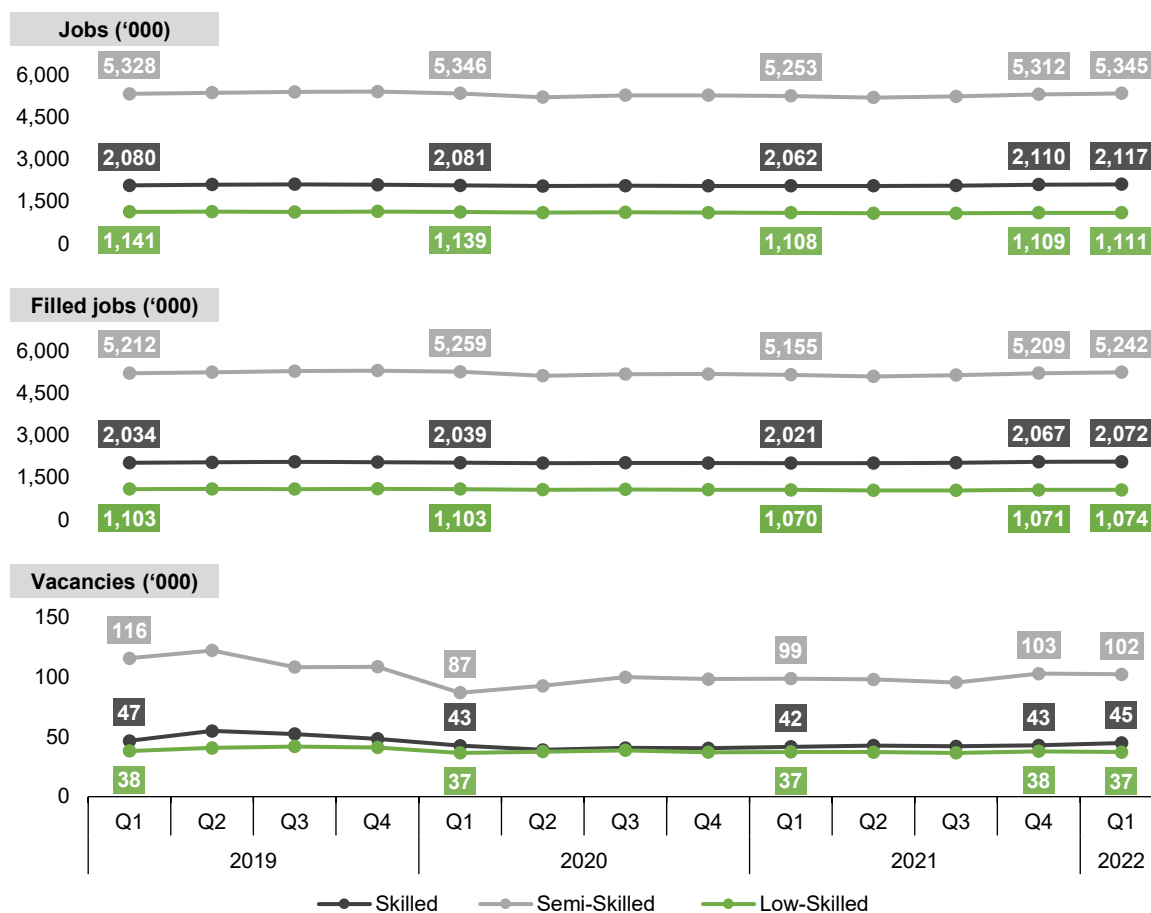
## 3.2 Jobs creation in the first quarter of 2022

Following continuous reopening of businesses in the fourth phase of NRP, the number of jobs created grew 48.6 per cent (+8.5 thousand) as against the same quarter of the previous year to record 25.8 thousand jobs (Q1 2021: 17.4 thousand). For the record, the number had surpassed jobs created before the pandemic which was 25.2 thousand (Q4 2019). In addition, the number also went up by 23.7 per cent (+4.9 thousand) from 20.9 thousand in Q4 2021 [**Chart 32**].

**Chart 32:** Jobs created, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
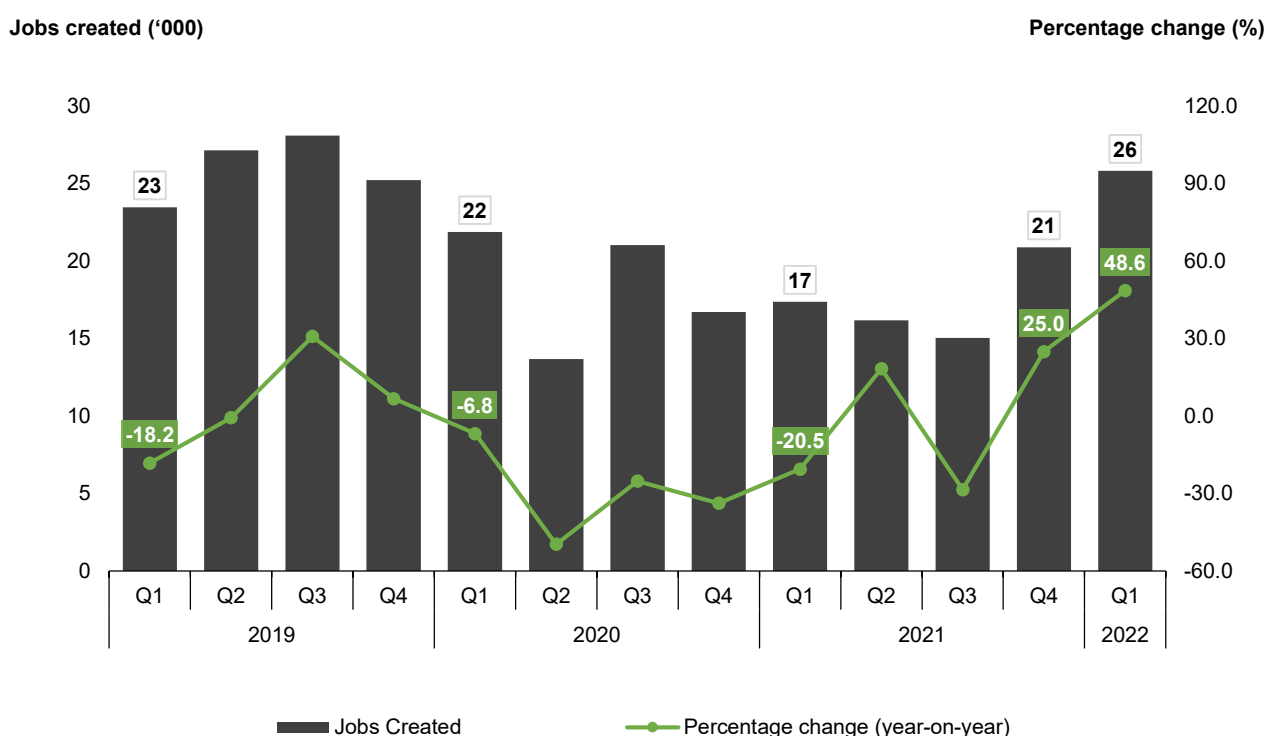


**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

By economic sector, all sectors posted positive year-on-year growth of jobs created during Q1 2022. Services sector which contributed the largest share of 47.6 per cent, gained an addition of 5.9 thousand to register 12.3 thousand jobs created. The increase in this sector were largely contributed by the Wholesale & Retail Trade and Transportation and storage sub-sectors. Next, Manufacturing sector ranked second with a share of 33.3 per cent of total jobs created. Gaining 1.2 thousand to record 8.6 thousand jobs created, the increase in this sector were attributed to Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products as well as Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing sub-sectors. Meanwhile, Construction sector composed of 12.9 per cent of jobs created which was equivalent to 3.3 thousand, recording an increase of 0.5 thousand as against the same quarter of the previous year. Moreover, the number of jobs created also increased in Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sector to record 1.5 thousand and 0.1 thousand respectively. As for quarterly changes, all sectors recorded higher numbers of jobs created than the previous quarter [**Chart 33**].

**Chart 33:** Percentage share of jobs created by economic sector, Q1 2021, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

**Percentage share (%)**



**Percentage change (%)**



Services ■ Manufacturing ■ Construction ■ Agriculture ■ Mining & quarrying
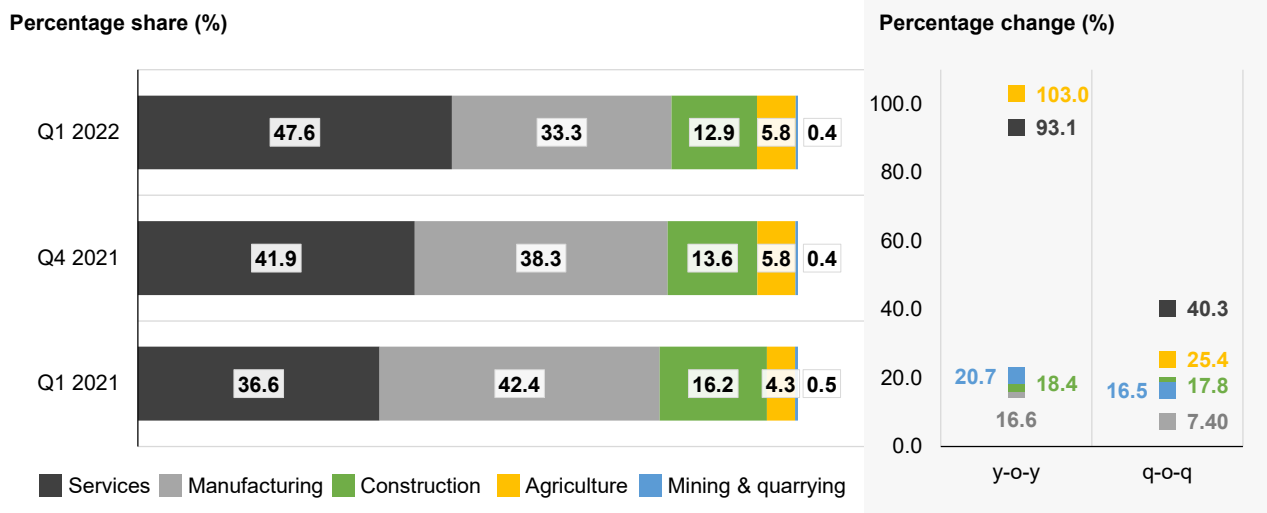
**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Breakdown of jobs created by skill level, the number of jobs created in all three categories trended up year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter. Semi-skilled category which formed the largest percentage share of jobs created at 58.9 per cent, recorded an increase of 4.8 thousand jobs from Q1 2021. Skilled category ranked second with a share of nearly one-third of jobs created (31.1%), recorded an increase by 2.7 thousand to 8.0 thousand. Meanwhile, low-skilled category recorded 2.6 thousand jobs created to make up a share of 10.0 per cent after recording a rise of 0.9 thousand [**Chart 34**].

**Chart 34:** Number of jobs created by skill level, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022

**Jobs created ('000)**



Skilled ─── Semi-skilled ─── Low-skilled
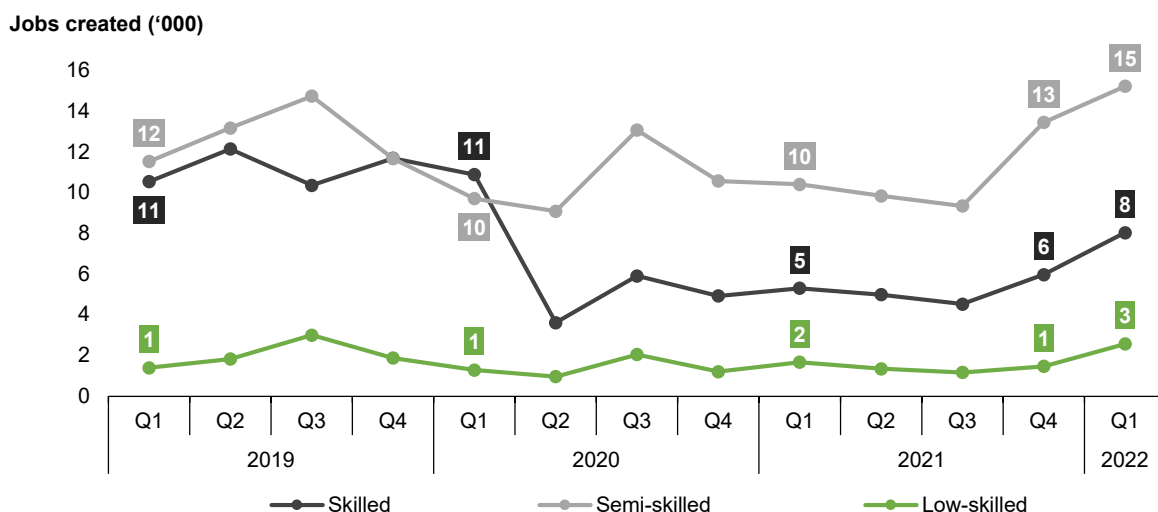
**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

## 3.3   Online job vacancies advertised

The statistics from Jobs Market Insights (JMI) which used Big Data Analytics revealed that the number of online job vacancies advertised by employers started to increase in Q3 2020 onwards with the highest rise recorded during Q3 2021 to 192,480 vacancies. The number remained high in Q4 2021 in line with the transition of the country to the NRP [**Chart 35**].

**Chart 35:** Number of online job vacancies advertisement, Q3 2019 - Q4 2021
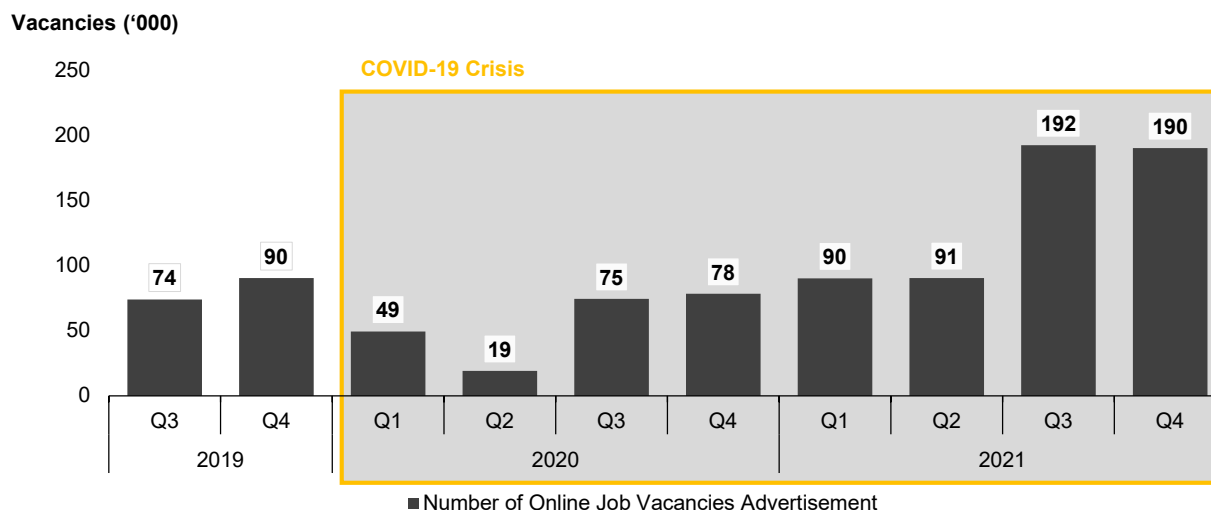
**Vacancies ('000)**



**Source:** Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2021, DOSM

From the perspective of economic sector, most of the online vacancies advertised were in Services sector with a share of 54.8 per cent in Q4 2021. Although Services sector registered the largest share in online vacancies advertised, it has not returned to around 70 to 80 per cent recorded during the pre-pandemic period. Meanwhile, the share of online vacancies advertised for Manufacturing sector remained consistent throughout the quarters of 2019 to 2021 [**Chart 36**].

**Chart 36:** Number of online job vacancies advertisement by economic sector, Q3 2019 - Q4 2021

**Percentage share (%)**
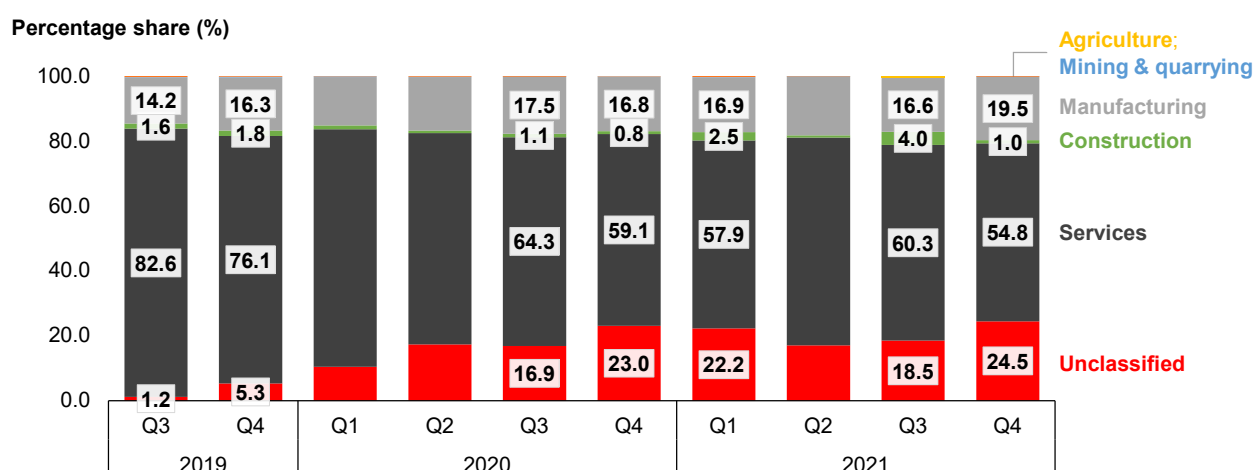


**Source:** Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2021, DOSM

As for online job vacancies advertised by skill category, skilled occupation comprised the largest share. Entering the year of 2021, it was observed that the share of skilled category decreased to 74.0 per cent in Q4 2021. Majority of vacancies as of Q4 2021 were contributed by Professional occupations, with 43.1 per cent. This was followed by advertised jobs in the category of Technician and associate professionals (18.4%) and Managers (12.6%) [**Chart 37**].

**Chart 37:** Number of online job vacancies advertisement by skill level Q3 2019 - Q4 2021



**Percentage share (%)**
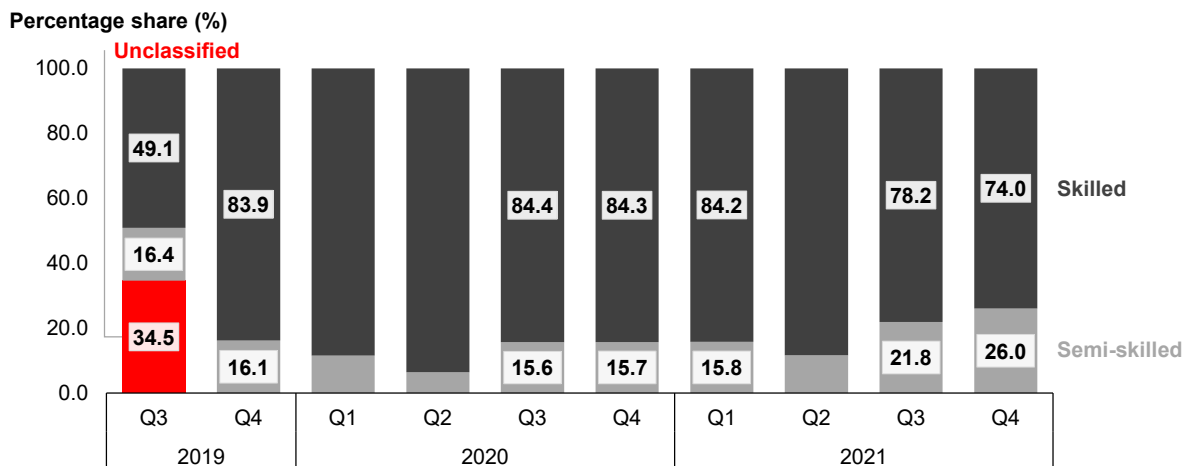
Source: : Big Data Analytics, Job Market Insights, Malaysia, Q4 2021, DOSM

# 4. LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

## 4.1 Labour productivity, value added per hour worked during the first quarter of 2022

More COVID-19 related restrictions and SOPs were lifted in Q1 2022 since the whole country had reached the final phase of the NRP at the beginning of 2022. As social and economic activities normalised during the quarter, GDP continued to strengthen by 5.0 per cent from the same quarter in 2021 after posting an increase of 3.6 per cent in Q4 2021.

Along with economic expansion in Q1 2022, total hours worked during the quarter surged 4.6 per cent or equivalent to a gain of 396.7 million hours to record 8.935 billion hours, exceeding 8.815 billion recorded prior to the pandemic in Q4 2019. Quarter-on-quarter, total hours worked continued to increase at a slower rate of 1.8 per cent after registering a strong growth of 6.8 per cent in Q4 2021 [**Chart 38**].

**Chart 38:** Total hours worked, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
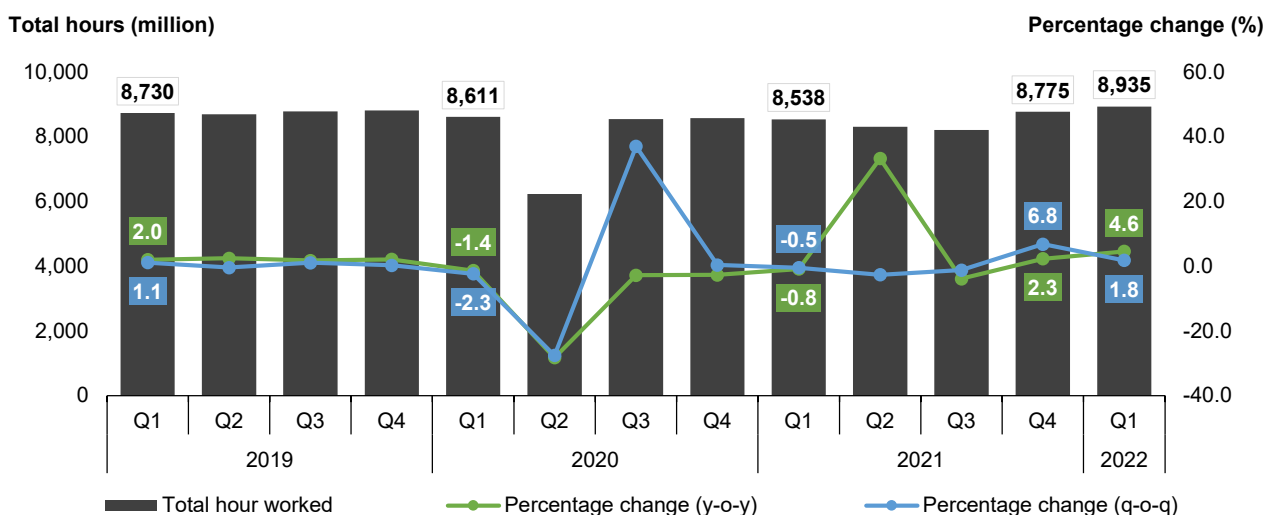


**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

In line with high employment concentration in the Services sector as well as being the largest contributor to the economy, this sector attributed more than 60 per cent of total hours worked. In the meantime, another 17 per cent of hours worked was in the Manufacturing sector. These two sectors recorded higher increase in total hours worked as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The highest gain of 5.2 per cent (+272.6 million hours) was recorded by Services sector whereby the two sub-sectors with the largest gain were Wholesale & retail trade and Food & beverages and accommodation. Meanwhile, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector surged 6.8 per cent (+100.5 million hours) with the largest increase in the sub-sector of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing, followed by Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products. Construction sector also registered a higher growth of hours worked by 2.3 per cent (+18.2 million hours) as compared to a decline of 1.4 per cent in Q4 2021. Although remained positive, the other two sectors namely Agriculture and Mining & quarrying indicated slower growth of hours worked compared to Q1 2021 at 0.4 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively [**Chart 39**].

**Chart 39:** Percentage change of total hours worked by economic sector, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022

| Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Services |
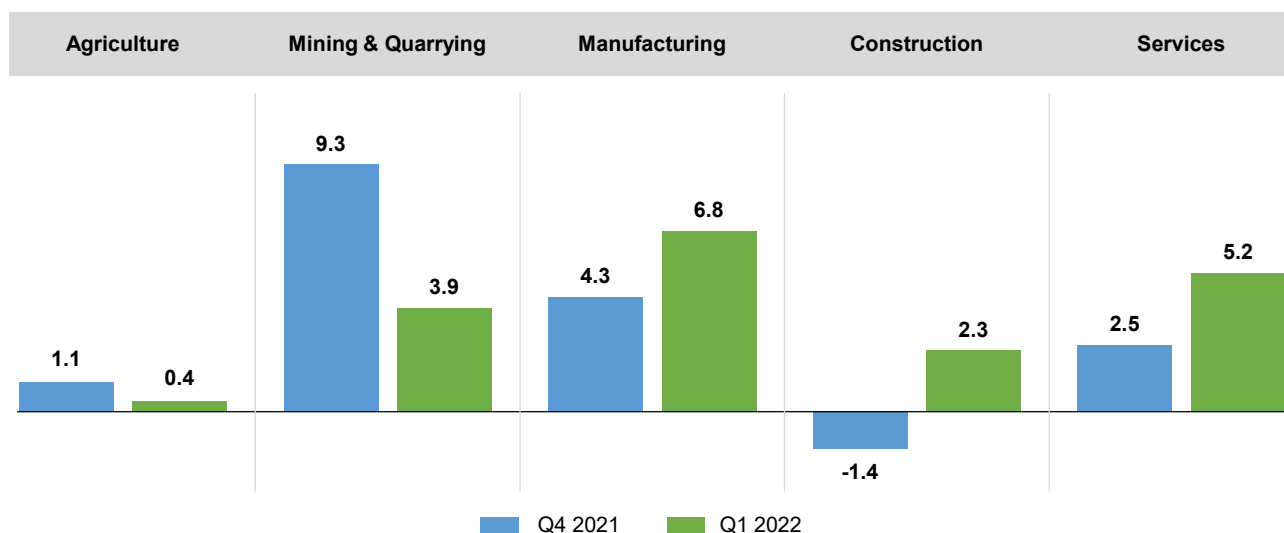


Q4 2021 ■ Q1 2022

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

In overall, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked in Q1 2022 posted a marginal growth of 0.3 per cent after registering 1.3 per cent increase in Q4 2021, bringing the level to RM 40.3 per hour [**Chart 40**].

**Chart 40:** Labour productivity per hour worked, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022



■ Labour productivity per hour worked (RM) ──●── Labour productivity per hour worked (y-o-y) ──●── Total hours worked (y-o-y)
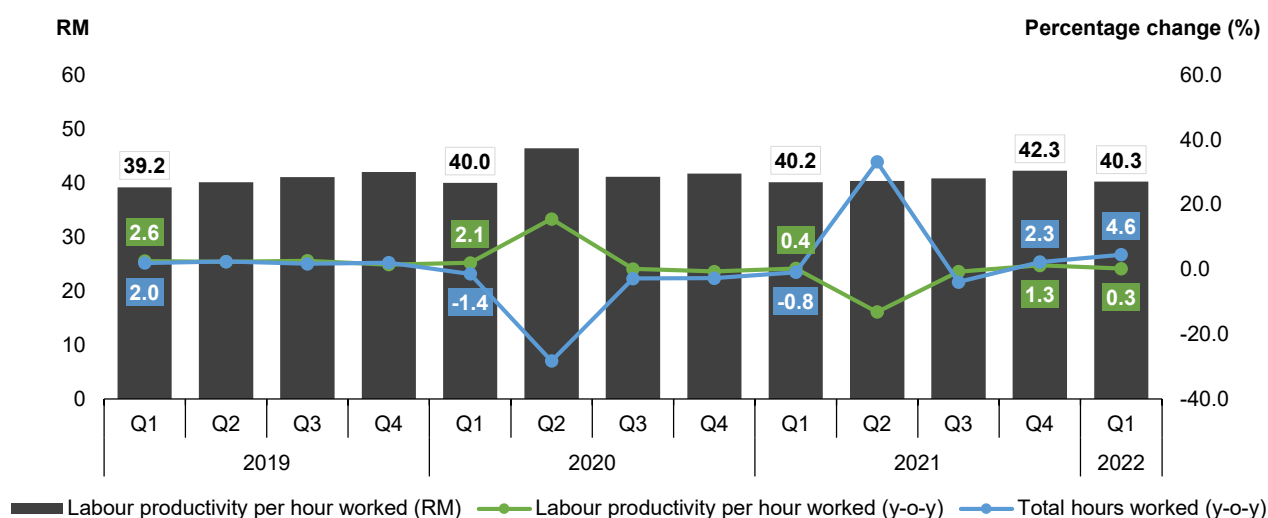
**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Breaking down the productivity of labour per hour worked by economic sector, Services was the only sector that indicated a positive growth of value added per hour worked, posting an increase of 1.2 per cent in Q1 2022. The highest growth was recorded by the sub-sector of Transportation and storage (21.7%), followed by Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector (14.6%), Real estate and business services (6.2%) and Other services (2.6%).

After registering an increase for two consecutive quarters, labour productivity per hour worked for the Manufacturing sector dropped 0.1 per cent. Although decline was seen in most of the sub-sectors, three sub-sectors sustained the positive growth namely Electrical, electronic and optical products (8.0%), Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products (3.3%) and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (0.4%).

Meanwhile, value added per hour worked in the Construction sector which had been on a declining trend since Q1 2020 posted a fall of 8.2 per cent in Q1 2022. Mining & Quarrying sector also recorded a decrease of 4.8 per cent while Agriculture decreased slightly by 0.2 per cent [**Table 3**].

**Table 3:** Labour productivity per hour worked, value added & total hours worked, Q1 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

| Economic Activity | Labour productivity per hour worked | Value added | Total hours worked |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | **-0.2** | **0.2** | **0.4** |
| **Mining & Quarrying** | **-4.8** | **-1.1** | **3.9** |
| **Manufacturing** | **-0.1** | **6.6** | **6.8** |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | -6.7 | 5.0 | 12.5 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | -0.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | -3.8 | 4.8 | 8.9 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | 0.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | -4.6 | -0.5 | 4.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | 3.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | 8.0 | 15.4 | 6.8 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | -4.8 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| **Construction** | **-8.2** | **-6.2** | **2.3** |
| **Services** | **1.2** | **6.5** | **5.2** |
| Utilities | -1.4 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | -2.6 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | 14.6 | 24.2 | 8.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 21.7 | 25.8 | 3.4 |
| Information and communication | -0.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Finance and insurance | -1.8 | -1.0 | 0.8 |
| Real estate and business services | 6.2 | 9.5 | 3.1 |
| Other services | 2.6 | 6.3 | 3.6 |
| **Total** | **0.3** | **5.0** | **4.6** |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

## 4.2 Labour productivity, value added per employment during the first quarter of 2022

In line with the continuous resumption of social and economic activities in Q1 2022, employment continued its positive growth by registering an increase of 2.2 per cent to 15.58 million persons. Quarter-on-quarter comparison, after posting a growth of 1.1 per cent in Q4 2021, the number of employment rose 0.9 per cent in Q1 2022 [**Chart 41**].

**Chart 41:** Employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022
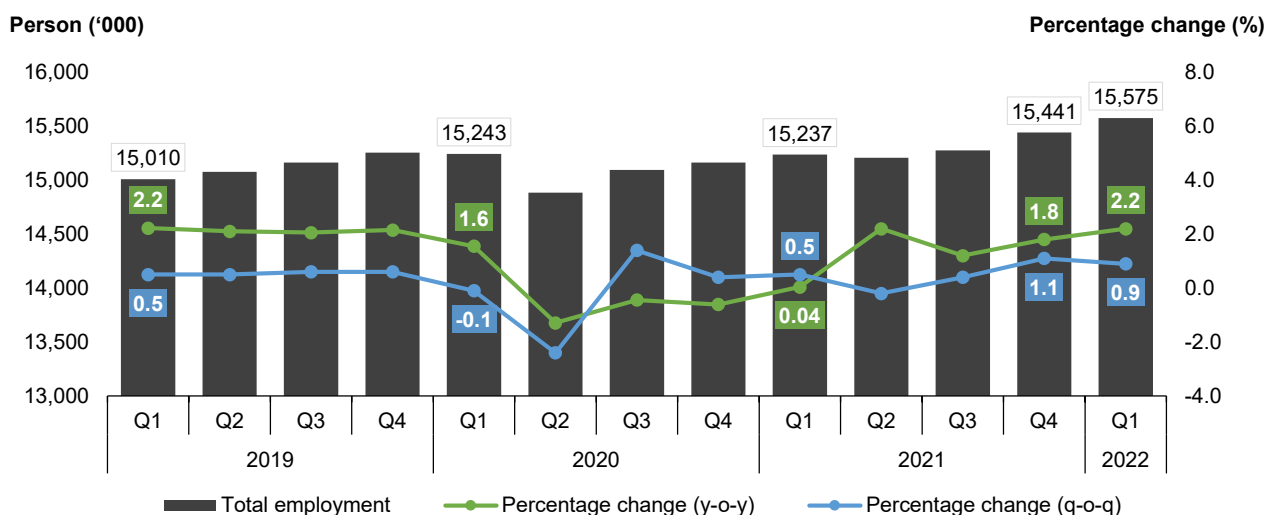


**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

Higher number of employment in Q1 2022 was attributed to the employment gain in three economic sector namely Services, Manufacturing and Mining & Quarrying. Services sector posted an increase of 2.8 per cent (+263.5 thousand) to record 9.56 million persons with most sub-sectors posted employment gain as compared to Q1 2021. The largest rise in the number of employment was recorded in Wholesale & retail trade followed by Food & beverages and accommodation. Nevertheless, employment in Finance and insurance sub-sector remained on a declining trend since Q2 2021.

Employment in the Manufacturing sector which continued to post year-on-year increase since Q1 2021, grew 3.7 per cent (+97.6 thousand) to record 2.71 million in Q1 2022. All of the Manufacturing sub-sectors posted higher number of employment as against the same quarter of the preceding year. The largest gain was recorded by the sub-sector of Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products, followed by Electrical, electronic, and optical products and Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products.

As for Mining & quarrying sector, after recording a double-digit employment growth in Q4 2021, it went up by 2.6 per cent (+1.9 thousand) to 76.8 thousand persons in Q1 2022. In the meantime, employment continued to decline in Agriculture (-0.8%) and Construction (-0.6%) sectors as compared to the same quarter in 2021 [**Chart 42**].

**Chart 42:** Percentage change of employment by sector, Q4 2021 & Q1 2022



| Agriculture | Mining & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Services |

Legend: ■ Q4 2021  ■ Q1 2022
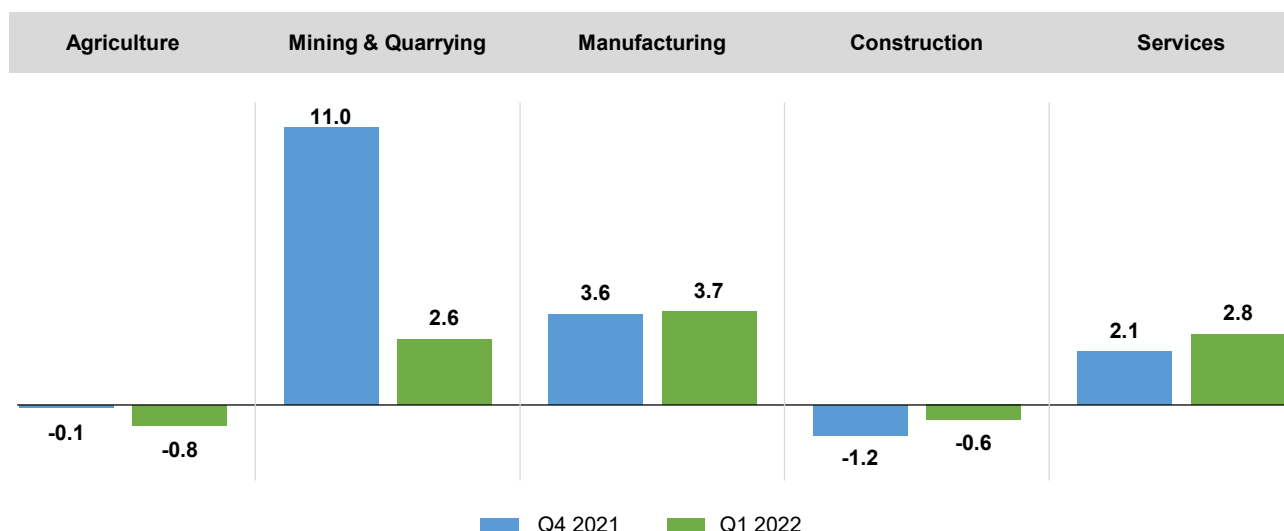
With the economy posting higher growth than employment, had resulted in labour productivity which is measured as value added per employment to record a better growth of 2.7 per cent to record RM23,129 per person during the quarter [**Chart 43**].

**Chart 43:** Labour productivity per employment, Q1 2019 - Q1 2022



Legend: ■ Labour productivity per employment (RM'000) —●— Labour productivity per employment (y-o-y) —●— Total employment (y-o-y)
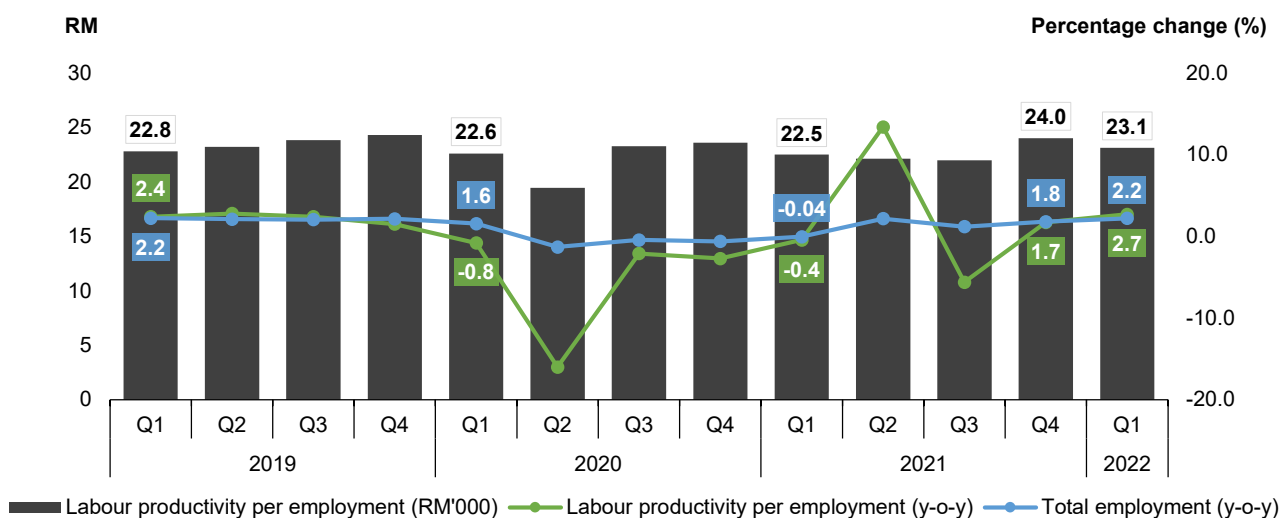
With regards to labour productivity per employment by economic sector, Services sector recorded a stronger year-on-year increase of 3.6 in Q1 2022 following the positive growth in most of its sub-sectors except for Wholesale & retail trade (-0.9%) and Finance and insurance (-0.3%). Two sub-sectors recorded double-digit rise of value added per employment, namely Transportation and storage (25.2%) and Food & beverages and accommodation (19.6%).

The performance of labour productivity in the Manufacturing sector moderated to 2.8 per cent in Q1 2022 after posting a year-on-year growth of 5.3 per cent in the previous quarter. Electrical, electronic and optical products recorded the highest growth at 10.6 per cent, followed by Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (4.4%) and Beverages and tobacco products (4.3%). Meanwhile, after registering uninterrupted positive growth since Q4 2020, the sub-sector of Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products recorded a decline of 3.0 per cent in Q1 2022.

In this quarter, value added per employment in the Agriculture sector also registered a smaller year-on-year growth of 1.0 per cent. Meanwhile, improved negative growth was recorded by the other two sectors namely Construction (-5.5%) and Mining & quarrying (-3.6%) [**Table 4**].

**Table 4:** Labour productivity per employment, value added & total employment, Q1 2022, Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year (%)

| Economic Activity | Labour productivity per employment | Value added | Total employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture** | **1.0** | **0.2** | **-0.8** |
| **Mining & Quarrying** | **-3.6** | **-1.1** | **2.6** |
| **Manufacturing** | **2.8** | **6.6** | **3.7** |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | -0.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 4.3 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | -1.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | 4.4 | 6.6 | 2.1 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | -3.0 | -0.5 | 2.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | 3.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | 10.6 | 15.4 | 4.3 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | -1.7 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| **Construction** | **-5.5** | **-6.2** | **-0.6** |
| **Services** | **3.6** | **6.5** | **2.8** |
| Utilities | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | -0.9 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | 19.6 | 24.2 | 3.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 25.2 | 25.8 | 0.5 |
| Information and communication | 1.7 | 6.3 | 4.5 |
| Finance and insurance | -0.3 | -1.0 | -0.7 |
| Real estate and business services | 8.7 | 9.5 | 0.7 |
| Other services | 4.2 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | **2.7** | **5.0** | **2.2** |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

# 5. WAY FORWARD

## COVID-19:  A Cornerstone to Shift the Future of Work

The global fight against COVID-19 had seen major sacrifices and left some scars to the global community. The loss of multiple lives and long-term health effects were among the direct impact of the virus. Beyond that, economies had suffered dire consequences following closures of international and domestic borders as well as restrictions of social and economic activities. Concerning this, the world GDP contracted 3.1 per cent as opposed to a positive growth of 2.9 per cent registered in 2019[3]. With most businesses left with no choice but to reduce business hours or altogether stopped operation following health mitigation actions in 2020, the global working hours reduced by 8.8 per cent, which was equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs. Malaysia was no exception as the country's economy contracted by 5.5 per cent in 2020, particularly following the restriction set to curb the spread of the pandemic. During the year, employment declined 0.8 per cent to 15.0 million persons. Subsequently, the number of unemployed surged drastically by 39.9 per cent, mainly contributed by a higher number of lay-offs as well as a lessening in jobs opportunity. Hence, the unemployment rate rose to 4.5 per cent, recording a rate of more than 4 per cent for the first time since 1993.

As we entered the third year of the battle against the pandemic, considerable improvement was observed in the global health situation. In spite of the increasing numbers of daily infections around the globe, the number of deaths in the year 2022 continued to trend down amid the initiative to ensure fair and equal access to COVID-19 vaccines. On the economic front, the IMF perceived that the global economic recovery would continue where the GDP is forecasted to grow by 4.4 per cent in 2022[4]. In the meantime, the outlook for the global labour market remains fragile as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) projected that the global total hours worked in 2022 will remain almost two per cent below the pre-pandemic level, corresponding to a shortage of 52 million full-time equivalent jobs. In addition, the ILO also stated that global unemployment is projected to stand at 207 million in 2022, exceeding its 2019 level by some 21 million[5]. As for Malaysia, the annual GDP for the year 2022 is forecasted to expand between 5.3 per cent to 6.3 per cent while unemployment is projected to reduce to 4.0 per cent in 2022[6]. As of Q1 2022, the national economy had strengthened by 5.0 per cent while the unemployment rate eased to 4.1 per cent. The favourable performance in the first quarter of this year indicates that the country is on the right track towards recovery given it is not interrupted by any external shocks and uncertainties.

Although WHO's warned against treating COVID-19 as an endemic at this stage[7], more and more countries are optimistic in doing so as the situation is becoming more predictable and manageable. Malaysia's very own neighbour, Singapore was one of the first Asian countries to outline the strategy for living with COVID-19 at the beginning of 2021. However, the plan was put on hold when the Delta variant prevailed across Southeast Asia in the middle of 2021. As situation improved, the country has recently restarted easing various domestic and cross-borders' restriction; in addition to allowing 75 per cent of work from home employees to return to the

---

[3] International Monetary Fund. (2022, April). World Economic and Financial Surveys: World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from World Economic Outlook Database: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April/download-entire-database

[4] International Monetary Fund. (April 2022). World Economic Outlook Update. Washington, DC

[5] ILO. (2022). World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022. Geneva. Retrieved from ILO: https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/trends2022/WCMS_834081/lang--en/index.htm

[6] Central Bank of Malaysia. (2022). Economic and Monetary Review 2021. Kuala Lumpur: Bank Negara Malaysia

[7] Reuters. (2022, January 11). WHO warns against treating Covid-19 like flu. Retrieved from Reuters: https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/who-warns-against-treating-covid-19-like-flu-2022-01-11/

office as well as doubling the permitted group size from five to 10 persons. The COVID-19 Stringency Index[8] developed by Oxford University ranked Mongolia as the first country to relax COVID-19 restrictions as early as January 2021[9], nine months after COVID-19 was detected. Among its back-to-normal routines were the reopening of schools and workplaces as well as the complete opening of international borders with no required pre-arrival COVID-19 test or post-arrival quarantine. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom and Portugal are among the least strict countries in governmental responses to the pandemic. Portugal - which has the highest vaccination rate in Europe[10] - had lifted restrictions on large gatherings as the nation started to live with COVID-19. For the record, Malaysia was ranked at the 140th place in the COVID-19 Stringency Index, reflecting our commitments towards protecting the nation against the risk of COVID-19.

Malaysia had begun the road to endemicity as we announced entering the transition to endemic phase on 1 April 2022. This transition is an exit strategy that will allow the population to return to a near-normal life after more than two years of combatting COVID-19. Along with this transition, the international borders had been reopened and more SOPs had been relaxed including permission for businesses to resume at normal length as well as allowance to not masked up outdoors. The reopening of international borders brings hope to the tourism-related industries in Malaysia after two years of draught and losses. In relation to this, after having to shut down operations following non-existence demand, tourism-related businesses may have to invest in operation costs in restarting, including upgrading as well as rehiring employees. Accordingly, businesses must opt for the most cost-effective solution to ensure the ability to cater to escalating demand.

There exist a silver lining and opportunity beyond all the negative consequences of the pandemic. Instead of going back to the way things were before the pandemic, we are at an important junction that can lead to improvement in the structure of the labour market which can subsequently facilitate shift to high value added economy. The good aspects of the new normal can be embraced adapted as the permanent features of conducting business activities. An instance of this is switching to a more flexible working arrangement which includes remote working as reliance on technology and automation increase. This development is also hoped to spur the Industrial Revolution 4.0, where automation becomes a more significant part of the economy and subsequently push creation of more skilled jobs for the growing graduate population in the country. Instead of taking up technological adoption up to digitalisation, we can seize this opportunity to progress to automation and reduce heavy reliance on manual labour. On another note, there could also be workforce shortages since those who had previously lost their jobs in some industries might have moved to other industries with available jobs. Besides, they will also be new job opportunities in line with the changes of business strategies. These may indirectly open up more job opportunities to people seeking jobs for a living or transitioning to more decent employment.

The change in demand since the pandemic may also provide an opportunity for businesses to gain recovery momentum. A more sustainable and resilient business model can be considered, including leveraging technology and a crowd-sourcing model. Thus, continuous reskilling and upskilling of employees should also be considered as we revive Malaysia's labour market.

Furthermore, the crisis has heighten social awareness of marginalised communities and promote more significant support for homegrown businesses. Considering micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs) comprised 97.4 per cent of business entities in Malaysia, an ideal solution to collaborate with large businesses can help improve revenue and reduce operating costs of the

---

[8] The stringency index is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest).

[9] Xinhua. (2021, January 2021). Feature: Mongolian business owners glad to see lockdown measures ease in capital. Retrieved from Xinhuanet News Asia & Pacific: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/asiapacific/2021-01/11/c_139659199.htm

[10] https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/vaccines/international

MSMEs. There is no denying the fact that shifting the structure is a massive and arduous task that requires commitment of the overall labour and economic cycles namely industries, communities and the government. Yet, the effort is in line with the strategic initiatives outlined in the 12th Malaysia Plan which ultimately aspire the country to become an advance high income economy by 2025.

# 6. CONCLUSION

Given that the whole country was in the final phase of the NRP since January 2022, Malaysia's labour market in Q1 2022 improved considerably as compared to the same quarter in the year 2021. Looking at the labour supply situation during Q1 2022, the year-on-year growth in employment continued to pick up while unemployment declined to the lowest number and rate since the pandemic started in Q1 2020. In spite of the reduction, unemployment has yet to return to the average number and rate recorded prior to the pandemic. The resumption of more business and social activities at full capacity had resulted in the rise of total hours worked in Q1 2022. During the quarter, labour demand by the industry as measured by the number of jobs continued to trend up in line with the expansion of the global and domestic economy. Jobs opening as indicated by the number of vacancies remained elevated, albeit registering lower annual gain compared to Q4 2021. In addition, more jobs were created in Q1 2022 compared to the same quarter a year ago whereby the number exceeded the pre-pandemic level. As for labour market efficiency, both labour productivity measures in terms of value added per employment and value added per hour worked registered increases against the same quarter of the previous year. The labour market situation also indicated improvement from the preceding quarter, albeit at a slower pace compared to the annual differences.

Moving into the second quarter of the year, the nation had moved into transition to endemic phase since 1 April 2022. This among others involved easing of several more restrictions and reopening of the country's international borders. Moreover, special withdrawal of RM10,000 by the contributors of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) was permitted to ease the burden of those who are still impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. These announcements could not come at a better time as the Muslim in the country observed the fasting ritual in Ramadan in April followed by the celebration of Eid in May. Traffics had never been busier as people took advantage of the long holidays at the beginning of May to hold social gatherings, frequent attractive local tourism spots as well as enjoy the scrumptious local delicacies at various eateries around the country.

As social and economic activities continue to normalise throughout Q2 2022, it is expected to stimulate the labour market situation for the quarter in terms of increased demand by the industry and continuous decline in the number of unemployment. However, the outlook is subjected to the various challenges of global economy including the ongoing geopolitical tension between Russia and Ukraine.

**Box Article**

### Preliminary Review of the Relationship Between Real Wages and Labour Productivity

**Ahmad Thawrique Mohd Taufan[1]; Aswan Husaini[2]; Siti Aminah Abdullah[3]**
[1,2,3] Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics (MBLS), Department of Statistics Malaysia

## Introduction

The global gross domestic product (GDP) at constant price registered an annual growth between 3.3 per cent to 3.7 per cent throughout 2012 and 2018 and remained positive albeit at a slower growth of 2.9 per cent in 2019 (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2022). Following the unprecedented public health crisis in 2020, the global economy dived 3.1 per cent during the year. Thereafter, the global economy rebounded 6.0 per cent in 2021 particularly against a low base number in the preceding year.

Although the level of world GDP had surpassed pre-pandemic in 2019, some regions had yet to recover while others were barely recovering. The diverse economic growth between regions and countries is attributable to various factors which includes, but not limited to the full potential of labour in the economic productions. According to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), (2021), the global labour productivity which is measured as average output per worker has been gradually increasing since 2000, with growth was only briefly interrupted during the 2009 Global Financial Crisis. The world's labour productivity recorded an annual growth of 1.6 percent in 2018 and moderated to 1.4 percent in 2019. As output registered a larger decline compared to the reduction in employment when the COVID-19 crisis struck, the labour productivity growth in 2020 fell by 0.9 per cent (Conference Board, 2021).

According to International Labour Organization (ILO) (2015), setting the minimum wages can minimise income disparities, heighten labour productivity and in return channel the productivity gains into higher salaries. The growth in labour productivity, in the long run are manifested into a change to the real wages. Being more productive basically implies that workers are able to do more within the same amount of time. This in turn liberates up assets or inputs to be utilised somewhere else. Thus, one of the goals introduced in the 2030 Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) was Goal 8 which is to "promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all". Considering that the economy is running under the wage-led system, increasing the global output per worker may be able to improve living standards and departs from the "working poor" phenomenon; hence may also indirectly attribute to achieving Goal 1 of the SDG which is to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere".

Realigning focus to the global agenda, Malaysia's most recent strategic five-year plan namely the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) emphasised upon selected targets towards labour market reform as a catalyst to achieving the status of high income nation by 2025. This includes raising the monthly median Salaries & Wages to RM 2,900; ensuring a 40 per cent share of Compensation of Employee (CE) to GDP; as well as increasing the growth of labour productivity per employment to 3.6 per cent within the five-year period. Although the country had been on the right track towards realising most of the targets, some of the progress had been reversed by the pandemic in 2020.

Considering the intricate ideas of wages and labour productivity in driving the economy, the objective of this article is to gauge some insights on the relationship between wages and labour productivity in Malaysia by leveraging the availability of official labour market statistics.

**Literature Review**

The link between wages and productivity is basically explained by the relationship between employees and their respective employers. Employees contribute to the production process by providing labour input such as skills, ideas and manual labour to produce goods and services. The amount of value added generated by an employee is commonly referred to as labour productivity. In return for their input, employees are compensated in the form of wages. Arguably, the wages that employees earn should fairly reflect their productivity; or from another perspective labour productivity of employees should commensurate to the wages paid. In this regards, Cruz (2022) stated that there are two approaches to determine the relationship of labour productivity and real wages whereby one can move the other in both direction. As Cruz (2022) observed, the first approach is in tandem with the marginal productivity theory which indicated that real wages may be governed by labour productivity. In contrast, another approach conveyed that labour productivity may be influenced by changes in real wages is in line with efficiency wages theory (Cruz, 2022).

Labour productivity is often understood as the value of output produced per unit of labour input which reflects the efficient utilisation of labour in the production of goods and services (Katovich & Maia, 2018; Brill et al., 2017; Feldstein, 2008). According to Goh & Wong (2010), the marginal productivity theory dictates that wages are determined by productivity of workers. As raising the wages would increase the labour cost, a shift to capital can elevate the marginal productivity which will subsequently attribute towards higher real wages. Thus, the marginal productivity theory perceived that productivity influences real wages (Goh & Wong; 2010). Karaalp-Orhan (2017) also believed that workers' productivity will increase as they intensify efforts to secure their jobs thus causing the efficiency to rise as well. Meanwhile, the efficiency wages theory believed that wages influenced productivity as employees are paid higher than equilibrium wage in order to boost the productivity or efficiency; thus ensuring the most productive or skilled workers are retained (Basri et al., 2018; Goh & Wong, 2010).

Although multiple external factors can influence the dynamics of labour productivity and wages, studies on the relationship between the two variables had been conducted for many economies. Concomitant to efficiency wages theory, a study by Klein (2012) found that there is a significant relationship between wages and labour productivity in South Africa whereby increase in wages resulted in higher productivity. The extra real wages attributed to job growth in the country and motivated substitution from informal employment to formal employment (Klein, 2012). Similarly, using Granger Causality Test for manufacturing industries in Tanzania, Islam et al. (2015) also found that real wages have a significant impact on the productivity of the country's manufacturing sector.

Meanwhile, Katovich and Maia (2018) found that the rise in workers' productivity in Brazil were matched by real salary increases and improvements in job quality in the agriculture and commerce sectors. The findings conformed to the marginal productivity theory which dictates that productivity influences real wages. Along the same line, a study by Herman (2020) using correlation and regression analyses found that labour productivity had a positive impact on wages in the Romanian manufacturing sector from 2008 to 2016. Herman (2020) perceived that in response to high incentives supplied by employers would also encourage workers to increase output; thus would ensure acceleration of the productivity growth.

In relation to these findings, many developing economies are implementing or raising minimum wages to protect workers at the lowest end of the wage scale especially the less educated low-skilled segment of employment (Dabee & Ragoobur, 2022). Along the same line, Islam et al. (2015) believed that increasing salaries to match the productivity development would in the long run ensure higher disposable income of households and subsequently raise households' purchasing power.

On the contrary to the other studies which established two kinds of relationship between wages and labour productivity, Trpeski et al. (2016) found that the labour productivity had no effect on real net wages in Macedonia during and after the great financial and economic crisis of 2007. Although there has been a slight but steady growth in salaries in the country throughout the period, it was not due to improvements in labour productivity but rather to other factors (Trpeski et al., 2016).

**Methodology**

This study utilised the official time-series statistics compiled by Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), with annual statistics as far as 2011 and quarterly statistics since 2015. Publicly accessible official statistics published by DOSM are used where possible while some statistics are calculated by the authors based on the original data sources. 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 salaries & wages statistics were sourced from the Salaries & Wages Survey Report based on data availability from 2010 to 2020. The survey was conducted using household approach encompassing full-time equivalent paid employees at their principal occupation in the private and public sectors. Salaries & wages in this report consists of basic wages, cost-of-living allowances and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances in cash or in kind and overtime payment. In order to review the situation for Services and Manufacturing sectors, the average salaries & wages paid was calculated by authors based on the statistics published in the Monthly Manufacturing Statistics and Quarterly Services Statistics respectively. The nominal wage statistics were converted into real wages, or also known as inflation-adjusted wages using the annual change of Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Islam et al., 2015). The conversion is necessary to determine the absolute individual purchasing power to the amount of goods or services given the current market conditions. In other words, it can also be defined as the actual amount of goods and services that the employee can purchase with the payments given after inflation has been considered. This article studied the mean real wages as well as the year-on-year percentage change of the statistics.

The labour productivity statistics by economic sector which were acquired from the Quarterly Labour Productivity Report can be defined as the amount of goods and services, or output produced in the economy for every unit of labour. Labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output calculated by using the ratio of value added to employment. The term labour productivity in the following sections refers to the annual growth of value added per employment.

Descriptive statistical analysis and correlation analysis were done using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 24). In the meantime Granger Causality Test was conducted using Eviews10 to identify the relationship between salaries & wages and labour productivity as well as to determine the causal relationship between the two variables.

## Result & Discussion

After recording a decline of 2.2 per cent compared to the year 2010 following the hike in global crude oil prices in 2011, the real mean monthly salaries & wages received by full-time equivalent paid employees in the public and private sectors grew 4.3 per cent per annum between 2012 to 2019 as the year-on-year growth remained positive. The lowest increase was registered in 2015 at 3.3 per cent while the highest was in 2018 at 6.2 per cent. However, the year 2020 saw the real mean monthly salaries & wages received recording the largest reduction by 7.0 per cent to RM2,287 [**Chart 1.1**].

**Chart 1.1 :** Mean real salaries & wages, 2011 - 2020
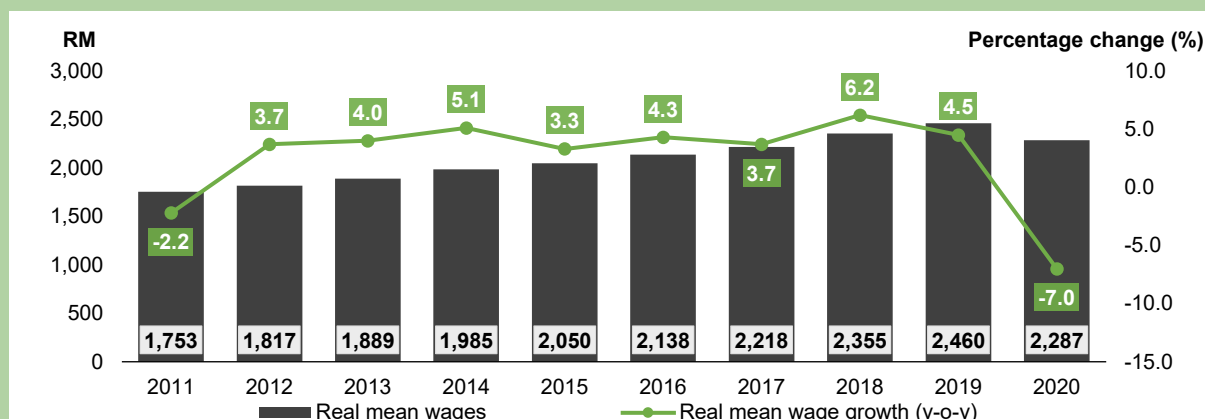


**Source:** Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report and Consumer Price Index, DOSM

Within the period of 2011 to 2019, the level of labour productivity as measured by value added per employment had increased from RM70,023 to RM94,162. A positive annual growth was recorded throughout that period except for a marginal reduction of 0.9 per cent in 2013 following the slower GDP growth for the year. Malaysia's labour productivity which had remained positive for six consecutive years since 2014 marked a sharp decreased by 5.5 per cent in 2020, bringing down the level of labour productivity to RM89,022 per employee. This was in line with the large contraction in GDP as output dwindled following the major restrictions in 2020, coupled with the marginal decline in employment during the same year [**Chart 1.2**].

**Chart 1.2 :** Labour productivity (value added per employment), 2010 - 2020
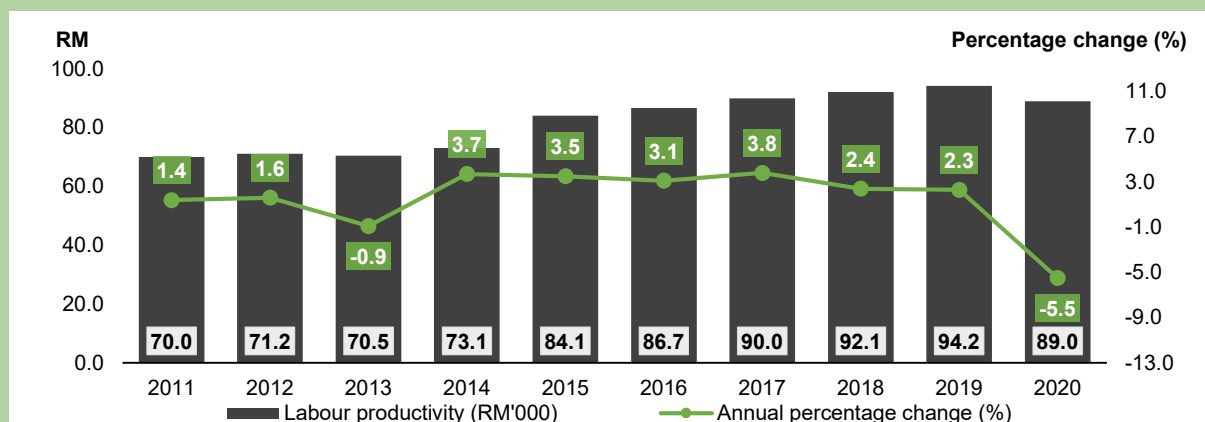


**Source:** Author's calculation from Salaries & Wages Survey Report and Consumer Price Index, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

As we overlay the annual growth of mean real wages and labour productivity, at a glance, it is interesting to note that wage grew faster than productivity except for 2011 and 2020. The negative growth of real wage for 2011 had been discussed above. Meanwhile, wage took a deeper plunge than labour productivity following the unprecedented circumstances in 2020 [**Chart 1.3**].

**Chart 1.3 :** Annual percentage change of mean real wages and labour productivity (value added per employment), 2011 - 2020
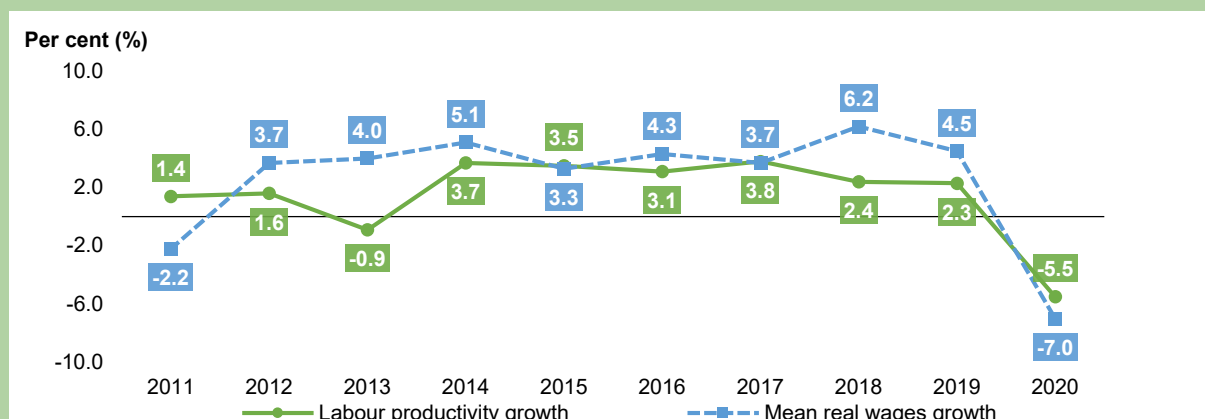


**Source:** National Account, Labour Productivity and author's calculation based on Salaries & Wages Survey, Malaysia, 2020, DOSM

Moving beyond this descriptive statistics, further statistical analysis was required to investigate the relationship between the two variables. A preliminary analysis by a scatter plot revealed a positive relationship between real wages and labour productivity, as indicated by the coefficient of determination at 0.6228. The correlation model was deemed fit considering 62.3 per cent of the data fitted the linear trend line [**Chart 1.4**]. Thus, it can be deduced that one variable influenced the other in a positive manner.

**Chart 1.4 :** Scatter plot for the annual growth of real wages and labour productivity
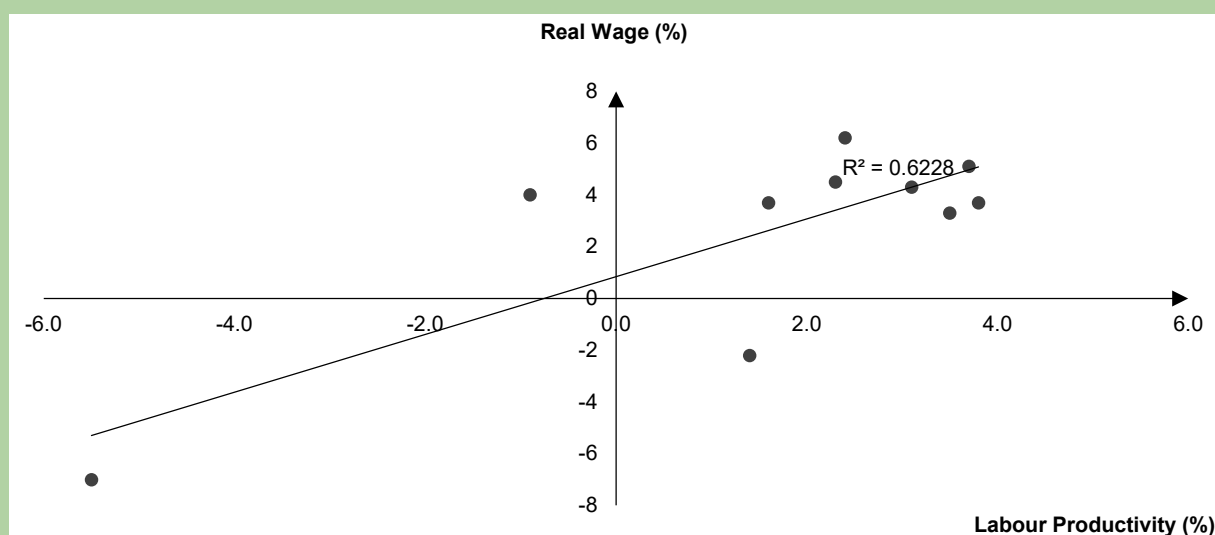


**Source:** Author's calculation based on data from DOSM

To further confirm the result from the scatter plot, Pearson's correlation analysis between the two variables namely the annual growth of mean real wages and labour productivity was conducted. The Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) of 0.789 at the significance level of 0.007 ($\alpha < 0.01$) clearly demonstrated that there existed a strong positive relationship between real wages and labour productivity [**Table 1.1**].

**Table 1.1** : Correlation analysis for the annual growth of real wages and labour productivity

| Correlations | | Labour Productivity | Real Wages |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labour Productivity | Pearson Correlation (r) | 1 | .789** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | .007 |
| | N | 10 | 10 |
| Real Wages | Pearson Correlation (r) | .789** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | .007 | |
| | N | 10 | 10 |

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Source:** Author's calculation based on data from DOSM in SPSS (ver. 24)

While the scatter plots and the correlation analysis had shown a positive relationship between wages and labour productivity, the question remained on whether the increase in wages resulted in the rise of productivity or vice versa. In this regards, leveraging upon the availability of longer quarterly time series statistics, the causal relationship between the real wages and labour productivity was investigated for two of the most important economic sectors namely Services and Manufacturing.

Descriptive analysis of the Services sector observed that the trend of year-on-year growth of mean real wages and labour productivity moved in tandem throughout the quarterly periods from 2015 to 2021. As of the fourth quarter of 2021, the year-on-year growth of labour productivity in the Services sector was higher at 9.5 per cent as against marginal growth of 0.6 per cent in real wages [**Chart 1.5**].

**Chart 1.5** : Annual percentage change of mean real wages and labour productivity (value added per employment) for the Services sector, Q1 2015 - Q4 2021
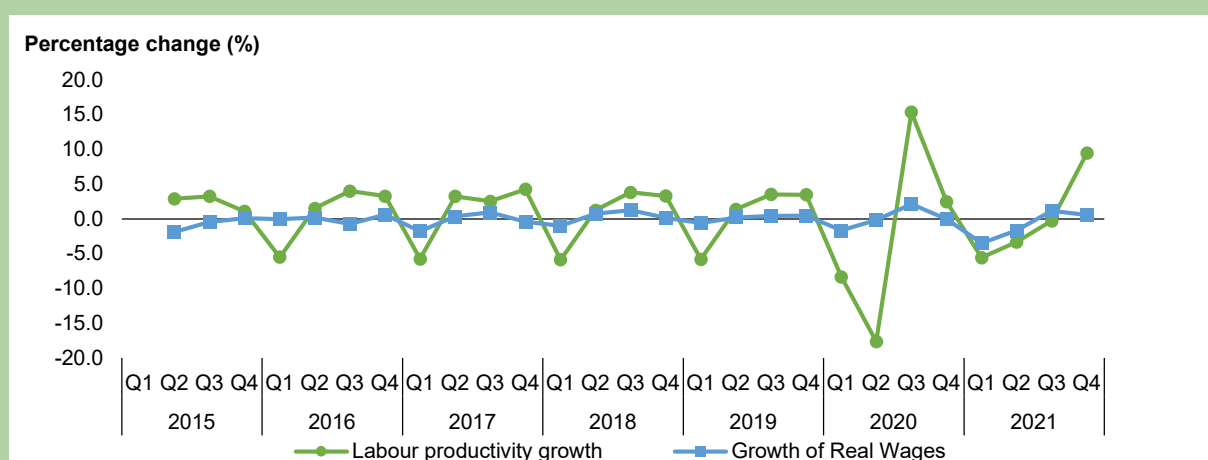


**Source:** Author's calculation based on data from DOSM

The first regression model in the Granger Causality Test for the Service sector showed that we failed to reject the hypothesis that real wages lead the productivity in the same sector.

Meanwhile, the second regression analysis resulted in a significant p-value less than 0.05 (0.0405) suggested that labour productivity resulted in wage increase [**Table 1.2**]. Thus, the situation in the Services sector was in line with the marginal productivity theory where labour productivity steered the direction of real wages. In other words, employees will be compensated with higher pay as they increase efficiency.

**Table 1.2** : Pairwise Granger Causality Tests between growth of labour productivity and real wages of Services sector

| Lags: 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Null Hypothesis:** | **Obs** | **F-Statistic** | **Prob.** |
| RW_Services does not Granger Cause LP_Services | 24 | 0.34492 | 0.7932 |
| LP_Services does not Granger Cause RW_Services | | 3.18656 | 0.0405 |

Next, looking at Malaysia's Manufacturing sector, the growth of mean real wages and labour productivity were also moving in the same direction. For the most part of the time series, mean real wages remained uptrend except for a sharp contraction in the first quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, the growth cycle of labour productivity was almost identical where labour productivity declined for the first quarter of the year and picked up afterwards [**Chart 1.6**].

Next, as for the results from the Granger Causality Test in the Manufacturing sector, the first regression led us to reject the hypothesis that real wage did not cause labour productivity, at the p-value of 0.0369. Concurrently, we cannot reject the hypothesis that labour productivity causes the real wages for manufacturing sector. Hence, it appeared that Granger causality ran one-way which was growth of real wages caused growth in labour productivity for the Manufacturing sector [**Table 1.3**]. This evidence supported the beliefs of efficiency wage theory that stated real wages guide the direction of labour productivity. To put it simply, increasing the wage in the Manufacturing sector would motivate employees' performances hence raising productivity.

**Chart 1.6** : Annual percentage change of mean real wages and labour productivity (value added per employment) for the Manufacturing sector, Q1 2015 - Q4 2021
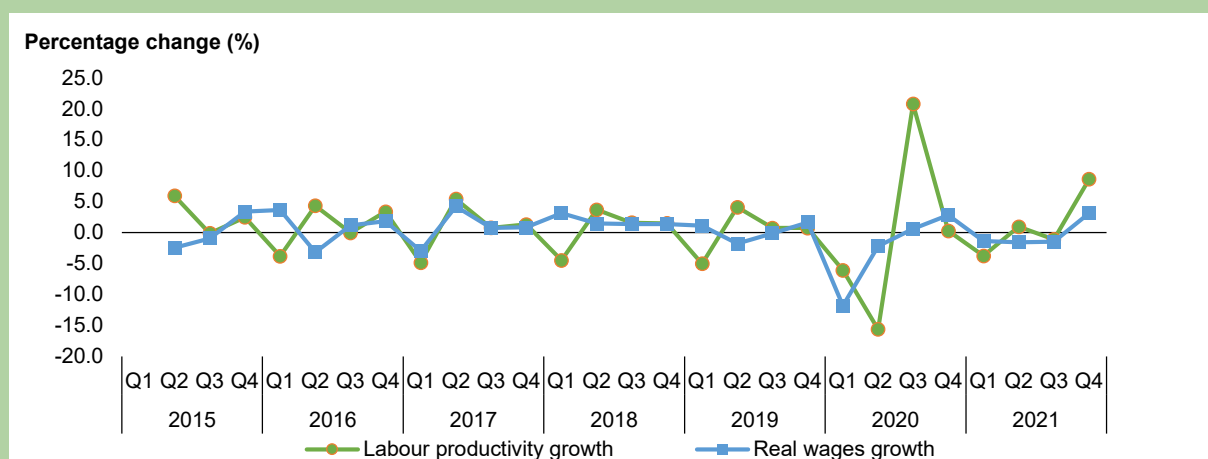


**Source:** Author's calculation based on data from DOSM

**Table 1.3** : Pairwise Granger Causality Tests between growth of labour productivity and real wages of Manufacturing sector

| Lags: 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Null Hypothesis:** | **Obs** | **F-Statistic** | **Prob.** |
| RW_Manufacturing does not Granger Cause LP_Services | 24 | 3.54501 | 0.0369 |
| LP_Manufacturing does not Granger Cause RW_Services | | 0.74029 | 0.5425 |

## Conclusion

The preliminary insights revealed that in overall, real wage registered higher growth than labour productivity. On its own, the findings cannot be solely used to interpret that workers were not performing to the expected levels corresponding to their wages. Based on further investigation into the statistical relationship between the two variables, it can be concluded that there was a positive relationship between wages and productivity. In this regard, it is safe to assume that the rise of one variable will definitely influence the other. Either raising wages caused the increase in labour productivity or increasing labour productivity caused the rise in wages, both will definitely influence economic performance in a positive manner. These relationships, however only provide some basis of understanding that shows the direct approach of the relationship between the variables.

Further causality analysis was explored for the circumstances of wages and labour productivity in the Services and Manufacturing sectors which were the top two out of five major economic sectors in terms of the share to GDP. It can be concluded that real wages influenced efficiency and productivty in the Manufacturing sector; while the scenario in the Services sector revealed that the increase in labour productivity resulted in the wage rise. Looking at these early findings, careful considerations must be exercised, taking into account the diverse sub-sectors and industries disaggregation in both sectors. Services sector comprised of both high value added sub-sectors such as Finance and insurance, Information and communication and Professional services as well as lower value added industries including Wholesale and retail trade and Food & beverages. Thus, if the causal relationship of wages and productivity is studied for each of these sub-sectors, the results may vary whereby marginal propensity theory may only apply to lower value added sub-sectors in the Services sector. Similarly, the efficiency wage theory that prevailed in the Manufacturing sector could only be true for high value-added sub-sectors.

It is important to note that salaries & wages statistics were obtained for full-time equivalent paid employees while employment in the calculation of labour productivity encompassed employers, employee, own account workers as well as unpaid family workers. Although employees made up nearly 80 per cent of employment, the results of this study should be interpreted with cautions given the different coverage of the two variables.

## Disclaimer

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

## Acknowledgement

**References**

Basri, N., M., Karim, Z., A., Ismail, R. & Sulaiman, N. (2018). The Effect of Wages and Industry-Specific Variables on Productivity of Manufacturing Industry in Malaysia: A Dynamic Heterogeneous Panel Evidence. International Journal of Economics and Management, 12(2), 379-391.

Brill, M., Holman, C., Morris, C., Raichoudhary, R. & Yosif, N. (2017). Understanding the labor productivity and compensation gap. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 6(6), 1-14.

Conference Board (2021). Global Productivity Growth Remains Weak, Extending Slowing Trend. Retrieved from The Conference Board: https://www.conference-board.org/press/global-productivity-2021

Cruz, M., D. (2022). Labor productivity, real wages, and employment: evidence from a panel of OECD economies over 1960-2019. Working Papers Post Keynesian Economics Society (PKES).

Dabee, V., D & Ragoobur, V., T. (2022). Minimum wage and employment: a gender perspective for Mauritius. Journal of Business and Socio-economic Development. https://doi.org/10.1108/JBSED-10-2021-0134

Feldstein, M., S. (2008). Did Wages Reflect Growth in Productivity?. Journal of Policy Modelling, 30(4), 591-594.

Goh, S., K. & Wong, K., N. (2010). Analyzing the Productivity-Wage-Unemployment Nexus in Malaysia: Evidence from the Macroeconomic Perspective. International Research Journal of Finance and Economics, Volume 53, 145-156.

Herman, E. (2020). Labour Productivity and Wages in the Romanian Manufacturing Sector. Procedia Manufacturing, Volume 46, 313-321: https://doi.org/10.1016/j

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2015). Chapter 7: Monitoring the effects of minimum wages: 7.6 Effects on labour productivity. Retrieved from ILO: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/wages/minimumwages/monitoring

International Labour Organization (ILO). (2015.) Chapter 18: Productivity (Decent work for sustainable development Resource Platform). Retrieved from ILO: https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/dw4sd/themes/productivity

International Monetary Fund. (2022, April). World Economic and Financial Surveys: World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from World Economic Outlook Database: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/April/download-entire-database

Islam, R., Kinyondo, A., & Nganga, J. (2015). Real wages and labour productivity in Tanzania: How do they link?. Journal of African studies and Development, 7(3), 81-98.

Karaalp-Orhan, H., S. (2017). Labour Productivity, Real Wages and Unemployment: An Application of Bounds Test Approach for Turkey. Journal of Economic and Social Development, 4(2), 11-12.

Katovich, E., S. & Maia, A., G. (2018). The relation between labor productivity and wages in Brazil: A Sectoral Analysis. Nova Economia. 28(01), 7-38. https://doi.org/10.1590

Klein, N. (2012). Real Wage, Labor Productivity, and Employment Trends in South Africa: A Closer Look. International Monetary Fund Working Paper 12/92, 1-37.

Trpeski. P., Eftimov, L. & Cvetanoska, M. (2016). Labor Productivity and Real Wages In Macedonia: An Overview Before and After the Global Economic Crisis. European Scientific journal. 12(10), 352-365. http://dx.doi.org/10.19044/esj

United Nations Statistics Division. (2021). Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 8. Retrieved from Sustainable Development Goals: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/goal-08/?mscl-kid=0c5a7f91d03111eca5fbe6e45c89ad1b

This page is deliberately left blank

# STATISTICAL TABLES Q1

# 2022

This page is deliberately left blank

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 68.8 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.7 | 69.0 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | (%) | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.0 | 81.5 |
| Female | (%) | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 55.8 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 55.6 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | (%) | 45.0 | 46.0 | 45.9 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 43.6 | 45.2 |
| 25-34 | (%) | 85.2 | 84.4 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 84.8 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 83.7 | 87.4 | 87.4 |
| 35-44 | (%) | 83.1 | 84.0 | 83.0 | 83.5 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 83.0 | 86.1 | 84.1 | 85.9 | 86.6 | 84.6 |
| 45-54 | (%) | 78.2 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 76.7 | 76.9 | 78.3 | 77.1 | 76.3 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 74.4 | 75.2 |
| 55-64 | (%) | 48.5 | 48.9 | 46.9 | 51.4 | 50.2 | 53.6 | 51.8 | 49.9 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 43.1 | 44.0 |
| **Sex and Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Male** | (%) | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 81.0 | 81.5 |
| 15-24 | (%) | 52.7 | 54.4 | 52.9 | 49.9 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 50.7 | 52.1 | 48.5 | 51.8 | 56.5 | 57.9 |
| 25-34 | (%) | 96.2 | 94.2 | 96.8 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 93.5 |
| 35-44 | (%) | 97.5 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 96.5 | 97.3 |
| 45-54 | (%) | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 92.4 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 94.4 | 96.6 | 95.0 |
| 55-64 | (%) | 64.4 | 66.0 | 63.3 | 71.4 | 67.8 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 72.7 | 76.9 | 70.7 | 62.4 | 61.5 |
| **Female** | (%) | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 55.8 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.4 | 55.6 |
| 15-24 | (%) | 36.7 | 36.8 | 38.3 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 36.4 | 32.4 | 29.4 | 31.2 |
| 25-34 | (%) | 73.0 | 73.6 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 75.6 | 72.8 | 81.3 | 80.6 |
| 35-44 | (%) | 67.6 | 69.4 | 67.1 | 68.4 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 74.0 | 70.5 | 73.8 | 75.9 | 71.2 |
| 45-54 | (%) | 62.0 | 60.1 | 58.7 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 61.1 | 61.7 | 57.3 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 52.0 | 55.3 |
| 55-64 | (%) | 32.3 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 32.2 | 37.3 | 33.2 | 27.0 | 21.7 | 27.3 | 23.6 | 26.5 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens | (%) | 66.7 | 67.6 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 65.8 | 66.1 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 67.3 | 67.6 |
| Bumiputera | (%) | 65.2 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 65.3 | 64.1 | 64.4 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 65.7 | 65.9 |
| Chinese | (%) | 70.8 | 73.2 | 69.1 | 70.5 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 71.3 | 72.3 | 69.6 | 68.7 | 71.2 | 72.5 |
| Indians | (%) | 67.6 | 67.1 | 65.5 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 66.0 | 70.8 | 71.8 | 63.5 | 66.4 | 69.1 | 67.7 |
| Others | (%) | 63.6 | 67.5 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 62.2 | 61.7 | 66.7 | 65.5 | 90.2 | 67.2 | 68.3 | 68.9 |
| Non-citizens | (%) | 83.4 | 77.9 | 88.2 | 84.2 | 84.7 | 84.9 | 79.3 | 79.1 | 80.2 | 80.6 | 79.0 | 79.5 |
| **Educational attainment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No formal education | (%) | 62.4 | 59.7 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 61.7 | 58.7 | 55.9 | 58.7 | 62.3 | 61.2 | 63.4 | 62.7 |
| Primary | (%) | 71.2 | 69.7 | 72.4 | 71.8 | 70.0 | 70.7 | 69.9 | 69.1 | 67.2 | 66.2 | 68.4 | 66.9 |
| Secondary | (%) | 68.5 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 67.6 | 67.1 | 66.9 | 63.6 | 64.8 | 66.2 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 67.0 |
| Tertiary | (%) | 68.9 | 70.8 | 69.7 | 70.5 | 70.0 | 71.4 | 79.0 | 77.3 | 73.3 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 74.4 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

## 2. Profile of Labour Force

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Labour force** | ('000) | 15,598.8 | 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 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 9,492.5 | 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 |
| Female | ('000) | 6,106.3 | 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 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 2,756.4 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 5,264.8 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 3,665.0 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 2,669.5 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 1,243.1 | 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 |
| **Sex and Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Male** | ('000) | 9,492.5 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 1,683.6 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 3,131.2 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 2,229.7 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 1,613.4 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 834.6 | 858.0 | 822.8 | 943.7 | 902.6 | 949.6 | 962.7 | 988.4 | 1,098.5 | 938.8 | 852.9 | 858.4 |
| **Female** | ('000) | 6,106.3 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 1,072.9 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 2,133.6 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 1,435.3 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 1,056.1 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 408.5 | 401.1 | 385.0 | 403.9 | 420.3 | 495.9 | 436.8 | 364.6 | 325.7 | 383.8 | 319.9 | 367.6 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens | ('000) | 13,307.6 | 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 |
| Bumiputera | ('000) | 8,814.3 | 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 |
| Chinese | ('000) | 3,385.4 | 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 |
| Indians | ('000) | 995.9 | 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 |
| Others | ('000) | 112.0 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 120.7 | 110.5 | 102.6 | 120.4 | 99.9 | 67.1 | 93.1 | 143.1 | 110.3 |
| Non-citizens | ('000) | 2,291.1 | 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 |
| **Educational attainment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No formal education | ('000) | 472.3 | 472.5 | 470.9 | 448.4 | 442.5 | 382.2 | 358.0 | 455.0 | 584.9 | 624.3 | 596.8 | 554.0 |
| Primary | ('000) | 1,835.8 | 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 |
| Secondary | ('000) | 8,807.7 | 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 |
| Tertiary | ('000) | 4,483.0 | 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 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**3. Profile of Employed Person**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Employed | ('000) | 15,078.2 | 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 |
| Employment to population ratio | (%) | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.7 | 66.2 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 9,175.5 | 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 |
| Female | ('000) | 5,902.7 | 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 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 2,469.4 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 5,104.2 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 3,625.2 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 2,644.6 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 1,234.9 | 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 |
| **Sex and Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Male** | ('000) | 9,175.5 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 1,521.9 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 3,033.1 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 2,203.2 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 1,591.0 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 826.4 | 854.2 | 817.4 | 939.1 | 878.0 | 907.3 | 921.6 | 940.2 | 1,047.4 | 898.6 | 842.1 | 851.2 |
| **Female** | ('000) | 5,902.7 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 947.5 | 960.3 | 992.8 | 927.4 | 922.6 | 834.6 | 830.8 | 841.6 | 899.8 | 816.0 | 743.8 | 839.3 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 2,071.1 | 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 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 1,422.0 | 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 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 1,053.6 | 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 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 408.5 | 400.0 | 383.4 | 398.7 | 407.8 | 476.9 | 432.9 | 352.1 | 315.6 | 371.0 | 316.6 | 354.5 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens | ('000) | 12,831.4 | 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 |
| Bumiputera | ('000) | 8,481.7 | 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 |
| Chinese | ('000) | 3,295.9 | 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 |
| Indians | ('000) | 949.8 | 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 |
| Others | ('000) | 103.9 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 102.5 | 92.3 | 105.6 | 92.8 | 62.9 | 90.2 | 138.8 | 102.8 |
| Non-citizens | ('000) | 2,246.9 | 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 |
| **Educational attainment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No formal education | ('000) | 457.1 | 457.3 | 459.2 | 423.3 | 413.9 | 354.5 | 339.8 | 417.6 | 546.5 | 582.8 | 549.3 | 517.4 |
| Primary | ('000) | 1,801.7 | 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 |
| Secondary | ('000) | 8,504.1 | 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 |
| Tertiary | ('000) | 4,315.3 | 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 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Status in employment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employer | ('000) | 569.6 | 596.7 | 520.7 | 585.1 | 499.6 | 451.4 | 485.1 | 491.4 | 460.0 | 476.8 | 486.9 | 529.1 |
| Employee | ('000) | 11,253.0 | 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 |
| Own account worker | ('000) | 2,676.8 | 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 |
| Unpaid family worker | ('000) | 578.9 | 534.8 | 565.3 | 621.4 | 597.4 | 584.3 | 533.3 | 534.1 | 525.0 | 523.8 | 529.9 | 515.3 |
| **Occupation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managers | ('000) | 736.5 | 735.3 | 665.1 | 683.0 | 774.8 | 752.0 | 845.8 | 811.2 | 631.2 | 594.1 | 610.1 | 623.7 |
| Professionals | ('000) | 1,879.5 | 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 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | ('000) | 1,514.6 | 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 |
| Clerical support workers | ('000) | 1,277.3 | 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 |
| Service and sales workers | ('000) | 3,503.4 | 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 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers | ('000) | 919.2 | 857.3 | 917.1 | 945.4 | 921.3 | 872.6 | 900.0 | 788.9 | 719.0 | 695.1 | 666.9 | 641.5 |
| Craft and related trades workers | ('000) | 1,512.6 | 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 |
| Plant and machine-operators and assemblers | ('000) | 1,806.3 | 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 |
| Elementary occupations | ('000) | 1,928.9 | 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 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | ('000) | 4,130.5 | 4,199.9 | 4,203.9 | 4,255.8 | 4,262.8 | 4,394.9 | 4,558.5 | 4,869.9 | 4,350.0 | 4,256.7 | 4,295.7 | 4,341.3 |
| Semi-skilled | ('000) | 9,018.8 | 9,138.8 | 8,997.7 | 9,047.1 | 8,796.3 | 8,828.2 | 8,861.2 | 8,635.8 | 9,052.5 | 9,144.3 | 9,243.4 | 9,303.8 |
| Low-skilled | ('000) | 1,928.9 | 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 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

## 4. Profile of Underemployment

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Working less than 30 hours** | ('000) | **374.3** | **326.6** | **304.0** | **667.5** | **789.6** | **403.8** | **533.7** | **441.9** | **474.1** | **464.6** | **393.8** | **336.3** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 171.5 | 118.9 | 112.3 | 320.1 | 444.0 | 151.4 | 345.6 | 281.3 | 317.8 | 282.9 | 137.6 | 112.1 |
| Female | ('000) | 202.8 | 207.6 | 191.8 | 347.4 | 345.7 | 252.4 | 188.0 | 160.5 | 156.3 | 181.6 | 256.2 | 224.1 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 43.6 | 42.5 | 39.1 | 91.0 | 134.6 | 116.1 | 165.5 | 57.0 | 102.2 | 69.0 | 87.0 | 39.1 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 84.1 | 73.6 | 62.9 | 189.1 | 229.1 | 118.0 | 189.5 | 209.4 | 110.1 | 166.4 | 108.4 | 103.6 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 87.8 | 79.7 | 72.8 | 146.5 | 182.0 | 72.1 | 71.0 | 106.3 | 95.9 | 123.7 | 97.5 | 77.8 |
| 45 and above | ('000) | 158.8 | 130.8 | 129.3 | 240.9 | 244.0 | 97.6 | 107.6 | 69.2 | 165.9 | 105.4 | 100.9 | 115.8 |
| **Time-related underemployment** | ('000) | **204.5** | **178.7** | **170.7** | **383.2** | **413.5** | **300.8** | **369.1** | **310.5** | **329.7** | **326.2** | **293.1** | **245.1** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 107.2 | 70.4 | 69.2 | 183.2 | 257.6 | 102.3 | 267.8 | 226.7 | 236.1 | 232.2 | 101.2 | 71.3 |
| Female | ('000) | 97.2 | 108.2 | 101.5 | 199.9 | 156.0 | 198.5 | 101.3 | 83.8 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 191.9 | 173.8 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 32.0 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 63.2 | 76.3 | 108.4 | 130.3 | 46.4 | 86.6 | 40.4 | 80.8 | 21.8 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 53.8 | 44.8 | 44.2 | 114.1 | 99.3 | 97.2 | 117.4 | 159.3 | 82.6 | 137.0 | 78.9 | 76.1 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 45.7 | 50.9 | 40.6 | 82.4 | 106.1 | 47.4 | 53.1 | 67.2 | 46.6 | 87.7 | 70.2 | 62.6 |
| 45 and above | ('000) | 73.0 | 54.4 | 57.1 | 123.5 | 131.9 | 47.8 | 68.4 | 37.6 | 113.8 | 61.0 | 63.2 | 84.5 |
| **Skill-related underemployment** | ('000) | **1,417.2** | **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** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 665.3 | 699.3 | 746.8 | 815.1 | 847.7 | 865.9 | 1,066.6 | 951.5 | 949.0 | 931.7 | 877.1 | 874.4 |
| Female | ('000) | 751.9 | 855.2 | 794.1 | 822.2 | 826.4 | 896.9 | 820.2 | 948.4 | 903.5 | 942.2 | 961.2 | 935.6 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 338.6 | 393.5 | 348.4 | 338.3 | 393.7 | 405.1 | 353.5 | 437.2 | 336.9 | 426.8 | 309.0 | 364.9 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 666.0 | 705.8 | 732.4 | 786.3 | 701.9 | 811.4 | 862.6 | 848.4 | 776.0 | 835.3 | 816.4 | 821.3 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 259.7 | 279.1 | 287.4 | 310.8 | 331.6 | 355.3 | 443.0 | 401.7 | 426.1 | 392.0 | 454.6 | 428.2 |
| 45 and above | ('000) | 152.8 | 176.0 | 172.7 | 201.8 | 246.9 | 190.9 | 227.6 | 212.5 | 313.5 | 219.7 | 258.3 | 195.7 |
| **Rate of time-related underemployment** | (%) | **1.4** | **1.2** | **1.1** | **2.5** | **2.8** | **2.0** | **2.4** | **2.0** | **2.2** | **2.1** | **1.9** | **1.6** |
| **Rate of skill-related underemployment** | (%) | **32.8** | **34.3** | **34.8** | **36.2** | **36.5** | **36.8** | **37.4** | **37.9** | **37.7** | **37.7** | **37.5** | **36.9** |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

## 4. Profile of Unemployment

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Unemployed** | ('000) | 520.6 | 512.1 | 512.2 | 546.6 | 791.8 | 745.0 | 760.7 | 771.8 | 764.9 | 746.2 | 694.4 | 671.2 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 317.0 | 300.5 | 298.4 | 331.0 | 453.9 | 459.5 | 465.3 | 464.8 | 444.1 | 436.7 | 414.1 | 395.0 |
| Female | ('000) | 203.6 | 211.7 | 213.8 | 215.7 | 337.9 | 285.5 | 295.3 | 307.0 | 320.8 | 309.5 | 280.2 | 276.2 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 287.0 | 288.6 | 278.9 | 291.4 | 326.7 | 322.3 | 330.8 | 317.4 | 283.1 | 304.1 | 313.1 | 303.2 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 160.6 | 166.9 | 159.1 | 165.3 | 274.3 | 233.7 | 256.6 | 231.0 | 263.3 | 245.3 | 244.5 | 234.6 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 39.8 | 31.2 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 86.0 | 80.7 | 76.2 | 104.3 | 75.0 | 73.4 | 80.2 | 67.1 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 24.9 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 34.6 | 67.7 | 46.9 | 52.1 | 58.5 | 82.2 | 70.3 | 42.5 | 46.3 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 8.2 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 9.9 | 37.2 | 61.4 | 45.0 | 60.7 | 61.3 | 53.1 | 14.1 | 20.2 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens | ('000) | 476.3 | 466.2 | 472.1 | 480.0 | 685.8 | 640.2 | 654.8 | 663.6 | 655.8 | 639.5 | 590.8 | 569.8 |
| Bumiputera | ('000) | 332.6 | 335.6 | 333.8 | 341.0 | 461.8 | 397.8 | 428.0 | 446.5 | 457.7 | 450.5 | 416.5 | 369.7 |
| Chinese | ('000) | 89.5 | 76.8 | 75.5 | 82.2 | 144.7 | 172.5 | 148.1 | 157.6 | 140.0 | 121.9 | 125.0 | 147.3 |
| Indians | ('000) | 46.1 | 46.3 | 58.5 | 47.6 | 71.3 | 59.6 | 63.8 | 52.4 | 54.0 | 64.2 | 45.0 | 45.3 |
| Others | ('000) | 8.1 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 14.8 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 7.5 |
| Non-citizens | ('000) | 44.3 | 45.9 | 40.2 | 66.7 | 106.0 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 108.3 | 109.1 | 106.7 | 103.6 | 101.4 |
| **Unemployed category** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Actively unemployed | ('000) | 383.3 | 371.3 | 363.0 | 356.9 | 485.7 | 592.2 | 634.4 | 640.1 | 663.4 | 658.1 | 611.0 | 593.0 |
| **Duration of unemployment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 3 month | ('000) | 172.6 | 164.1 | 164.6 | 159.0 | 240.7 | 294.2 | 285.8 | 316.1 | 385.0 | 331.6 | 353.5 | 353.4 |
| 3 month to less than 6 month | ('000) | 123.6 | 119.5 | 109.8 | 94.7 | 149.9 | 152.9 | 193.1 | 165.3 | 143.0 | 177.8 | 149.8 | 141.3 |
| 6 month to less than 1 year | ('000) | 54.2 | 53.9 | 46.9 | 57.7 | 64.2 | 92.0 | 88.5 | 89.9 | 71.6 | 90.6 | 62.5 | 58.9 |
| More than 1 year | ('000) | 32.9 | 33.7 | 41.7 | 45.5 | 30.8 | 53.1 | 67.0 | 68.7 | 63.8 | 58.1 | 45.2 | 39.4 |
| Inactively unemployed | ('000) | 137.3 | 140.8 | 149.3 | 189.8 | 306.1 | 152.8 | 126.2 | 131.7 | 101.6 | 88.1 | 83.4 | 78.2 |
| **Unemployment rate** | (%) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | (%) | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Female | (%) | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | (%) | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.1 |
| 25-34 | (%) | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| 35-44 | (%) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| 45-54 | (%) | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| 55-64 | (%) | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| **Ethnic group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citizens | (%) | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Bumiputera | (%) | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Chinese | (%) | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Indians | (%) | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Others | (%) | 7.2 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6.8 |
| Non-citizens | (%) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**5. Profile of Outside Labour Force**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Outside labour force** | ('000) | **7,088.1** | **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** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | ('000) | 2,255.0 | 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 |
| Female | ('000) | 4,833.0 | 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 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 3,363.7 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 913.3 | 962.8 | 827.3 | 873.6 | 954.3 | 972.1 | 922.3 | 1,018.3 | 920.2 | 1,036.4 | 805.3 | 798.1 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 746.4 | 709.8 | 753.1 | 746.2 | 783.5 | 778.8 | 783.1 | 657.8 | 741.6 | 667.0 | 637.0 | 742.0 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 744.9 | 786.1 | 795.6 | 798.9 | 792.0 | 751.8 | 796.8 | 826.5 | 807.8 | 813.6 | 899.1 | 870.7 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 1,319.8 | 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 |
| **Sex and Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Male** | ('000) | 2,255.0 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 1,512.3 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 124.2 | 190.3 | 106.6 | 149.5 | 146.9 | 167.1 | 148.7 | 255.5 | 205.3 | 217.8 | 242.2 | 217.3 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 58.1 | 54.7 | 48.9 | 58.1 | 68.2 | 63.9 | 56.2 | 64.0 | 68.9 | 66.4 | 85.1 | 67.7 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 98.1 | 104.5 | 90.0 | 90.2 | 87.3 | 84.6 | 132.9 | 80.6 | 76.0 | 96.9 | 59.5 | 88.6 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 462.3 | 441.5 | 477.3 | 378.1 | 428.1 | 421.1 | 423.9 | 371.7 | 329.4 | 388.8 | 514.9 | 538.0 |
| **Female** | ('000) | 4,833.0 | 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 |
| 15-24 | ('000) | 1,851.4 | 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 |
| 25-34 | ('000) | 789.1 | 772.5 | 720.7 | 724.1 | 807.4 | 805.0 | 773.7 | 762.8 | 714.9 | 818.6 | 563.1 | 580.8 |
| 35-44 | ('000) | 688.3 | 655.1 | 704.2 | 688.1 | 715.3 | 714.9 | 727.0 | 593.8 | 672.7 | 600.6 | 551.8 | 674.3 |
| 45-54 | ('000) | 646.7 | 681.6 | 705.7 | 708.6 | 704.7 | 667.2 | 663.9 | 745.9 | 731.8 | 716.7 | 839.6 | 782.1 |
| 55-64 | ('000) | 857.5 | 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 |
| **Reason for not seeking work** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schooling/ training program | ('000) | 2,875.9 | 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 |
| Housework/ family | ('000) | 2,973.3 | 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 |
| Going for further studies | ('000) | 181.7 | 72.6 | 38.4 | 97.8 | 159.5 | 178.7 | 148.9 | 72.4 | 110.6 | 159.3 | 257.3 | 219.2 |
| Disabled | ('000) | 296.9 | 385.2 | 308.8 | 306.6 | 283.1 | 216.2 | 169.9 | 189.7 | 134.7 | 125.1 | 185.4 | 220.8 |
| Not interested/ just completed study | ('000) | 78.2 | 72.8 | 56.3 | 47.4 | 55.6 | 236.2 | 127.0 | 270.0 | 235.7 | 257.6 | 172.0 | 90.5 |
| Retired/ old age | ('000) | 682.1 | 708.6 | 670.4 | 592.1 | 557.6 | 598.3 | 659.7 | 622.2 | 593.2 | 531.5 | 658.6 | 705.3 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

## Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

### 6. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Malaysia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 15,598.8 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 15,078.2 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 520.6 | 512.1 | 512.2 | 546.6 | 791.8 | 745.0 | 760.7 | 771.8 | 764.9 | 746.2 | 694.4 | 671.2 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 7,088.1 | 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 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 68.8 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.7 | 69.0 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| **Johor** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 1,920.9 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 1,869.1 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 51.8 | 48.4 | 47.5 | 57.5 | 81.2 | 66.5 | 72.0 | 70.8 | 67.8 | 72.4 | 65.3 | 58.6 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 642.9 | 858.3 | 797.9 | 823.3 | 857.4 | 793.9 | 854.1 | 846.6 | 847.6 | 824.0 | 807.6 | 834.1 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 74.9 | 66.6 | 69.1 | 68.3 | 67.2 | 70.1 | 68.1 | 67.9 | 67.6 | 68.7 | 69.5 | 68.8 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| **Kedah** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 963.2 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 936.2 | 911.9 | 914.1 | 946.2 | 937.9 | 919.5 | 918.7 | 940.3 | 959.0 | 990.1 | 975.3 | 997.3 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 27.0 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 36.0 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 38.2 | 35.2 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 35.2 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 542.6 | 567.6 | 568.4 | 540.5 | 550.4 | 575.0 | 584.3 | 569.1 | 555.4 | 528.9 | 548.5 | 536.7 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 64.0 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 62.6 | 62.1 | 63.2 | 64.2 | 66.1 | 64.9 | 65.8 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| **Kelantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 696.2 | 716.9 | 738.6 | 732.4 | 723.6 | 715.8 | 703.9 | 698.3 | 721.9 | 747.6 | 773.5 | 787.9 |
| Employed | ('000) | 661.9 | 680.6 | 701.2 | 702.0 | 692.9 | 683.2 | 675.3 | 667.8 | 687.4 | 709.7 | 737.2 | 757.3 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 34.3 | 36.3 | 37.4 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 32.7 | 28.6 | 30.5 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 36.2 | 30.6 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 510.7 | 498.9 | 488.0 | 495.0 | 509.7 | 525.8 | 544.8 | 562.0 | 542.4 | 522.4 | 500.8 | 493.2 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 57.7 | 59.0 | 60.2 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 57.7 | 56.4 | 55.4 | 57.1 | 58.9 | 60.7 | 61.5 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| **Melaka** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 452.6 | 433.0 | 435.9 | 444.4 | 439.6 | 426.1 | 432.6 | 436.4 | 433.4 | 454.3 | 461.2 | 453.1 |
| Employed | ('000) | 446.9 | 426.2 | 428.7 | 438.9 | 430.0 | 415.5 | 416.5 | 420.8 | 417.6 | 440.5 | 447.0 | 439.5 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 5.7 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.6 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 190.6 | 211.0 | 208.8 | 202.4 | 210.5 | 220.7 | 224.5 | 217.7 | 220.3 | 212.0 | 203.5 | 210.6 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 70.4 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 68.7 | 67.6 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 66.7 | 66.3 | 68.2 | 69.4 | 68.3 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| **Negeri Sembilan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 508.4 | 498.4 | 513.8 | 507.8 | 502.5 | 500.0 | 491.2 | 498.1 | 505.6 | 512.0 | 509.8 | 510.0 |
| Employed | ('000) | 495.8 | 487.7 | 500.5 | 491.0 | 484.3 | 481.5 | 470.4 | 479.5 | 488.1 | 493.2 | 494.0 | 493.3 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 12.6 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 15.7 | 16.7 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 263.7 | 276.6 | 263.3 | 269.9 | 273.3 | 279.8 | 287.8 | 282.3 | 268.4 | 276.6 | 274.8 | 273.7 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 65.8 | 64.3 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 64.1 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.1 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**6. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Pahang** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 738.4 | 742.8 | 759.1 | 756.8 | 750.6 | 760.9 | 718.6 | 733.6 | 733.4 | 751.8 | 735.8 | 750.7 |
| Employed | ('000) | 712.8 | 724.5 | 742.8 | 733.7 | 727.2 | 739.4 | 694.9 | 706.9 | 707.3 | 723.6 | 711.6 | 732.4 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 25.6 | 18.3 | 16.3 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 21.5 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 26.1 (r) | 28.2 | 24.2 | 18.4 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 383.7 | 375.7 | 360.8 | 370.7 | 379.6 | 371.6 | 418.0 | 407.9 | 397.5 | 396.8 | 412.1 | 397.2 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 65.8 | 66.4 | 67.8 | 67.1 | 66.4 | 67.2 | 63.2 | 64.3 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 64.1 | 65.4 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| **Pulau Pinang** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 867.7 | 857.7 | 854.0 | 868.8 | 859.9 | 860.9 | 915.4 | 908.5 | 951.1 | 915.6 | 937.9 | 924.7 |
| Employed | ('000) | 851.3 | 841.7 | 835.0 | 850.7 | 822.7 | 826.0 | 881.9 | 876.4 | 913.9 | 881.5 | 908.1 | 894.6 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 16.4 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 37.2 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 32.1 | 37.2 | 34.0 | 29.9 | 30.1 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 398.5 | 413.4 | 419.5 | 408.3 | 419.6 | 430.2 | 372.1 | 375.8 | 342.9 | 379.1 | 363.0 | 375.9 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 68.5 | 67.5 | 67.1 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 66.7 | 71.1 | 70.7 | 73.5 | 70.7 | 72.1 | 71.1 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| **Perak** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 1,065.8 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 1,016.2 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 49.6 | 43.9 | 51.0 | 46.2 | 59.4 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 49.5 | 49.7 | 52.9 | 47.9 | 42.7 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 631.8 | 603.5 | 595.2 | 607.9 | 609.3 | 598.5 | 623.9 | 625.2 | 585.6 | 595.8 | 611.3 | 591.7 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 62.8 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 65.1 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 65.8 | 65.1 | 64.5 | 65.6 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| **Perlis** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 114.8 | 111.0 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 114.8 | 104.2 | 111.7 | 110.8 | 117.4 | 113.0 | 116.1 | 115.3 |
| Employed | ('000) | 110.5 | 106.9 | 112.4 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 99.3 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 111.2 | 107.5 | 111.2 | 111.4 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 58.8 | 63.5 | 60.5 | 57.4 | 59.4 | 71.6 | 65.7 | 66.3 | 62.3 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 62.9 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 66.1 | 63.6 | 65.5 | 67.0 | 65.9 | 59.3 | 63.0 | 62.6 | 65.3 | 63.8 | 64.5 | 64.7 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| **Selangor** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 3,494.2 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 3,407.6 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 86.6 | 76.9 | 88.3 | 80.1 | 161.3 | 177.7 | 174.9 | 173.2 | 165.0 | 132.0 | 105.3 | 118.1 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 1,227.6 | 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 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 74.0 | 78.6 | 76.5 | 73.6 | 73.4 | 76.2 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.1 | 75.1 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| **Terengganu** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 485.1 | 496.8 | 495.0 | 503.8 | 488.3 | 458.5 | 485.4 | 492.4 | 480.5 | 472.7 | 484.6 | 498.8 |
| Employed | ('000) | 465.9 | 481.0 | 478.7 | 487.1 | 469.8 | 440.7 | 466.2 | 474.2 | 460.5 | 451.8 | 464.7 | 476.3 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 19.2 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 22.6 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 312.0 | 305.9 | 312.5 | 309.3 | 328.3 | 362.3 | 337.3 | 335.8 | 359.8 | 362.7 | 358.2 | 348.1 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 60.9 | 61.9 | 61.3 | 62.0 | 59.8 | 55.9 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 57.2 | 56.6 | 57.5 | 58.9 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.5 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table A: Labour Supply, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**6. Principal Statistics of Labour Force by State (cont.)**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Sabah** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 2,004.6 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 1,882.4 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 122.2 | 136.5 | 114.3 | 143.0 | 194.2 | 175.8 | 166.7 | 180.2 | 175.1 | 178.6 | 184.2 | 188.3 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 887.3 | 857.3 | 806.2 | 799.8 | 816.2 | 911.9 | 995.2 | 971.8 | 999.9 | 1,027.8 | 985.1 | 983.5 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 69.3 | 70.5 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 72.3 | 69.2 | 66.6 | 67.5 | 66.7 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 67.7 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 6.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| **Sarawak** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 1,327.5 | 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 |
| Employed | ('000) | 1,292.7 | 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 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 34.8 | 44.6 | 48.3 | 44.7 | 76.0 | 52.8 | 60.3 | 64.2 | 62.6 | 64.7 | 57.6 | 45.7 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 641.4 | 660.0 | 632.5 | 633.9 | 668.3 | 657.3 | 662.5 | 657.9 | 625.2 | 615.7 | 603.3 | 602.9 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 67.4 | 66.6 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 67.5 | 69.4 | 69.7 | 70.5 | 70.5 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| **W.P Kuala Lumpur** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 876.2 | 893.4 | 834.1 | 900.3 | 884.0 | 892.4 | 892.0 | 919.6 | 918.6 | 900.7 | 918.2 | 902.4 |
| Employed | ('000) | 848.2 | 871.4 | 813.6 | 877.2 | 850.7 | 859.5 | 848.7 | 874.1 | 875.0 | 857.5 | 872.6 | 859.5 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 28.0 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 33.2 | 32.8 | 43.3 | 45.5 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 45.6 | 42.9 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 359.0 | 341.7 | 390.3 | 341.8 | 346.0 | 336.8 | 323.3 | 310.0 | 332.2 | 322.6 | 311.0 | 308.2 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 70.9 | 72.3 | 68.1 | 72.5 | 71.9 | 72.6 | 73.4 | 74.8 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 74.7 | 74.5 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| **W.P Labuan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 45.5 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 47.8 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 48.7 | 51.2 | 51.1 | 50.5 |
| Employed | ('000) | 43.4 | 41.2 | 39.4 | 44.4 | 42.7 | 45.1 | 43.2 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 47.0 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 23.9 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 65.6 | 60.4 | 59.4 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 64.6 | 65.9 | 67.0 | 65.9 | 67.1 | 68.1 | 67.8 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 4.6 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| **W.P Putrajaya** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour force | ('000) | 37.8 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 36.6 | 37.6 | 34.3 | 36.3 | 33.8 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 36.5 |
| Employed | ('000) | 37.4 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 35.9 | 37.1 | 33.6 | 35.4 | 33.2 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 36.2 |
| Unemployed | ('000) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Outside labour force | ('000) | 13.6 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.4 |
| Labour force participation rate | (%) | 73.6 | 71.4 | 72.1 | 75.3 | 72.1 | 73.7 | 67.9 | 70.0 | 68.8 | 70.2 | 70.9 | 70.3 |
| Unemployment rate | (%) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 |

**Source:** Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 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 |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Jobs** | ('000) | 8,619.3 | 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 | 8,572.1 |
| **Filled jobs** | ('000) | 8,401.4 | 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 | 8,387.8 |
| **Vacancies** | ('000) | 217.9 | 202.6 | 198.0 | 166.0 | 169.5 | 179.3 | 175.9 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 174.0 | 183.6 | 184.3 |
| **Jobs created** | ('000) | 27.15 | 28.10 | 25.24 | 21.87 | 13.67 | 21.03 | 16.72 | 17.38 | 16.18 | 15.04 | 20.89 | 25.84 |
| **Rate of Filled Jobs** | (%) | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.8 |
| **Rate of Vacancies** | (%) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Agriculture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 505.2 | 493.8 | 487.0 | 483.4 | 478.2 | 473.8 | 472.6 | 467.6 | 465.5 | 468.1 | 468.4 | 466.8 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 475.1 | 468.9 | 458.7 | 457.0 | 450.1 | 443.7 | 443.1 | 439.1 | 436.3 | 439.4 | 438.7 | 436.7 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 30.2 | 24.9 | 28.4 | 26.5 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 30.1 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 2.31 | 3.22 | 3.06 | 1.12 | 0.40 | 0.90 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 1.20 | 1.51 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 94.0 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 94.5 | 94.1 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 93.6 | 93.5 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| **Mining & Quarrying** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 84.1 | 81.3 | 82.5 | 80.1 | 79.0 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 77.6 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 83.7 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 79.8 | 78.7 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 77.1 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 99.6 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.4 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 2,269.6 | 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 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 2,148.4 | 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 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 121.2 | 112.9 | 109.4 | 90.3 | 93.5 | 100.4 | 97.8 | 100.9 | 100.1 | 99.2 | 103.6 | 106.2 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 5.65 | 5.95 | 3.44 | 4.25 | 5.46 | 9.02 | 6.77 | 7.37 | 7.21 | 6.61 | 8.00 | 8.60 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 94.7 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 95.5 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 1,309.9 | 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 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 1,287.6 | 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 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 22.3 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 5.32 | 5.23 | 6.98 | 4.97 | 3.59 | 2.86 | 2.72 | 2.82 | 2.73 | 2.36 | 2.84 | 3.34 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.2 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| **Services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 4,450.5 | 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 | 4,442.3 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 4,406.7 | 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 | 4,417.0 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 43.9 | 41.1 | 37.1 | 30.5 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 27.9 | 25.3 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 13.69 | 13.53 | 11.66 | 11.46 | 4.19 | 8.17 | 6.41 | 6.36 | 5.44 | 5.25 | 8.76 | 12.29 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**2. Jobs, Filled Jobs, Vacancies, Jobs Created & Rate of Filled Jobs and Rate of Vacancies by Skill Category**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Jobs** | ('000) | 8,619.3 | 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 | 8,572.1 |
| **Filled jobs** | ('000) | 8,401.4 | 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 | 8,387.8 |
| **Vacancies** | ('000) | 217.9 | 202.6 | 198.0 | 166.0 | 169.5 | 179.3 | 175.9 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 174.0 | 183.6 | 184.3 |
| **Jobs created** | ('000) | 27.15 | 28.10 | 25.24 | 21.87 | 13.67 | 21.03 | 16.72 | 17.38 | 16.18 | 15.04 | 20.89 | 25.84 |
| **Rate of Filled Jobs** | (%) | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.8 |
| **Rate of Vacancies** | (%) | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Skilled** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 2,105.7 | 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 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 2,050.7 | 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 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 55.0 | 52.4 | 48.3 | 42.6 | 39.2 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 44.9 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 12.15 | 10.36 | 11.69 | 10.88 | 3.62 | 5.91 | 4.93 | 5.30 | 4.99 | 4.52 | 5.97 | 8.04 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| **Semi-skilled** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 5,367.0 | 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 | 5,344.5 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 5,244.8 | 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 | 5,242.3 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 122.2 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 86.8 | 92.6 | 99.8 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 98.0 | 95.4 | 102.7 | 102.2 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 13.17 | 14.74 | 11.67 | 9.71 | 9.09 | 13.07 | 10.57 | 10.41 | 9.84 | 9.34 | 13.45 | 15.23 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 97.7 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.1 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| **Low-skilled** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jobs | ('000) | 1,146.6 | 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 | 1,110.7 |
| Filled jobs | ('000) | 1,105.9 | 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 | 1,073.5 |
| Vacancies | ('000) | 40.7 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 36.6 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 38.0 | 37.3 |
| Jobs created | ('000) | 1.83 | 3.00 | 1.88 | 1.29 | 0.97 | 2.05 | 1.21 | 1.67 | 1.35 | 1.17 | 1.47 | 2.57 |
| Rate of Filled Jobs | (%) | 96.4 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 96.6 |
| Rate of Vacancies | (%) | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**3. Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Jobs** | ('000) | 8,619.3 | 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 | 8,572.1 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | ('000) | 505.2 | 493.8 | 487.0 | 483.4 | 478.2 | 473.8 | 472.6 | 467.6 | 465.5 | 468.1 | 468.4 | 466.8 |
| Mining & Quarrying | ('000) | 84.1 | 81.3 | 82.5 | 80.1 | 79.0 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 77.6 |
| Manufacturing | ('000) | 2,269.6 | 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 |
| Food processing, beverages and tobacco products | ('000) | 280.1 | 285.0 | 283.2 | 282.8 | 285.5 | 287.4 | 286.1 | 289.5 | 287.0 | 289.5 | 291.7 | 296.4 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | ('000) | 95.3 | 96.5 | 95.3 | 90.9 | 85.1 | 80.7 | 81.3 | 80.1 | 79.2 | 79.9 | 83.6 | 84.2 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | ('000) | 313.0 | 313.9 | 313.8 | 305.4 | 294.9 | 297.4 | 293.6 | 295.1 | 287.7 | 299.0 | 302.1 | 303.3 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | ('000) | 416.1 | 419.6 | 416.5 | 413.6 | 419.9 | 428.6 | 429.4 | 430.7 | 437.4 | 437.3 | 440.6 | 445.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | ('000) | 355.7 | 356.7 | 356.6 | 350.3 | 350.8 | 352.1 | 352.7 | 354.9 | 353.9 | 355.5 | 359.6 | 361.8 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | ('000) | 587.4 | 592.0 | 596.1 | 588.8 | 579.8 | 590.7 | 597.3 | 594.6 | 597.8 | 606.3 | 621.0 | 623.9 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | ('000) | 221.9 | 221.9 | 222.3 | 219.4 | 216.2 | 216.7 | 216.5 | 215.5 | 215.5 | 218.6 | 222.7 | 228.0 |
| Construction | ('000) | 1,309.9 | 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 |
| Services | ('000) | 4,450.5 | 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 | 4,442.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | ('000) | 1,555.1 | 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 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | ('000) | 831.4 | 837.0 | 852.3 | 836.3 | 768.1 | 790.4 | 792.4 | 789.3 | 763.1 | 774.7 | 787.9 | 790.6 |
| Transportation and storage | ('000) | 389.7 | 386.2 | 386.3 | 387.2 | 379.8 | 378.3 | 374.7 | 376.7 | 375.8 | 374.5 | 387.7 | 395.1 |
| Information and communication | ('000) | 224.2 | 225.1 | 217.4 | 220.8 | 219.4 | 221.5 | 223.6 | 224.1 | 224.9 | 226.3 | 227.4 | 229.2 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | ('000) | 938.3 | 947.4 | 940.7 | 936.6 | 935.4 | 934.6 | 918.5 | 911.0 | 909.0 | 906.8 | 904.7 | 904.7 |
| Other services | ('000) | 511.7 | 518.9 | 520.5 | 514.0 | 505.4 | 505.5 | 505.7 | 504.6 | 501.9 | 501.6 | 504.1 | 507.3 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | ('000) | 2,105.7 | 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 |
| Semi-skilled | ('000) | 5,367.0 | 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 | 5,344.5 |
| Low-skilled | ('000) | 1,146.6 | 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 | 1,110.7 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**4. Filled Jobs by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Filled Jobs** | ('000) | 8,401.4 | 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 | 8,387.8 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | ('000) | 475.1 | 468.9 | 458.7 | 457.0 | 450.1 | 443.7 | 443.1 | 439.1 | 436.3 | 439.4 | 438.7 | 436.7 |
| Mining & Quarrying | ('000) | 83.7 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 79.8 | 78.7 | 79.1 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 77.1 |
| Manufacturing | ('000) | 2,148.4 | 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 |
| Food processing, beverages and tobacco products | ('000) | 267.9 | 272.1 | 270.8 | 270.5 | 272.0 | 274.4 | 272.8 | 274.5 | 274.7 | 277.3 | 279.3 | 283.5 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | ('000) | 90.5 | 92.0 | 91.2 | 87.4 | 82.0 | 77.7 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 76.6 | 77.3 | 80.7 | 81.2 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | ('000) | 296.1 | 297.4 | 296.6 | 293.8 | 284.7 | 286.6 | 283.3 | 283.6 | 276.4 | 287.4 | 289.4 | 290.3 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | ('000) | 392.2 | 397.2 | 395.8 | 396.0 | 402.6 | 409.7 | 411.0 | 412.0 | 418.7 | 419.1 | 420.6 | 425.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | ('000) | 336.8 | 341.3 | 342.1 | 339.7 | 339.1 | 338.6 | 339.8 | 341.0 | 339.5 | 341.4 | 345.4 | 347.1 |
| Electrical, elektronic and optical products | ('000) | 553.7 | 561.0 | 565.9 | 563.0 | 550.9 | 558.6 | 566.3 | 564.0 | 566.2 | 574.9 | 589.1 | 591.6 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | ('000) | 211.3 | 211.8 | 211.9 | 210.4 | 207.4 | 207.8 | 207.8 | 206.9 | 206.5 | 209.6 | 213.2 | 218.2 |
| Construction | ('000) | 1,287.6 | 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 |
| Services | ('000) | 4,406.7 | 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 | 4,417.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | ('000) | 1,543.7 | 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 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | ('000) | 821.9 | 826.7 | 842.3 | 830.8 | 762.5 | 786.4 | 788.7 | 786.1 | 760.0 | 772.0 | 784.9 | 788.4 |
| Transportation and storage | ('000) | 384.2 | 381.1 | 381.5 | 382.0 | 374.6 | 374.4 | 371.1 | 372.9 | 371.9 | 371.4 | 384.1 | 392.5 |
| Information and communication | ('000) | 222.3 | 224.2 | 216.9 | 220.1 | 218.9 | 220.8 | 223.0 | 223.5 | 224.4 | 225.6 | 226.7 | 228.1 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | ('000) | 928.4 | 938.1 | 932.4 | 927.5 | 928.1 | 926.5 | 910.0 | 903.9 | 901.0 | 898.3 | 896.9 | 895.3 |
| Other services | ('000) | 506.2 | 514.2 | 517.1 | 510.6 | 501.0 | 502.1 | 502.7 | 501.9 | 499.4 | 499.4 | 502.1 | 505.0 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | ('000) | 2,050.7 | 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 |
| Semi-skilled | ('000) | 5,244.8 | 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 | 5,242.3 |
| Low-skilled | ('000) | 1,105.9 | 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 | 1,073.5 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**5. Vacancies by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Vacancies** | ('000) | **217.9** | **202.6** | **198.0** | **166.0** | **169.5** | **179.3** | **175.9** | **177.9** | **178.0** | **174.0** | **183.6** | **184.3** |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | ('000) | 30.2 | 24.9 | 28.4 | 26.5 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 30.1 |
| Mining & Quarrying | ('000) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | ('000) | 121.2 | 112.9 | 109.4 | 90.3 | 93.5 | 100.4 | 97.8 | 100.9 | 100.1 | 99.2 | 103.6 | 106.2 |
| Food processing, beverages and tobacco products | ('000) | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.9 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | ('000) | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | ('000) | 16.9 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | ('000) | 23.9 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 20.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | ('000) | 19.0 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| Electrical, elektronic and optical products | ('000) | 33.7 | 31.0 | 30.2 | 25.8 | 28.9 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 32.2 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | ('000) | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.8 |
| Construction | ('000) | 22.3 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 22.2 |
| Services | ('000) | 43.9 | 41.1 | 37.1 | 30.5 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 27.9 | 25.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | ('000) | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 7.7 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | ('000) | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Transportation and storage | ('000) | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Information and communication | ('000) | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | ('000) | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 9.4 |
| Other services | ('000) | 5.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | ('000) | 55.0 | 52.4 | 48.3 | 42.6 | 39.2 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 44.9 |
| Semi-skilled | ('000) | 122.2 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 86.8 | 92.6 | 99.8 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 98.0 | 95.4 | 102.7 | 102.2 |
| Low-skilled | ('000) | 40.7 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 36.6 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 38.0 | 37.3 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**6. Job Created by Economic Activity and Skill Category**

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Jobs created** | ('000) | 27.15 | 28.10 | 25.24 | 21.87 | 13.67 | 21.03 | 16.72 | 17.38 | 16.18 | 15.04 | 20.89 | 25.84 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | ('000) | 2.31 | 3.22 | 3.06 | 1.12 | 0.40 | 0.90 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 1.20 | 1.51 |
| Mining & Quarrying | ('000) | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| Manufacturing | ('000) | 5.65 | 5.95 | 3.44 | 4.25 | 5.46 | 9.02 | 6.77 | 7.37 | 7.21 | 6.61 | 8.00 | 8.60 |
| Food processing, beverages and tobacco products | ('000) | 0.44 | 0.52 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.37 | 0.49 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | ('000) | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | ('000) | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.10 | 0.47 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.66 | 0.73 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | ('000) | 1.51 | 1.47 | 0.72 | 1.44 | 1.73 | 3.81 | 1.92 | 2.05 | 2.11 | 1.79 | 2.17 | 2.30 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | ('000) | 0.53 | 0.41 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.65 | 0.99 | 0.71 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 1.04 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | ('000) | 1.77 | 2.11 | 1.29 | 1.60 | 2.61 | 3.19 | 2.52 | 3.20 | 2.84 | 2.57 | 2.85 | 2.97 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | ('000) | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.49 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.52 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.57 | 0.64 |
| Construction | ('000) | 5.32 | 5.23 | 6.98 | 4.97 | 3.59 | 2.86 | 2.72 | 2.82 | 2.73 | 2.36 | 2.84 | 3.34 |
| Services | ('000) | 13.69 | 13.53 | 11.66 | 11.46 | 4.19 | 8.17 | 6.41 | 6.36 | 5.44 | 5.25 | 8.76 | 12.29 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | ('000) | 4.51 | 3.77 | 3.59 | 3.61 | 1.63 | 2.88 | 2.12 | 2.30 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 3.12 | 4.73 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | ('000) | 2.21 | 1.72 | 1.01 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.73 | 0.71 |
| Transportation and storage | ('000) | 0.92 | 1.25 | 1.13 | 1.70 | 0.51 | 0.78 | 0.45 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.44 | 0.91 | 1.94 |
| Information and communication | ('000) | 0.59 | 0.64 | 0.57 | 0.81 | 0.20 | 0.57 | 0.79 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.73 | 0.98 | 1.19 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | ('000) | 3.01 | 3.50 | 3.82 | 3.15 | 1.34 | 2.77 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 1.85 | 1.61 | 2.04 | 2.43 |
| Other services | ('000) | 2.46 | 2.65 | 1.54 | 1.71 | 0.46 | 0.77 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.98 | 1.30 |
| **Skill** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skilled | ('000) | 12.15 | 10.36 | 11.69 | 10.88 | 3.62 | 5.91 | 4.93 | 5.30 | 4.99 | 4.52 | 5.97 | 8.04 |
| Semi-skilled | ('000) | 13.17 | 14.74 | 11.67 | 9.71 | 9.09 | 13.07 | 10.57 | 10.41 | 9.84 | 9.34 | 13.45 | 15.23 |
| Low-skilled | ('000) | 1.83 | 3.00 | 1.88 | 1.29 | 0.97 | 2.05 | 1.21 | 1.67 | 1.35 | 1.17 | 1.47 | 2.57 |

**Source:** Employment Statistics, Malaysia, Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**7. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Industry**

| Indicator | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q4 | | | Q1 | | | Q2 | | | Q3 | | | Q4 | | |
| Advertised Date | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mac | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Total | 25,595 | 23,555 | 29,153 | 24,900 | 27,348 | 37,970 | 33,877 | 28,242 | 28,383 | 54,313 | 64,023 | 74,144 | 73,230 | 41,013 | 76,193 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 64 | 44 | 34 | 96 | 71 | 119 | 65 | 27 | 46 | 243 | 307 | 297 | 211 | 78 | 108 |
| Mining and quarrying | 25 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 36 | 44 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 84 | 100 | 125 | 62 | 18 | 40 |
| Manufacturing | 4,733 | 3,994 | 4,430 | 4,406 | 4,895 | 5,951 | 6,356 | 5,146 | 4,845 | 8,319 | 10,838 | 12,761 | 13,803 | 7,858 | 15,422 |
| Construction | 227 | 184 | 241 | 461 | 507 | 1,320 | 310 | 208 | 179 | 2,005 | 2,629 | 3,095 | 863 | 434 | 616 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 32 | 28 | 41 | 39 | 33 | 59 | 35 | 38 | 27 | 80 | 39 | 29 | 61 | 37 | 27 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 16 | 7 | 10 | 43 | 32 | 64 | 36 | 11 | 12 | 45 | 88 | 79 | 30 | 24 | 40 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 4,240 | 3,932 | 4,293 | 4,225 | 4,479 | 4,467 | 5,895 | 4,950 | 5,356 | 9,800 | 11,555 | 14,558 | 11,761 | 7,167 | 14,441 |
| Transportation and storage | 424 | 389 | 408 | 516 | 581 | 774 | 658 | 543 | 518 | 937 | 1,354 | 1,608 | 1,353 | 838 | 1,540 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 743 | 499 | 905 | 915 | 817 | 935 | 1,405 | 529 | 1,216 | 1,769 | 2,111 | 4,558 | 3,583 | 2,572 | 4,927 |
| Information and communication | 952 | 894 | 870 | 1,292 | 1,299 | 2,040 | 898 | 883 | 880 | 3,442 | 3,771 | 3,463 | 1,794 | 1,047 | 1,917 |
| Financial and insurance/ takaful activities | 1,874 | 1,632 | 1,807 | 2,228 | 2,175 | 2,166 | 2,778 | 2,057 | 2,442 | 3,587 | 4,072 | 4,122 | 4,556 | 2,628 | 4,232 |
| Real estate activities | 478 | 474 | 495 | 440 | 482 | 634 | 666 | 480 | 417 | 969 | 1,106 | 1,321 | 1,072 | 658 | 1,281 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,756 | 4,064 | 4,964 | 3,288 | 3,705 | 1,582 | 6,446 | 5,210 | 5,131 | 5,176 | 7,147 | 7,595 | 7,047 | 4,675 | 8,713 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 355 | 620 | 734 | 2,233 | 2,186 | 3,027 | 784 | 690 | 1,052 | 3,185 | 3,375 | 3,283 | 969 | 711 | 991 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 247 | 210 | 245 | 249 | 232 | 158 | 326 | 289 | 199 | 280 | 376 | 402 | 520 | 364 | 576 |
| Education | 467 | 486 | 437 | 495 | 384 | 404 | 597 | 482 | 429 | 1,068 | 1,529 | 1,747 | 1,660 | 963 | 1,838 |
| Human health and social work activities | 602 | 553 | 604 | 540 | 646 | 402 | 859 | 624 | 617 | 928 | 933 | 1,257 | 1,485 | 940 | 1,970 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 25 | 12 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 64 | 49 | 20 | 9 | 79 | 109 | 117 | 83 | 67 | 87 |
| Other service activities | 528 | 430 | 417 | 441 | 413 | 922 | 558 | 461 | 289 | 700 | 1,035 | 1,279 | 1,206 | 767 | 1,066 |
| Activities of households as employers | 4 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 2 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 39 | 11 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Unclassified | 4,787 | 5,083 | 8,162 | 2,932 | 4,298 | 12,820 | 5,119 | 5,580 | 4,694 | 11,600 | 11,537 | 12,436 | 21,089 | 9,150 | 16,347 |

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

**Table B: Labour Demand, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

**8. Number of Online Job Vacancies Advertisement by Occupation**

| Indicator | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q4 | | | Q1 | | | Q2 | | | Q3 | | | Q4 | | |
| Advertised Date | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mac | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Total | 25,595 | 23,555 | 29,153 | 24,900 | 27,348 | 37,970 | 33,877 | 28,242 | 28,383 | 54,313 | 64,023 | 74,144 | 73,230 | 41,013 | 76,193 |
| Managers | 4,430 | 4,192 | 4,743 | 4,331 | 4,669 | 6,069 | 6,381 | 5,024 | 5,275 | 2,467 | 6,334 | 9,804 | 9,328 | 5,434 | 9,151 |
| Professionals | 12,763 | 12,047 | 14,219 | 12,513 | 13,668 | 18,658 | 16,570 | 14,718 | 14,654 | 31,218 | 32,526 | 31,904 | 31,942 | 18,221 | 31,820 |
| Technician and associate professionals | 4,250 | 3,949 | 5,437 | 4,345 | 4,829 | 6,896 | 6,908 | 5,538 | 4,910 | 9,560 | 11,843 | 14,819 | 12,923 | 7,131 | 14,940 |
| Clerical support workers | 1,722 | 1,734 | 2,017 | 1,733 | 1,928 | 2,764 | 2,311 | 1,933 | 1,434 | 4,660 | 5,395 | 6,510 | 7,112 | 4,015 | 7,512 |
| Service and sales workers | 1,302 | 844 | 1,739 | 1,090 | 1,293 | 2,028 | 321 | 60 | 765 | 3,812 | 3,929 | 5,457 | 6,966 | 3,742 | 7,127 |
| Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers | 10 | 8 | 31 | 44 | 80 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 108 | 58 | 78 | 61 | 30 | 74 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 410 | 275 | 362 | 331 | 341 | 517 | 396 | 303 | 245 | 727 | 1,239 | 1,327 | 1,459 | 744 | 1,558 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 708 | 506 | 605 | 513 | 540 | 1,029 | 980 | 650 | 1,084 | 1,761 | 2,699 | 4,245 | 3,439 | 1,696 | 4,011 |
| Unclassified | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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

| Indicator | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q4 | | | Q1 | | | Q2 | | | Q3 | | | Q4 | | |
| Advertised Date | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mac | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Total | 25,595 | 23,555 | 29,153 | 24,900 | 27,348 | 37,970 | 33,877 | 28,242 | 28,383 | 54,313 | 64,023 | 74,144 | 73,230 | 41,013 | 76,193 |
| Johor | 2,083 | 1,756 | 2,026 | 1,602 | 1,825 | 2,669 | 2,518 | 1,992 | 1,893 | 3,844 | 4,327 | 5,457 | 5,735 | 3,040 | 5,695 |
| Kedah | 303 | 280 | 287 | 215 | 284 | 347 | 311 | 220 | 295 | 805 | 943 | 1,016 | 1,107 | 499 | 816 |
| Kelantan | 129 | 105 | 99 | 87 | 118 | 120 | 114 | 105 | 92 | 413 | 455 | 572 | 495 | 224 | 498 |
| Melaka | 372 | 341 | 458 | 372 | 473 | 454 | 414 | 368 | 322 | 828 | 952 | 1,450 | 1,354 | 770 | 1,544 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 260 | 173 | 270 | 189 | 223 | 300 | 227 | 227 | 193 | 628 | 721 | 987 | 755 | 328 | 519 |
| Pahang | 123 | 105 | 130 | 132 | 129 | 156 | 144 | 101 | 125 | 545 | 557 | 717 | 691 | 330 | 455 |
| Pulau Pinang | 1,651 | 1,234 | 1,802 | 1,500 | 1,521 | 2,208 | 1,987 | 1,798 | 1,813 | 3,272 | 3,587 | 3,597 | 3,592 | 1,946 | 2,683 |
| Perak | 418 | 386 | 752 | 379 | 502 | 588 | 462 | 411 | 364 | 1,149 | 1,269 | 1,355 | 1,409 | 568 | 1,068 |
| Perlis | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 207 | 272 | 292 | 186 | 260 | 330 |
| Selangor | 4,672 | 4,557 | 6,327 | 4,966 | 5,662 | 8,007 | 6,760 | 5,645 | 5,291 | 11,323 | 13,930 | 16,257 | 14,355 | 7,448 | 12,247 |
| Terengganu | 69 | 64 | 55 | 43 | 77 | 74 | 69 | 55 | 86 | 294 | 421 | 543 | 454 | 236 | 493 |
| Sabah | 196 | 149 | 185 | 184 | 208 | 303 | 228 | 186 | 188 | 1,068 | 1,186 | 1,112 | 1,041 | 558 | 969 |
| Sarawak | 308 | 238 | 299 | 297 | 257 | 340 | 268 | 278 | 241 | 1,582 | 1,749 | 1,611 | 1,461 | 773 | 1,336 |
| W.P Kuala Lumpur | 11,712 | 10,844 | 12,882 | 11,448 | 12,313 | 17,260 | 15,779 | 12,717 | 13,667 | 21,242 | 24,512 | 29,550 | 30,073 | 17,663 | 32,742 |
| W.P Labuan | 13 | 15 | 27 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 25 | 69 | 84 | 62 | 64 | 29 | 54 |
| W.P Putrajaya | 88 | 77 | 89 | 94 | 114 | 110 | 101 | 69 | 71 | 215 | 254 | 294 | 295 | 185 | 269 |
| Unclassified * | 3,194 | 3,228 | 3,460 | 3,367 | 3,616 | 5,013 | 4,468 | 4,048 | 3,709 | 6,829 | 8,804 | 9,272 | 10,163 | 6,156 | 14,475 |

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

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

## Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

### 1. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Value added per hour worked | RM | 40.2 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 40.3 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | RM | 24.8 | 28.3 | 25.2 | 23.1 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 24.9 | 22.9 | 24.3 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 22.9 |
| Mining & Quarrying | RM | 571.6 | 488.1 | 619.9 | 569.2 | 616.5 | 467.3 | 585.7 | 557.7 | 556.0 | 487.9 | 532.4 | 530.9 |
| Manufacturing | RM | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 50.8 | 59.9 | 56.0 | 55.8 | 54.9 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 58.3 | 54.9 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | RM | 30.6 | 30.9 | 31.8 | 27.1 | 41.4 | 34.2 | 29.4 | 27.4 | 32.8 | 33.6 | 30.4 | 25.6 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | RM | 213.0 | 198.3 | 181.5 | 158.2 | 149.8 | 219.9 | 206.1 | 193.2 | 208.3 | 137.5 | 223.9 | 192.8 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | RM | 13.5 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | RM | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 30.1 | 32.5 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 33.9 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 31.4 | 34.0 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | RM | 88.1 | 94.4 | 93.4 | 90.3 | 95.4 | 97.3 | 98.3 | 94.1 | 97.5 | 108.1 | 101.1 | 89.8 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | RM | 46.0 | 43.5 | 39.7 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 41.3 | 40.5 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | RM | 62.4 | 61.2 | 64.2 | 69.6 | 84.7 | 68.8 | 70.6 | 77.5 | 75.5 | 75.3 | 77.5 | 83.7 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | RM | 66.0 | 66.7 | 70.2 | 55.3 | 89.2 | 74.2 | 83.2 | 62.0 | 71.9 | 56.8 | 83.9 | 59.0 |
| Construction | RM | 18.7 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 15.5 | 15.6 |
| Services | RM | 37.8 | 38.9 | 40.6 | 38.3 | 44.3 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 38.2 |
| Utilities | RM | 159.7 | 159.0 | 155.3 | 163.2 | 195.7 | 159.1 | 161.1 | 164.2 | 160.2 | 169.8 | 164.5 | 161.9 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | RM | 37.8 | 41.0 | 43.1 | 38.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 43.2 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 42.7 | 38.1 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | RM | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 10.6 |
| Transportation and storage | RM | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 38.3 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 34.2 | 32.4 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 37.5 | 39.4 |
| Information and communication | RM | 156.1 | 153.2 | 142.5 | 160.0 | 236.3 | 155.9 | 151.5 | 166.0 | 164.4 | 167.0 | 158.8 | 165.7 |
| Finance and insurance | RM | 105.0 | 107.7 | 112.1 | 115.4 | 127.3 | 116.3 | 121.7 | 126.3 | 124.9 | 124.4 | 125.7 | 124.0 |
| Real estate and business services | RM | 26.0 | 25.2 | 26.3 | 25.2 | 27.5 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 22.5 |
| Other services | RM | 32.0 | 33.0 | 36.7 | 33.2 | 39.9 | 32.5 | 35.6 | 32.0 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 35.7 | 32.9 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

## 2. Labour Productivity per Hour Worked - Annual Percentage Change

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Value added per hour worked | (%) | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 15.6 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 0.4 | -13.1 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | (%) | 2.1 | 1.6 | -5.8 | -7.2 | 15.8 | 0.6 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -15.6 | -3.4 | 1.7 | -0.2 |
| Mining & Quarrying | (%) | -1.1 | -1.8 | -0.2 | 2.9 | 7.8 | -4.3 | -5.5 | -2.0 | -9.8 | 4.4 | -9.1 | -4.8 |
| Manufacturing | (%) | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 8.1 | -4.2 | 2.3 | 4.6 | -0.1 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | (%) | -1.6 | 0.0 | -2.8 | -4.2 | 35.6 | 10.6 | -7.8 | 1.1 | -20.9 | -1.6 | 3.5 | -6.7 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | (%) | 0.4 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | -29.7 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 22.1 | 39.0 | -37.5 | 8.6 | -0.2 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | (%) | 5.7 | -1.7 | -4.2 | -1.4 | -33.2 | -8.9 | -0.5 | 4.6 | 24.2 | -5.5 | 0.9 | -3.8 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | (%) | 6.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 15.4 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | (%) | 1.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 2.8 | -4.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | (%) | 4.2 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -12.6 | -2.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -7.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | (%) | 1.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 35.8 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 11.4 | -10.9 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 8.0 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | (%) | 4.9 | 6.2 | 4.5 | -0.4 | 35.2 | 11.3 | 18.5 | 12.1 | -19.4 | -23.5 | 0.8 | -4.8 |
| Construction | (%) | 3.9 | 1.7 | 4.6 | -1.7 | -2.8 | -8.8 | -6.5 | -8.7 | -7.8 | -5.8 | -11.0 | -8.2 |
| Services | (%) | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 17.2 | -1.2 | -2.4 | -1.5 | -15.9 | -1.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Utilities | (%) | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 22.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.6 | -18.1 | 6.7 | 2.2 | -1.4 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | (%) | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | -8.9 | -7.9 | -1.3 | -2.6 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | (%) | 0.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 0.6 | -14.6 | -23.3 | -30.0 | -26.9 | -21.4 | -20.7 | 2.1 | 14.6 |
| Transportation and storage | (%) | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | -11.6 | -12.8 | -17.1 | -15.5 | -8.9 | -7.3 | 9.5 | 21.7 |
| Information and communication | (%) | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 51.4 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 3.7 | -30.4 | 7.1 | 4.8 | -0.2 |
| Finance and insurance | (%) | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 21.2 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.4 | -1.9 | 7.0 | 3.3 | -1.8 |
| Real estate and business services | (%) | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 5.7 | -13.6 | -19.4 | -15.8 | -25.7 | -10.2 | -5.3 | 6.2 |
| Other services | (%) | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 24.7 | -1.5 | -2.9 | -3.6 | -19.0 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 2.6 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

## 3. Labour Productivity per Employment

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Value added per employment** | **RM** | **23,206** | **23,817** | **24,291** | **22,619** | **19,490** | **23,313** | **23,635** | **22,522** | **22,102** | **22,007** | **24,047** | **23,129** |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | RM | 13,030 | 14,839 | 13,201 | 11,964 | 13,186 | 14,881 | 13,083 | 12,067 | 12,752 | 14,497 | 13,463 | 12,192 |
| Mining & Quarrying | RM | 342,989 | 296,963 | 383,037 | 341,791 | 286,955 | 283,881 | 351,270 | 329,507 | 317,929 | 281,108 | 314,462 | 317,500 |
| Manufacturing | RM | 31,113 | 31,343 | 31,576 | 29,756 | 25,731 | 32,489 | 32,575 | 31,394 | 31,693 | 31,349 | 34,308 | 32,270 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | RM | 17,490 | 17,753 | 17,991 | 15,276 | 18,746 | 18,730 | 16,303 | 14,713 | 17,518 | 17,955 | 17,081 | 14,637 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | RM | 135,055 | 124,166 | 111,647 | 95,922 | 74,609 | 134,341 | 122,558 | 110,237 | 116,153 | 79,036 | 131,433 | 115,012 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | RM | 6,795 | 6,302 | 6,020 | 5,591 | 4,065 | 5,823 | 6,038 | 5,838 | 5,403 | 5,277 | 5,909 | 5,780 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | RM | 17,903 | 17,479 | 17,148 | 18,235 | 12,571 | 18,062 | 18,041 | 19,324 | 17,830 | 15,768 | 18,618 | 20,168 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | RM | 54,795 | 58,620 | 59,091 | 54,624 | 47,228 | 58,505 | 59,151 | 56,184 | 57,428 | 63,853 | 61,915 | 54,497 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | RM | 28,328 | 26,964 | 24,930 | 23,686 | 17,031 | 25,253 | 24,250 | 23,431 | 22,850 | 21,638 | 25,133 | 24,215 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | RM | 37,836 | 37,378 | 38,958 | 41,066 | 34,752 | 41,030 | 41,975 | 45,464 | 42,588 | 42,569 | 46,862 | 50,288 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | RM | 39,964 | 40,529 | 43,081 | 33,406 | 29,552 | 44,295 | 50,345 | 36,588 | 41,168 | 30,682 | 50,394 | 35,978 |
| Construction | RM | 11,099 | 11,794 | 11,132 | 10,795 | 6,600 | 10,604 | 10,221 | 9,900 | 9,084 | 8,598 | 9,080 | 9,351 |
| Services | RM | 21,858 | 22,656 | 23,480 | 21,689 | 18,435 | 21,789 | 22,377 | 21,163 | 20,480 | 20,430 | 22,621 | 21,918 |
| Utilities | RM | 94,229 | 94,709 | 90,787 | 93,963 | 85,307 | 92,551 | 91,260 | 93,576 | 89,383 | 89,830 | 95,690 | 95,744 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | RM | 22,658 | 24,775 | 26,090 | 22,392 | 17,435 | 23,993 | 25,436 | 22,390 | 20,788 | 20,838 | 24,667 | 22,195 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | RM | 7,451 | 7,635 | 7,970 | 7,096 | 4,502 | 5,484 | 5,296 | 5,111 | 4,736 | 4,407 | 5,549 | 6,110 |
| Transportation and storage | RM | 25,009 | 25,583 | 25,445 | 22,431 | 13,959 | 21,581 | 19,982 | 18,990 | 19,170 | 19,123 | 22,434 | 23,779 |
| Information and communication | RM | 90,885 | 89,661 | 84,377 | 94,533 | 92,237 | 91,244 | 89,036 | 96,214 | 94,851 | 95,857 | 93,369 | 97,855 |
| Finance and insurance | RM | 59,776 | 61,774 | 65,096 | 64,700 | 56,401 | 65,114 | 69,255 | 71,657 | 70,106 | 68,649 | 71,929 | 71,427 |
| Real estate and business services | RM | 15,547 | 15,044 | 15,779 | 14,849 | 11,508 | 12,584 | 12,377 | 12,272 | 11,561 | 10,760 | 11,661 | 13,338 |
| Other services | RM | 17,564 | 18,080 | 19,458 | 17,815 | 16,741 | 17,966 | 19,068 | 17,250 | 17,273 | 17,639 | 19,266 | 17,976 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

## 4. Labour Productivity per Employment - Annual Percentage Change

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| Value added per employment | (%) | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | -0.8 | -16.0 | -2.1 | -2.7 | -0.4 | 13.4 | -5.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | (%) | 2.1 | 1.9 | -6.0 | -8.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | -0.9 | 0.9 | -3.3 | -2.6 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Mining & Quarrying | (%) | 1.0 | -3.8 | -3.1 | -1.2 | -16.3 | -4.4 | -8.3 | -3.6 | 10.8 | -1.0 | -10.5 | -3.6 |
| Manufacturing | (%) | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | -0.3 | -17.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 23.2 | -3.5 | 5.3 | 2.8 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | (%) | 2.3 | 0.3 | -0.9 | -4.9 | 7.2 | 5.5 | -9.4 | -3.7 | -6.5 | -4.1 | 4.8 | -0.5 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | (%) | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | -2.9 | -44.8 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 14.9 | 55.7 | -41.2 | 7.2 | 4.3 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | (%) | 0.9 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -40.2 | -7.6 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 32.9 | -9.4 | -2.1 | -1.0 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | (%) | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 | -29.8 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 41.8 | -12.7 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | (%) | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 | -13.8 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 21.6 | 9.1 | 4.7 | -3.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | (%) | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | -0.6 | -39.9 | -6.3 | -2.7 | -1.1 | 34.2 | -14.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | (%) | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -8.2 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 22.5 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 10.6 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | (%) | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.0 | -1.7 | -26.1 | 9.3 | 16.9 | 9.5 | 39.3 | -30.7 | 0.1 | -1.7 |
| Construction | (%) | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | -5.4 | -40.5 | -10.1 | -8.2 | -8.3 | 37.6 | -18.9 | -11.2 | -5.5 |
| Services | (%) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | -15.7 | -3.8 | -4.7 | -2.4 | 11.1 | -6.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| Utilities | (%) | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | -9.5 | -2.3 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 4.8 | -2.9 | 4.9 | 2.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | (%) | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -0.2 | -23.1 | -3.2 | -2.5 | 0.0 | 19.2 | -13.2 | -3.0 | -0.9 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | (%) | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -4.6 | -39.6 | -28.2 | -33.5 | -28.0 | 5.2 | -19.6 | 4.8 | 19.6 |
| Transportation and storage | (%) | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | -4.3 | -44.2 | -15.6 | -21.5 | -15.3 | 37.3 | -11.4 | 12.3 | 25.2 |
| Information and communication | (%) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 1.7 |
| Finance and insurance | (%) | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | -5.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 24.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | -0.3 |
| Real estate and business services | (%) | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 1.1 | -26.0 | -16.4 | -21.6 | -17.4 | 0.5 | -14.5 | -5.8 | 8.7 |
| Other services | (%) | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | -4.7 | -0.6 | -2.0 | -3.2 | 3.2 | -1.8 | 1.0 | 4.2 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

## Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

### 5. Total hours worked

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **Total Hours Worked** | **Million** | **8,693** | **8,788** | **8,815** | **8,611** | **6,236** | **8,545** | **8,578** | **8,538** | **8,312** | **8,214** | **8,775** | **8,935** |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | Million | 977 | 993 | 975 | 975 | 849 | 982 | 972 | 983 | 991 | 997 | 983 | 987 |
| Mining & Quarrying | Million | 46 | 48 | 43 | 45 | 35 | 47 | 41 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| Manufacturing | Million | 1,518 | 1,526 | 1,554 | 1,509 | 1,077 | 1,473 | 1,510 | 1,488 | 1,424 | 1,430 | 1,575 | 1,589 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | Million | 249 | 253 | 251 | 251 | 201 | 245 | 254 | 247 | 248 | 250 | 272 | 278 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | Million | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | Million | 127 | 125 | 134 | 136 | 110 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 125 | 126 | 138 | 145 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | Million | 194 | 192 | 191 | 186 | 112 | 178 | 177 | 173 | 154 | 156 | 183 | 183 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | Million | 250 | 250 | 257 | 246 | 200 | 247 | 252 | 253 | 250 | 251 | 261 | 264 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | Million | 223 | 225 | 228 | 223 | 152 | 215 | 223 | 223 | 202 | 200 | 228 | 227 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | Million | 347 | 353 | 354 | 340 | 233 | 343 | 347 | 338 | 330 | 335 | 368 | 361 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | Million | 116 | 117 | 127 | 115 | 60 | 110 | 115 | 111 | 105 | 102 | 116 | 120 |
| Construction | Million | 864 | 862 | 891 | 824 | 495 | 830 | 823 | 809 | 754 | 699 | 811 | 827 |
| Services | Million | 5,287 | 5,358 | 5,351 | 5,257 | 3,780 | 5,213 | 5,232 | 5,214 | 5,101 | 5,046 | 5,361 | 5,487 |
| Utilities | Million | 60 | 61 | 62 | 60 | 45 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 55 | 62 | 63 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | Million | 1,537 | 1,545 | 1,522 | 1,485 | 1,083 | 1,501 | 1,501 | 1,476 | 1,436 | 1,442 | 1,541 | 1,576 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | Million | 925 | 952 | 992 | 947 | 639 | 871 | 913 | 902 | 884 | 910 | 945 | 977 |
| Transportation and storage | Million | 319 | 323 | 341 | 331 | 200 | 310 | 318 | 327 | 301 | 294 | 325 | 338 |
| Information and communication | Million | 136 | 140 | 148 | 136 | 94 | 145 | 149 | 140 | 143 | 144 | 152 | 149 |
| Finance and insurance | Million | 216 | 216 | 217 | 210 | 168 | 212 | 212 | 213 | 211 | 207 | 213 | 215 |
| Real estate and business services | Million | 659 | 676 | 683 | 680 | 466 | 658 | 665 | 651 | 635 | 613 | 655 | 672 |
| Other services | Million | 1,435 | 1,444 | 1,386 | 1,408 | 1,086 | 1,456 | 1,412 | 1,445 | 1,433 | 1,381 | 1,468 | 1,497 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

## Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022

### 6. Total Employment

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Employment** | ('000) | 15,078 | 15,162 | 15,255 | 15,243 | 14,884 | 15,096 | 15,162 | 15,237 | 15,207 | 15,275 | 15,441 | 15,575 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | ('000) | 1,862 | 1,892 | 1,857 | 1,883 | 1,852 | 1,877 | 1,851 | 1,870 | 1,886 | 1,889 | 1,849 | 1,854 |
| Mining & Quarrying | ('000) | 77 | 79 | 70 | 74 | 75 | 78 | 68 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Manufacturing | ('000) | 2,539 | 2,550 | 2,588 | 2,576 | 2,506 | 2,540 | 2,584 | 2,604 | 2,577 | 2,612 | 2,678 | 2,702 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | ('000) | 436 | 440 | 444 | 445 | 443 | 447 | 458 | 461 | 464 | 469 | 483 | 486 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | ('000) | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | ('000) | 252 | 247 | 255 | 267 | 244 | 244 | 250 | 263 | 258 | 256 | 268 | 278 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | ('000) | 305 | 308 | 310 | 307 | 290 | 298 | 302 | 303 | 286 | 300 | 308 | 309 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | ('000) | 402 | 402 | 407 | 406 | 404 | 411 | 418 | 424 | 425 | 424 | 426 | 435 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | ('000) | 361 | 363 | 364 | 363 | 360 | 362 | 367 | 372 | 358 | 363 | 375 | 379 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | ('000) | 572 | 578 | 583 | 576 | 568 | 575 | 583 | 576 | 585 | 593 | 608 | 600 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | ('000) | 192 | 192 | 207 | 191 | 180 | 185 | 189 | 189 | 183 | 188 | 193 | 196 |
| Construction | ('000) | 1,456 | 1,439 | 1,493 | 1,424 | 1,364 | 1,404 | 1,404 | 1,391 | 1,390 | 1,374 | 1,386 | 1,382 |
| Services | ('000) | 9,143 | 9,202 | 9,246 | 9,284 | 9,087 | 9,197 | 9,255 | 9,298 | 9,279 | 9,323 | 9,451 | 9,561 |
| Utilities | ('000) | 102 | 103 | 106 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 107 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | ('000) | 2,562 | 2,554 | 2,514 | 2,544 | 2,557 | 2,577 | 2,551 | 2,578 | 2,590 | 2,624 | 2,666 | 2,704 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | ('000) | 1,621 | 1,631 | 1,694 | 1,686 | 1,580 | 1,593 | 1,644 | 1,630 | 1,634 | 1,643 | 1,658 | 1,694 |
| Transportation and storage | ('000) | 526 | 527 | 554 | 564 | 523 | 523 | 546 | 556 | 522 | 518 | 543 | 559 |
| Information and communication | ('000) | 233 | 240 | 250 | 231 | 240 | 248 | 254 | 241 | 247 | 251 | 259 | 252 |
| Finance and insurance | ('000) | 379 | 377 | 374 | 374 | 379 | 379 | 373 | 375 | 375 | 374 | 373 | 373 |
| Real estate and business services | ('000) | 1,104 | 1,135 | 1,140 | 1,154 | 1,113 | 1,139 | 1,141 | 1,126 | 1,122 | 1,116 | 1,130 | 1,134 |
| Other services | ('000) | 2,617 | 2,636 | 2,614 | 2,627 | 2,591 | 2,634 | 2,639 | 2,685 | 2,683 | 2,692 | 2,717 | 2,738 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| GDP at constant 2015 prices | Million | 349,910 | 361,117 | 370,552 | 344,788 | 290,090 | 351,926 | 358,340 | 343,162 | 336,108 | 336,161 | 371,308 | 360,239 |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | Million | 24,266 | 28,082 | 24,519 | 22,533 | 24,422 | 27,938 | 24,213 | 22,563 | 24,053 | 27,389 | 24,894 | 22,604 |
| Mining & Quarrying | Million | 26,483 | 23,567 | 26,622 | 25,460 | 21,387 | 22,009 | 24,023 | 24,337 | 23,648 | 21,296 | 23,870 | 24,066 |
| Manufacturing | Million | 79,005 | 79,922 | 81,729 | 76,661 | 64,490 | 82,509 | 84,186 | 81,761 | 81,679 | 81,890 | 91,888 | 87,191 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | Million | 7,623 | 7,807 | 7,997 | 6,795 | 8,312 | 8,374 | 7,460 | 6,776 | 8,137 | 8,421 | 8,256 | 7,113 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | Million | 2,643 | 2,416 | 2,177 | 1,919 | 1,287 | 2,349 | 2,132 | 2,001 | 1,994 | 1,404 | 2,333 | 2,119 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | Million | 1,710 | 1,558 | 1,534 | 1,495 | 993 | 1,419 | 1,511 | 1,534 | 1,394 | 1,353 | 1,583 | 1,608 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | Million | 5,460 | 5,386 | 5,308 | 5,600 | 3,643 | 5,388 | 5,439 | 5,853 | 5,103 | 4,732 | 5,742 | 6,237 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | Million | 22,002 | 23,570 | 24,025 | 22,202 | 19,067 | 24,068 | 24,747 | 23,821 | 24,405 | 27,102 | 26,363 | 23,703 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | Million | 10,234 | 9,793 | 9,069 | 8,605 | 6,126 | 9,145 | 8,901 | 8,713 | 8,176 | 7,865 | 9,417 | 9,175 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | Million | 21,648 | 21,598 | 22,698 | 23,662 | 19,739 | 23,577 | 24,459 | 26,166 | 24,935 | 25,246 | 28,472 | 30,183 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | Million | 7,684 | 7,795 | 8,921 | 6,382 | 5,323 | 8,189 | 9,535 | 6,897 | 7,535 | 5,768 | 9,722 | 7,054 |
| Construction | Million | 16,161 | 16,967 | 16,620 | 15,377 | 9,003 | 14,890 | 14,346 | 13,770 | 12,627 | 11,816 | 12,588 | 12,922 |
| Services | Million | 199,852 | 208,474 | 217,106 | 201,370 | 167,515 | 200,390 | 207,085 | 196,765 | 190,044 | 190,474 | 213,785 | 209,560 |
| Utilities | Million | 9,610 | 9,732 | 9,656 | 9,791 | 8,779 | 9,575 | 9,713 | 9,891 | 9,357 | 9,411 | 10,178 | 10,227 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | Million | 58,053 | 63,277 | 65,599 | 56,955 | 44,585 | 61,834 | 64,886 | 57,721 | 53,849 | 54,681 | 65,754 | 60,023 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | Million | 12,075 | 12,450 | 13,504 | 11,967 | 7,115 | 8,737 | 8,709 | 8,332 | 7,741 | 7,243 | 9,198 | 10,350 |
| Transportation and storage | Million | 13,157 | 13,472 | 14,101 | 12,660 | 7,296 | 11,282 | 10,902 | 10,565 | 10,013 | 9,902 | 12,191 | 13,292 |
| Information and communication | Million | 21,164 | 21,504 | 21,090 | 21,843 | 22,176 | 22,637 | 22,596 | 23,224 | 23,474 | 24,040 | 24,136 | 24,694 |
| Finance and insurance | Million | 22,676 | 23,317 | 24,315 | 24,230 | 21,384 | 24,663 | 25,829 | 26,899 | 26,292 | 25,709 | 26,813 | 26,630 |
| Real estate and business services | Million | 17,160 | 17,069 | 17,985 | 17,129 | 12,810 | 14,338 | 14,122 | 13,820 | 12,969 | 12,009 | 13,175 | 15,131 |
| Other services | Million | 45,957 | 47,653 | 50,858 | 46,796 | 43,371 | 47,325 | 50,328 | 46,313 | 46,349 | 47,481 | 52,340 | 49,213 |
| plus import duties | Million | 4,142 | 4,106 | 3,956 | 3,386 | 3,272 | 4,189 | 4,487 | 3,967 | 4,057 | 3,296 | 4,283 | 3,895 |

Source: Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

**Table C: Labour Productivity, Malaysia, Q2 2019 - Q1 2022**

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

| Indicator | Unit | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 |
| **GDP at constant 2015 prices** | (%) | **4.9** | **4.5** | **3.6** | **0.7** | **-17.1** | **-2.5** | **-3.3** | **-0.5** | **15.9** | **-4.5** | **3.6** | **5.0** |
| **Economic activitiy** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | (%) | 4.2 | 3.7 | -5.5 | -8.8 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -1.2 | 0.1 | -1.5 | -2.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Mining & Quarrying | (%) | 2.4 | -2.8 | -2.4 | -2.9 | -19.2 | -6.6 | -9.8 | -4.4 | 10.6 | -3.2 | -0.6 | -1.1 |
| Manufacturing | (%) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | -18.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 26.7 | -0.8 | 9.1 | 6.6 |
| Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing | (%) | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | -3.2 | 9.0 | 7.3 | -6.7 | -0.3 | -2.1 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 5.0 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | (%) | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | -1.4 | -51.3 | -2.8 | -2.1 | 4.2 | 54.9 | -40.2 | 9.4 | 5.9 |
| Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products | (%) | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 3.1 | -41.9 | -8.9 | -1.5 | 2.6 | 40.3 | -4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing | (%) | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 1.3 | -33.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 40.1 | -12.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products | (%) | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | -13.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 7.3 | 28.0 | 12.6 | 6.5 | -0.5 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products | (%) | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | -0.2 | -40.1 | -6.6 | -1.9 | 1.3 | 33.5 | -14.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Electrical, electronic and optical products | (%) | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | -8.8 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 26.3 | 7.1 | 16.4 | 15.4 |
| Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair | (%) | 6.8 | 6.6 | 4.7 | -1.6 | -30.7 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 41.6 | -29.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Construction | (%) | 1.1 | -1.4 | 1.3 | -7.9 | -44.3 | -12.2 | -13.7 | -10.4 | 40.3 | -20.6 | -12.2 | -6.2 |
| Services | (%) | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 3.2 | -16.2 | -3.9 | -4.6 | -2.3 | 13.4 | -4.9 | 3.2 | 6.5 |
| Utilities | (%) | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | -8.7 | -1.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 6.6 | -1.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | (%) | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 2.1 | -23.2 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 20.8 | -11.6 | 1.3 | 4.0 |
| Food & beverages and Accommodation | (%) | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 1.5 | -41.1 | -29.8 | -35.5 | -30.4 | 8.8 | -17.1 | 5.6 | 24.2 |
| Transportation and storage | (%) | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.8 | -1.9 | -44.5 | -16.3 | -22.7 | -16.5 | 37.3 | -12.2 | 11.8 | 25.8 |
| Information and communication | (%) | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Finance and insurance | (%) | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | -5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | -1.0 |
| Real estate and business services | (%) | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 3.5 | -25.3 | -16.0 | -21.5 | -19.3 | 1.2 | -16.2 | -6.7 | 9.5 |
| Other services | (%) | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.3 | -5.6 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -1.0 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 6.3 |
| plus import duties | (%) | -3.0 | 33.6 | -5.9 | -14.8 | -21.0 | 2.0 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 24.0 | -21.3 | -4.6 | -1.8 |

**Source:** Labour Productivity, Malaysia Q1 2022, DOSM

# LABOUR MARKET REVIEW
## FIRST 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**
**Telephone: 03-88710200**